

PRESIDENT
Dr. James L. Discipio

VILLAGE MANAGER
Julia A. Cedillo

VILLAGE CLERK
Amanda G. Seidel



TRUSTEES
Rimas V. Kozica
Scott F. Mesick
Patricia B. Rocco
Marshall Seeder
Susan M. Storcel
LaVelle Topps

VILLAGE BOARD MEETING

Tuesday, MARCH 27, 2012 – 7:30 p.m.

AGENDA

1. **Call meeting to order**
2. **Pledge of Allegiance**
3. **Roll Call**
4. **Presentation – Jim McCarthy / St. Baldrick’s**
5. **Presentation – Cool Village Sustainability Plan presented by Chairperson Krista Grimm (see CVC Item for materials)**
6. **Public Participation (Agenda Related Items Only)**
7. **Consent Agenda (Roll Call Vote)**
 - A. Approval of Minutes
 - (i) Village Board Meeting – February 28, 2012
 - (ii) Executive Session Meeting – February 28, 2012
 - (iii) Work Session Meeting – March 13, 2012
 - (iv) Executive Session Meeting – March 13, 2012
 - B. Action – Motion to approve an Ordinance Granting a Variation on Property located at 1029 N. Beach Avenue (Public Hearing No. 2012-01)
 - C. Action - Motion to Approve the Temporary Use Permit Application Granting a Temporary Structure at Jewel
 - D. Action – Motion to Approve the Purchase of New Structural Firefighting Turnout Gear
 - E. Action – Motion to Approve a Resolution Accepting the Bid from Rags Electric Company in the amount of \$9,100.00 (replacement of Auto Transfer Switch)
 - F. Action – Motion to Approve a Resolution Accepting Proposal/Contracts for Lawn Mowing and Flower Bed Landscape Maintenance (Landscape Concepts Management)
 - G. Motion to Authorize the President and Chairperson of the Finance Committee to sign the register for bills, and authorize the Treasurer and Village Clerk to sign checks in payment of operating bills and salaries as itemized in the Check Registers
 - H. Motion to Authorize the Village Treasurer and Village Clerk to sign checks in the payment of payroll and other bills that become due between this date and April 24, 2012 subsequent approval of the Payroll Register and Voucher Register by the Board of Trustees at its regular meeting to be held on April 24, 2012.
8. **Village Manager’s Report**

VILLAGE BOARD MEETING
Tuesday, MARCH 27 – 7:30 p.m.

AGENDA (continued – Page 2)

9. **Administration Committee** – Susan Storcel, Chairwomen
 - A. Monthly Report
10. **Building & Zoning Committee** – Rimas Kozica, Chairman
 - A. Monthly Report
11. **Engineering & Capital Projects Committee** – Marshall Seeder, Chairman
 - A. Monthly Report
12. **Public Safety Committee** – LaVelle Topps, Chairman
 - A. Monthly Report– Police Department
 - B. Monthly Report – Fire Department
 - C. Discussion & Action – Fire Sprinkler Variation Request – 1030 Maple
13. **Public Works Committee** – Scott Mesick, Chairman
 - A. Monthly Report – Public Works Department
 - B. Monthly Report – Water Department
14. **Finance Committee** – Patricia Rocco, Chairwoman
 - A. Monthly Report
15. **Cool Village Committee** – Patricia Rocco, Chairwoman
 - A. Discussion & Action – Motion to approve the Village of La Grange Park Sustainability Plan
16. **Other Reports**
 - A. Village Clerk
 - B. Village Treasurer
 - C. Village Engineer
 - D. Village Attorney
 - E. Committee and Collectors Report

Action – Motion to Approve Committee and Collectors Report as Presented
17. **Village President**
18. **Public Participation (Non-Agenda Related Items Only)**
19. **New Business**
20. **Executive Session**
21. **Adjourn**

Note: April 10th - Public Hearing Regarding the Proposed Budget (FY 2012-2013) @ 7:15 p.m.

Followed by Village Work Session Meeting: April 10, 2012

Next Village Board Meeting: April 24, 2012



RULES FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

Village Board Work Session Meetings Village Board Meetings

1. Please step up to the microphone before speaking, and announce your name and address before beginning your comments.
2. After announcing your name and address for the record, you will be allowed to speak for three (3) minutes.
3. You may not use profane or obscene language and you may not threaten any person with bodily harm, or engage in conduct which amounts to a threat of physical harm.
4. (a) Agenda-related comments: The Village President reserves the right to disallow comments that are repetitive of comments previously made during the meeting, or comments that do not relate to agenda items.

(b) Non-agenda-related comments: The Village President reserves the right to disallow comments that are repetitive of comments previously made during the meeting, or comments that do not relate to Village business, Village services or Village governance.
5. The Village of La Grange Park complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. If you require accommodations in order to observe or participate in the meeting, please contact Ms. Andy Bagley at (708) 354-0225 between 9:00 and 5:00 before the meeting so that the Village can make reasonable accommodations for you.



PROCLAMATION

- WHEREAS, in March 2008 the McCarthy family held their first block party in celebration of St. Patrick's Day. At the event, the family sold corned beef sandwiches and donated all \$300 in proceeds to the St. Baldrick's Foundation; and
- WHEREAS, in March 2009 the McCarthy family included the concept of shaving heads for St. Baldrick's. Approximately 30 heads were shaved and over \$24,000 was raised; and
- WHEREAS, in March 2010 a Committee for the ever-growing event was formed. Seventy-one heads were shaved and over \$40,000 was raised; and
- WHEREAS, in 2011 Forest Road School became involved with leadership by Josh Thomas, a teacher. The school held a fundraising event. Over 74 Forest Road students shaved their heads and raised \$43,000 on their own in the fight against cancer; and
- WHEREAS, over 129 men, women and children have shaved their heads and over \$77,000 was raised at the 2011 event. The grand total was \$141,300 in just 3 years! ABC Channel 7 news recognized the event; and
- WHEREAS, the St. Baldrick's event was moved to an indoor location due to the large number of registered "shavees" in 2012. In 2012 Ogden Avenue School became involved, raising over \$35,000 for childhood cancer research. Thanks to all involved over \$108,000 has been counted to date; and
- WHEREAS, as a community they have officially raised over a quarter of a million dollars in 4 years for children's cancer research.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we are hereby recognizing the McCarthy family and the greater committee for their contribution to the fight against children's cancer research.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Village of La Grange Park to be affixed this 27th day of March, 2012.

Dr. James L. Discipio, Village President

ATTEST:

Amanda G. Seidel, Village Clerk

Consent Agenda Items

Village Board Agenda Memo

Date: March 1, 2012

To: President & Board of Trustees

From: Emily Rodman, Assistant Village Manager *ER*

RE: **Zoning Application No. 2012-01: 1029 Beach Avenue, Variations**

GENERAL BACKGROUND:

On January 17, 2012, the Zoning Board of Appeals (ZBA) conducted a public hearing to consider Zoning Application No. 2012-01, filed by the Village of La Grange Park, for the following zoning variations for 1029 Beach Avenue:

- Reducing the required perimeter landscape yard from 10' to 6' for approximately 92' of the south perimeter; and
- Reducing the required perimeter landscape yard from 10' to 5' for approximately 30' of the east perimeter; and
- Reducing the required buffer yard from 10' to 6' for approximately 92' of the south perimeter; and
- Reducing the required buffer yard from 10' to 5' for approximately 30' of the east perimeter; and
- Eliminating the requirement to install one shade tree for every 25 lineal feet of yard for the east, south and west perimeters; and
- Eliminating the requirement to install a masonry wall, solid screen fence or dense evergreen hedge at least 6' in height along the west perimeter; and
- Eliminating the requirement to install a masonry wall solid screen fence or dense evergreen hedge at least 6' in height along the western 33' of the south perimeter; and
- Eliminating the requirement to install shrubs an average of one shrub per every three feet of yard length along the west perimeter

The variations, if granted, would permit the construction of 12 stall public parking lot.

The ZBA accepted testimony and evidence into the record. Also noted for the record was the history of the property. In April 2009, the Village purchased the Subject Property, which was zoned for a single-family residence and which contained one single-family home. In August 2009, the Village approved a special use permit to allow the Subject Property to be used for public parking. The existing single-family home on the Subject Property was demolished and a temporary parking lot was constructed. At the time the special use permit was granted, the Village's Zoning Code did not require any landscaping or fencing for a parking lot. In January 2011, the Village enacted its current Zoning Code, and rezoned the Subject Property to District I (Institutional Use). At that time, certain landscaping, screening and buffer yard requirements became applicable to the Subject Property.

The ZBA expressed concerns regarding security of the parking lot, the provision of adequate lighting and enforcement of parking restrictions to ensure that the parking lot is used primarily by customers or

patrons of local 31st Street businesses. Staff has met internally to discuss these concerns further and will forward recommendations to the Village Board at a future date.

Upon conclusion of the testimony and discussion, the ZBA determined that the application met the standards for variations and recommended that the Village Board approve the zoning application and grant the above noted variations.

Included with this memorandum are the following documents:

- Minutes of the January 17, 2012, ZBA meeting
- Transcript of the public hearing for Zoning Application No. 2012-01 (previously distributed)
- Findings of Fact
- Ordinance granting variations for 1029 Beach Avenue
- Revised Proposed Site Plan
- Revised Landscape Planting Plan

Copies of the zoning application were previously distributed.

MOTION/ACTION REQUESTED:

If the Board agrees with this recommendation, we will place this Ordinance/Resolution/etc. on the agenda for the formal approval the March 27th Village Board Meeting.

RECOMMENDATION:

The ZBA, on a vote of 7 "AYES" and 0 "NAYS" has recommended that the zoning application be approved.

DOCUMENTATION:

- Minutes of the January 17, 2012, ZBA meeting
- Transcript of the public hearing for Zoning Application No. 2012-01 (previously distributed)
- Findings of Fact
- Resolution Approving Site Plan – 1020 Beach Case No. 2012-01
- Ordinance granting variations for 1029 Beach Avenue
- Revised Proposed Site Plan (revised to illustrate handicap parking location)
- Revised Landscape Planting Plan (revised to illustrate handicap parking location)
- Zoning application (previously distributed)

**Village of La Grange Park
Zoning Board of Appeals - Minutes
January 17, 2012
7:00 p.m.**

A meeting of the La Grange Park Zoning Board of Appeals was scheduled to be held at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, January 17, 2012, in the La Grange Park Municipal Building.

1. Convene Meeting

Chairman Riesterer called the meeting of the La Grange Park Zoning Board of Appeals to order at 7:04 p.m. on Tuesday, January 17, 2012, in the Board Room of the Village Hall, 447 N. Catherine Avenue, La Grange Park, Illinois.

Members in attendance were:

Committee Members: Chuck Riesterer – Chairman
Eric Boyd
Herb Massin
William Lampert
Jamie Zaura
Lloyd Hyman

Others in Attendance: Julia Cedillo
Dean Maggos
Emily Rodman
Cathy Keating

Absent: Robert Fosberg

2. A. Public Hearing(s):

Zoning Application No. 2012-01 – 1029 Beach Avenue

Chairman Riesterer convened the public hearing at 7:07 p.m. and introduced the matter. He incorporated the legal notice into the record of the hearing, summarized the site plan review and variation requests, and asked that all those in attendance wishing to testify rise and be sworn. The court reporter administered the oath to those wishing to testify and transcribed the public hearing proceedings verbatim.

Ms. Rodman presented the Site Plan and Variation requests on behalf of the Village as the Applicant. With regard to the Application for Site Plan Review, the following facts were noted:

In April 2009, the Village purchased the Subject Property, which was zoned for a single-family residence and which contained one single-family home. In August 2009, the Village approved a special use permit to allow the Subject Property to be used for public parking. The existing single-family home on the Subject Property was demolished and a temporary parking lot was constructed. At the time the special use permit was granted, the Village's Zoning Code did not require any landscaping or fencing for a parking lot. In January 2011, the Village enacted its current Zoning Code, and rezoned the Subject Property to District I (Institutional Use). At that time, certain landscaping, screening and buffer yard requirements became applicable to the Subject Property.

Due to adoption of the new Zoning Code, in order for the Village to proceed with construction of the parking lot, several variations are required.

With regard to the Application for Variations, the following variation requests were noted:

- 1) To reduce the required perimeter landscape yard from 10' to 6' for approximately 92' of the south perimeter of the Subject Property and from 10' to 5' for approximately 30' of the east perimeter of the Subject Property; and
- 2) to reduce the required buffer yard from 10' to 6' for approximately 92' of the south perimeter of the Subject Property and from 10' to 5' for approximately 30' of the east perimeter of the Subject Property; and
- 3) to eliminate the requirement to install one shade tree for every 25 lineal feet of yard for the east, south and west perimeters of the Subject Property; and
- 4) to eliminate the requirement to install a masonry wall, solid screen fence or dense evergreen hedge at least 6' in height along the west perimeter of the Subject Property and the along the western 33' of the south perimeter of the Subject Property; and
- 5) to eliminate the requirement to install shrubs along the west perimeter of the Subject Property.

Several residents also provided testimony. When there were no further questions or testimony to be presented, Mr. Massin moved to close the public hearing. Mr. Lampert seconded the motion. Motion carried on a voice vote with all members present and the hearing was closed at 7:55 p.m.

After the hearing closed, members of the Zoning Board discussed the applications. There was some discussion and suggestion of an emergency call box at the parking lot site to enhance security and public safety. It was also noted by the ZBA that residents in attendance generally favored more parking spaces for the site.

With no further discussion, Mr. Massin made a motion to approve the variation requests as presented by the Applicant. Mr. Boyd seconded the motion.

Motion carried on roll call vote as follows:

Ayes: Boyd, Massin, Lampert, Zaura, Hyman, Chairman Riesterer

Nays: None

Mr. Massin then made a motion to approve the Application for Site Plan Review and Dimensioned Site Plan for the Beach Avenue Parking Lot, prepared by Hancock Engineering, dated January 4, 2012, consisting of 1 page. Mr. Boyd seconded the motion.

Motion carried on roll call vote as follows:

Ayes: Boyd, Massin, Lampert, Zaura, Hyman, Chairman Riesterer

Nays: None

Finally, upon the approval of the variations and the Site Plan, Chairman Riesterer requested that the Village Board consider issues related to the safety of the lot, parking restrictions, signage and call boxes.

3. Adjournment

With no further business to come before the ZBA that evening, Chairman Riesterer declared the meeting adjourned at 8:12 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,



Emily Rodman
Assistant Village Manager

FINDINGS OF FACT
VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS
1029 BEACH AVENUE
CASE NO. 2012-01

WHEREAS, the Village of La Grange Park, referred to as the "Applicant," on December 20, 2011, filed an Application for Site Plan Review and an Application for Variations to seek approval for parking lot improvements on the property located at 1029 Beach Avenue, referred to as "Subject Property"; and

WHEREAS, as part of its Site Plan Review process for a new 12-stall parking lot on the Subject Property, the Applicant is requesting the following variations: 1) to reduce the required perimeter landscape yard from 10' to 6' for approximately 92' of the south perimeter of the Subject Property and from 10' to 5' for approximately 30' of the east perimeter of the Subject Property; and 2) to reduce the required buffer yard from 10' to 6' for approximately 92' of the south perimeter of the Subject Property and from 10' to 5' for approximately 30' of the east perimeter of the Subject Property; and 3) to eliminate the requirement to install one shade tree for every 25 lineal feet of yard for the east, south and west perimeters of the Subject Property; and 4) to eliminate the requirement to install a masonry wall, solid screen fence or dense evergreen hedge at least 6' in height along the west perimeter of the Subject Property and the along the western 33' of the south perimeter of the Subject Property; and 5) to eliminate the requirement to install shrubs along the west perimeter of the Subject Property; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held before the Zoning Board of Appeals of the Village of La Grange Park, Illinois, January 17, 2012, pursuant to notice and publication as required by law; and

WHEREAS, the public hearing was opened at 7:00 p.m. on January 17, 2012, and pursuant to unanimous vote of the Zoning Board of Appeals on January 17, 2012 the public hearing was concluded; and

WHEREAS, at the conclusion of Applicant's presentation, the Zoning Board of Appeals voted unanimously to approve the Dimensioned Site Plan for the Beach Avenue Parking Lot, prepared by Hancock Engineering, dated January 4, 2012, consisting of 1 page (the "Site Plan"); and

WHEREAS, based upon documentary evidence and testimony presented by Applicant and members of the public, the Zoning Board of Appeals makes the following Summary of Facts, and pursuant to Section 4.3.F of the La Grange Park Zoning Code, makes the following Findings of Fact:

SUMMARY OF FACTS. In April 2009, the Village purchased the Subject Property, which was zoned for a single-family residence and which contained one single-family home. In August 2009, the Village approved a special use permit to allow the Subject Property to be used for public parking. The existing single-family home on the Subject Property was demolished and a temporary parking lot was constructed. At the time the special use permit was granted, the

Village's Zoning Code did not require any landscaping or fencing for a parking lot. In January 2011, the Village enacted its current Zoning Code, and rezoned the Subject Property to District I (Institutional Use). At that time, certain landscaping, screening and buffer yard requirements became applicable to the Subject Property.

The Site Plan depicts a 12-stall parking lot with associated landscaping, lighting and fencing improvements.

The Applicant requests the following variations to facilitate the construction of a parking lot: 1) to reduce the required perimeter landscape yard from 10' to 6' for approximately 92' of the south perimeter of the Subject Property and from 10' to 5' for approximately 30' of the east perimeter of the Subject Property; and 2) to reduce the required buffer yard from 10' to 6' for approximately 92' of the south perimeter of the Subject Property and from 10' to 5' for approximately 30' of the east perimeter of the Subject Property; and 3) to eliminate the requirement to install one shade tree for every 25 lineal feet of yard for the east, south and west perimeters of the Subject Property; and 4) to eliminate the requirement to install a masonry wall, solid screen fence or dense evergreen hedge at least 6' in height along the west perimeter of the Subject Property and the along the western 33' of the south perimeter of the Subject Property; and 5) to eliminate the requirement to install shrubs along the west perimeter of the Subject Property.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. **The strict application of the terms of this Zoning Code will result in undue hardship unless the specific relief requested is granted.** The Applicant is requesting the variations in order to facilitate the construction of a public parking lot to provide parking for patrons of the adjacent businesses on 31st Street. Available parking for the adjacent businesses is limited and thus patrons are utilizing the adjacent residential streets as overflow parking. Residential streets are not intended to be used as a regular, long-term parking solution for commercial businesses, as parking in these areas impedes traffic flow and may present safety concerns.

In order to maximize the number of parking stalls provided and thereby have the most significant impact on reducing overflow parking on adjacent residential streets, the requested variations are needed. Without the requested variations, a parking lot on the Subject Property could only contain 7 parking stalls (versus the 12 proposed). Additionally, it should be noted that the Applicant purchased the Subject Property, granted a special use permit, and subsequently rezoned the Subject Property to Institutional use for the express purpose of constructing a public parking lot.

2. **The plight of the owner is due to unique circumstances inherent to the Subject Property and not from the personal situation of the owner.** The size of the Subject Property is limiting (7,500 square feet), as is the configuration of the Subject Property, being 60' by 125'. The Subject Property was formerly occupied by a single-family home, which was demolished by the Village in order to accommodate the construction of the

parking lot. Due to the configuration of the Subject Property and adjacent uses, the only means by which to construct a 12 stall parking lot is by granting the requested variations.

3. The variation, if granted, will not alter the essential character of the locality.

The Subject Property is surrounded to the east, south and west by existing single-family homes. To the north, the Subject Property is bordered by an alley and commercial uses. The proposed parking lot use (necessitating the variations) is appropriate given the Subject Property's proximity to the adjacent commercial uses and the low-intensity nature of the use. Additionally, the proposed fencing and landscaping will provide an adequate buffer between the proposed use and the adjacent residential uses and will help "blend" the proposed parking lot with the adjacent uses.

Regarding the request for the variations outlined above, the Zoning Board of Appeals voted as follows:

AYES: Massin, Hyman, Lampert, Boyd, Zaura, Chairman Riesterer

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 21 day of February, 2012.

**VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK
ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS**

By: E E Ryd
Chairman Pro-Tem

RESOLUTION APPROVING SITE PLAN

**1029 BEACH
CASE NO. 2012-01**

WHEREAS, the Village of La Grange Park, referred to as the "Applicant," on December 20, 2011, filed an Application for Site Plan Review and a Dimensioned Site Plan for the Beach Avenue Parking Lot, prepared by Hancock Engineering, dated January 4, 2012, consisting of 1 page (the "Site Plan") for parking lot improvements on the property located at 1029 Beach Avenue, referred to as "Subject Property"; and

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2012, the Zoning Board of Appeals reviewed the Site Plan for a new 12-stall parking lot on the Subject Property, in accordance with the procedure set forth in Section 4.6 C of the LaGrange Park Zoning Code and evaluated the Site Plan pursuant to the standards set forth in Section 4.6 D of the LaGrange Park Zoning Code; and

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT the Zoning Board of Appeals approves the Site Plan as presented.

AYES: Massin, Hyman, Lampert, Boyd, Zaura, Chairman Riesterer

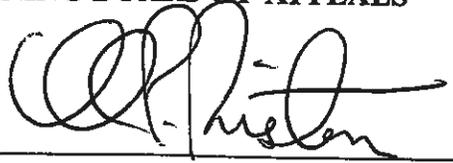
NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 17th day of January, 2012.

**VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK
ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS**

By: _____



ORDINANCE NO. 947

**ORDINANCE GRANTING CERTAIN
VARIATIONS FOR 1029 BEACH AVENUE
(PUBLIC HEARING NO. 2012-01)**

WHEREAS, on or about December 21, 2011, the Village of La Grange Park filed an application for multiple variations to permit the construction of a twelve stall public parking lot at the property commonly referred to as 1029 Beach Avenue; and

WHEREAS, on December 28, 2011, the Village of La Grange Park published a legal notice of public hearing before the Zoning Board of Appeals of La Grange Park to consider the variation at a public hearing on January 17, 2012, at 7:00 p.m.; and

WHEREAS, upon conclusion of the public hearing the Zoning Board of Appeals recommended to the Village Board of Trustees that it grant the variations requested in the Application, based upon certain Findings of Fact, a true and correct copy of which is attached to this Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of the Village of La Grange Park, have reviewed the Application, public notice and Findings of Fact, and have publicly discussed this issue at a Village Board Work Session on March 13, 2012.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of La Grange Park, Cook County, Illinois as follows:

SECTION 1: That the variations requested in the Application, to wit:

- Reducing the required perimeter landscape yard from 10' to 6' for approximately 92' of the south perimeter; and
- Reducing the required perimeter landscape yard from 10' to 5' for approximately 30' of the east perimeter; and
- Reducing the required buffer yard from 10' to 6' for approximately 92' of the south perimeter; and
- Reducing the required buffer yard from 10' to 5' for approximately 30' of the east perimeter; and
- Eliminating the requirement to install one shade tree for every 25 lineal feet of yard for the east, south and west perimeters; and
- Eliminating the requirement to install a masonry wall, solid screen fence or dense evergreen hedge at least 6' in height along the west perimeter; and
- Eliminating the requirement to install a masonry wall solid screen fence or dense evergreen hedge at least 6' in height along the western 33' of the south perimeter; and
- Eliminating the requirement to install shrubs an average of one shrub per every three feet of yard length along the west perimeter

consistent with the variation application, are hereby granted to the property commonly known as 1029 Beach Avenue and as legally described in Section 2 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 2: The property that is the subject of the variations granted in Section 1 of this Ordinance is commonly known as 1029 Beach Avenue and is legally described as follows:

Lot 19 in Block 2 of H.O. Stone and Company's addition to La Grange Park, being a subdivision of the East ½ of the Northeast ¼ of Section 33, Township 39 North, Range 12, East of Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County Illinois.

SECTION 3: That all necessary permits may be issued by the Village of La Grange Park, subject to further compliance with this Ordinance and all other applicable Village Ordinances and Codes.

SECTION 4: That this Ordinance shall become effective and shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage in the manner provided by law.

ADOPTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Village of La Grange Park, Cook County, Illinois, this 27th day of March, 2012.

James L. Discipio, Village President
Village of La Grange Park

ATTEST: _____
Amanda Seidel
Village Clerk

Vote taken by the Board of Trustees on passage of the above ordinance:

AYES:

NOS:

CERTIFIED TO BE CORRECT:

Village Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM-
VILLAGE ATTORNEY

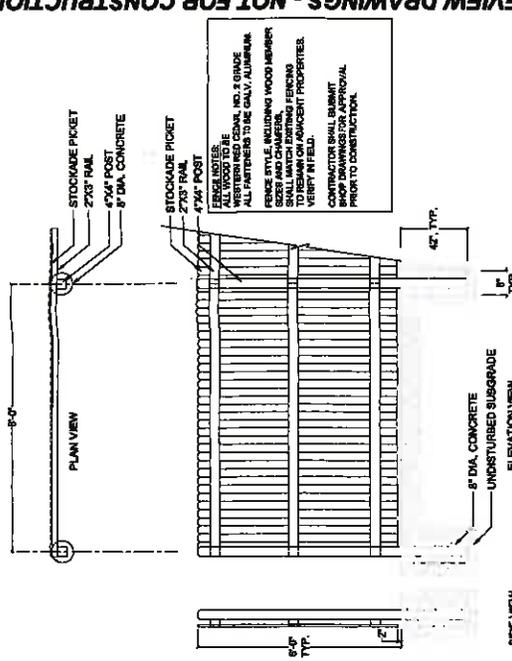
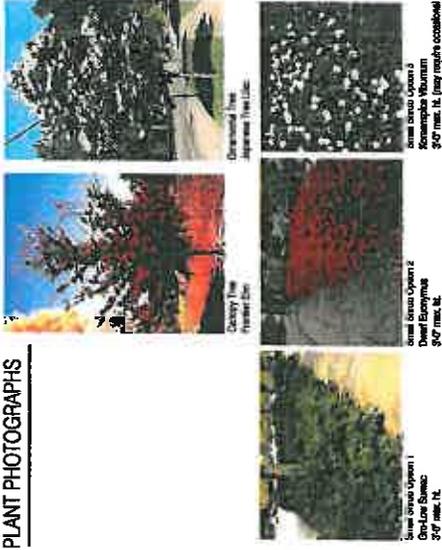
GENERAL NOTES

- PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY ILL. STATE DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION THE LOCATION OF ANY UNDERGROUND UTILITIES WHICH MAY AFFECT PROPOSED SITE WORK. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT IMMEDIATELY OF ANY DISCREPANCIES, OBSTACLES AND/OR PROBLEMS.
- VERIFICATION OF DIMENSIONS AND GRADES, BOTH EXISTING AND PROPOSED, SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.
- ALL SURFACE DRAINAGE SHALL BE DIRECTED AWAY FROM STRUCTURES. SURFACE DRAINAGE SHALL BE DIRECTED TO EXISTING CATCH BASINS DESIGNATED FOR THE COLLECTION OF SURFACE RUN-OFF.
- PLANT MATERIAL SIZES SHOWN ON PLANT SCHEDULE ARE MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE SIZES. ALL PLANT MATERIAL SHALL BE OF SPECIMEN QUALITY. NO "PARK GRADE" MATERIAL WILL BE ACCEPTED.
- ALL PLANT MATERIAL SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM AN APPROVED NORTHERN ILLINOIS NURSERY WITH HEAVY CLAY SOILS.
- ALL PLANT MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO AMERICAN STANDARD FOR NURSERY STOCK AS SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN AND APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE, INC. (ANSI)
- IF SPECIFIED SPECIES AND/OR QUALITY OF PLANTS ARE NOT AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF ORDERING, THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, AT HIS/HER DISCRETION, MAY SUBSTITUTE SIMILAR PLANTS WITH THE SAME WHOLESALE VALUE.
- ALL PLANTS TO BE BALLED IN RUBBER AS SPECIFIED IN PLANT SCHEDULE. ALL PLASTIC FOOT WRAPPING MATERIAL AND METAL WIRE BASKETS SHALL BE REMOVED.
- SOIL TO BE USED FOR THE PLANTING MEDIUM FOR THE PROJECT SHALL BE FERTILE, WELL-DRAINED, OF UNIFORM QUALITY, FREE OF STONES OVER 1" IN DIAMETER, STICKS, OILS, CHEMICALS, PLASTER, CONCRETE AND OTHER DELETERIOUS MATERIAL.
- ALL LANDSCAPE MATERIALS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE CODES AND ORDINANCES.
- ALL LANDSCAPE MATERIALS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE ACCEPTED INDUSTRY'S STANDARD "BEST PRACTICE" TECHNIQUES AS IDENTIFIED BY THE ILLINOIS LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (ILCA).
- THE OWNER AND/OR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REJECT ANY PLANT MATERIAL IN POOR CONDITION/FORM OR NOT INSTALLED ACCORDING TO "BEST PRACTICE" TECHNIQUES.
- THE LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR SHALL PREPARE PLANTING BEDS BY ADDING SOIL AMENDMENTS TO TOPSOIL AS FOLLOWS: (A) FOR CONIFER QUANTITIES: TOPSOIL MIX FOR TREES & SHRUBS SHALL BE THREE (3) PARTS TOPSOIL, ONE (1) PART PEAT, AND ONE (1) PART SAND. (B) TOPSOIL MIX FOR PERENNIALS & GROUNDCOVER SHALL BE THREE (3) PARTS TOPSOIL, ONE (1) PART SAND, AND TWO (2) PARTS COMPOST. (C) TOPSOIL SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR ALL SOODED LAWN AREAS.
- ALL TREE & SHRUB PLANTINGS TO RECEIVE 3" OF SHREDDED HARDWOOD MULCH.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL WATER PLANTS IMMEDIATELY AFTER PLANTING AND WATER PLANTS TWICE DURING FIRST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER PLANTING.
- ALL ROAD AND WALK SURFACES SHALL BE KEPT CLEAR OF MUD AND DEBRIS AT ALL TIMES.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL REPAIR IN KIND ANY AREAS DAMAGED AS A RESULT OF LANDSCAPE OPERATIONS.
- GUARANTEE SPECIFICATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS: THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE OWNER WITH A BONDED WRITING OF THE WORK WARRANTY AGREEMENT BEGINNING ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE OWNER'S POSSESSION. THIS AGREEMENT SHALL PROVIDE FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF DEAD OR DYING PLANT MATERIAL. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE OWNER WITH A TYPEWRITTEN LIST OF SPECIFIC MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS FOR EACH TYPE OF PLANT INSTALLED WITH THE WRITTEN AGREEMENT AND BOND.

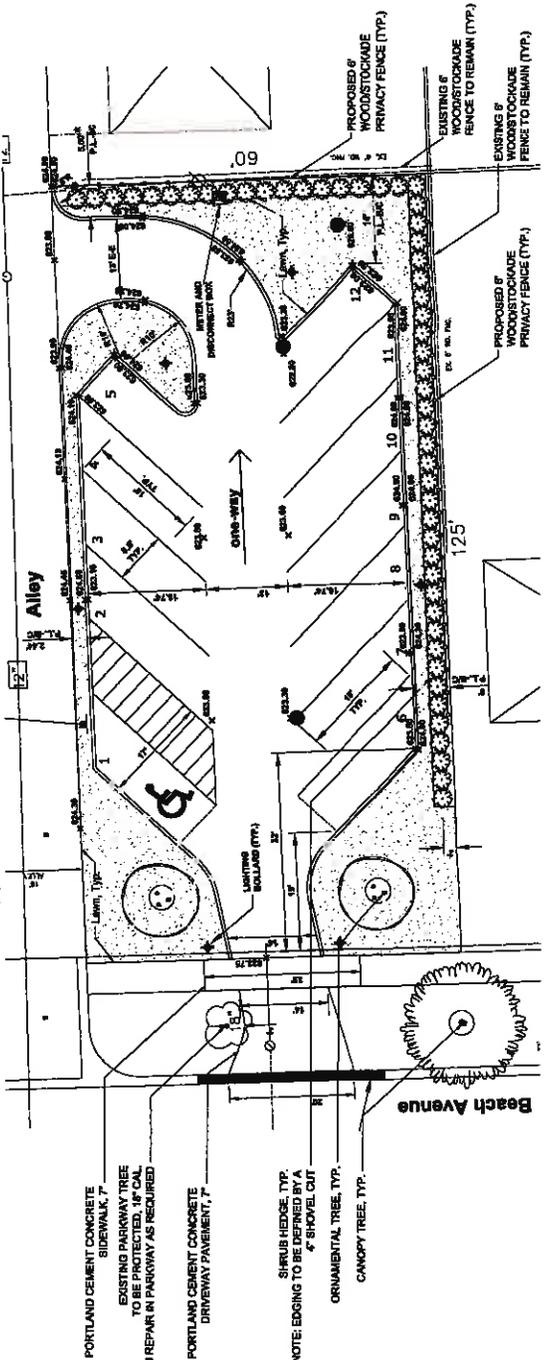
PLANT PALLETTE

QTY.	SYMBOL	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	INSTALLED SIZE	SPACING	COMMENTS
		ULMUS FRAXINUS (P. TOTAL)	FRAXINUS	2' CUL.	AS SHOWN	B&B
		SYRINGA MOLLIS (P. TOTAL)	SYRINGA	3' CUL.	AS SHOWN	B&B/ SINGLE STEM
		SPHALMIOLEAFY OAK	SPHALMIOLEAFY OAK	18" H.	5' C.C.	B&B/ C/D
		DOGWOOD	DOGWOOD	18" H.	5' C.C.	B&B/ C/D
		VIORNA OBTUSIFOLIA	VIORNA OBTUSIFOLIA	18" H.	5' C.C.	B&B/ C/D
		DOGWOOD	DOGWOOD	18" H.	5' C.C.	B&B/ C/D

PLANT PHOTOGRAPHS



Wood Stockade Privacy Fence Detail



Landscape Planting Plan

REVIEW DRAWINGS - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Survey and parking area engineering information as provided by Hancock Engineers 0 5 10 20'

Village Board Agenda Memo

Date: March 7, 2012

To: President and Board of Trustees

From: Dean J. Maggos, Director of Fire and Building
Julia Cedillo, Village Manager



Re: Jewel Temporary Structure

GENERAL BACKGROUND:

Jewel has again contacted the Village requesting permission to erect their seasonal greenhouse in the parking lot. The greenhouse being proposed is 1500 square feet (60' x 25'), and if approved, will be constructed within the next month, and removed by approximately June 15th. This type of structure has been allowed for the past several years.

Beginning with the adoption of the new Zoning Code at the beginning of last year, this type of structure is now regulated, as Section 12.6 addresses Temporary Uses and Structures. More specifically, Section 12.6.C.10. regulates Temporary Retail Stands, and specifically allows for them in Commercial Zoning Districts, but limits their size to 250 square feet. Most importantly, Section 12.6.A.3 requires Village Board approval for those temporary uses not specifically listed. It should be noted that this matter was brought to the Village Board last year, and the Board approved the construction and use of such.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the approval for Jewel, located at 507 E. Woodlawn, to install the temporary greenhouse.

ACTION REQUESTED:

Staff requests the Village Board discuss the approval of this matter, so that Jewel, located at 507 E. Woodlawn, be allowed to construct a 1500 square foot Temporary Structure, for season retail sales, to be erected on or after March 28, 2012, and to be removed no later than June 30, 2012. It will be placed on the Agenda for final action for the regular Village Board meeting on March 27, 2012.

DOCUMENTATION:

- Applicable sections of Zoning Code.



APPLICATION FOR
TEMPORARY USE PERMIT
VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK, ILLINOIS

DATE 3/7/2012

Applicant Name, Address & Phone Number
Jewel Food Store
507 E Woodlawn
LA Grange Park 60525-708-354-4643

**Property Owner Name, Address & Phone Number
(where temporary use is to be located)**
Jewel Food Store
708-354-4643

Address of Subject Property
507 E Woodlawn
LA Grange Park

Zoning District

Current Use of Property

Temporary Uses Permitted by Zoning Code Requiring Temporary Use Permit (Zoning Administrator Approval)
Please check applicable temporary use:

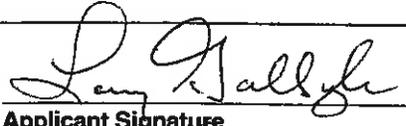
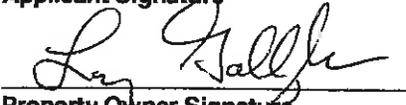
<input type="checkbox"/> Carnival/Circus	<input type="checkbox"/> Arts and Crafts Show, Plant Show (Indoor or Outdoor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Contractor Trailer, Real Estate Model Unit
<input type="checkbox"/> Christmas Tree Sales Lot or Pumpkin Patch	<input type="checkbox"/> Sidewalk Sales	<input type="checkbox"/> Tent (Non-Residential District)
<input type="checkbox"/> Farmers Market	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Temporary Retail Stand (Only in C-1, C-2, M-1 and OS Districts)	

Temporary uses not specifically listed above require the specific approval of the Village Board. Such uses may be allowed in any zoning district, provided that such temporary use is consistent with the purpose and intent of the Zoning Code and the zoning district in which it is located.

Description of Proposed Temporary Use
(Attach sheet if additional space is necessary)
Every year we sell beautiful flowers, and plants in East Corner of Lot

I (We) hereby affirm that all of the above statements and the statements contained in any papers or plans submitted herewith are true to the best of my (our) knowledge and belief.

I (We) hereby acknowledge my (our) obligation to reimburse the Village of La Grange Park for all necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the Village in the review and certification of any documents submitted in conjunction with this application.


Applicant Signature

Property Owner Signature

Applicant Mailing Address
507 E Woodlawn
LA Grange Park IL
60525

§ 153.195 TEMPORARY USES AND STRUCTURES.

(A) Temporary use permit application.

(1) Any person, firm or corporation desiring to obtain a temporary use permit, as required by this Code, shall file a written application with the Zoning Administrator on a form provided by the village.

(2) The Zoning Administrator shall grant temporary use permits for those uses listed below so long as he or she determines that the proposed use, complies with the requirements of this section and this Code. Unless expressly provided in this section, every temporary use or structure shall comply with the bulk requirements applicable in the district in which it is located.

(3) Temporary uses not specifically listed here shall require the specific approval of the Village Board. Unless otherwise limited, temporary uses may be allowed in any zoning district, provided that it is consistent with the purpose and intent of this Code and the zoning district in which it is located.

(4) Every temporary use shall comply with this Code and all local regulations. The Zoning Administrator or Village Board may impose other conditions, as part of the temporary use permit approval, as necessary to achieve the purposes of this Code, and to protect the public health, safety, comfort, convenience and general welfare. No temporary use shall be permitted in any district if it would have a significant negative impact on any adjacent property or on the area as a whole.

(B) General provisions. Every temporary use shall comply with all the requirements listed below.

(1) No temporary use shall be permitted that causes, or threatens to cause, an on-site or off-site threat to the public health, safety, comfort, convenience and general welfare.

(2) Every temporary use shall be operated in accordance with such restrictions and conditions as

the Fire Department may require. If required by the village, the operator of the temporary use shall employ appropriate security personnel.

(3) No temporary use shall be permitted if the additional vehicular traffic reasonably expected to be generated by such use would have undue detrimental effects on surrounding streets and uses. No temporary use shall block handicapped or fire lanes.

(4) No temporary use shall be authorized that would unreasonably reduce the amount of parking spaces available for use in connection with permanent uses located on the lot in question. The Zoning Administrator may make an assessment of the total number of parking spaces that will be reasonably required in connection with a proposed temporary use, on the basis of the particular use, its intensity and the availability of other parking facilities in the area. The Zoning Administrator shall approve the temporary use only if such parking spaces are provided.

(5) No temporary use shall be permitted if it conflicts with another previously authorized temporary use.

(6) Signs shall be permitted only in accordance with §§ 153.255 through 155.265 (Signs).

(C) Permitted temporary uses.

(1) *Carnival/circus.* Carnivals/circuses shall be evaluated on the basis of the adequacy of the parcel size, parking provisions, traffic access, and the absence of undue adverse impact, including noise, on other properties. These uses need not comply with the yard requirements and the maximum height requirements of this Code. The concessionaire responsible for the operation of any such use shall:

(a) Submit, in advance of the event, a site layout displaying adequate ingress and egress routes for emergency vehicles with no dead-end aisles.

(b) Comply with all local regulations.

(c) Provide refuse containers in the number and locations required by the village. All containers shall be properly serviced.

(d) Provide for thorough clean-up of the site at the completion of the event.

(e) Provide proof that all amusement devices have been state inspected.

(f) Upon written notice from the village, immediately stop the use of any amusement device or structure found by the village to pose a threat to the public safety.

(2) *Christmas tree sales lot and pumpkin sales patch.* Christmas tree sales and pumpkin sales patches shall be evaluated based on the adequacy of the parcel size, parking provisions, traffic access, and the absence of undue adverse impact on other properties. These uses shall be limited to a period not to exceed 45 days.

(3) *Farmers markets.* No product may be exhibited or offered for sale except the following: fresh dairy goods, fruits, vegetables, juices, flowers, plants, herbs, spices produced or grown by the vendor, baked goods made by the vendor(s), and arts and crafts made by the vendor.

(4) *House, apartment, garage and yard sales.* House, apartment, garage and yard sales are allowed in any district, but only when limited to personal possessions of, or arts and crafts made by, the owner or occupant of the dwelling unit where the sale is being conducted. These uses shall be limited to a period not to exceed three consecutive days and no more than three sales shall be conducted from the same residence in any 12-month period. House, apartment, garage and yard sales are exempt from obtaining a temporary use permit.

(5) *Arts and crafts shows, and plant shows (indoor or outdoor).* Arts and crafts shows, and plant shows shall be evaluated based on the adequacy of the parcel size, parking provisions, traffic access, and adverse impact on other properties. In residential

districts, these uses shall be limited to a period not to exceed three days and no more than three sales shall be permitted in any 12-month period.

(6) *Sidewalk sales.* Sidewalk sales are permitted in the commercial districts only. They shall be in conjunction with, and clearly incidental to, an existing permanent on-site use. Sidewalk sales are permitted to display and sell only merchandise that is found in stores participating in the sidewalk sale. No sidewalk sale shall be permitted for a period of more than five successive days and no more than two sales shall be permitted in any 12-month period.

(7) *Temporary contractor trailers and real estate model units.* Contractor trailers and real estate model units, including temporary real estate offices accessory to a new development, are allowed in any zoning district when accessory to a construction project or a new development. Contractor trailers shall be limited to a period not to exceed the duration of the active construction phase of such project. Real estate model units, including temporary real estate offices, shall be limited to the active selling and leasing of space in such development or six months after issuance of the final occupancy permit, whichever is less. These structures shall not contain any sleeping or cooking accommodations, except those located in a model unit used for demonstration purposes only. No trailer, unit or office shall be used as the general office or headquarters of any firm.

(8) *Tents.*

(a) *Commercial districts.* Tents within commercial districts shall be permitted for no longer than 14 days and must be in conjunction with a special event of a use located on the same lot. Tents must be removed within two days of the end of the event for which it was erected, but in no case may a tent be in place for longer than 14 days. Unless waived in writing by the Zoning Administrator, every tent shall comply with the bulk requirements applicable to accessory structures. Additionally, the size and location of tents may be restricted where it is determined that it creates parking and/or access problems on the site.

(b) *Residential districts.* Tents within residential districts shall be limited to no more than five days and must be located within the rear yard. These structures shall include tents used for entertainment or assembly purposes that are not intended for living purposes, such as camping and sleeping. Tents in residential districts are exempt from obtaining a temporary use permit.

(9) *Temporary retail stands.* Temporary retail stands not exceeding 250 square feet in are permitted in C-1, C-2, M-1 and OS Districts, subject to approval of a temporary use permit and the following regulations:

(a) The structure is located entirely on private property and does not encroach upon any required landscaping areas. All such structures shall be setback at least ten feet from any lot line that abuts a public street.

(b) Off-street parking is not required.

(c) Temporary retail stands are permitted to sell retail goods and food items, subject to all other village codes.

(d) Temporary retail stands may not have outdoor seating or outdoor display components.

(e) Temporary retail stands are permitted one sign of eight square feet. In addition, a temporary retail stand that sells food items is permitted an additional menu sign of four square feet. All signs must be in a wall sign structure.

(10) *Temporary storage containers.*

(a) Temporary storage containers (also known as "PODS") are permitted in any zoning district when used for loading or unloading. Containers are permitted on site for a period not to exceed 72 hours. Temporary storage containers are exempt from obtaining a temporary use permit.

(b) Temporary storage containers shall not be used for permanent storage. They shall not

serve as a substitute for permanent storage needs on the site on which they are located. Containers shall not be permanently attached to the ground, serviced with permanent utilities or stacked on the site.

(Ord. 929, passed 1-25-11) Penalty, see § 153.999

OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING

§ 153.205 PURPOSE.

The off-street parking and loading regulations of this subchapter are intended to provide accessible, attractive, secure and well-maintained off-street parking and loading areas with the appropriate number of spaces in proportion to the needs of the proposed use, increase public safety by reducing congestion of public streets, and encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation where appropriate.

(Ord. 929, passed 1-25-11)

§ 153.206 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The provisions of this subchapter shall apply as follows:

(A) Existing facilities.

(1) The existing number of off-street parking and loading spaces shall not be reduced below the requirements of this subchapter. If the number of such existing spaces is already less than the requirements of this subchapter, it shall not be further reduced.

(2) Existing off-street parking and loading areas which do not conform to the requirements of this subchapter, but were in conformance with the requirements of this Code at the time the parking or loading facilities were established, are permitted to continue as a legal nonconforming structure.

(3) If a building permit for a building or structure was lawfully issued prior to the effective date of this Code, and if construction has begun within

Village Board Agenda Memo

Date: March 6, 2012

To: President and Board of Trustees

From: Dean J. Maggos, Director of Fire and Building 
Julia Cedillo, Village Manager 

Re: Turnout Gear Purchase

GENERAL BACKGROUND:

The Fire Department is continuing with their budgeted program to replace several sets of structural firefighting turnout gear on an annual basis. In the last few years, the fire department conducted extensive research of various vendors of such turnout gear in regards to pricing, quality, options and safety. Since that time, we have been purchasing turnout gear from our regular vendor, Environmental Safety Group, Inc. of Bolingbrook, IL, who is able to comply with our current specs.

As we have purchased the same gear from the same manufacturer and vendor for the last couple of years, we once again obtained a sample set of gear which most closely met our specs from a different vendor for review and evaluation. We also received quotes for this gear. Based upon our review of this new gear and the fact that the gear we currently use is still priced slightly less than the competitor, staff feels there is no need to change vendors or manufacturers at this time, and recommends sticking with our current gear and vendor.

The purchase is being brought to the Village Board as the price exceeds \$10,000.00, which will pay for the purchase of eight complete sets of protective gear (trousers and coats). The total price is \$11,640.00, which is just under the \$11,869.00 we have budgeted for in our Capital Projects budget for such purchase. The turnout gear being purchased meets the current standards of the National Fire Protection Association for Protective Garments for Structural Firefighting; Standard 1971.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the purchase of eight sets of new protective gear (trousers and coats), and one additional protective coat, at the cost of \$11,640.00, from Environmental Safety Group.

ACTION REQUESTED:

Discussion regarding the purchase of new structural firefighting turnout gear; to be presented for final consideration and approval at the Village Board Meeting of March 27, 2012.

DOCUMENTATION:

- ESG Quote for Fire-Dex Structural Firefighting Turnouts - \$1,455.00 per set
- Specifications for Fire-Dex Structural Firefighting Turnouts
- Sole Source Distributor letter from Environmental Safety Group
- Paul Conway Quote for Globe Structural Firefighting Turnouts - \$1,482.68 per set

Dean Maggos

From: Steve Norvilas
Sent: Wednesday, March 07, 2012 10:14 AM
To: Dean Maggos
Subject: FW: PPE Quote
Attachments: Gear Spec - La Grange Park FD Coat 01-31-12.docx; Gear Spec - La Grange Park FD Pant 01-31-12.docx; Quote-La Grange Park FD 01-31-12 PPE.xls

From: Paul Benn [pbenn@esgsafety.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 31, 2012 9:40 PM
To: Steve Norvilas
Subject: PPE Quote

Steve-

I have attached the quote for the PPE, sorry it took me a while. I had to change the thermal liner on the spec, the material you were using is no longer offered with this outer shell. To my understanding, this is a NFPA thing where they take certain materials off the market and replace them with better ones.

~~You will also find pricing on the boots. I have been thinking about the problem with the rubber boots and I think we can do something. If we combine the gear order with an equal number of boots, I can do the boots at a better price. Perhaps this will get the chief to switch over to Leathers.~~

Look it over and let me know what you think.

Thanks-

Paul M. Benn

Paul M. Benn
Equipment Specialist
Environmental Safety Group, Inc.
570 E. North Frontage Road
Bolingbrook, IL 60440
(630) 633-5000 office
(773) 619-0757 cell
pbenn@esgsafety.com

<http://www.youtube.com/user/ESG Presents>



Prepared By: Paul Benn of ESG

E-Mail: pbenn@esgsafety.com

Notes:

Quote:

La Grange Park FD 01-31-12 Coat

Item:

Fire-Dex Custom Assault Jacket (32") with drag rescue device

Specifications

Coat Outer Shell: 7.8 oz. Basofil®/Nomex®/Kevlar® - Black

Coat Thermal Liner: (S) Caldura SL Nomex® spun/filament facecloth quilted to 2-layer E89

Coat Moisture Barrier: (T) Stedair® 3000 on E89

Coat Closures: Inner H&D & woven hook & loop / outer woven hook & loop

Coat Trim Style: 3" NYC - Scotchlite lime/silver triple trim

Pockets

Coat Hand Pockets: (XP34) Combination cargo/handwarmer pockets, pair (9x9x2")

External hand pocket reinforcements: Black Arashield

Chest Pockets - Left: (XP02) Radio pocket, each (7x3x2")

Options and Accessories

Cuff Reinforcement: Arashield reinforced cuffs, Black Arashield

Coat Additional Options:

(XM03) Replaces Standard Knitwrist With Longer NOMEK knitwrist with thumbhole

(XM57C) Thermal Liner Inspection Opening

Coat Miscellaneous - Right:

(XMEF) NOMEK Military Flag

Coat Miscellaneous - Left:

(XMCLP) Mic Clip 1" x 2"

Lettering

Text: LGPK

Pos: 8, 3" Scotchlite lime letter, SEWN - each, Sewn direct



Lettering

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

LGPK

Properties

TPP	52.10 cal/cm ²
THL	250.80 W/m ²

TPP - Before Washing, NFPA Minimum = 35
THL - NFPA Minimum = 205

Specifications

Coat Lengths: 32" Standard Coat with drag rescue device

NFPA Compliance

All materials and construction will meet or exceed NFPA Standard #1971, current edition, and/or OSHA for structural fire fighters protective clothing. All components used in the construction of these garments shall be tested for compliance to NFPA 1971, current Edition by Underwriters Laboratories (UL). UL shall certify compliance to that standard. All garments shall carry the UL certification label. The outer shell and liner of each protective garment shall

have a garment label permanently and conspicuously attached to the outer shell and thermal liner upon which the following statement shall be printed legibly on the product label. All letters shall be at least 2.5 mm (0.10") high. The following label shall be sewn to the jacket outer shell: "THIS GARMENT MEETS THE GARMENT REQUIREMENTS OF NFPA 1971, STANDARD ON PROTECTION ENSEMBLE FOR STRUCTURAL FIRE FIGHTING, CURRENT EDITION."

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Outer Shell Construction: 32" Coat

The outer shell shall incorporate three separate body panels, two front panels and one back panel. These body panels are to be specifically designed to provide a comfortable fit with ample room for increased mobility. The length of the coat shall be 32" measured from the collar seam to the bottom of the hem at the rear of the coat. All seams joining the body panels shall be felled and double needle lock stitched. The stitch type shall be 401, double lock stitch, as defined by Federal Standard 751a and seam type LSC-2 as defined by Federal Standard 751a, ensuring that all stitches penetrate four layers of cloth at the joining. All seams shall be sewn with an average of nine stitches per inch. All thread shall be 100% Tex 80 Nomex® thread. No chain stitching shall be allowed due to the chance of unraveling if one stitch is broken.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Standard Thermal Reinforcement

Shoulders and elbows shall include a fourth layer of protective thermal material in addition to the already present three layers of shell, thermal and moisture barriers. A patch of thermal lining material shall be sewn to the thermal liner at the top of the shoulders and at the elbows to provide enhanced thermal protection and to meet NFPA 1971 CCHR requirements for those areas.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Sleeves and Underarm Gussets

The set-in, two panel sleeves shall be incorporate a tapered design shaped to follow the natural contour of the arm. Each coat shall incorporate an underarm gusset in all three layers between the underside of the sleeve and the body of the coat. This oblong shaped gusset shall measure approximately 5" wide X 17" long (graded to size). The sleeve panels shall be sewn together using seam type 401, double needle lock stitch. The outseam shall be felled and double needle lock stitched. The under seam and underarm gusset seams shall be double needle serged, then folded and top stitched with double needle lock stitching to reduce thread abrasion.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Inner sleeve

A water well shall be sewn into the sleeve end to prevent liquids and other hazardous materials from entering when the arms are raised. This water well shall be constructed of a moisture barrier with the film side facing out. It shall be double needle lock stitched to the outer shell approximately 5" from the sleeve cuff and continue down the inside of the outer shell to the cuff area. Two-layer Nomex® wristlets shall be sewn to the water well inside the sleeve. Two 1" wide fabric tabs will be sewn in at the union of the sleeve water well and the knit wrist on the underside of the sleeve. These tabs will be spaced equally from each other and incorporate female snap fasteners which accommodate corresponding male snaps attached to the thermal liner. A 6" wide layer of quilted Nomex® thermal lining material shall be lock stitched to the underside of the shell, between shell and water well, to provide continuous thermal protection at the sleeve and reduce the risk of steam burns under the cuff trim.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Collar Construction

The collar shall be constructed of four layers of fabric. It will incorporate two layers of outer shell material and two layers of moisture barrier. The moisture barrier shall be sandwiched between the two layers of outer shell material with the film side facing the shell. The edges shall be turned under and single needle lock stitched together with the moisture barrier being secured at the perimeter only. The collar shall measure not less than 3" high. A 3/4" strip of loop fastener shall be double needle lock stitched to the interior collar panel above the collar seam. A 2-1/2" wide shell material collar extension panel shall be lock stitched to the interior collar panel just above the loop fastener such that the extension covers the loop fastener. Two 5" X 3/4" pieces of hook fastener tape shall be double needle lock stitched to the underside of the collar extension panel. The hook and loop on the collar and collar extension panel shall mate with hook and loop sewn to the neckline of the thermal and moisture barrier side of the liner.

The right and left side of the collar shall overlap each other by no less than 3" and be secured with hook and loop eliminating the need for a bulky and restrictive throat strap. The hook portion of the hook and loop fastener tape shall be sewn to the right front side of the collar. The corresponding loop portion shall be sewn to the underside of the left collar end to form an adjustable collar closure system. A shell material hang-up loop shall be lock stitched to the back of the collar above the DRD flap. The hang up loop shall be able to withstand a load of at least 80 pounds.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Moisture Barrier/Thermal Liner Construction

The moisture barrier shall be bound to the thermal liner around the perimeter of the liner using a 1" FR Neoprene coated binding tape double needle lock stitched. This method deters liquids from wicking into the liner and reinforces the edges of the liner from abrasion. Liners not equipped with this reinforcement will not be acceptable. Each liner shall have a 9" X 8" pocket sewn to the inside of the liner on the left side. This liner pocket shall be constructed from the specified thermal liner material and lined with moisture barrier material. All edges of the pocket shall be serged to prevent unraveling. The NFPA compliant labeling shall be applied to the thermal liner pocket. All moisture barrier seams shall be sealed to prevent moisture penetration as per the moisture barrier manufacturers' specifications. To ensure minimum seam abrasion, the moisture barrier seams shall be oriented with the stitching toward the inside of the thermal barrier.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Outer Shell/Liner Assembly Attachment

The liner shall be secured to the outer shell by means of five, nickel coated brass snap fasteners placed along the leading edges of the left and right facings. The position of the male snap portion on the liner shall be in exactly the same location of similar liner sizes and the female snap portion on the outer shell shall be positioned in exactly the same location of similar shell sizes. Two male snaps shall be positioned at each sleeve cuff to align with two female snaps located on the fabric tabs at the outer shell inner sleeves. Two 3/4" strips of hook fastener tape shall be double needle lock stitched to the top of the thermal liner at the neckline and one 3/4" strip of hook fastener tape shall be double needle lock stitched to the moisture barrier at the neckline. Both shall correspond to hook and loop portions sewn on the interior collar panel and on the collar extension panel.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Drag Rescue Device

A removable drag rescue device (DRD) meeting all requirements of NFPA 1971 shall be located between the liner and outer shell of each coat. The drag rescue device shall be made of 1-1/4" wide Kevlar® webbing strap sized to the coat. Two 1" wide slits are to be cut on a diagonal 1" apart into the upper rear panel of the coat shell near the collar seam. The area around the slits shall be reinforced with a layer of polymer coated Kevlar® material both inside and outside the shell. The Kevlar® webbing shall be sewn with heavy duty Kevlar® thread to form a circle. When folded in half and the ends of the circle inserted into the DRD slits in the shell, the two ends of the circle shall encircle the shoulders, while the remaining portion left outside the shell will create a two layer handle of Kevlar webbing. The DRD shall pull out from the shell approximately 18". A flap of outer shell material and reflective trim is to be double needle lock stitched above the slits to cover the external handle and slit openings and to identify the DRD. The outer shell and flap will have mated hook and loop closures to close and secure the flap. The flap shall also feature a leather pull tab for easier access to the DRD with a gloved hand. This unique design provides for easy removal and re-installation and a large easy-to-use surface area of DRD to grasp and deploy.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Coat Closures: Inner H&D & woven hook & loop / outer woven hook & loop

The coat closure shall consist of four non-ferrous, inward facing hook and D-rings installed on the coat fronts plus a 3/4" X 25" piece of hook and loop fastener tape sewn to the left and right coat facings and a 1-1/2" piece of hook and loop fastener tape sewn to the storm flap. The inner closure hook and D-rings shall be secured to the leading edges of the left and right jacket body panels with leather-backed rivets. The inward facing hooks shall be installed on the left front body panel and the D-rings shall be installed on the right front body panel. A strip of 3/4" X 25" piece of hook and loop fastener tape shall be sewn to the leading edges of the left and right body panels to minimize gaps between the hook and D-rings. The storm flap shall close over the left and right jacket body panels and shall be secured with hook and loop fastener tape. A 1-1/2" X 25" piece of hook fastener tape shall be sewn to the right front coat panel and positioned to engage the loop fastener tape when the storm flap is closed over the front of the coat. This closure system requires a 5-1/2" wide storm flap. The coat shall have front facings that extend from the collar to the hem area. These facings shall be 2" wide and be comprised of outer shell material and corresponding moisture barrier material. The outer shell material shall face the wearer's body when the jacket is in the closed position. The moisture barrier material shall be sewn to the back of the outer shell portion and face the inside of the coat body panel. A 4" piece of corresponding moisture barrier material shall be sewn into the coat facing and extend the length of the coat opening. This additional moisture barrier material shall ensure there is no gap in coverage between the coat's closure system and the wearer's body. The thermal liner/moisture barrier assembly shall be attached to these facings by means of snap fasteners. The interior edges of the facing shall be secured and finished leaving no raw edges.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Coat Hand Pockets: (XP34) Combination cargo/handwarmer pockets, pair (9x9x2")
Hand Warmer / Semi-Bellows Pockets -A combination hand warmer /semi-bellows

pocket, measuring approximately 9" X 9" X 2" shall be sewn to the jacket on the front panel. Each pocket shall have flaps measuring approximately 4" X 11" and shall close to the pocket by means of (2) 1-1/2" X 2" pieces of hook and loop fastener tape. A hidden hand warmer compartment shall be located under each semi-bellows pocket, with access from the rear of the pocket. The reflective trim shall be sewn underneath each pocket. There shall be two, brass drainage eyelets installed in the bottom of the pocket. Reinforcement with Kevlar is used on the interior of the pocket when pocket is not trimmed.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Coat Trim Style: 3" NYC - Scotchlite lime/silver triple trim

The coat trim configuration shall be 3" NYC and be placed as follows: One 3" strip shall be sewn horizontally around the chest area and one 3" strip shall be sewn around the hem of the coat. One 3" strip shall be sewn around each sleeve end and one 3" strip above the elbow. Each coat shall have an adequate amount of trim sewn to the outside of the outer shell to meet the requirements of NFPA1971, current edition. All trim shall be secured to the shell with four rows of lock stitching – no exceptions.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Cuff Reinforcement: Arashield reinforced cuffs - Black Arashield

Arashield Reinforced Cuff:

Each cuff end shall be reinforced with a 2" wide piece of Arashield material folded in half, approximately one half inside and one half outside the sleeve end for greater strength and abrasion resistance. This Arashield reinforcement shall be sewn to the sleeve end with two rows of lock stitching.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Coat Moisture Barrier: (T) Stedair® 3000 on E89

The moisture barrier shall be Stedair® 3000™ engineered using tri-component technology. The textile substrate is a 2.7 ounce per square yard E-89 Dupont Nomex® E89 laminated to an enhanced bi-component membrane comprised of an expanded ePTFE (i.e. Teflon®) matrix that is combined to a continuous hydrophilic and oliophoebic polymer coating that is impregnated into the matrix. The weight of the moisture barrier is 5.0 +/- 0.2 ounces per square yard.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Sealed Moisture Barrier Seams All moisture barrier seams shall be sealed with a minimum 7/8-inch wide sealing tape. One side of the tape shall be coated with heat activated glue adhesive. The adhesive side of the tape shall be oriented toward the moisture barrier seam. The adhesive is to be activated by heat and the sealing tape shall be applied to the moisture barrier seams by means of pressure exerted by rollers designed for that purpose.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Coat Lengths: 32" Standard Coat with drag rescue device

NFPA Compliance

All materials and construction will meet or exceed NFPA Standard #1971, current edition, and/or OSHA for structural fire fighters protective clothing. All components used in the construction of these garments shall be tested for compliance to NFPA 1971, current Edition by Underwriters Laboratories (UL). UL shall certify compliance to that standard. All garments shall carry the UL certification label. The outer shell and liner of each protective garment shall have a garment label permanently and conspicuously attached to the outer shell and thermal liner upon which the following statement shall be printed legibly on the product label. All letters shall be at least 2.5 mm (0.10") high. The following label shall be sewn to the jacket outer shell: "THIS GARMENT MEETS THE GARMENT REQUIREMENTS OF NFPA 1971, STANDARD ON PROTECTION ENSEMBLE FOR STRUCTURAL FIRE FIGHTING, CURRENT EDITION."

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Outer Shell Construction: 32" Coat

The outer shell shall incorporate three separate body panels, two front panels and one back panel. These body panels are to be specifically designed to provide a comfortable fit with ample room for increased mobility. The length of the coat shall be 32" measured from the collar seam to the bottom of the hem at the rear of the coat. All seams joining the body panels shall be felled and double needle lock stitched. The stitch type shall be 401, double lock stitch, as defined by Federal Standard 751a and seam type LSC-2 as defined by Federal Standard 751a, ensuring that all stitches penetrate four layers of cloth at the joining. All seams shall be sewn with an average of nine stitches per inch. All thread shall be 100% Tex 80 Nomex® thread. No chain stitching shall be allowed due to the chance of unraveling if one stitch is broken.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Standard Thermal Reinforcement

Shoulders and elbows shall include a fourth layer of protective thermal material in addition to the already present three layers of shell, thermal and moisture barriers. A patch of thermal lining material shall be sewn to the thermal liner at the top of the shoulders and at the elbows to provide enhanced thermal protection and to meet NFPA 1971 CCHR requirements for those areas.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Sleeves and Underarm Gussets

The set-in, two panel sleeves shall be incorporate a tapered design shaped to follow the natural contour of the arm. Each coat shall incorporate an underarm gusset in all three layers between the underside of the sleeve and the body of the coat. This oblong shaped gusset shall measure approximately 5" wide X 17" long (graded to size). The sleeve panels shall be sewn together using seam type 401, double needle lock stitch. The outseam shall be felled and double needle lock stitched. The under seam and underarm gusset seams shall be double needle serged, then folded and top stitched with double needle lock stitching to reduce thread abrasion.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Inner sleeve

A water well shall be sewn into the sleeve end to prevent liquids and other hazardous materials from entering when the arms are raised. This water well shall be constructed of a moisture barrier with the film side facing out. It shall be double needle lock stitched to the outer shell approximately 5" from the sleeve cuff and continue down the inside of the outer shell to the cuff area. Two-layer Nomex® wristlets shall be sewn to the water well inside the sleeve. Two 1" wide fabric tabs will be sewn in at the union of the sleeve water well and the knit wrist on the underside of the sleeve. These tabs will be spaced equally from each other and incorporate female snap fasteners which accommodate corresponding male snaps attached to the thermal liner. A 6" wide layer of quilted Nomex® thermal lining material shall be lock stitched to the underside of the shell, between shell and water well, to provide continuous thermal protection at the sleeve and reduce the risk of steam burns under the cuff trim.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Collar Construction

The collar shall be constructed of four layers of fabric. It will incorporate two layers of outer shell material and two layers of moisture barrier. The moisture barrier shall be sandwiched between the two layers of outer shell material with the film side facing the shell. The edges shall be turned under and single needle lock stitched together with the moisture barrier being secured at the perimeter only. The collar shall measure not less than 3" high. A 3/4" strip of loop fastener shall be double needle lock stitched to the interior collar panel above the collar seam. A 2-1/2" wide shell material collar extension panel shall be lock stitched to the interior collar panel just above the loop fastener such that the extension covers the loop fastener. Two 5" X 3/4" pieces of hook fastener tape shall be double needle lock stitched to the underside of the collar extension panel. The hook and loop on the collar and collar extension panel shall mate with hook and loop sewn to the neckline of the thermal and moisture barrier side of the liner.

The right and left side of the collar shall overlap each other by no less than 3" and be secured with hook and loop eliminating the need for a bulky and restrictive throat strap. The hook portion of the hook and loop fastener tape shall be sewn to the right front side of the collar. The corresponding loop portion shall be sewn to the underside of the left collar end to form an adjustable collar closure system. A shell material hang-up loop shall be lock stitched to the back of the collar above the DRD flap. The hang up loop shall be able to withstand a load of at least 80 pounds.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Moisture Barrier/Thermal Liner Construction

The moisture barrier shall be bound to the thermal liner around the perimeter of the liner using a 1" FR Neoprene coated binding tape double needle lock stitched. This method deters liquids from wicking into the liner and reinforces the edges of the liner from abrasion. Liners not equipped with this reinforcement will not be acceptable. Each liner shall have a 9" X 8" pocket sewn to the inside of the liner on the left side. This liner pocket shall be constructed from the specified thermal liner material and lined with moisture barrier material. All edges of the pocket shall be serged to prevent unraveling. The NFPA compliant labeling shall be applied to the thermal liner pocket. All moisture barrier seams shall be sealed to prevent moisture penetration as per the moisture barrier manufacturers' specifications. To ensure minimum seam abrasion, the moisture barrier seams shall be oriented with the stitching toward the inside of the thermal barrier.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Outer Shell/Liner Assembly Attachment

The liner shall be secured to the outer shell by means of five, nickel coated brass snap fasteners placed along the leading edges of the left and right facings. The position of the male snap portion on the liner shall be in exactly the same location of similar liner sizes and the female snap portion on the outer shell shall be positioned in exactly the

same location of similar shell sizes. Two male snaps shall be positioned at each sleeve cuff to align with two female snaps located on the fabric tabs at the outer shell inner sleeves. Two 3/4" strips of hook fastener tape shall be double needle lock stitched to the top of the thermal liner at the neckline and one 3/4" strip of hook fastener tape shall be double needle lock stitched to the moisture barrier at the neckline. Both shall correspond to hook and loop portions sewn on the interior collar panel and on the collar extension panel.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Drag Rescue Device

A removable drag rescue device (DRD) meeting all requirements of NFPA 1971 shall be located between the liner and outer shell of each coat. The drag rescue device shall be made of 1-1/4" wide Kevlar® webbing strap sized to the coat. Two 1" wide slits are to be cut on a diagonal 1" apart into the upper rear panel of the coat shell near the collar seam. The area around the slits shall be reinforced with a layer of polymer coated Kevlar® material both inside and outside the shell. The Kevlar® webbing shall be sewn with heavy duty Kevlar® thread to form a circle. When folded in half and the ends of the circle inserted into the DRD slits in the shell, the two ends of the circle shall encircle the shoulders, while the remaining portion left outside the shell will create a two layer handle of Kevlar webbing. The DRD shall pull out from the shell approximately 18". A flap of outer shell material and reflective trim is to be double needle lock stitched above the slits to cover the external handle and slit openings and to identify the DRD. The outer shell and flap will have mated hook and loop closures to close and secure the flap. The flap shall also feature a leather pull tab for easier access to the DRD with a gloved hand. This unique design provides for easy removal and re-installation and a large easy-to-use surface area of DRD to grasp and deploy.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

External hand pocket reinforcements: Black Arashield

The hand pockets shall be externally reinforced with black Arashield.

Coat Outer Shell: 7.8 oz. Basofil®/Nomex®/Kevlar® - Black

The outer shell shall be Omni Vantage™, a rip-stop weave, 30% Basofil®/30% Nomex®/40% Kevlar® fabric with an approximate weight of 7.8 ounces per square yard. It shall be treated with a water repellent finish.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____ The color shall be black.

Chest Pockets: (XP02) Radio pocket, each (7x3x2") (Left)

XP02 - Radio Pocket (7x3x2") - A pocket intended to house a flashlight shall be sewn to each jacket. The pocket shall be of box type construction, lock stitched to the jacket and have a brass drainage eyelet installed in the bottom of the pocket. The pocket flap shall be of double thickness outer shell material and measure approximately 4" wide by 4" long and shall be held closed by means of Hook and Loop fastener tape. Per NFPA requirements all trim must be continuous, therefore if the pocket placement interferes reflective trim must be sewn to the pocket. The pocket size shall be 7"x3"x2".

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Coat Thermal Liner: (S) Caldura SL Nomex® spun/filament facecloth quilted to 2-layer E89

The thermal liner shall be Caldura® Silver SL2 consisting of 2-layer Nomex®/Kevlar® (E89) batt by DuPont quilt stitched to a 75% filament and 25% spun Nomex® facecloth. The total weight of the thermal liner shall be approximately 7.6 ounces per square yard.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Coat Additional Options: (XM03) Replaces Standard Knitwrist With Longer NOMEX knitwrist with thumbhole Longer Nomex Knitwrist w/Thumbhole - 7" long, two layer Nomex/Spandex wrstlets shall be sewn to the water well. Each wristlet shall have a thumbhole with an approximate opening of 2" in diameter properly set as to align with the wearer's thumb. The two layers of the wristlet shall be sewn together at the thumbhole area and folded over on itself to conceal the stitching.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Coat Additional Options: (XM57C) Thermal Liner Inspection Opening

XM57 - Liner Inspection Opening - The size will be 10 inches wide with an 11 inch by 2 inch flap covering the opening. The opening will be closed with hook and loop (full length).

Location on the coat will be centered on the back of the coat, 3 inches above the bottom hem or tail extension if it has a tail.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Coat Miscellaneous: (XMEF) NOMEX Military Flag (Right)
SPEC TBD

Coat Miscellaneous: (XMCLP) Mic Clip 1" x 2" (Left)
Fabric Mic Clip - A 1" X 2" strap made of two layers of outer shell material shall be bartacked at each end to the shell. The clip will be used to house a portable radio external microphone. COMPLY _____
EXCEPTION _____



Prepared By: Paul Benn of ESG

E-Mail: pbenn@esgsafety.com

Notes:

Quote:

La Grange Park FD 01-31-12 Pant

Item:

Fire-Dex Custom Turnout Pants

Specifications

Pant Rise: Regular rise

Pant Outer Shell: 7.8 oz. Basofil®/Nomex®/Kevlar® - Black

Pant Thermal Liner: (S) Caldura SL Nomex® spun/filament facecloth quilted to 2-layer E89

Pant Moisture Barrier: (T) Stedair® 3000 on E89

Pant Closures: Inner woven hook & loop / outer hook & dee

Pant Trim Style: 3" around cuffs - Scotchlite lime/silver triple trim

Pockets

Pant Front Pockets - Right: (XP30) Full bellows cargo pocket, each (10x10x2")

External pant front pocket reinforcement - Right: Black Arashield

Pant Front Pockets - Left: (XP30) Full bellows cargo pocket, each (10x10x2")

External pant front pocket reinforcement - Left: Black Arashield

Options and Accessories

Cuff Reinforcement: Arashield reinforced cuffs, Black Arashield

Pant Knee Reinforcements: SuperDex™ 6-layer padded knee, pair-10x8" (562), Black Arashield

Pant Comfort Features:

DexCuff™ reverse tapered cuff

Pant Miscellaneous:

Thermal Liner Inspection Opening

Pant Takeup Straps - Right: Take-up strap: Nomex® webbing with thermoplastic buckle, each

Pant Takeup Straps - Left: Take-up strap: Nomex® webbing with thermoplastic buckle, each

Suspenders

Suspenders - Traditional Pant regular rise: SS40 Sewn in suspenders / 2" non-stretch red cotton webbing with thermoplastic hardware - 30"



Properties

TPP	52.10 cal/cm ²
THL	250.80 W/m ²

TPP - Before Washing, NFPA Minimum = 35
THL - NFPA Minimum = 205

Specifications

NFPA Compliance

All materials and construction will meet or exceed NFPA Standard #1971, current edition, and/or OSHA for structural fire fighter's protective clothing. All components used in the construction of these garments shall be tested for compliance to NFPA 1971, Current Edition by Underwriters Laboratories (UL). UL shall certify compliance to that

standard. All garments shall carry the UL certification label. The outer shell and each separate layer of each protective garment shall have a garment label permanently and conspicuously attached to each layer upon which the following statement shall be printed legibly on the product label. All letters shall be at least 2.5 mm (0.10") high. The following label shall be sewn to the jacket outer shell: "THIS GARMENT MEETS THE GARMENT REQUIREMENTS OF NFPA 1971, STANDARD ON PROTECTION ENSEMBLE FOR STRUCTURAL FIRE FIGHTING, CURRENT EDITION."

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Pant Style: No Rear Panel

PANT CONSTRUCTION Assault™ Style without rear panel:

The outer shell and thermal liner shall be constructed of four separate body panels consisting of two front panels and two back panels. The crotch area shall have an additional, triangular shaped, expansion gusset sewn in to enhance mobility. The body panels shall be designed and graded to match the human body and shall be sewn together by means of a felled seam, double needle lock stitch with 100% Nomex Tex 80 thread using approximately 9 stitches per inch. No chain stitching shall be permitted due to unraveling if one stitch is broken. Pants shall be available in regular (16 inch) or low (13 inch) rise (jean style) to provide a more comfortable fit and allow choice related to overlap protection based on height.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Waistband

Each pant shall have a separate waistband of shell and moisture barrier material bound together by Neoprene coated poly-cotton binding tape. The waistband shall be lock stitched to the shell along the top of the waistline. The liner shall be secured under the waistband by means of eight nickel coated brass snap fasteners. The position of the male snap portion on the liner shall be in exactly the same location on similar liner sizes as the female snap portion on the waistband of similar shell sizes. The use of a waistband is necessary to deter the wearer from accidentally placing the foot between the shell and liner when donning the pants and it does not allow foreign objects that could cause damage to enter the pants between shell and liner.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Standard Knee Enhancements

The knee area shall be thermally enhanced with a fourth and fifth layer of protective material in addition to the already present three layers of shell, thermal and moisture barriers. 7in. X 9in. patches of Neoprene coated poly cotton and thermal lining materials shall be sewn to the thermal liner at the knee area to provide padding and enhanced thermal protection as necessary exceed NFPA 1971 CCHR requirements.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

FX Path:

Pant Moisture Barrier: (T) Stedair® 3000 on E89

The moisture barrier shall be Stedair® 3000™ engineered using tri-component technology. The textile substrate is a 2.7 ounce per square yard E-89 Dupont Nomex E89 laminated to an enhanced bi-component membrane comprised of an expanded ePTFE (i.e. Teflon®) matrix that is combined to a continuous hydrophilic and oliophobic polymer coating that is impregnated into the matrix. The weight of the moisture barrier is 5.0 +/- 0.2 ounces per square yard. COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Sealed Moisture Barrier Seams All moisture barrier seams shall be sealed with a minimum 7/8-inch wide sealing tape. One side of the tape shall be coated with heat activated glue adhesive. The adhesive side of the tape shall be oriented toward the moisture barrier seam. The adhesive is to be activated by heat and the sealing tape shall be applied to the moisture barrier seams by means of pressure exerted by rollers designed for that purpose.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Pant Thermal Liner: (S) Caldura SL Nomex® spun/filament facecloth quilted to 2-layer E89

The thermal liner shall be Caldura® Silver SL2 consisting of 2-layer Nomex®/Kevlar® (E89) batt by DuPont quilt stitched to a 75% filament and 25% spun Nomex® facecloth. The total weight of the thermal liner shall be approximately 7.6 ounces per square yard. COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

External pant front pocket reinforcement: Black Arashield (Left)

The pocket shall be externally reinforced with black Arashield

Pant Knee Reinforcements: SuperDex™ 6-layer padded knee, pair-10x8" (562) - Black Arashield

Each pant shall have a 7-layer knee reinforcement. The thermal reinforcement padding shall consist of six layers: four layers of quilted Nomex® thermal lining material encased between two layers of moisture barrier. The padding shall then be secured with diagonal corner stitching behind a reinforcement material patch that is sewn to the shell using double needle, lock stitching. The padding shall substantially increase thermal protection and provide for increased protection in the knee area when crawling. The knee reinforcement patch shall be 10" x 8".

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Cuff Reinforcement: Arashield reinforced cuffs - Black Arashield

Arashield Reinforced Cuff:

Each cuff end shall be reinforced with a 2" wide piece of Arashield material folded in half, approximately one half inside and one half outside the sleeve end for greater strength and abrasion resistance. This Arashield reinforcement shall be sewn to the sleeve end with two rows of lock stitching. COMPLY _____

EXCEPTION _____

Pant Front Pockets: (XP30) Full bellows cargo pocket, each (10x10x2") (Right)

A bellows pocket, measuring approximately 10" X 10" X 2", shall be double stitched to each front panel. A continuous layer of 8 oz Kevlar twill shall be sewn to the outer shell, 5" up from the bottom of each pocket to provide optimal strength when carrying small tools. Two rust resistant brass drainage eyelets shall be installed in the bottom of each pocket to provide the drainage of water. A 3" X 10" outer shell pocket flap shall be sewn above the pocket and shall close over the pocket by means of two 1-1/2" X 2" squares hook and loop fastener tape double needle lock stitched to the pocket and flap. The upper corners of each pocket shall be bartacked for reinforcement.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Suspenders - Traditional Pant regular rise: SS40 Sewn in suspenders / 2" non-stretch red cotton webbing with thermoplastic hardware - 30"

TBD

Pant Trim Style: 3" around cuffs - Scotchlite lime/silver triple trim

XT53 – Retro-reflective trim shall encircle the pant leg sewn to the shell 3" above the cuff with four rows of lock stitching.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Pant Rise: Regular rise

The rise of the pant shall be regular-rise, or approximately 16" measured from the crotch seam to the top of the waistband at the front of the pant and graded according to size.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Pant Outer Shell: 7.8 oz. Basofil®/Nomex®/Kevlar® - Black

The outer shell shall be Omni Vantage™, a rip-stop weave, 30% Basofil®/30% Nomex®/40% Kevlar® fabric with an approximate weight of 7.8 ounces per square yard. It shall be treated with a water repellent finish.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____ The color shall be black.

External pant front pocket reinforcement: Black Arashield (Right)

The pocket shall be externally reinforced with black Arashield

Pant Takeup Straps: Take-up strap: Nomex® webbing with thermoplastic buckle, each (Left)

Take-up Strap with Buckle:

A take up strap constructed of Nomex® webbing and utilizing thermoplastic buckle shall be sewn to the outershell at each hip. The take-ups shall pull forward to tighten.

Comply _____

Exception _____

Pant Miscellaneous: Thermal Liner Inspection Opening

Liner Inspection Opening:

An opening shall be provided in the thermal liner to allow access to the interior of the liner to inspect the thermal batt and film side of moisture barrier. The opening shall be located near the lower center of the rear of the coat. It shall be approximately 10" wide and bound around the edges with FR Neoprene binding tape double need lock stitched to

eliminate raw edges. A thermal material flap closure approximately 11" x 2" with 1" hook and loop the full length shall ensure foreign objects do not enter the opening.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Pant Closures: Inner woven hook & loop / outer hook & dee

Each pant shall have an external fly flap constructed of one layer of quilted Nomex® batt and one layer of moisture barrier sandwiched between two layers of outer shell material. The fly flap shall be a continuous part of the left front body panel beginning at the waist and extending down to a depth of approximately 12". The flap shall be approximately 3-1/2" wide at the top, tapering down to width of approximately 2" at the bottom where it shall be triple bartacked to the outer shell for strength and durability. The flap shall be a part of the pant closure system, which shall be: Inner Woven Hook & Loop / Outer Hook & Dee - A strip of pile fastener tape sewn to underside of the fly flap shall correspond to a strip of hook fastener tape sewn to the right front panel of the outer shell. Both pieces of hook and loop shall be sewn with double needle lock stitching. A D-ring shall be installed with leather backed rivets at the top of the fly flap to engage a leather-backed 3-point snap hook that is attached to the top of left front panel.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Pant Comfort Features: DexCuff™ reverse tapered cuff

DexCuff:

The pant leg cuffs shall be tapered approximately 1" shorter in the rear than in the front to reduce the chance of wear.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Pant Front Pockets: (XP30) Full bellows cargo pocket, each (10x10x2") (Left)

A bellows pocket, measuring approximately 10" X 10" X 2", shall be double stitched to each front panel. A continuous layer of 8 oz Kevlar twill shall be sewn to the outer shell, 5" up from the bottom of each pocket to provide optimal strength when carrying small tools. Two rust resistant brass drainage eyelets shall be installed in the bottom of each pocket to provide the drainage of water. A 3" X 10" outer shell pocket flap shall be sewn above the pocket and shall close over the pocket by means of two 1-1/2" X 2" squares hook and loop fastener tape double needle lock stitched to the pocket and flap. The upper corners of each pocket shall be bartacked for reinforcement.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Pant Style: No Rear Panel

PANT CONSTRUCTION Assault™ Style without rear panel:

The outer shell and thermal liner shall be constructed of four separate body panels consisting of two front panels and two back panels. The crotch area shall have an additional, triangular shaped, expansion gusset sewn in to enhance mobility. The body panels shall be designed and graded to match the human body and shall be sewn together by means of a felled seam, double needle lock stitch with 100% Nomex Tex 80 thread using approximately 9 stitches per inch. No chain stitching shall be permitted due to unraveling if one stitch is broken. Pants shall be available in regular (16 inch) or low (13 inch) rise (jean style) to provide a more comfortable fit and allow choice related to overlap protection based on height.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Waistband

Each pant shall have a separate waistband of shell and moisture barrier material bound together by Neoprene coated poly-cotton binding tape. The waistband shall be lock stitched to the shell along the top of the waistline. The liner shall be secured under the waistband by means of eight nickel coated brass snap fasteners. The position of the male snap portion on the liner shall be in exactly the same location on similar liner sizes as the female snap portion on the waistband of similar shell sizes. The use of a waistband is necessary to deter the wearer from accidentally placing the foot between the shell and liner when donning the pants and it does not allow foreign objects that could cause damage to enter the pants between shell and liner.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

Standard Knee Enhancements

The knee area shall be thermally enhanced with a fourth and fifth layer of protective material in addition to the already present three layers of shell, thermal and moisture barriers. 7in. X 9in. patches of Neoprene coated poly cotton and thermal lining materials shall be sewn to the thermal liner at the knee area to provide padding and enhanced thermal protection as necessary exceed NFPA 1971 CCHR requirements.

COMPLY _____ EXCEPTION _____

FX Path:

Pant Takeup Straps: Take-up strap: Nomex® webbing with thermoplastic buckle, each (Right)

Take-up Strap with Buckle:

A take up strap constructed of Nomex® webbing and utilizing thermoplastic buckle shall be sewn to the outershell at each hip. The take-ups shall pull forward to tighten.

Comply _____

Exception _____



Environmental Safety Group
570 E. North Frontage Road
Bolingbrook, IL 60440

Toll Free: 800.242.4295 | Phone: 630.633.5000 | Fax: 630.633.5555

March 1, 2012

Lieutenant Norvilas
La Grange Park Fire Department
447 North Catherine
La Grange Park, IL 60526

Lieutenant Norvilas-

Thank you for allowing us to provide a quotation for Personal Protective Equipment to your department. As for your request, Environmental Safety Group is the sole source distributor for Fire Dex Custom Turnout gear in Northern Illinois. We offer the complete line of Fire Dex products to protect your Firefighters from "Head to Toe".

Please feel free to contact me with any other questions or concerns you may have.

Respectfully-

Paul M. Benn

Paul M. Benn
Equipment Specialist
Environmental Safety Group, Inc.
(773) 619-0757 cell
pbenn@esgsafety.com



**PAUL CONWAY
SHIELDS**

Paul Conway Shields
14100 W Cleveland Av
PO Box 510086
New Berlin WI 53151
262.782.1886

QUOTE

Quote # AAAQ4452
Date 02/22/11
Sales Rep. David Kosir

Quote To:
LaGrange Park FD
Steve Norvilas

Ship To:
LaGrange Park FD
Steve Norvilas

Qty	Description	Unit Price	Ext. Price	
1	Reaxtion 7oz Black Advance outer shell * Crosstech Moisture Barrier * Aralite SL2 Thermal Liner * NYC L/Y Triple Trim * Hanging Letter Patch * D-Ring on self patch (advise location) * 13P-C, 2" x 3.5" x 8" Radio Pocket (advise location) * Self mic strap above radio pocket * Self mic strap (advise location) * Kevlar back 2" x 9" x 8" semi expansion pockets * Nomex hand & Wrist guards * Dragonhide reinforced cuffs * Embroidered American Flag left sleeve * Survivor flashlight holder opposite radio pocket * Take-up straps * Hook & Dee in/velcro out closure	Value BID	\$848.66	\$848.66
1	Reaxtion 7oz Black Advance outer shell * Crosstech Moisture Barrier * Aralite SL2 Thermal Liner * 3" L/Y Triple trim around cuffs * Expansion pockets lined w/ Kevlar twill * Dragonhide knees * Dragonhide cuffs * Suspenders padded	Value BID	\$634.02	\$634.02

SubTotal \$1,482.68
Sales Tax \$0.00
Shipping \$0.00
Total \$1,482.68

THIS QUOTE IS VALID FOR 90 DAYS. - WARRANTY INFORMATION VARIES BY PRODUCT MANUFACTURER AND SPECIFIC INFORMATION SHOULD BE OBTAINED FROM MANUFACTURER - WE SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIM ANY AND ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OR WITH REGARD TO ANY LICENSED PRODUCTS. WE SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY LOSS OF PROFITS, BUSINESS, GOODWILL, NOR FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS OF PURPOSE, DAMAGES RELATED TO THIS AGREEMENT. STOCK GOODS ARE SUBJECT TO A MINIMUM 15% RESTOCKING FEE WITH ORIGINAL PACKAGING.

Dean Maggos

From: Steve Norvilas
Sent: Wednesday, March 07, 2012 10:18 AM
To: Dean Maggos
Subject: FW: LGPK - 2012 PPE Spec

Attachments: aaaq4452.pdf



aaaq4452.pdf (11
KB)

From: David Kosir [DKosir@paulconwayshields.com]
Sent: Monday, January 23, 2012 5:06 PM
To: Steve Norvilas
Subject: LGPK - 2012 PPE Spec

Here is the special globe is running for the next 3 month. I do have a set with me to show you!

DK

VILLAGE BOARD AGENDA MEMO

Date: February 29, 2012
To: Village President and Board of Trustees
From: Richard Radde, Interim Director of Public Works *RR*
Julia Cedillo, Village Manager *JC*
Re: Replacement of Auto Transfer Switch – Pumping Station (Generator Building)

GENERAL BACKGROUND

In the event of a power failure an Auto Transfer Switch is the device which transfers generator power over to the Water Pumping Station. Once ComEd power comes back up, the transfer switch then switches it back from the generator to ComEd power. During this phase of power transferring back to ComEd, generator power and ComEd power must be in-sync to transfer over smoothly. The current switch is not performing this task, and we have experienced a number of events where the water pumps are tripping circuit breakers because of this unsmooth transfer of power. Current technology has advanced and the switches are more efficient, guaranteeing a smooth transition of power.

The project consists of all work necessary to remove the existing auto transfer switch in the generator building at the Village Pumping Station, and the installation of a new 600 AMP Auto Transfer Switch with all related conduit and wires, and all other work associated to properly complete this project. \$16,000 has been budgeted for the replacement of the Auto Transfer Switch in the Water Fund – Distribution Department, Capital Outlay, Plant Improvements/Water Mains line item.

Bid specifications for the purchase and installation of the Auto Transfer Switch were prepared by Hancock Engineering. A Request for Bid was mailed to specific contractors who were qualified to perform the installation, and a bid opening was held on February 29, 2012, at 10:00am. The following bids were received:

Rag's Electric Company	\$9,100.00
Lyons Pinner Electric Company	\$10,268.00
Richmond Electric Co. Inc.	\$12,200.00

Hancock Engineering's Letter of Recommendation for Rags Electric Company to perform the project work is attached.

We understand the importance of having items placed on the work session agenda to be discussed before the board meetings. In this occurrence we respectfully request that this item is considered for action/approval immediately at the March 13th Work Session Meeting, to ensure the project is completed before the end of our current fiscal year.

MOTION / ACTION REQUESTED:

Motion to approve the Resolution Accepting the Bid from Rags Electric Company in the amount of \$9,100.00.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff also recommends that the Village Board accept the bid from Rags Electric Company to complete the purchase and installation of the Auto Transfer Switch in the amount of \$9,100.00.

DOCUMENTATION:

- Resolution Accepting Bid
- Recommendation from Hancock Engineering
- Bid Proposal Packet (*Due to the size - if you would like to view the Specifications and Bidding Documents, please contact Rick Radde.*)

RESOLUTION NO. 12-07

**RESOLUTION ACCEPTING BID PROPOSAL FOR
PURCHASE/INSTALLATION OF AUTO TRANSFER SWITCH**

WHEREAS, in the event of a power failure, the Auto Transfer Switch is the device which transfers power back and forth between generator power and ComEd power for the Water Pumping Station; and

WHEREAS, due to the age of the existing Auto Transfer Switch, it has been recommended that a new switch be purchased and installed; and

WHEREAS, the Village has budgeted sufficient funds to cover the cost of the project; and

WHEREAS, a Request for Bid was mailed to specific contractors who were qualified to perform the project, and a bid opening was held on February 29, 2012; and

WHEREAS, the Village has received a bid proposal from Rags Electric Company for \$9,100.00, for the purchase and installation of the Auto Transfer Switch. Hancock Engineering has provided a Letter of Recommendation that the Village precedes with this project with said contractor.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of La Grange Park, Cook County, Illinois, as follows:

1. That the Village of La Grange Park hereby accepts the proposal of Rags Electric Company in the amount of \$9,100.00; and
2. The Village Manager is authorized and directed to take such further actions, as deemed necessary and appropriate to implement, administer and enforce this Resolution.

ADOPTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Village of La Grange Park, Cook County, Illinois this 27th day of March 2012.

YES:

NOS:

ABSENT:

Approved this 27th day of March 2012.

Dr. James L. Discipio, Village President

ATTEST:

Amanda G. Seidel
Village Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM-
VILLAGE ATTORNEY - _____

February 29, 2012

President and Board of Trustees
Village of LaGrange Park
447 North Catherine Avenue
LaGrange Park, Illinois 60526

Re: Replacement of a 600 AMP Auto Transfer Switch
Bid Opening Results

Dear President and Board of Trustees:

Bids were received for the above referenced project on February 29, 2012. We offer the following comments and recommendations on the bid results.

The plans and specifications for the project were obtained by six (6) contractors, and the Village received bids from three (3) qualified companies. A summary of the bids received is as follows:

Rag's Electric Company Inc.	\$9,100.00
Lyons Pinner Electric Co.	\$10,268.00
Richmond Electric Co Inc.	\$12,200.00
Engineer's Estimate	\$21,000.00

The bids were checked and found to be in order. Since our office had no previous work experience with the low bidder, Rag's Electric Company, Inc. we requested references. Based on the references provided, our office contacted the Village of Lemont to inquire about their performance on similar projects. The individual we contacted provided a favorable response relating to the quality of the work. Therefore, we recommend that the Village accept the bid proposal submitted by Rags Electric Company Inc. in the amount of \$9,100.00.

We have enclosed a copy of the bid tabulation for the project and the original bid proposals.

Please feel free to contact our office should you have any questions or require additional information.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN HANCOCK ENGINEERING CO.



Paul E. Flood, Principal

Enclosures

cc: Ms. Julia Cedillo, Village Manager (W/Bid Tab)
Mr. Rick Radde, Interim Director of Public Works (W/Bid Tab)

BID TABULATION

BID DATE & TIME: Wednesday, February 29, 2012 @ 10:00 A.M.

PROJECT: Replacement of a 600 AMP Auto Transfer Switch
 k:/bidtabs/LAGRNGPK/02205 - 600 amp ATS-REPLACEMENT

	QUANTITY	UNIT	ENGINEER'S ESTIMATE			RAGS ELECTRIC			LYONS/PINNER ELEC			RICHMOND ELEC		
			PRICE	TOTAL PRICE	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE		
1. Removal of existing AMP Auto Transfer Switch, Complete	1	L.S.	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,275.00	2,275.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2. Installation of a new AMP Auto Transfer Switch, Complete	1	L.S.	18,500.00	18,500.00	6,825.00	6,825.00	9,268.00	9,268.00	12,200.00	12,200.00	12,200.00	12,200.00		
TOTAL AMOUNT OF BID				\$ 21,000.00		\$ 9,100.00		\$ 10,268.00		\$ 12,200.00		\$ 12,200.00		

VILLAGE BOARD AGENDA MEMO

Date: March 5, 2012
To: Village President and Board of Trustees
From: Richard Radde, Interim Director of Public Works *RMR*
Julia Cedillo, Village Manager *JC*
Re: **Lawn Mowing and Flower Bed Landscape Maintenance**

GENERAL BACKGROUND

Contractor assistance is needed to perform Lawn Mowing and Flower Bed Landscape Maintenance in various areas throughout the Village, to allow public works employees to perform other tasks. Each of these tasks has distinct specifications allowing them to be bid separately, and the process of bidding separately to select a contractor typically results in a cost savings for the Village.

\$11,500 has been budgeted in the "Services - Miscellaneous Services" line item in the Public Works area. *\$2,000 has been placed in the Water Fund "Services - Miscellaneous Services" line item of the FY2012/2013 budget for the mowing of the Water Plant area.*

A Request for Proposal was published in the February 8, 2012, Suburban Life, and bid proposal packets were sent to 23 landscape contractors in the area, requesting bids for (1) various mowing throughout the Village, (2) mowing of the Water Plant area, and (3) flower bed maintenance. A bid opening was conducted on March 5, 2012, and the results are attached.

Landscape Concepts Management was the lowest bidder for all three bid requests. Landscape Concepts Management has performed the flower bed maintenance contract for the Village of La Grange Park for the past two years, without any problems. Staff contacted several references (Lake County Public Works, City of Wheaton, Village of Elk Grove) to verify Landscape Concept's job performance, and all comments received were very positive.

MOTION / ACTION REQUESTED:

Motion approving the proposals from Landscape Concepts Management in the amount of \$2,808.00 for Lawn Mowing various areas throughout the Village, \$1,608.00 for Lawn Mowing at the Water Plant, and \$2,296.00 for Flower Bed Maintenance, and rejecting all other bids.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Acceptance of the bids from Landscape Concepts Management for the Lawn Mowing and Flower Bed Maintenance contracts.

DOCUMENTATION:

- Resolution accepting the bids in each category as described above;
- Bid results tabulation; and
- Bid Proposal Packet, Specifications and Bidding Documents (*Due to the size of this document, please contact Richard Radde if you would like to review these documents*).

RESOLUTION NO. 12-08

**RESOLUTION ACCEPTING PROPOSALS/CONTRACTS FOR
LAWN MOWING AND FLOWER BED LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE**

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the Village to have contractor assistance for Lawn Mowing and Flower Bed Landscape Maintenance; and

WHEREAS, the Village prepared a "Request for Bid" which outlined the work to be performed for these tasks, and a bid opening was held on March 5, 2012; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of La Grange Park, Cook County, Illinois, as follows:

1. That the Village of La Grange Park hereby accepts the proposals from the following contractor:

- Landscape Concepts Management for Lawn Mowing Various Areas throughout the Village, in the amount of \$2,808.00;
- Landscape Concepts Management for Lawn Mowing at the Water Plant, in the amount of \$1,608.00; and
- Landscape Concepts Management for Flower Bed Maintenance, in the amount of \$2,296.00; and

2. The Village President is authorized to execute contracts with the above contractor.

3. The Village Manager is authorized and directed to take such further actions as deemed necessary and appropriate to implement and administer this Resolution.

ADOPTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Village of La Grange Park, Cook County, Illinois this 27th day of March 2012.

YES:

NOS:

ABSENT:

Approved this 27th day of March 2012.

Dr. James L. Discipio, Village President

ATTEST:

Amanda G. Seidel
Village Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM-
VILLAGE ATTORNEY - _____

BID TABULATION SHEET - FLOWER BED MAINTENANCE***Bid Opening: March 5, 2012***

<u>Contractor Name</u>	<u>Flower Bed Maintenance 2012</u>	<u>Flower Bed Maintenance 2013</u>	<u>Extra Work</u>
Landscape Concepts	\$2,296	\$2,296	\$35/hour
Western DuPage Landscaping	\$2,732	-	\$45/hour
Twin Oaks	\$5,870	\$5,870	\$42/hour

BID TABULATION SHEET - VILLAGE MOWING***Bid Opening: March 5, 2012***

<u>Contractor Name</u>	<u>Lawn Maintenance 2012</u>	<u>Lawn Maintenance 2013</u>	<u>Extra Work</u>
Landscape Concepts	\$2,808	\$2,808	\$35/hour
Western DuPage Landscaping	\$9,900	\$9,900	\$45/hour
Twin Oaks	\$5,500	\$5,500	\$42/hour

BID TABULATION SHEET - WATER PLANT MOWING***Bid Opening: March 5, 2012***

<u>Contractor Name</u>	<u>Water Plant - Lawn Maintenance 2012</u>	<u>Water Plant - Lawn Maintenance 2013</u>	<u>Extra Work</u>
Landscape Concepts	\$1,608	\$1,608	\$35/hour
Western DuPage Landscaping	\$4,554	\$4,554	\$45/hour
Twin Oaks	\$2,800	\$2,800	\$42/hour

Memorandum

TO: Trustee Patricia Rocco, Chairman
Finance Committee

FROM: Julia Cedillo, Village Manager

DATE: March 22, 2012

RE: *First Half & Second Half of March 2012*

Payments for operating expenses from the various funds for *first & second half of March 2012* includes:

	<u><i>First Half of March</i></u>	<u><i>Second Half of March</i></u>
General Fund	\$ 156,545.99	\$ 34,097.60
2004 Debt Service Fund	- 0 -	- 0 -
Water Fund	147,516.15	30,254.32
Motor Fuel Fund	1,176.00	12,229.23
Sewer Fund	21,096.10	11,598.38
Emergency Telephone	1,164.90	- 0 -
Trust & Agency Fund	219.87	- 0 -
Working Cash Fund	- 0 -	- 0 -
Capital Projects Fund	49,765.23	824.00
Total	\$ 377,484.24	\$ 89,003.53

Payment for salaries, deductions, and employer payroll costs for the *first & second half of March 2012* includes a payroll disbursement from:

	<u><i>First Half of March</i></u>	<u><i>Second Half of March</i></u>
General Fund	\$ 149,585.35	\$ 158,731.89
Water Fund	9,577.12	9,846.59
Sewer Fund	3,794.08	3,784.61
Trust & Agency	- 0 -	- 0 -
Total	\$ 162,956.55	\$ 172,363.09

Public Safety Committee

LaVelle Topps, Chairman

Susan Storcel

Patricia Rocco

Village Board Agenda Memo

Date: March 19, 2012

To: Village President and Board of Trustees

From: Dean J. Maggos, Director of Fire, Building and Emergency Management
Julia Cedillo, Village Manager



Re: Fire Sprinkler Variation Request – 1030 Maple Ave.

GENERAL BACKGROUND

A proposed new day care center is planning on opening in the multi-tenant commercial building located at 1126-1130 Maple Ave. The building is approximately 4500 sq. ft., and the day care specifically wants to occupy the 1130 Maple space, which is approximately 1500 sq. ft.

In order to obtain approval and occupancy for such, the Village's Fire Prevention Code requires this building to be protected by an approved automatic fire suppression system (fire sprinkler system). Specifically, in this matter, the fire sprinkler requirement is triggered by section 1.10(C) of the code, which addresses "change of use" in existing buildings. The tenant space has been vacant for many years, and prior to such was occupied for a short time by a small fitness facility dedicated to woman.

The owners of the building, George and Judy Ellison, have submitted letters requesting a variance from the fire sprinkler code requirement. They initially submitted their request on February 8th, and followed up on March 7th with additional information required to meet the zoning code and to properly process the variation request. In specific, they have requested that they receive a waiver from the code requirement for a period of one year. Section 1.28 of the Village's Fire Prevention Code allows for this Variation request to be made, and heard by an Appeals Board, which consists of the Village President and Village Board of Trustees.

ACTION REQUESTED

Pursuant to Section 1.28 of the Fire Prevention Code, the Board is to render a decision on this matter within ten (10) days after completing a hearing on this matter. As such, the Action that is being requested tonight is for both Discussion and a Motion as to whether or not to allow for the one year requested fire sprinkler variation.

February 8, 2012

Winmag, LLC
George and Judy Ellison, Members
25 S. Kensington Avenue
LaGrange, IL 60525

Dear Village Officials and Village Board of LaGrange Park,

We are owners of the property at 1126, 1128, and 1130 Maple Ave. in LaGrange Park. We purchased the property in June of 2009 with the intention of becoming active members of the LaGrange business community as property owners in this great LaGrange Park location.

One of the three units was rented at the time of purchase by an Allstate agent. We believed that the unrented units had tremendous rental potential for all sorts of businesses and that proper advertising and incentives would soon yield new tenants. Unfortunately, not only did the 1128 and 1130 units fail to rent, but the Allstate agent renting 1126 downsized her space substantially and then left the property December 1, 2009. Since then, all three office spaces have been empty, generating no income. We have continued, obviously, to spend the cash necessary for utilities, upkeep, and taxes.

We have now "carried" an empty building, suffering substantial financial losses for over two years. Since early 2010, John Hunter Services has served as our commercial broker for 1126, 1128, and 1130 Maple. John has vigorously advertised, made over 600 phone calls, distributed flyers, and shown the properties numerous times. Proposals have been written for Mario Fotino's Italian American 501c3, a Brookfield-based daycare, a food additive lab group, and a prosthetics practice. Unfortunately, with the current business climate it has been extremely difficult to find tenants to both relieve our financial burden and become members of the LaGrange Park business community.

Recently John Hunter showed the property to a husband/wife team who want to start a day care center. The wife has extensive experience working in day care facilities and has already had numerous discussions with DCFS representatives who oversee day care licensing. She finds the 1130 unit perfect for beginning her day care center and she and her husband are committed to renting the property. The rental of the property would be advantageous for several reasons:

- Rental of the first unit in the block of 1126-1130 will greatly enhance the likelihood of other units renting.
- Income, even that generated from renting one unit, will significantly ease the financial burden of continuing payments on the building
- Having this building active and alive with a new business and families will greatly enhance this section of the street. Paired with the Schick Center next door, the rental of the 1130 unit would be a vital hub for LaGrange Park services. Children's day care is a fabulous complement to the senior care provided at the Schick Center

The 1130 unit is ideally suited to day care for the following reasons:

- The 1130 unit is the most open of the three units and suited to large and small group activity.
- The space configuration and size requirements are both excellent for helping the potential tenants realize their dream of beginning a quality day care center (a great “draw” for other businesses around the day care as parents drop off and pick up children and do their personal business and shopping in locations convenient to this drop-off).
- There are two entrances in each unit – one toward Maple and one toward the alley – for fire safety.
- The building has a direct-connect fire alarm system which satisfies DCFS fire alarm requirements.
- The building has both front and back parking lot/off street access which provide various options for drop-off of students.

To facilitate the beginning of this day care center, provide a new link to commerce in this section of the town, to help LaGrange Park realize some of the benefits of potential growth in the economy, and to greatly assist us (George and Judy Ellison) with the hardship produced by carrying a vacant building for over two years, we respectfully request that the Village of LaGrange Park waive the sprinkling requirement for this use of the building for a one year lease period, during which the day care can get on its feet and make a “go” of the business. We will offer them at least a couple months of “fit up time” prior to lease commencement as well. It is a financial impossibility for either the day care owners or us as landlords to pay for the sprinkling system at this point. It is also important to note that DCFS does not require sprinkling and that each of the three units (1126, 1128, and 1130) has two active entrances to open outdoor space. We as landlords will do everything possible to work with the tenants and DCFS to make the space safe and secure. A one year waiver of the sprinkling requirement will make it possible to begin to recoup some of the losses suffered over the last two years of ongoing vacancy, should this variance be allowed.

Thank you for your consideration. We are looking forward to eventually adding three active tenants to LaGrange Park’s business community as the building gains momentum towards being fully rented!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "George & Judy Ellison". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

George and Judy Ellison

March 7, 2012

To: Village of LaGrange Park Officials and Board

Re: Request for use of 1130 Maple Avenue as a Day Care facility

From: Judy and George Ellison, owners of 1126-1130 Maple

Dear Village Board and Village Officials,

Our building at 1126, 1128, and 1130 Maple Avenue has been empty for over 2 years creating a significant financial drain as a result of this vacancy. John Hunter of John Hunter Services has been employed for that period of time to assist with the rental of the property. John has made numerous phone calls, personal visits, created flyers and other advertising to no avail (more documentation in the request for variance for the sprinkling system). The property has been advertised in the MLS and in Costar as well.

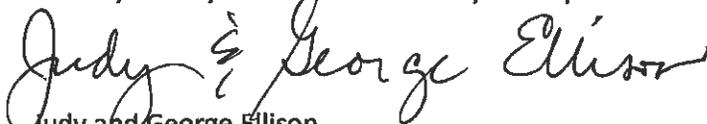
While 1126 and 1128 Maple still have no prospects for rental, we now have a good potential tenant who would like to establish a new day care facility in the 1130 unit of the building. Dean Maggos has requested some additional information to facilitate the request for use of the building for day care. I believe that these are the answers to the questions you need for approval. However, should additional information be needed we would be happy to provide it.

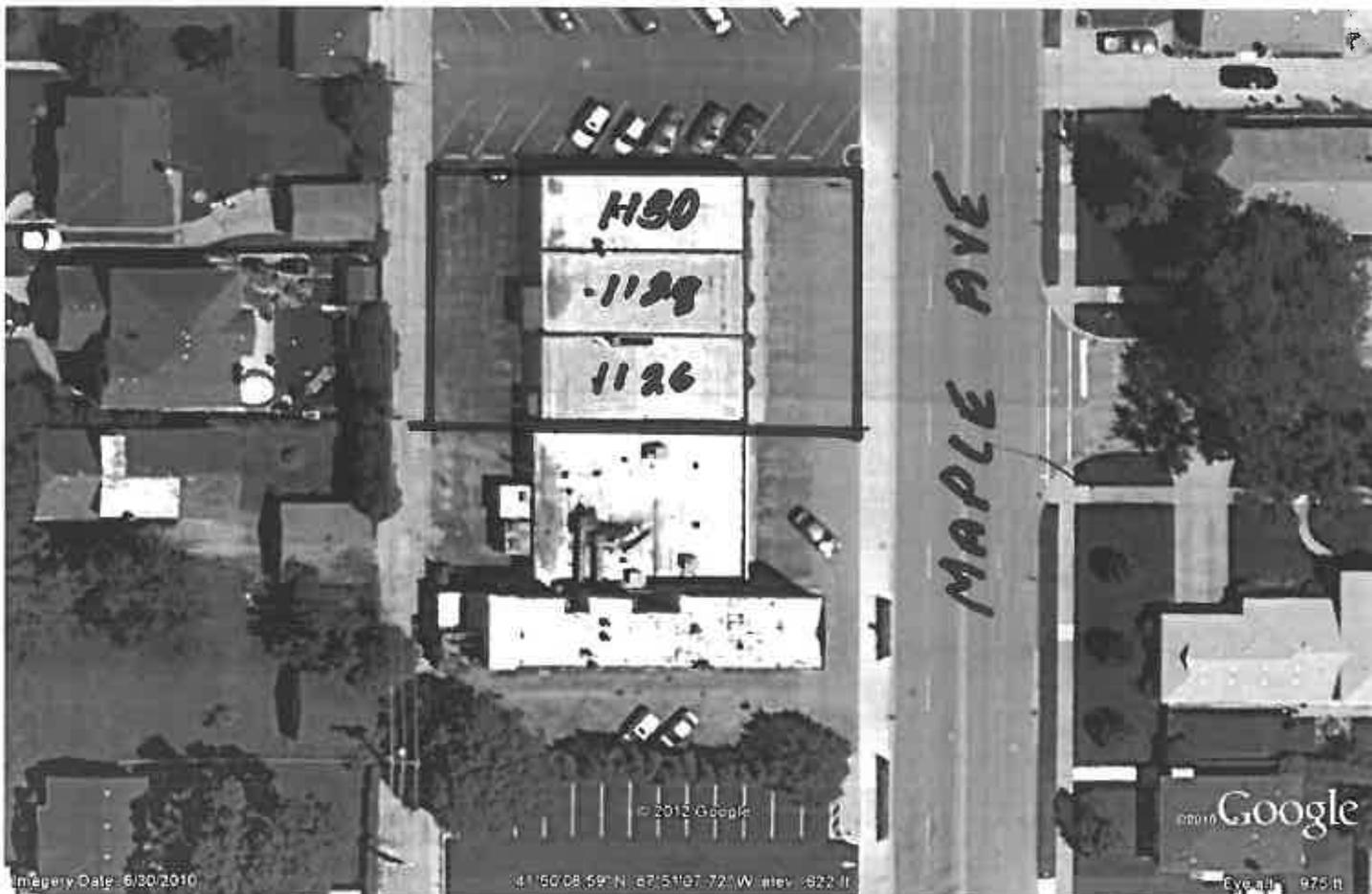
The prospective tenants met last week with the DCFS representative they have been working with. DCFS is very positive about both the prospective tenants as day care providers and the use of this building for that purpose. As a result of that meeting with DCFS and the planning of the prospective tenants, the following information is provided.

- The day care facility will serve a maximum of 12 students (children) ranging in age from 3 months to 3 years.
- The crib area will be situated toward the front or east side of the building, toddlers will be in the middle and back areas of the building per the attached floor plan. DCFS has advised that they approve any division of the front open space by movable walls similar to those used in creating "cubicles" in offices. The wall on the current floor plan separating the two back spaces will be removed to create one larger space there.
- All children will be dropped off by parents coming in the front door and registering their children personally. Children will also be picked up via the check-in/out desk near the front door
- DCFS has said that as the day care providers will be taking children to nearby parks when the weather is warm enough to allow them to be outside there is no need for an outdoor play area.

The tenants are very positive about their contribution to the LaGrange Park business community and the service they will be able to provide. In addition, they believe that the parents who will be bringing children to their day care will also use other services and businesses situated in LaGrange Park, thereby bringing more business to other ventures in the village.

Thank you for your consideration of your request.


Judy and George Ellison



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§ 1.10 AUTOMATIC SUPERVISED FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS

(A) All new construction that is equal or greater than the "total building area" criteria established in Table 1.10A shall be fully protected with an approved automatic supervised fire protection system complying with NFPA-13, 1999 edition. Where any part of the structure has a use group or occupancy type meeting the criteria listed in Table 1.10A, and the use group classification or occupancy type is in only a portion of the building, the entire building shall be fully protected by the approved automatic supervised fire protection system complying with NFPA-13, 1999 edition and this code.

Exception: R-3 and R-4 Type Occupancies.

(B) All new R-3 and R-4 type occupancies shall be fully protected with an approved automatic supervised fire protection system complying with NFPA-13D, 1999 edition.

(C) Any modifications to any existing structure, whereby the use group classification or occupancy type (as defined in BOCA) within a structure or portion thereof changes, and the structure meets or exceeds the criteria established in Table 1.10A, shall result in the requirement that the entire structure be fully protected by an approved automatic supervised fire suppression system complying with NFPA-13, 1999 edition and this code.

- Exceptions:*
- (1) Where the use group classification or occupancy type changes to a B (Business) or M (Mercantile) classification; and
 - (2) The total area involving the change of use is less than 5,000 square feet; and
 - (3) No other provisions of code would otherwise require the structure to be sprinklered.
 - (4) R-3 and R-4 Type Occupancies.

(D) Any modifications to any existing structure, whereby the height and/or area of a structure is increased and the structure meets or exceeds the criteria established in Table 1.10A, shall result in the requirement that the entire structure be fully protected by an approved automatic supervised fire suppression system complying with NFPA-13, 1999 edition and this code.

- Exceptions:*
- (1) R-3 and R-4 Occupancies.
 - (2) Where the height of a building is increased due to the roof of a structure being altered, and there is no useable space for storage, mechanical, or occupants created by the alteration.

(E) Any modifications to any existing structure, whereby the cost of modifications would be greater than 50% of the value of the structure, and the structure meets or exceeds the criteria established in Table 1.10A, shall result in the requirement that the entire structure be fully protected by an approved automatic supervised fire protection system complying with NFPA-13, 1999 edition and this code.

Exceptions: R-3 and R-4 Type Occupancies.

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Table 1.10A

**OCCUPANCIES REQUIRING AUTOMATIC FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS
BY OCCUPANCY TYPE CLASSIFICATION AND TOTAL BUILDING AREA**

OCCUPANCY TYPE	WHERE REQUIRED
A-1 Assembly (Theaters)	Required in all
A-2 Assembly (Nightclubs and similar uses)	Required in all
A-3 Assembly (Lecture halls, rec. centers, restaurants, not nightclubs)	Required in all
A-4 Assembly (Churches)	Required in all
B Business	Required (>2000 SF)
E Educational	Required in all
F-1 Factory & Industrial (Moderate)	Required in all
F-2 Factory & Industrial (Low)	Required in all
H High hazard	Required in all
I-1 Institutional (Residential care)	Required in all
I-2 Institutional (Incapacitated)	Required in all
I-3 Institutional (Restrained)	Required in all
M Mercantile	Required (>2000 SF)
R-1 Residential (Hotels)	Required in all
R-2 Residential (Multiple-family)	Required in all
R-3 Residential (Attached single family)	Required in all
R-4 Residential (One & Two Family Dwellings)	Required in all
S-1 Storage (Moderate)	Required (>2000 SF)
S-2 Storage (Low)	Required (>2000 SF)
U Utility (Miscellaneous)	Required (>2000 SF)

§ 1.11 STANDPIPE SYSTEMS

(A) Supervised Automatic standpipe systems shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 14, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems 1996 edition, as well as all provisions within this Chapter, and Section 1.10 of this Chapter, throughout all buildings in which the floor level of the highest story is located more than two stories above the lowest level of the fire department vehicle access or in which the floor level of the lowest story is located more than two stories below the highest level of fire department vehicle access.

(B) Supervised Automatic standpipe systems shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 14, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems 1996 edition, as well as all provisions within this Chapter, and Section 1.10 of this Chapter, throughout all buildings where any portion of the building floor area is greater than one hundred fifty (150) feet of travel from the nearest point of fire department access via a hard surface pavement. All required standpipe systems shall be installed in a location determined by the Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau or his/her designee prior to any installation.

(C) Any persons wishing installation of a required standpipe system within any building, other than one and two family residential, shall obtain a permit issued by the Chief of the Fire

COPY

Any person appealing a decision of the fire code official shall make the appeal by written notice filed in the Office of the Director of Fire and Building, 447 North Catherine Avenue, La Grange Park, Illinois 60526, within thirty (30) days from the date of the decision being appealed.

The Director of Fire and Building shall request that the Appeals Board call a hearing on said appeal within thirty (30) days of said notice of appeal filing. The Appeals Board shall consist of the Village President and Village Board of Trustees. The Appeals Board shall render a decision within ten (10) days after completing such hearing.

Nothing shall prevent the Village from seeking immediate enforcement of the regulations of this Chapter in court where the hazard involved requires such action.

§ 1.28 VARIATIONS

If any person, firm, corporation or agent feels the provisions of this code constitute a unique or particular hardship relating to the use, construction or alteration of structures, a petition for a variation may be submitted. The granting of a variation may be made by the Village President and Village Board of Trustees when it shall find that documentation and evidence presented by the petitioner indicates the following:

- (1) The plight of the petitioner is due to unique circumstances.
- (2) The granting of the variation will not be detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to other adjoining properties.
- (3) Any person presently having an interest in the property has not created the alleged difficulty or hardship.
- (4) The purpose of the variation is not based exclusively upon cost.
- (5) The particular physical characteristics of the structure involved would result in an additional actual hardship upon the owner if the strict letter of the codes were carried out.

Any person requesting a variation of the fire code official shall make the request by written notice filed in the Office of the Director of Fire and Building, 447 North Catherine Avenue, La Grange Park, Illinois 60526.

The Director of Fire and Building shall request that the Village President and Village Board call a hearing on said variation within thirty (30) days of said notice of variation filing. The Appeals Board shall consist of the Village President and Village Board of Trustees. The Appeals Board shall render a decision within ten (10) days after completing such hearing.

§ 1.29 TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

The Director of Fire and Building shall determine that any building under construction or renovation shall be completed in a manner as described hereinafter before any occupancy whatsoever shall be permitted whether whole or in part.

Due to architectural characteristics and design it may be required that additional protection and fire separation shall be provided for the health, safety, and welfare of the occupants before any temporary occupancy is permitted, of a newly constructed or an existing building.

1130 Maple Ave. – Proposed Day Care – Fire Sprinkler Code Interpretation

The Basic Code Interpretation

The La Grange Park Fire Prevention Code, as it stands today, was adopted by the Village Board on August 12, 2003.

Section 1.10 (C) of our code requires that fire sprinklers be installed when the use group or occupancy type (per BOCA) within a building changes, when it meets or exceeds the requirements of Table 1.10A.

Village staff determined that the occupancy type / use group of the tenant space being considered for the day care previously was considered Assembly, but as a day care of twelve (12) children ages three (3) months to three (3) years, it will now be changed to an R-2, per the 1999 Edition of the BOCA National Building Code.

As such, and then applying Table 1.10A as required by the code, fire sprinklers are required for this Occupancy Type, regardless of the square footage.

Why is this classified as an R-2?

Section 310.0 of BOCA classifies this Occupancy Type as a Residential Care Facility, Occupancy Condition 2. Subsections further classify residential care facilities as R-2 or R-3, specifically identifying that care facilities which accommodate five or less occupants of any age as a Use Group R-3. As such, that is how we determined this to be an R-2 Use Group.

Additional Clarification and Decision Support

When researching the applicable 1999 BOCA Use Group classification in preparation for the discussion on a previous variation request, staff wanted to confirm that a stand-alone day care in a commercial building could actually be classified under a residential use group. As such, staff contacted our fire code consultants, Fire Safety Consultants, Inc. of Elgin, and also the International Code Council, of whom we are members, for informal opinions on this classification. Representatives from both firms reviewed the specific code sections and believed an interpretation and application of an R-2 use group would be correct.

Furthermore, they also pointed out that they felt the language in the 1999 code is confusing, and noted that it was substantially changed and clarified in the 2000 edition of the International Building Code, which basically has replaced the BOCA Code. BOCA merged with two other code groups to form the ICC, who now publishes the International Building Code.

BOCA NATIONAL BUILDING CODE – 1999
(Residential Care Facility – Occupancy Condition 2)

A facility such as the above with more than 5 and not more than 16 occupants shall be classified as residential care, Occupancy Condition 2.

308.4 Use Group I-3: This use group shall include buildings and structures which are inhabited by six or more persons who are under some restraint or security. An I-3 facility is occupied by persons who are generally incapable of self-preservation due to security measures not under the occupants' control. Where accommodating persons of the above description, the following types of facilities shall be classified as I-3 facilities: prisons, jails, reformatories, detention centers, correctional centers and pre-release centers. Buildings of Use Group I-3 shall be classified as one of the occupancy conditions indicated in Sections 308.4.1 through 308.4.5 (see Section 410.0).

308.4.1 Occupancy Condition I: This occupancy condition shall include all buildings in which free movement is allowed from sleeping areas, and other spaces where access or occupancy is permitted, to the exterior via *means of egress* without restraint. An Occupancy Condition I facility shall be classified as Use Group R.

308.4.2 Occupancy Condition II: This occupancy condition shall include all buildings in which free movement is allowed from sleeping areas and any other occupied *smoke compartment* to one or more other *smoke compartments*. Egress to the exterior is impeded by locked *exits*.

308.4.3 Occupancy Condition III: This occupancy condition shall include all buildings in which free movement is allowed within individual *smoke compartments*, such as within a residential unit comprised of individual sleeping rooms and group activity spaces, where egress is impeded by remote-controlled release of *means of egress* from such *smoke compartment* to another *smoke compartment*.

308.4.4 Occupancy Condition IV: This occupancy condition shall include all buildings in which free movement is restricted from an occupied space. Remote-controlled release is provided to permit movement from all sleeping rooms, activity spaces and other occupied areas within the *smoke compartment* to other *smoke compartments*.

308.4.5 Occupancy Condition V: This occupancy condition shall include all buildings in which free movement is restricted from an occupied space. Staff-controlled release is provided to permit movement from all sleeping rooms, activity spaces and other occupied areas within the *smoke compartment* to other *smoke compartments*.

SECTION 309.0 MERCANTILE USE GROUP

309.1 General: All buildings and structures which are occupied for display and sales purposes involving stocks of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and open to the public, shall be classified as Use Group M. This includes, among others, retail stores, automotive service stations, shops, salesrooms and markets. An automotive service station is that portion of a property where motor fuels are stored and dispensed from fixed equipment into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles or approved containers, including any building used for the sale of automotive accessories, or for minor automotive repair work. Minor repairs include the exchange of parts, oil changes, engine tune-ups and

similar routine maintenance work. Retail sales of *hazardous materials* shall comply with Section 307.8.

SECTION 310.0 RESIDENTIAL USE GROUPS

310.1 General: All structures in which sleeping accommodations are provided, including residential care facilities but excluding those that are classified as institutional occupancies, shall be classified as Use Group R-1, R-2, R-3 or R-4. The term "Use Group R" shall include Use Groups R-1, R-2 and R-3.

310.2 Definitions: The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this section and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

Dwellings

Boarding house: A building arranged or used for lodging for compensation, with or without meals, and not occupied as a single-family unit.

Dormitory: A space in a building where group sleeping accommodations are provided in one room, or in a series of closely associated rooms, for persons not members of the same family group.

Dwelling unit: A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

Multiple-family dwelling: A building or portion thereof containing more than two *dwelling units* and not meeting the requirements for a *multiple single-family dwelling*.

Multiple single-family dwelling: A building or portion thereof containing more than two *dwelling units* (see Section 310.5).

One-family dwelling: A building containing one *dwelling unit* with not more than five lodgers or boarders.

Two-family dwelling: A building containing two *dwelling units* with not more than five lodgers or boarders per family.

Residential care facility: A facility where more than 5 and not more than 16 occupants receive personal care in a supervised environment. A residential care facility shall be classified as Occupancy Condition 1 or 2.

Occupancy Condition 1: This occupancy condition shall include occupants more than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years of age who are capable of responding to an emergency situation.

Occupancy Condition 2: This occupancy condition shall include occupants 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years of age or less or occupants of any age who are not capable of responding to an emergency situation.

310.3 Use Group R-1 structures: This use group shall include all hotels, motels, *boarding houses* and similar buildings arranged for shelter and sleeping accommodations for more than five occupants who are primarily transient in nature, occupying the facilities for a period of less than 30 days.

310.4 Use Group R-2 structures: This use group shall include all *multiple-family dwellings* having more than two *dwelling units*, except as provided for in Section 310.5 for *multiple single-family dwelling units*, and shall also include all *boarding houses* and similar buildings arranged for shelter and sleeping accommodations in which the occupants are primarily not transient in nature. A residential care facility shall be classified as Use Group R-2 or R-3.

BOCA NATIONAL BUILDING CODE – 1999

(Residential Care Facilities – More than five occupants indicates classification is Use Group R-2)

310.4.1 Dormitories: A dormitory facility which accommodates more than five persons more than 2½ years of age shall be classified as Use Group R-2.

310.5 Use Group R-3 structures: This use group shall include all buildings arranged for occupancy as *one- or two-family dwelling units*, including not more than five lodgers or boarders per family and *multiple single-family dwellings* where each unit has an independent *means of egress* and is separated by a 2-hour *fire separation assembly* (see Section 709.0).

Exceptions

1. In *multiple single-family dwellings* that are equipped throughout with an approved *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 906.2.1 or 906.2.2, the fire-resistance rating of the *dwelling unit separation* shall not be less than 1 hour. *Dwelling unit separation walls* shall be constructed as *fire partitions* (see Section 711.0).
2. In *multiple single-family dwellings* that are equipped throughout with an approved *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 906.2.3, the fire-resistance rating between each *dwelling unit* shall not be less than 1 hour and shall be constructed as a *fire partition*.

A residential care facility shall be classified as Use Group R-2 or R-3

310.5.1 Care facilities: A care facility which accommodates five or less occupants of any age shall be classified as Use Group R-3. ← NOT APPLICABLE

310.6 Use Group R-4 structures: This use group shall include all detached *one- or two-family dwellings* not more than three stories in *height*, and the *accessory structures* as indicated in the one- and two-family dwelling code listed in Chapter 35. All such structures shall be designed in accordance with the one- and two-family dwelling code listed in Chapter 35 or in accordance with the requirements of this code applicable to Use Group R-3. Where such structures are occupied as a residential care facility, the structure shall meet the requirements of this code applicable to Use Group R-3 residential care facilities.

SECTION 311.0 STORAGE USE GROUPS

311.1 General: All structures which are primarily used for the storage of goods, wares or merchandise shall be classified as Use Group S-1 or S-2. This includes, among others, warehouses, storehouses and freight depots. The quantity of *hazardous materials* in storage shall comply with Section 307.8. The term "Use Group S" shall include Use Groups S-1 and S-2.

311.2 Moderate-hazard storage, Use Group S-1: Buildings occupied for the storage of moderate-hazard contents which are likely to burn with moderate rapidity, but which do not produce either poisonous gases, fumes or *explosives* including, among others, the materials listed in Table 311.2, shall be classified as Use Group S-1. A motor vehicle repair garage is that portion of a property wherein major repairs, such as engine overhauls, painting or body work, are performed on motorized vehicles.

**Table 311.2
MODERATE-HAZARD STORAGE OCCUPANCIES**

Barns ^a	Linoleum
Bags, cloth, burlap and paper	Livestock shelters ^a
Bamboo and rattan	Lumber yards
Baskets	Motor vehicle repair garages
Belting, canvas and leather	Petroleum warehouses for storage of lubricating oils with a flash point of 200 degrees F. (93.33 degrees C.) or higher
Books and paper in rolls or packs	Photo engraving
Boots and shoes	Public garages (Group 1) and stables
Buttons, including cloth covered, pearl or bone	Silk
Cardboard and cardboard boxes	Soap
Clothing, woolen wearing apparel	Sugar
Cordage	Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff
Furniture	Upholstering and mattress manufacturing
Furs	Wax candles
Grain silos ^a	
Glue, mucilage, paste and size	
Horn and combs, other than celluloid	
Leather, enameling or japanning	

Note a. For the use group classification where such structures are accessory to a residential occupancy, see Section 312.1.

311.3 Low-hazard storage, Use Group S-2: Low-hazard storage occupancies shall include buildings occupied for the storage of noncombustible materials, and of low-hazard wares that do not ordinarily burn rapidly such as products on wood pallets or in paper cartons without significant amounts of combustible wrappings, but with a negligible amount of *plastic* trim such as knobs, handles or film wrapping. Such occupancies shall be classified as Use Group S-2 including, among others, the materials listed in Table 311.3.

**Table 311.3
LOW-HAZARD STORAGE OCCUPANCIES**

Asbestos	Gypsum board
Beer or wine up to 12% alcohol in metal, glass or ceramic containers	Inert pigments
Cement in bags	Ivory
Chalk and crayons	Meats
Dairy products in nonwaxed coated paper containers	Metal cabinets
Dry cell batteries	Metal desks with plastic tops and trim
Electrical coils	Metal parts
Electrical motors	Metals
Food products	Mirrors
Foods in noncombustible containers	New empty cans
Fresh fruits and vegetables in nonplastic trays or containers	Oil-filled and other types of distribution transformers
Frozen foods	Open parking structures
Glass	Porcelain and pottery
Glass bottles, empty or filled with noncombustible liquids	Public garages (Group 2)
	Stoves
	Talc and soapstones
	Washers and dryers

SECTION 312.0 UTILITY AND MISCELLANEOUS USE GROUP

312.1 General: Buildings and structures of an accessory character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any specific use group shall be constructed, equipped and maintained to conform to the requirements of this code commensurate with the fire and

FIRE PREVENTION CODE VARIATION HISTORY

06/10/2003 – Sprinkler 10 Year Variation Request based upon Additions to Existing Occupancy

1209 W. Ogden – Nazareth Academy

Staff Recommended the 10 Years with New Construction Immediately; all Corridors/Stairs/Exits in Three Years; with remaining in 10 Years
Nazareth submitted a 10 year remodeling plan to support their request

Board Supported Variation

Fire Sprinkler Installation completed in 2010, ahead of variation date

07/08/2003 – Sprinkler 10 Year Variation Request based upon Addition to Existing Occupancy

1125 Harrison – St. Louise De Marillac School

Staff Recommended a Shorter Timeline based upon incremental progress, with Completion in Five Years

Board Denied Variation Request, but Supported Staff's Recommendation of Modified Variation Timeline

Fire Sprinkler Installation met Variation Requirements

02/22/05 – Fire Alarm Complete Variation Request for Existing Occupancy

1150 Meadowcrest – The Village Church

Staff Recommended Denial as Fire Department had already given them a Year to Comply

Board Denied Variation

02/22/05 – Sprinkler One Year Variation Request for New Occupancy

1130 Maple - Ladies Workout Express

Staff Recommended One Year Variation – Part of reason was that owner had just installed new fire alarm system throughout.

Board Supported Variation

Sprinklers never installed as business closed

02/14/12 – Sprinkler Complete Relief or Three Year Variation Request for New Occupancy

1015 E. 31st St. – The Children's House Montessori School

Staff Recommended Denial mainly due to type of occupancy, age of occupants, and specific variation being sought

Board Supported Three Year Variation

Cool Villages Committee

Patricia Rocco, Chairwoman

Rimas Kozica

Scott Mesick

Village Board Memo

Date: March 22, 2012
To: Village President and Board of Trustees
From: Julia Cedillo, Village Manager 
RE: **Cool Village Commission – Village Sustainability Plan**

Since its establishment in January 2010, the Cool Village Commission has held regular monthly meetings in an effort to plan, prioritize and achieve the agenda set forth in the Commission's Charter document and the directives set by the Village Board.

Since that time, the commission has engaged in a data collections process, a carbon emissions inventory, the co-sponsoring of community events and the development of a Sustainability Plan.

At the February 14th Work Session meeting, Cool Village Commission Chairperson, Krista Grimm provided a presentation on the commission's work, its findings, and the final draft of the Sustainability Plan. A copy of the draft Sustainability Plan is posted online at the Village's website and is included in the Village Board Meeting Agenda Packet.

ACTION REQUESTED

Motion to approve the Village of La Grange Park Sustainability Plan.

The Cool Village Commission is respectfully requesting that the Village Board review and approve the draft Sustainability Plan at this time. The commission welcomes the opportunity to answer any questions prior to Village Board approval.

RECOMMENDATION

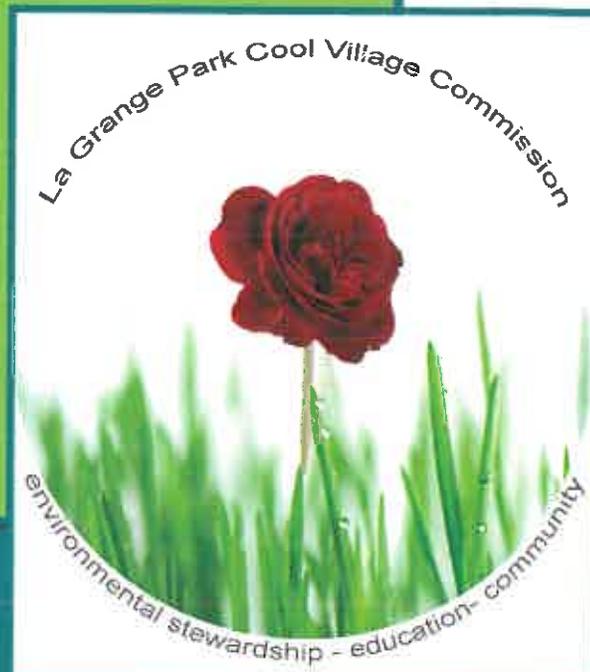
Staff recommends the approval of the motion.

Attachments

- **Draft Sustainability Plan**
- **Cool Village Commission Report to the Village Board**
- **Power Point Presentation (dated February 14, 2012)**

Village of La Grange Park Sustainability Plan

March 2012



Produced by:
The Village of La Grange Park
Cool Village Commission



**VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK SUSTAINABILITY PLAN
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Cool Village Commission

Krista Grimm, Chair
David Mrazek
John Aikens
Donna Twickler
Ed Kram
Sarah Cervak
Joe Paris

Special Mention:
Patty Rocco, Former Chair

With Special Thanks To:
The Village Board of Trustees
James L. Discipio, Village Present
Rimas Kozica
Scott Mesick
Marshall Seeder
LaVelle Topps
Patty Rocco
Susan Storcel

VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

I. Sustainability

Sustainability is a process of community stewardship that utilizes resources in the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. A successful program can be implemented through more efficient use of natural resources (land, energy, water and materials), resulting in a measurable reduction of pollutant and greenhouse gasses, emissions and utilization costs.

II. Introduction

The Village of La Grange Park has long responded to the desire of its residents to improve the local environment, thereby enhancing the ambiance of living and working within the Village and improving the health of its residents. Such activities have served to minimize Village government expenditures on energy, with a focus on long-term fiscal responsibility. The history of the Village of La Grange Park's sustainable actions is described in detail in Section V of this Sustainability Plan ("Plan").

In 2008, a group of La Grange Park residents formed the Cool Village Coalition to express their desire for the Village to take actions to address global climate change and otherwise improve the air, water, and other natural resources within the Village. The Village responded by creating a Subcommittee of the Village Board to study how the Village might respond to the request of the citizen group. The Subcommittee recommended the formation of an ad hoc advisory commission to create a sustainability plan and recommend additional actions for consideration of the Village Board. On October 27, 2009, the charter ("CVC Charter") authorizing the creation of the La Grange Park Cool Village Commission ("CVC") was adopted by the Village Board. One task in the CVC Charter was creation of this Plan.

Accordingly, numerous strategies are enumerated in Section X of this Plan that may be implemented by the Village government to improve and increase local sustainable practices. Over time, the need, ability, willingness, and goals of the Village and its residents will evolve. For example, the Village has adopted a model to track the annual greenhouse gases emitted by the community. Trend data from the model may suggest certain types of programs and actions that will maximize the reduction of emissions. Therefore, a process for adoption of sustainable practices and decision making is set forth in Section XI of this Plan. This will allow for the focus of energy and resources on the highest priority activities.

III. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is encapsulated in the CVC Charter, clearly stating the Village Board's intent:

To educate and inform citizens and facilitate sustainable community practices that lead to a reduction of the community's carbon footprint while promoting water conservation and the improvement of air, climate and water quality.

The goal of this Plan is to establish a framework for future decision making by the Village government to make sustainable choices, thereby enhancing the quality of life of Village residents and making the Village of La Grange Park an even better place to live, work and play.

The practices of the Village government and its residents have a substantial impact on the local environment. For example, in regards to water quality, the use of permeable paving materials, the design of gutters, and the use of rain barrels by households may reduce or prevent flooding in houses and streets after heavy rains. A multitude of potential actions may also impact the health and well-being of Village (and metropolitan area) residents. In regards to air quality, reducing the quantity of small-particulate emissions that are released into the air while cars idle can potentially improve the quality of the air breathed by Village residents, and in turn improve the health of the elderly and individuals with heart or respiratory ailments. Other potential actions may reduce the carbon emissions generated within the Village, contributing to benefits on a much larger scale.

IV. Essential Background

In order to evaluate what works best for the Village of La Grange Park, it is essential to consider the history and characteristics of the community. The following background material provides basic context for determining appropriate actions.

Mission Statement

The Village of La Grange Park adopted the following Mission Statement to provide a comprehensive vision for the operation of Village government:

The Village of La Grange Park is committed to providing its citizens effective and efficient government services in a fiscally responsible manner. The Village encourages cooperation among its staff, Board and other units of government in order to assess community needs and to determine the most effective manner in which to meet those needs. While committed to maintaining a professional and responsible atmosphere, the Village must weigh individual needs against community standards and resources and determine what is in the best interests of all its residents.

The scope of this Plan within the Village's Mission Statement is intended to address the operation of Village government and the voluntary participation of La Grange Park community, i.e., residents, business owners, land owners, and other community stakeholders.

Demographics

The Village of La Grange Park, incorporated in 1892, is 17 miles west of downtown Chicago located in Cook County, Illinois, comprising of 1,408 acres. According to the 2010 Census, the Village has a population of 13,579. There are 5563 housing units, 3,593 (65%) being single owner family occupied. Approximately 28 acres are dedicated to commercial floor space and approximately 33 acres are used for industrial floor space. There are approximately 100 commercial establishments and 10 industrial establishments. There are six parks, comprised of 21.5 acres. There are five schools, 2 private and 3 public. There are 2 gas stations and 3 residential retirement communities.

Land Use

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Single Family Residential	640	44.63
Two-family Residential	13	00.90
Multi-Family Residential	86	06.00
Total Residential	739	51.53
Commercial	28	01.95
Institutional (including cemetery)	61	04.25
Industrial	33	02.30
Vacant	1	00.07
Forest Preserve	238	16.60
Parks and Recreation	24	01.67
Road Right of Way	292	20.37
Rail Road Right of Way	18	01.26
Total Non-Residential	695	48.47
Entire Village	1,434	100.00%

Location

The Village is located between the junction of I-290/I-88 and the junction of I-55/I-294. US Routes 45 (La Grange Road) and 34 (Ogden Avenue) provide direct access to both junctions and connect to the Village's two commercial nodes: the Village Market and 31st Street Business Corridor. Metra operates two commuter rail stations in nearby La Grange that are within walking distance to many residents of La Grange Park. Pace also operates four express bus routes that travel through or adjacent to the Village limits. O'Hare and Midway Airports are less than 30 minutes away. Rail freight travels through the Village along the IHBR alignment, which parallels La Grange Road.

Roads

The Village maintains 38 miles of road. The roads are classified into three categories:

- 1) **Arterial Roads:** Arterials are intended to provide a high degree of mobility and function as the primary travel routes for vehicles entering, leaving, and passing through urban areas.
 - La Grange Road*
 - 31st Street*
 - Ogden Avenue*
- 2) **Collectors:** The collector street system is designed to support the arterial network.
 - Maple Avenue*
 - Brainard Avenue
 - Harding Avenue (east of Brainard Avenue)
 - Kemman Avenue
- 3) **Local Streets:** The role of the local street system is to carry low volumes of traffic at slow speeds to provide for safe and convenient access to housing areas and other land uses.

*Denotes State roads under IDOT's purview.

V. History of Sustainable Actions Taken by the Village

The Village of La Grange Park has a record of commitment to its environment, as evidenced by the following steps taken:

- The Village of La Grange Park has a long history of promoting and maintaining its urban forest and has been recognized as a Tree City USA by the National Arbor Day Foundation for 23 consecutive years.
- Chapter 95 of the La Grange Park, IL Code of Ordinances is dedicated to trees and shrubs. Trees provide shade for cooling in summer, release moisture into the air, help reduce flooding and erosion, and are a source of beauty from season to season over a lifetime.
- The Village has implemented the following programs to continually maintain its urban forest:
 - Annual Tree Trimming Program: The Village's parkway tree population consists of approximately 6,000 trees of varying species and age, all of which require special attention from time to time. This process is thorough and takes into account the shape, size, location, and age of the entire tree.
 - Tree Planting Program: This program is primarily a replacement program for fatally diseased trees or trees severely damaged by storms or ice.
 - Annual Arbor Day Tree Planting Contest: Each year since 2004 the Village plants a tree in memory or in honor of a La Grange Park resident or group with the planting of a tree.
- Beginning in 1990, the Village began offering residents curbside recycling.
- In 2007, the Village signed onto the Greenest Region Compact for Metropolitan Chicago ("GRC"). The GRC, developed by the Metropolitan Mayor's Caucus, obliges its members to take action to improve the region's air, water and land, reduce greenhouse gases, minimize waste, and reduce energy consumption.
- In 2007, the Village installed a pilot solar street light, the first solar-powered street light in the state of Illinois. A permanent solar street light was installed in 2011.
- In 2009, the Village sought funding for a new LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Gold Public Works building. The proposed building would incorporate energy efficient technologies and practices conserving energy, while creating a healthier work environment.
- In October of 2009, the Village Board voted to establish the CVC. In January of 2010, the seven member CVC was formed and held its first meeting in February of 2010.
- In the winter of 2009, the Village purchased hybrid vehicles for the Police Department. The vehicles purchased replaced standard/conventional vehicles due for replacement.

- In February of 2010, the Village joined ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, an international association comprised of municipalities as well as national and regional local organizations worldwide who have made a commitment to sustainable development.
- In August of 2010, the Village received a grant for SEDAC (Illinois Smart Energy Design Assistance Center) to do an energy audit on the Public Works facility.
- In October of 2010, the Village instituted an annual Electronic Waste Recycling Day. Free CFL's were distributed to residents who participated in the inaugural E-Waste Recycling day.
- In April, 2011, the Village commenced participation as a collection site for the semiannual US Drug Enforcement Agency National Take Back Initiative for unwanted and unused pharmaceuticals.
- The Village continues to annually honor earth hour and earth day.

VI. Responsibilities of the Cool Village Commission, and its Successors

The responsibilities of the CVC, and its Successors, are derived from the CVC Charter and in furtherance of the purpose and goals of the GRC. The following responsibilities are consistent with the purpose set forth in Section III of this Plan:

- Achieve the goals and objectives in this Plan.
- Evaluate and bring forth to the Village Board recommendations regarding membership to the U.S. Mayor Climate Protection Agreement and the Cool Cities Campaign.
- Provide technical assistance for conducting the Village's baseline carbon inventory.
- Provide technical assistance for monitoring the progress of this Plan and deliver corresponding reports to the Village Board.
- Review and recommend environmental goals and sustainability strategies.
- Develop educational information regarding this Plan and related activities.
- Assist the Village with the development and distribution of public service announcements.
- Provide public relations support to the Village for promoting this Plan and for any additional environmental sustainability initiatives adopted by the Village Board.
- Conduct public education and outreach programs under the direction of the Village Board.
- Recommend/Implement water strategies, including, but not limited to, promoting residential water conservation practices.

- Recommend/Implement waste strategies, including, but not limited to, enacting e-waste recycling programs.
- Participate in the Northern Illinois energy Project's Residential Lighting Program.
- Recommend/Implement air, energy and land strategies.
- Prepare periodic reports for the Village Board.

VII. Actions taken by the Cool Village Commission

Since its inception, the CVC has taken the following actions:

- Held regular monthly meetings since February of 2010 in an effort to plan, prioritize and achieve the agenda set forth in the CVC Charter and the directives set by the Village Board.
- Facilitated the Village's membership to ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, an international organization comprised of over 1000 municipalities worldwide.
- Facilitated the Village's grant for any energy audit by SEDAC.
- Conducted an emissions inventory. The baseline carbon use audit is necessary to measure the Villages progress in reducing its carbon footprint.
- Proposed Community recommendations to the Board based upon the strategies identified by the GRC.
- Participated in community events, including E-waste recycling events, Drug Take Back days, and the La Grange Park Business Association Bike Fest.

VIII. Carbon Emissions Inventory

Throughout 2010 and through the efforts of the Village's Cool Village's Commission, the Village conducted a carbon emissions inventory utilizing a data framework provided by ICLEI or Local Governments for Sustainability (www.iclei.org). The results of this inventory are detailed in two documents attached as appendices, one focusing on the Village as a governmental unit and one that is community wide that incorporates residential dwellings, businesses and organizations, schools and industry. Each of the reports includes baseline data and targets for reducing emissions.

Data from the ICLEI inventory process revealed which carbon emissions were reasonably within our control for target reductions and those of which there was little to no control. One such example where LGP may have little impact is the emissions that result from vehicle miles traveled. While the Village can encourage the use of public transportation and car-pooling to individual households, the majority of the vehicle miles traveled in La Grange Park is a product of circumstance, occurring on La Grange Road, a major thoroughfare for north-south traffic in the western suburbs located within the Village's boundaries, and other state roads.

IX. Target Reduction of Green House Gas Emissions

The Carbon Emissions Inventory provides a basis to establish a GHG emission reduction target as compared to the baseline data. A target provides a goal which the community and local government can strive to achieve and a way to measure progress toward achieving the goal (as compared to the established baseline).

Today the human community is producing approximately twice as much CO₂ as the earth's natural carbon sinks (oceans, forest, etc.) can absorb. That means even if emissions are stabilized at current levels, greenhouse gas concentrations would continue to increase dramatically. The international scientific community recommends an 80% reduction in GHG emissions by 2050 to reach levels that will significantly slow global warming. In order to achieve this international goal, La Grange Park must reduce GHG emissions approximately 2% annually from 2009 GHG emission levels.

When developing our GHG emission reduction target, the CVC also wanted to develop a realistic target. Many municipal GHG emission reduction targets were reviewed. After considering the scientific and municipal target information, the CVC decided to set a stretch target of 2% GHG reduction annually. The accounting of GHG emissions will include community wide and government operations emissions, but not the emissions generated by pass-through transportation.

X. Framework for the Village of La Grange Park Sustainable Strategies

There are a myriad of education activities, strategies and practices available to a municipality to achieve its identified goals to reduce its carbon footprint and improve air and water quality. The Village of La Grange Park will target the following strategies. Under each strategy are examples of possible activities and practices, but the Village government by no means shall be obligated to implement or be limited by the examples in pursuing the strategies. Specific activities will be determined according to the Strategic Decision Making Process outlined in Section XI of this Plan.

Water Strategies

- Promote water strategies involving best storm water management practices, such as permeable pavers, native landscaping, rain barrels, rain gardens, and drought tolerant grass seed.
- Encourage the enhancement of Watering Restrictions in the Village Code.
- Encourage sub-metering where feasible. (e.g., tenant spaces, commercial process specific sub-metering applications, etc.)
- Create Pamphlets and other educational pieces on Water Conservation and Clean Water Strategies. Both pamphlets and possible exhibits at Village and community functions would educate children and adults the importance of planting native landscaping, disconnecting downspouts from the underground drain tile surrounding their homes, and the proper

disposal methods for expired prescription medication. Education is key to increasing the implementation of effective water strategies in the community.

Land Strategies

- Investigate grant opportunities that promote sustainable land strategy practices.
- Keep apprised of sustainable land strategy practices available to the Village.
- Consideration of investigating the plausibility and cost effectiveness of installing a roof garden atop Village Hall.
- Promote the current Resident Purchase Parkway Tree Program.
- Periodically evaluate programs that encourage tree planting and improvement of the urban landscape.
- Periodically evaluate available preventive practices for the Emerald Ash Borer and other arboreal threats

Air Strategies

- Educate the community on the negative impact of car idling. Idling is wasteful, harmful to passengers, and car engines.
- Involve the community through school environmental clubs, local competitions to select signage, and post informational signage throughout the community.
- Review the feasibility of retrofitting existing municipal vehicles with pollution control devices.
- Encourage the public to take advantage of the benefits of non-automotive travel.

Energy Strategies

- Participate in the Energy Star Portfolio Manager Program. Portfolio Manager is an interactive energy management tool that allows participants to track and assess energy and water consumption of its buildings in a secure online environment. Portfolio Manager can help set investment priorities, identify under-performing buildings, verify efficiency improvements and justify EPA recognition, under the Energy Star Program, for superior environmental performance.
- Receive information from the EPA Region 5 Community Climate Change Network. This network provides information and opportunities about energy efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction to municipalities. (completed)
- Consider joining the U.S. EPA Green Power Partnership Program. This Program encourages the use of renewable energy.
- Share information with the Community on options for residents to purchase renewable energy through alternative electricity providers.

- Encourage applications for SEDAC (Illinois Smart Energy Design Assistance Center) Grants and other grants applicable to environmental sustainability.

Energy Efficient Lighting Strategies

- Engage in a number of activities to increase the utilization of energy efficient lighting. Hold participatory events, i.e., hold periodic lighting awareness & distribution events. For these events it is recommended to solicit local business for sponsorship, provide an educational component, and encourage incentives for local purchase.
- Distribute awareness aids. Publish and distribute lifecycle information at local vendor locations and local recycling centers. Provide lighting technical assistance resources and information on hazardous waste collection.
- Provide educational information on energy efficiency lighting. Supply information on proper application dimmer use. Identify cold weather locations. Provide information on the proper discarding of waste not acceptable for street side garbage disposal. Include information on collection sites; recycling and disposal; and breakage and proper cleanup.

Waste Recycling and E-Waste Mitigation Strategies

- Hold periodic E-waste Recycling Days. Develop strategies to coordinate and co-market the event with neighboring communities. Create community awareness and education regarding E-waste and recycling.
- Consider an ongoing metal recycling site and/or program within the Village. Develop an education program for the Village regarding metal recycling. Work with service provider to benchmark program. Establish a strategy to grow the program.

XI. Strategic Decision Making Process

The CVC, or its Successor, will consider each proposed initiative and will research promising proposals and their likelihood of success if implemented. Initiatives showing merit will be prioritized according to community need, resource requirements and overall cost of implementation. A cost benefit analysis of the proposed initiative will also be performed. Initiatives low in priority or in need of refinement will be referred for follow up analysis or will be reconsidered in the future based on need.

Ideas for initiative proposals to include in this Plan may come from citizens within the community, initiatives employed by other municipalities, or those of State and Federal agencies. Initiative proposals that have a high probability of success and fit within the goals of this Plan will have a high likelihood of consideration. The success of this Plan relies on manageable initiatives that promise demonstrable outcomes for the citizenry and the environment.

Favorably evaluated proposals will be formally introduced to the Village Board for review, and will include detailed information regarding key objectives, costs of deployment, resources required, benefits to the community, potential liability issues, and relevant timelines for development and deployment. The Village Board will consider the proposed initiative in the context of benefits to the community. If the Village Board approves the initiative proposal, the

CVC, or its Successor, will create a formal action plan for deployment. The completed initiative including the action plan will then be included as an appendix to the existing Village Sustainability Plan.

XII. Sustainability Plan Review

The Village Board shall evaluate the existing Village Sustainability Plan for necessary changes every two years, or as needed as determined by the Village Board.

XIII. Successor to the Cool Village Commission

Three months prior to the completion of the CVC term, the Village Board shall take steps to extend the CVC or create a Successor to advance the purpose set forth in Section III of this Plan.

XV. ATTACHMENTS

Village of La Grange Park

2009 Government Operations Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory



Narrative Report

Produced by: Cool Village Commission

September 19, 2011



Executive Summary

The Purpose of Conducting an Inventory

Each day, local governments operate buildings, vehicle fleets, street lights, traffic signals, water systems, and wastewater plants; local government employees consume resources commuting to work and generate solid waste which is sent for disposal. All of these activities directly or indirectly cause the release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. This report presents the findings and methodology of a local government operations (LGO) greenhouse gas emissions inventory for the Village of La Grange Park (VLP). The inventory measures the greenhouse gas emissions resulting specifically from VLP's government operations, arranged by sector to facilitate detailed analysis of emissions sources. The inventory addresses where and what quantity of emissions are generated through various local government activities. Through analysis of a local government's emissions profile, the Village of La Grange Park can tailor strategies to achieve the most effective greenhouse gas emission reductions.

Strategies that can significantly reduce emissions include increasing energy efficiency in facilities and vehicle fleets, utilizing renewable energy sources, reducing waste, and supporting alternative modes of transportation for employees. The benefits of these actions include lower energy bills, improved air quality, and more efficient government operations, in addition to the mitigation of local and global climate change impacts. By striving to save taxpayer money through efficient government operations, VLP is working to improve government services in a smart and targeted way that will benefit all of the Village's residents.

Regardless of one's views on climate change, VLP recognizes that communities like ours produce vast amounts of pollution, and it makes sense to produce less. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions translates into a healthier environment, and in many cases, cost savings.

By conducting this inventory and joining ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability USA, a membership association of more than 600 U.S. local governments, VLP is acting now to limit future impacts that threaten the lives and property of VLP's residents and businesses, make government operations more efficient, and improve the level of service it offers to the residents of La Grange Park.

Inventory Results

The following figures summarize the results of the LGO greenhouse gas emissions inventory for VLP, by sector and source. VLP Government GHG emissions account for 1.7%¹ of community-wide GHG emissions.

2009 Government Operations CO₂e Emissions by Sector

TABLE 1

Sector	metric tons CO ₂ e
Buildings and Facilities	1,567
Vehicle Fleet	330
Street Lighting	284
Water Delivery Facilities	280
Totals	2,461

2009 Government Operations CO₂e Emissions by Source

TABLE 2

Source	metric tons CO ₂ e
Electricity	857
Natural Gas	1,273
Diesel – Off Road - Generator	4
Diesel – DPW & Fire	140
Biodiesel (≤5%) ²	0
Gasoline	186
Totals	2,461

¹ This is 0.1% less than the Community Wide Report.

² The Village of La Grange Park utilizes a biodiesel blend less than 5% for large vehicles.

Climate Change Mitigation Activities in VLP

In 2009, the VLP has responded to growing concerns over the effects of climate change by adopting a comprehensive approach to addressing emissions in the public and private sectors. This approach was officially initiated with adoption of the Charter to establish a Cool Village Commission to construct a sustainability plan for the VLP. The Sustainability Plan was developed to outline the VLP's commitment to sustainability and to identify strategies for the VLP's to reduce emissions in its VLP.

One of the tasks of the CVC was to evaluate whether the VLP should sign onto the U.S. Mayor's Climate Protection Agreement. By signing onto to the Climate Protection Agreement, the VLP would be committing itself to reduce carbon emissions that meet or exceed Kyoto Protocol targets, 7% reduction by 2012. The CVC was assigned with the task of taking an inventory of the GHG emissions for the VLP and evaluating whether the VLP could meet the 7% reduction target. The CVC is responsible for setting forth strategies to reduce carbon emissions by predetermined target. More discussion on establishing a GHG emissions reduction target is addressed later in this report. Below list strategies that could reduce GHG emissions for the VLP:

- Expand energy efficiency programs
- Seek to achieve reduction targets for transportation-related GHG emissions
- Expand the use of green building practices
- Increase waste diversion, composting, and commercial recycling
- Promote water efficiency programs
- Preserve forests that sequester carbon dioxide

The Sustainability Plan adopted by the Village of La Grange Park outlines the VLP's achievements in addressing climate change.

Introduction

General Methodology

Local Government Operations Protocol

A national standard called the Local Government Operations Protocol (LGO Protocol) has been developed and adopted by the California Air Resources Board (ARB) in conjunction with ICLEI. This standard provides quantification methods and procedures for reporting greenhouse gas emissions from local government operations. The LGO Protocol forms the basis of ICLEI's Clean Air & Climate Protection Software (CACP), which allows local governments to perform the emissions calculations using standardized methods. The CVC used the LGO Protocol to conduct the local government emissions inventory specifically. The State of Illinois does not currently offer tools nor require local governments to inventory and report their emissions, an emissions inventory is a critical first step for the Village to develop internal emissions reduction strategies and track future progress.

Greenhouse Gases and Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

Emissions summaries found throughout this report also use CACP's ability to combine emissions from the various greenhouse gases into carbon dioxide equivalent, CO₂e. Since equal quantities of each greenhouse gas have more or less influence on the greenhouse effect, converting all emissions to a standard metric, CO₂e, allows apples to apples comparisons amongst quantities of all six emissions types. Greenhouse gas emissions are reported in this inventory as metric tons of CO₂e (MTCO₂e).

Table 3 exhibits the greenhouse gases and their global warming potential (GWP), a measure of the amount of warming a greenhouse gas may cause compared to the amount of warming caused by carbon dioxide.

TABLE 3: GREENHOUSE GASES

Gas	Chemical Formula	Activity	Global Warming Potential (CO ₂ e)
Carbon Dioxide	CO ₂	Combustion	1
Methane	CH ₄	Combustion, Anaerobic Decomposition of Organic Waste (Landfills, Wastewater), Fuel Handling	21
Nitrous Oxide	N ₂ O	Combustion, Wastewater Treatment	310
Hydrofluorocarbons	Various	Leaked Refrigerants, Fire Suppressants	12–11,700
Perfluorocarbons	Various	Aluminum Production, Semiconductor Manufacturing, HVAC Equipment Manufacturing	6,500–9,200
Sulfur Hexafluoride	SF ₆	Transmission and Distribution of Power	23,900

Calculating Emissions

The CVC employed a calculation based methodology to assess emissions within the Village buildings tested. This approach is the most widely applied and provides a foundation from which cost effective and consistent comparisons may be developed and allows for standardized emissions metrics across a broad spectrum of municipalities throughout the United States. Table 4 provides examples of common emissions calculations.

TABLE 4: BASIC EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS

Activity Data	x	Emissions Factor	=	Emissions
Electricity Consumption (kilowatt hours)		CO ₂ emitted/kWh		CO ₂ emitted
Natural Gas Consumption (therms)		CO ₂ emitted/therm		CO ₂ emitted
Gasoline/Diesel Consumption (gallons)		CO ₂ emitted /gallon		CO ₂ emitted
Waste Generated by Government Operations (tons)		CH ₄ emitted/ton of waste		CH ₄ emitted

Organizational Boundaries

The organizational boundary for the inventory determines which aspects of operations are included in the emissions inventory, and which are not. Under the LGO Protocol, two control approaches are used for reporting emissions: operational control or financial control. A local government has operational control over an operation if it has full authority to introduce and implement policies that impact the operation. A local government has financial control if the operation is fully consolidated in financial accounts. If a local government has joint control over an operation, the contractual agreement will have to be examined to see who has authority over operating policies and implementation, and thus the responsibility to report emissions under operational control.

LGO Protocol strongly encourages local governments to utilize operational control as the organization boundary for a government operations emissions inventory. Operational control is believed to most accurately represent the emissions sources that local governments can most directly influence, and this boundary is consistent with other environmental and air quality reporting program requirements. The CVC adopted Operational Control in its assessment of emissions since it provides a means for the Village to assess and manage emissions from assets accountable to the Village. In this way operational changes instituted by the Village related to emissions reduction can be quantified.

Types of Emissions

As described in the LGO Protocol, emissions from each of the greenhouse gases can come in a number of forms:

Stationary or mobile combustion: These are emissions resulting from on-site combustion of fuels (natural gas, diesel, gasoline, etc.) to generate heat, electricity, or to power vehicles and mobile equipment.

Purchased electricity: These are emissions produced by the generation of power from utilities outside of the VLP.

Fugitive emissions: Emissions that result from the unintentional release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere (e.g., leaked refrigerants, methane from waste decomposition, etc.).

Process emissions: Emissions from physical or chemical processing of a material (e.g., wastewater treatment).

Exclusions

The less significant emissions sources (up to 5 percent of total emissions) were not used in this inventory.

A common emission that is categorized as an information item is carbon dioxide emitted in the combustion of biogenic fuels. Local governments will often burn fuels that are of biogenic origin (wood, landfill gas, organic solid waste, biofuels, etc.) to generate power. Common sources of biogenic emissions are the combustion of landfill gas from landfills or biogas from wastewater treatment plants, as well as the incineration of organic municipal solid waste at incinerators.

Each inventoried sector may have additional emissions sources associated with them that were unaccounted for, such as solid waste generated by government operations and fuels consumed by vehicles during employee commuting that could not be estimated.

Also, local governments provide different services to their citizens, and the scale of the services (and thus the emissions) is highly dependent upon the size and purview of the local government. For these reasons, comparisons between local government totals should not be made without keen analysis of the basis for figures and the services provided.

Inventory Results

Emissions Total

In 2009, VLP's greenhouse gas emissions from government operations totaled 2461 metric tons of CO₂e. This number represents an approximation of emissions, and is not intended to represent a complete picture of emissions from VLP's operations. This approximate number was calculated specifically to avoid double counting.

Buildings and Other Facilities

Facility operations contribute to greenhouse gas emissions in two major ways. First, facilities consume electricity and fuels such as natural gas. This consumption is associated with the majority of greenhouse gas emissions from facilities. In addition, fire suppression, air conditioning, and refrigeration equipment in buildings can emit hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and other greenhouse gases when these systems leak refrigerants or fire suppressants. Refrigerants and fire suppressants are very potent greenhouse gases, and have Global Warming Potential (GWP) of up to many thousand times that of CO₂. For example, HFC-134a, a very common refrigerant, has a GWP of 1300, or 1300 times that of CO₂. Therefore, even small amounts of leaked refrigerants can have a significant effect on greenhouse gas emissions.

Six facilities operated by VLP are included in this reporting category:

- 1) 447 N Catherine (Village Hall, Fire Station, and Police Department)
- 2) 1010 E. 31st Street (Fire Station)
- 3) 3147 Prairie Avenue (Underground Vault for Water Distribution)
- 4) 1600 Barnsdale (Lift Station for the sewer [well])
- 5) 1400 Scotdale (Lift Station for the sewer [well])
- 6) Police Surveillance Unit

VLP also operates 937-939 Barnsdale (Public Works Facility/Office/Garage/ Water Tank Intake Buildings [a/k/a Pump House/Reservoir, Lift Stations]). This building is categorized as a water delivery facility and is included in the Water Delivery Facilities section.

TABLE 5: SOURCES OF GHG FROM FACILITIES

Facility	CO ₂ e Emissions from Natural Gas	% of Sector Emissions from Natural Gas	CO ₂ e Emissions from Electricity	% of Sector Emissions from Electricity	Total CO ₂ e Emissions	Total % Sector Emissions
447 N. Catherine	973	62%	268	17%	1241	79%
1010 E. 31 st Street	300	19%	11	.7%	311	20%
1400 Scotdale	0	0%	5	.3%	5	.3%
1600 Barnsdale	0	0%	5	.3%	5	.3%
3147 Prairie	0	0%	2	.2%	2	.2%
Surveillance Unit	0	0%	3	.2%	3	.2%
Totals	1273	81%	294	19%	1567	100%

TABLE 6: EMISSIONS FROM FACILITIES BY SOURCE

Facility	% of VLP Emissions Natural Gas	% of VLP Emissions Electricity	Total % VLP Emissions
447 N. Catherine	39.6%	10.9%	50.5%
1010 E. 31 st Street	12.2%	.5%	12.7%
1400 Scotdale	0%	.2%	.2%
1600 Barnsdale	0%	.2%	.2%
3147 Prairie	0%	.1%	.1%
Surveillance Unit	0%	.1%	.1%
Totals	51.8%	12%	63.8%

Streetlights, Traffic Signals, and Other Public Lighting

Like most local governments, VLP operates a range of public lighting. VLP has 270 unmetered highway lights and 4 metered street lights. The majority of emissions associated with the operation of this infrastructure are due to electricity consumption. Data relating to electricity consumption for public lighting was obtained from ComEd.

TABLE 7: EMISSIONS FROM PUBLIC LIGHTING

Highway Lights Subsector	Electricity Use (kWh)	metric tons CO ₂ e	% of VLP Emissions
Streetlights - Metered	66,695	47	1.9%
Streetlights - Unmetered	337,719	237	9.6%
Totals	404,414	284	11.5%

Water Delivery Facilities

This sector includes emissions from equipment used for the distribution or transport of water, including drinking water, sprinkler systems and irrigation. VLP operates a range of water transport equipment, including 937-939 Barnsdale (Public Works Facility/Office/Garage/Water Tank Intake Buildings [a/k/a Pump House/ Reservoir, Lift Stations]).

TABLE 8: EMISSIONS GENERATED BY WATER DELIVERY FACILITIES

Facility	metric tons CO ₂ e	% of VLP Emissions	Electricity Use (kWh)	Cost (\$)
937-939 Barnsdale	280	11.4%	399,232.77	\$ 41,457
Totals	280	11.4%	399,232.77	\$ 41,457

Vehicle Fleet and Mobile Equipment

The vehicles and mobile equipment used in VLP's daily operations, burn gasoline, diesel, and other fuels, which results in greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, vehicles with air conditioning or refrigeration equipment use refrigerants that can leak from the vehicle.

In 2009, VLP operated a vehicle fleet with:

#	Type	#	Type
15	Passenger Cars	1	Fire Ladder Truck
4	SUVs	1	Pumper Truck
1	Van	2	Ambulances
7	Light Duty Trucks	1	Fire Truck (Pumper)
8	Heavy Trucks	1	Pumper
1	Street Sweeper		

VLP's vehicle fleet performed a number of essential services, from emergency responses, police patrol, street maintenance and tree trimming.

TABLE 9: LGO PROTOCOL REPORT - VEHICLE FLEET EMISSIONS BY EMISSION TYPE

Department	Gasoline Consumption (gal)	Off Road Diesel Consumption (gal)	Biodiesel Consumption (gal)	Diesel Consumption (gal)	metric tons CO ₂ e (combined)	% of VLP Emissions	Cost (combined)
Police	16,092				145	5.9%	\$ 39,680
Fire	1,505		84.498	4140.402	56	2.2%	\$ 15,793
Public Works	2,852		197.162	9660.938	125	5.1%	\$ 35,370
Building	82				1	0%	\$ 210
Administration	51				0	0%	\$ 132
Misc: 447 Catherine		357			4	.1%	\$ 1002.51
Totals	20,582	357	281.66	13801.34	330	13.4%	\$92,187.39

Next Steps

ICLEI's Five Milestone Process

While VLP has already begun to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through its actions, this inventory represents the first step in a systematic approach to reducing VLP's emissions. This system, developed by ICLEI, is called the Five Milestones for Climate Mitigation. This Five Milestone process involves the following steps:

- Milestone One:** Conduct a baseline emissions inventory and forecast
- Milestone Two:** Adopt an emissions reduction target for the forecast year
- Milestone Three:** Develop a local climate action plan
- Milestone Four:** Implement the climate action plan
- Milestone Five:** Monitor progress and report results

ICLEI's Five Milestones for Climate Mitigation



ICLEI staff is available to local governments who are members and should be contacted to discuss the full range of resources available at each stage of the Milestone process. The following sections provide a glimpse at next steps and help capture the lessons learned in conducting this inventory.

Setting Emissions Reduction Targets

This inventory provides an emissions baseline that can be used to inform Milestone Two of ICLEI's Five-Milestone process—setting emissions reduction targets for VLP's municipal operations. The greenhouse gas emissions reduction target is a goal to reduce emissions to a certain percentage below base year levels by a chosen planning horizon year. A target provides an objective toward which to strive and against which to measure progress.

In selecting a target, it is important to strike a balance between scientific necessity, ambition, and what is realistically achievable. VLP should give itself enough time to implement chosen emissions reduction measures—noting that the farther out the target year is, the more VLP should pledge to reduce. ICLEI recommends that regardless of the chosen long-term emissions reduction target (e.g., 15-year, 40-year), VLP should establish linear interim targets for every two- to three-year period. Near-term targets facilitate additional support and accountability, and linear goals help to ensure continued momentum around local climate protection efforts. To monitor the effectiveness of its programs, VLP should plan to re-inventory its emissions on a regular basis; many municipalities are electing to perform annual inventories. ICLEI recommends conducting an emissions inventory every three to five years.

The Long-Term Goal

ICLEI recommends that near-term climate work should be guided by the long-term goal of reducing its emissions by 80 percent to 95 percent from the 2005 baseline level by the year 2050. By referencing a long-term goal that is in accordance with current scientific understanding, VLP can demonstrate that it intends to do its part towards addressing greenhouse gas emissions from its internal operations.

It is important to keep in mind that it will be next to impossible for local governments to reduce emissions by 80 to 95 percent without the assistance of state and federal policy changes that create new incentives and new sources of funding for emissions reduction projects and programs. However, in the next 15 years, there is much that local governments can do to reduce emissions independently. Additionally, cost saving projects can be undertaken now. There is no need to delay increasing the quality of local government service and operations, while reducing taxpayer costs.

Village of La Grange Park Targets and Guidance

An integral component of the Village of La Grange Park climate protection approach should be the creation of three core emissions reduction targets at the community level: near-, mid- and long term. While these targets are specific to the community-scale, they can be used to inform emissions targets for government operations as well.

Departmental Targets

If possible, ICLEI recommends that VLP consider department-specific targets for each of the departments that generate emissions within its operations. This allows VLP staff to do a more in-depth analysis of what is achievable in each sector in the near, mid and long-term, and also provides encourages department leaders to consider their department's impact on the climate and institute a climate-conscious culture within their operations.

Creating an Emissions Reduction Strategy

This inventory identifies the major sources of emissions from VLP's operations and, therefore, where policymakers will need to target emissions reductions activities if they are to make significant progress toward adopted targets. For example, since Buildings and Facilities was a major source of emissions from VLP's operations, it is possible that VLP

could meet near-term targets by implementing a few major actions within the Buildings and Facilities sector of emissions. VLP's facility at 447 N. Catherine Avenue makes up approximately 80% of emissions from the Buildings and facilities, narrowing the focus of where to implement strategies to reduce emissions. Medium-term targets could be met by focusing emissions reduction actions on the other sectors, and the long term (2040) target will not be achievable without major reductions in all of these sectors.

Please note that, whenever possible, reduction strategies should include cost-saving projects that both reduce costs (such as energy bills) while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These "low hanging fruit" are important because they frequently represent win-win situations in which there is no downside to implementation. Selecting these projects in the order of largest to smallest benefit ensures that solid, predictable returns can be realized locally. These projects lower recurring expenditures, save taxpayer dollars, create local jobs, and benefit the community environmentally.

Given the results of the inventory, ICLEI recommends that VLP focus on the following tasks in order to significantly reduce emissions from its government operations:

- Comprehensive municipal retrofit of existing buildings
- Switch traffic signals from incandescent bulbs to Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs)
- Change procurement policy to specify high fuel efficiency for each vehicle class.
- Increase office recycling, e.g. paper, cardboard, cans, toner cartridges

Using these strategies as a basis for a more detailed overall emissions reductions strategy, or climate action plan, VLP should be able to reduce its impact on global warming. In the process, it may also be able to improve the quality of its services, reduce costs, stimulate local economic development, and inspire local residents and businesses to redouble their own efforts to combat climate change.

Village of LaGrange Park

2009 Community-Wide Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory



Narrative Report

Produced by the Cool Village Commission

August 2011

In Collaboration with



The Village of La Grange Park (VLP) recognizes that greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from human activity are contributing to climate change and that the Village may contribute to efforts to reduce these emissions, both through its government operations and by inspiring change throughout the community. On January 26, 2010, VLP's Board created the Cool Village Commission (CVC) and directed it to develop a Sustainability Plan. This GHG emissions inventory provides critical data to inform VLP's future policy to reduce emissions.

Presented here are estimates of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from activities in 2009 in VLP's community as a whole and from VLP's government operations. 2009 was the most recent year for which a wide variety of data was available. These data will provide a baseline against which the Village will be able to compare future performance and demonstrate progress in reducing emissions.

Climate Change Background

Naturally occurring gases dispersed in the atmosphere determine the Earth's climate by trapping solar radiation. This phenomenon is known as the greenhouse effect. There is much evidence that suggests that human activities are increasing the concentration of greenhouse gases, most notably the burning of fossil fuels for transportation and electricity generation that introduces large amounts of carbon dioxide and other gases into the atmosphere. Collectively, these gases intensify the natural greenhouse effect, which is in turn expected to affect global climate patterns and cause climate change.

Regardless of one's opinion of climate change research, it makes sense to try to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Many communities in the United States have taken responsibility for addressing climate change at the local level, and in exploring how to adapt to these changes. Scientists expect changing temperatures to result in more frequent and damaging storms accompanied by flooding and disruption of ecosystems and habitats.

The Cities for Climate Protection Campaign

VLP along with more than 1,000 local governments, including over 600 in the United States, have joined ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) campaign.¹ The CCP campaign provides a framework for local governments to identify and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, organized along five milestones:

1. Conduct an inventory and forecast of local greenhouse gas emissions;
2. Establish a greenhouse gas emissions reduction target;
3. Develop an action plan for achieving the emissions reduction target;
4. Implement the action plan; and,
5. Monitor and report on progress.

¹ ICLEI was formerly known as the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, but the name has been changed to ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability.

This report represents the completion of the first CCP milestone, and provides a foundation for future work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in La Grange Park.

Methodology

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Protocols

The first step towards achieving tangible greenhouse gas emissions reductions requires identifying baseline levels and sources of emissions. As local governments continue to join the climate protection movement, the need for a standardized approach to quantify these emissions is essential. Given this, the CVC with the assistance of staff used the International Local Government GHG Emissions Analysis Protocol (IEAP) to inventory VLP's community emissions and a protocol for Local Government Operations to inventory GHG emissions from VLP's government operations and buildings (which are evaluated as a subsector of the community inventory).

Community Emissions Protocol

The IEAP, developed by ICLEI, provides an easily implementable set of guidelines to assist local governments in quantifying greenhouse gas emissions from both their internal operations and from the whole community within the Village boundaries. ICLEI began development of the IEAP with the inception of its Cities for Climate Protection Campaign in 1993, and recently formalized an official version to establish a common GHG emissions inventory protocol for all local governments worldwide.

Local Government Operations Protocol

In 2008, ICLEI, the California Air Resources Board (CARB), and the California Climate Action Registry (CCAR) released a protocol for Local Government Operations to serve as a national appendix to the IEAP.² It serves as the national standard for quantifying and reporting greenhouse emissions from local government operations. The purpose of the protocol is to provide the principles, approach, methodology, and procedures needed to develop a local government operations greenhouse gas emissions inventory. The CVC used this protocol to conduct the local government emissions inventory specifically. While the State of Illinois does not currently require local governments to inventory and report their emissions, an emissions inventory is a critical first step for the Village to develop internal emissions reduction strategies and track future progress.

² CARB adopted the LGOP in 2008.

Quantifying Greenhouse Gases Emissions

Base Year

A primary aspect of the emissions inventory process is the requirement to select a base year with which to compare current emissions. Due to availability of accurate data, 2009 was selected as the base year.

Establishing Boundaries

Setting an organizational boundary for greenhouse gas emissions accounting and reporting is an important step in the inventory process. VLP's community inventory assesses emissions resulting from activities taking place within the VLP's geopolitical boundary. The IEAP defines geopolitical boundary as that "consisting of the physical area or region over which the local government has jurisdictional authority." Although the Village may have limited influence over the level of emissions from some activities, it is important that every effort be made to compile a complete analysis of all activities that result in greenhouse gas emissions.

For data relating to government operations, estimates were made based on activities and facilities that the Village maintains operational control.

Emission Types

Quantifying emissions beyond the three primary GHGs, Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄) and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O), can be difficult. Therefore, ICLEI has developed a means for local governments to produce a simplified inventory that includes the three primary GHGs yet is still in accordance with the IEAP methodology. This inventory uses the ICLEI three GHG methodology.

Quantification Methods

Greenhouse gas emissions were quantified using calculation-based methodologies. The basic equation used: *Activity Data* × *Emission Factor* = *Emissions*

Activity data refer to the relevant measurement of energy use or other greenhouse gas-generating processes such as fuel consumption by fuel type, metered annual electricity consumption, and annual vehicle miles traveled. Please see appendices for a detailed listing of the activity data used in composing this inventory.

Known emission factors are used to convert energy usage or other activity data into associated emissions quantities. They are usually expressed in terms of emissions per unit of activity data (e.g. lbs CO₂/kWh of electricity). Table 1 demonstrates an example of common emission calculations that use this formula. Please see appendices for details on the emissions factors used in this inventory.

TABLE 1: BASIC EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS

Activity Data	Emissions Factor	Emissions
Electricity Consumption (kWh)	CO ₂ emitted/kWh	CO ₂ emitted
Natural Gas Consumption (therms)	CO ₂ emitted/therm	CO ₂ emitted
Gasoline/Diesel Consumption (gallons)	CO ₂ emitted /gallon	CO ₂ emitted
Vehicle Miles Traveled	CH ₄ , N ₂ O emitted/mile	CH ₄ , N ₂ O emitted

CACP 2009 Software

To facilitate community efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, ICLEI developed the Clean Air and Climate Protection 2009 (CACP 2009) software package in partnership with the National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). CACP 2009 determines emissions by combining activity data (energy consumption, waste generation, etc.) with verified emission factors.²

Greenhouse gas emissions are aggregated and reported in terms of equivalent carbon dioxide units, or CO₂e. Converting all emissions to equivalent carbon dioxide units allows for the consideration of different greenhouse gases in comparable terms. For example, methane is twenty-one times more powerful than carbon dioxide on a per weight basis in its capacity to trap heat, so the CACP software converts one metric ton of methane emissions to 21 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents.

The CACP software has been and continues to be used by over 600 U.S. local governments to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. However, it is worth noting that, although the software provides governments with a sophisticated and useful tool, calculating emissions from energy use with precision is difficult. The model depends upon numerous assumptions, and it is limited by the quantity and quality of available data. With this in mind, it is useful to think of any specific number generated by the model as an approximation of reality, rather than an exact value.

Evaluating Emissions

There are several important concepts involved in the analysis of emissions arising from many different sources and chemical/mechanical processes throughout the community. Those not touched on already are explored below.

This inventory examines emissions by Sector. Many local governments find a Sector-based analysis more relevant to policy making and project management, as it assists in formulating Sector-specific reduction measures and climate action plan components.

² The emission factors and quantification methods employed by the CACP software are consistent with national and international inventory standards established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (1996 Revised IPCC Guidelines for the Preparation of National Inventories) the U.S. Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Reporting Guidelines (EIA form 1605), and the Local Government Operations Protocol (LGOP).

Community Emissions Inventory Results

Emissions by Sector

The Village of La Grange Park community emitted approximately 133,643 metric tons of CO₂e in the year 2009. (This figure excludes the 330 metric tons of CO₂e for fuel usage of government operations.) As visible in Table 2 below, electricity and natural gas usage within the Residential Sector were the largest sources of community emissions (44.4%). Emissions from the Commercial Sector accounted for 26.3 percent of total community emissions, and emissions from the Transportation Sector accounted for 28.7 percent of the Village's overall emissions. The remaining 0.6 percent of emissions came from waste generated by La Grange Park residents in 2009.

TABLE 2: COMMUNITY EMISSIONS BY SECTOR

Emission	Residential	Commercial / Industrial	Transportation	Waste Generation	TOTAL
CO ₂ e (metric tons)	59,398	35,196.2	38,295	754.1	133,643
% of Total CO ₂ e	44.4	26.3	28.7	0.6	100%
MMBtu					0.00

Residential

As shown in Table 2, VLP's Residential Sector generated an estimated 59,398 metric tons of CO₂e in 2009. This estimate was calculated using 2009 electricity and natural gas consumption data provided by ComEd and Nicor, and only includes consumption through residential buildings. Data on residential equipment usage, such as lawnmowers or on-site electricity generation, is not included in this inventory. GHG emissions associated with residential transportation and residential waste generation are included separately in the Transportation and Waste Sector emissions totals.

Table 3 provides information on residential emissions on a per household basis. VLP's households generated 59,398 metric tons of GHG emissions in 2009. Per household emissions can be a useful metric for measuring progress in reducing greenhouse gases and for comparing one's emissions with neighboring cities and against regional and national averages.

TABLE 3: VLP'S 2009 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS PER HOUSEHOLD

Number of Occupied Housing Units (2000 census)	5,416
Total Residential GHG Emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	59,398
Residential GHG Emissions/Household (metric tons CO ₂ e)	10.97

Nearly 47.4 percent of residential GHG emissions were generated from the use of natural gas. Natural gas is typically used in residences as a fuel for heating water and cooking. Approximately 52.6 percent of residential GHG emissions were generated through electricity provided by ComEd and other providers.

Commercial

VLP is primarily a residential community. Accordingly, VLP's businesses generated only 26.3 percent of community-wide GHG emissions in 2009, or 35,196 metric tons of CO₂e. Approximately 67.5 percent of commercial GHGs were generated through electricity, and 32.5 percent were generated through natural gas. [These numbers include government operations]. VLP's government GHG emissions from natural gas and electricity account for approximately 6.5% of GHG emissions in the Commercial Sector.

Transportation

VLP's Transportation Sector accounted for 38,295 metric tons CO₂e, or 28.7 percent, of the Village's 2009 GHG emissions. The Transportation Sector analysis includes emissions from all vehicle use within VLP boundaries (whether on local roads or State highways passing through VLP).

Approximately 95 percent of VLP's 2009 transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions were generated from vehicle miles traveled (VMT) on state highways located within Village boundaries, while approximately 5 percent was generated from vehicles on local roads.

Emissions from railroads and the air travel of VLP residents were not included in the Transportation Sector analysis.

Waste

The Waste Sector constituted 0.6 percent of total 2009 emissions for the community of VLP. Emissions from the Waste Sector are an estimate of methane generation from the anaerobic decomposition of organic wastes (such as paper, food scraps, plant debris, wood, etc.) that are deposited in a landfill. Specifically, the emissions that are included in the inventory report are an estimate of fugitive emissions (emissions not captured by methane recovery facilities) coming off the landfill in the year 2009.

Per Capita Emissions

Per capita emissions can be a useful metric for measuring progress in reducing greenhouse gases and for comparing one community's emissions with neighboring cities and against regional and national averages. That said, due to differences in emission inventory methods, it can be difficult to get a directly comparable per capita emissions number, and one must be cognizant of this margin of error when comparing figures.

Dividing total VLP community GHG emissions by population yields a result of 9.86 metric tons of CO_{2e} per capita. It is important to understand that this number is not the same as the carbon footprint of the average individual living in VLP (which would include lifecycle emissions, emissions resulting from air travel, etc.).

TABLE 4: VLP'S 2009 PER CAPITA GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Population (2010 census)	13,551
Total GHG Emissions (metric tons CO_{2e})	133,643
Residential GHG Emissions/Household (metric tons CO_{2e})	9.86

Community Emissions Forecast

To illustrate the potential emissions growth based on projected trends in energy use, driving habits, job growth, and population growth from the baseline year going forward, VLP conducted an emissions forecast for the years 2012, 2020 and 2040. Under a business-as-usual scenario, VLP's emissions will grow by approximately:

- 1 percent by the year 2012 from 133,643.4 to 135,340.6 metric tons CO_{2e}
- 2 percent by the year 2020 from 133,643.4 to 136,356.7 metric tons CO_{2e}
- 6 percent by 2040 from 133,643.4 to 141,675.3 metric tons CO_{2e}

Residential

For the Residential Sector, a population projection for VLP conducted by the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) estimated that VLP's population was 13,551 in 2009, and will be 13,586 in 2012; 13,614 in 2020; and 13,685 in 2040. Based on these population projections, staff estimated average annual compound growth in energy demand to be 0.086 percent annually from 2009 to 2012; 0.042 percent annually from 2009 to 2020; and 0.032 percent annually from 2009 to 2040.

Commercial / Industrial

CMAP projections do not include any growth for VLP's Commercial Sector: the emission growth forecasted is zero. However, the Commercial Sector should be monitored for growth as the Village is continuing to evaluate options to bring growth to this area. Another area to monitor is VLP's government GHG emissions as they are included in the Commercial Sector, except for its fuel usage which equals 330 metric tons.

Transportation

For the Transportation Sector, projected growth in energy demand was obtained from the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP). The annual Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) are derived from the forecasts CMAP is required to make to meet federal air quality conformity requirements. The 2012 estimate was developed by interpolating using the average change between the forecast years 2016, 2020, and 2040. CMAP projects that the VMT will increase

at the approximate annual rates of 1.5% per year through 2012, 0.6% per year through 2020 and 0.5% per year through 2040. These numbers were used to estimate emissions growth in the Transportation Sector for the VLP forecast.

Waste Generation

As with the Residential Sector, population is the primary determinate for growth in emissions pertaining to waste generation. Therefore, the average annual population growth rate for 2009 to 2012 is 0.086 percent, for 2009 to 2020 is 0.042 percent, and for 2009 to 2040 is 0.032 percent, as calculated from CMAP and used to estimate future emissions from waste disposal.

Government Operations Emissions Inventory Results

VLP government operations account for approximately for 1.8%³ of community-wide GHG emissions. VLP's government operations were responsible for emitting 2461 metric tons of communitywide CO₂e in the base year 2009, with Buildings and Facilities Sector contributing the highest amount and approximately 64 percent of this total. These figures include VLP's government fuel usage of 330 metric tons of CO₂e emissions, as can be seen in the Government Operation's Vehicle Fleet Sector. For a complete VLP government operations inventory analysis, see the attached Government Operations Inventory Report.

Conclusion

This analysis found that the La Grange Park community as a whole was responsible for emitting 133,643.4 metric tons of CO₂e in the base year 2009, with emissions from the Residential Sector contributing the most to this total. The results from the 2012 and 2020 emissions forecasts demonstrate that under a business-as-usual scenario, emissions will grow most significantly in the Transportation Sector, approximately 4% and 6%, respectively. The greatest emission growth is demonstrated in forecast year 2040 in the Transportation Sector, approximately 16%. The emissions growth for the Waste Sector is the same as the Residential Sector. The Residential Sector will have the greatest impact since the Residential Sector produces approximately 44% of total village emissions. These results suggest that energy use in the Residential and Transportation Sectors presents both the greatest challenge and requires the most urgent action in order for VLP to reduce its emissions in the future. Finally, a proactive approach to monitor and evaluate the Commercial Sector should coincide with the proactive steps taken to improve the commercial industry in La Grange Park.

Based on the ICLEI methodology and recommendations, VLP should begin to document emissions reduction measures that have been implemented since 2009 and should quantify the emissions benefits of these measures to demonstrate progress made to date.

³ This is 0.1% higher than Government Operations Report.

As the Village of La Grange Park Government moves forward with considering emission reduction strategies and works to create a sustainability plan, the Village should identify and quantify the emission reduction benefits of climate and sustainability strategies that could be implemented in the future, including energy efficiency, renewable energy, vehicle fuel efficiency, alternative transportation, vehicle trip reduction, land use and transit planning, waste reduction and other strategies. Through these efforts and others the Village of La Grange Park can achieve additional benefits beyond reducing emissions, including saving money and improving its economic vitality and quality of life.

VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK COOL VILLAGE COMMISSION

There is hereby established an ad hoc advisory commission to be known as the La Grange Park Cool Village Commission, (hereinafter referred to as the "Cool Village Commission" or "CVC").

Purpose and Objectives

The Cool Village Commission shall be an advisory body to the Village Board. The Cool Village Commission shall prepare and recommend to the Village Board a Sustainability Plan designed to achieve the following goal:

"To educate and inform citizens and facilitate sustainable practices that lead to a reduction of the Village's carbon footprint while promoting water conservation and the improvement of air, climate and water quality."

Duties of the Commission

Duties and activities by the Cool Village Commission should include but are not limited to achieving the goals and objectives of a Sustainability Plan. Additional duties and activities are listed below: (the items below are for illustrative purposes and are not intended to limit the scope of the Commission's inquiry):

- Evaluate and bring forth to the Village Board recommendations regarding membership to the U.S. Mayor Climate Protection Agreement and the Cool Cities Campaign.
- Provide technical assistance for conducting the Village's baseline carbon inventory.
- Provide technical assistance for monitoring the progress of the Sustainability Plan and deliver corresponding reports to the Village Board.
- Review and recommend environmental goals and sustainable strategies.
- Develop educational information regarding the Sustainability Plan and related activities.
- Assist the Village with the development and distribution of public service announcements.
- Provide public relations support to the Village for promoting the Sustainability Plan and for any additional Cool Village Commission initiatives adopted by the Village Board.
- Conduct educational and public oriented programs under the direction of the Village Board.

Membership

The Cool Village Commission shall consist of seven voting members, all of whom shall be appointed by the Village President with the advice and consent of the Village Board.

- Members shall have professional expertise in or knowledge of urban sustainability, responsible environmental policies and practices, water and ecosystems services, energy conservation and/or clean energy alternatives, climate change, materials management and human health.

- At all times five of the individuals serving on the Cool Village Commission shall reside within the Village.
- The Chairperson of the Commission shall be appointed by the Village President, with the advice and consent of the Village Board. The Chairperson shall resident within the Village limits.

Timetable

The Cool Village Commission shall use its best efforts to complete its appointed tasks within 36 months of its first meeting.

Meetings

The Cool Village Commission shall establish its own meeting schedule. All meetings of the Commission shall be subject to the provisions of the State of Illinois Open Meetings Act.

Reports

The Cool Village Commission shall prepare a report to the Village Board no less often than quarterly and more frequently when special circumstances occur.



Village Board Memo

Date: February 8, 2012
To: Village President and Board of Trustees
From: Cool Village Commission
RE: **Cool Village Commission Report**

This memo provides a report of the progress of the various activities of the Cool Village Commission (CVC).

Sustainability Plan

The CVC was created as an ad hoc advisory commission by the Village Board in October, 2009. One of the original tasks given to the CVC was creation of a Sustainability Plan for the Village (please see the charter document, attached). The CVC has devoted most of its efforts since its first meeting in February, 2010 to this task. The CVC is very pleased to present the result, the Draft Sustainability Plan, to the Village Board at this time.

In undertaking this effort, the CVC reviewed Sustainability Plans from communities around the country. The group noted that one shortcoming of many plans was the lack of an effective enforcement mechanism; many ambitious potential activities were described in the plans but there was no discussion of how such activities would be implemented, evaluated and modified, if necessary. Therefore, the CVC decided to propose an alternative approach.

The Plan set forth a strategic decision making process that involves continuous consideration of initiatives to achieve sustainable practices. Proposals may be submitted by the community, the Village staff, or the CVC itself. Six strategy areas form the framework for sustainable initiatives: Water; Land; Air; Energy; Energy Efficient Lighting; and Waste Recycling and E-Waste Mitigation. Under the decision making process, the CVC will evaluate proposals, considering the viability of each, including the capacity of the Village to undertake each initiative. Recommended initiatives would be presented to the Village Board for approval, and if approved, the CVC and/or Village staff would implement the initiatives, as appropriate. The Plan provides that approved projects will be attached to and become an integral part of the Sustainability Plan as appendices.

The Draft Sustainability Plan also includes a target for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction. The CVC conducted an extensive analysis of GHG emissions generated by the community and Village

operations (the findings of which are discussed below) during the baseline year of 2009, researched the results of efforts in other communities, and considered relevant trends. After much deliberation, the CVC decided to include a GHG emissions reduction target of 2% annually, excluding pass-through transportation emissions. Presumably, many of the sustainability initiatives would further the Village's progress toward meeting that target.

At this time, the CVC is presenting the Draft Sustainability Plan for the Village Board's review. Once the Village Board has had the time to review the document and its attachments, the commission will make itself available to answer any questions or receive any recommendations. Once in an acceptable form, the CVC respectfully requests acceptance or approval of the Plan.

GHG Emissions Inventory

The CVC completed its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions baseline inventory for 2009, the latest year for which data was available at the time the project was initiated. The Commission gathered data from ComEd, Nicor, the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP), Allied Waste and Village staff. The data was entered into the Clean Air and Climate Protection 2009 software (CACP 2009), a program provided by ICLEI to its members. Two reports, appendices of the Draft Sustainability Plan, provide the results of the inventory for both Village government operations and the community as a whole.

The inventory serves two purposes. First, the results of inventories in future years will be compared against these 2009 results to determine the Village's progress toward meeting the GHG target reduction. Second, and equally as important, the results inform the strategic decision making process proposed in the Draft Sustainability Plan. The inventories provide guidance as to where the Village's efforts will be most impactful and should be focused. The CVC reached the following conclusions about the inventory results:

Community-Wide Emissions Findings

1. The largest source of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions for the Village overall is the residential sector. Within this sector, natural gas and electricity are nearly evenly split as generation sources. Promoting efficiency measures to homeowners provides the Village many opportunities to impact GHG emissions levels.
2. The second largest creator of CO₂e emissions is transportation, especially gasoline-powered lightweight trucks such as pick-ups and SUVs on arterial roads. The Village has few opportunities to impact truck traffic travelling through the region, so Village efforts should be focused elsewhere.
3. The Commercial sector generates nearly as much emissions as the Transportation sector, mainly through the use of electricity. As a secondary focus, dialogue with the local business community may yield some reductions in GHG emissions and possible cost savings.
4. The CMAP forecasting data for the Village of La Grange Park are essentially flat over the next 40 years, with the exception of transportation. The CMAP forecasting model is complex and no information is available in terms of assumptions and criteria utilized. Due to the inadequate

understanding of the CMAP model (especially in the context of the new federal efficiency standards for trucks as well as cars), the CVC is not comfortable using the projections.

Government Operations Emissions Findings

1. Government operations account for an extremely small proportion, only 1.7-1.8%, of the community's GHG emissions for 2009, and reductions achieved by the municipality will have a similarly small impact on the emissions of the overall community. Nonetheless, the CVC recommends that the Village undertake efforts to reduce emissions as a show of leadership and continued good stewardship.
2. Most (72%) of the Village's GHGs are generated by buildings and facilities. The largest source is Village Hall. The use of natural gas at Village Hall accounts for 62% of the municipality's total GHGs, and electricity accounts for an additional 17% of CO₂e emissions. Natural gas use at 1008-10 E. 31st St also is a significant source of GHG emissions, 19% of the total for the Village.
3. Because the largest share (59% overall) of the Village's emissions are from non-transportation related natural gas, efforts to reduce natural gas use, such as making sure that existing equipment is operating at peak efficiency, and upgrades to heating equipment and weatherization measures, should be researched. The CVC encourages pursuing opportunities to achieve greater electricity efficiencies as well, since electricity use accounts for 39% of GHG emissions.
4. The data also point toward looking at ways to achieve reductions in gasoline use by police vehicles, and in diesel fuel use of Public Works vehicles.

Additional Activities

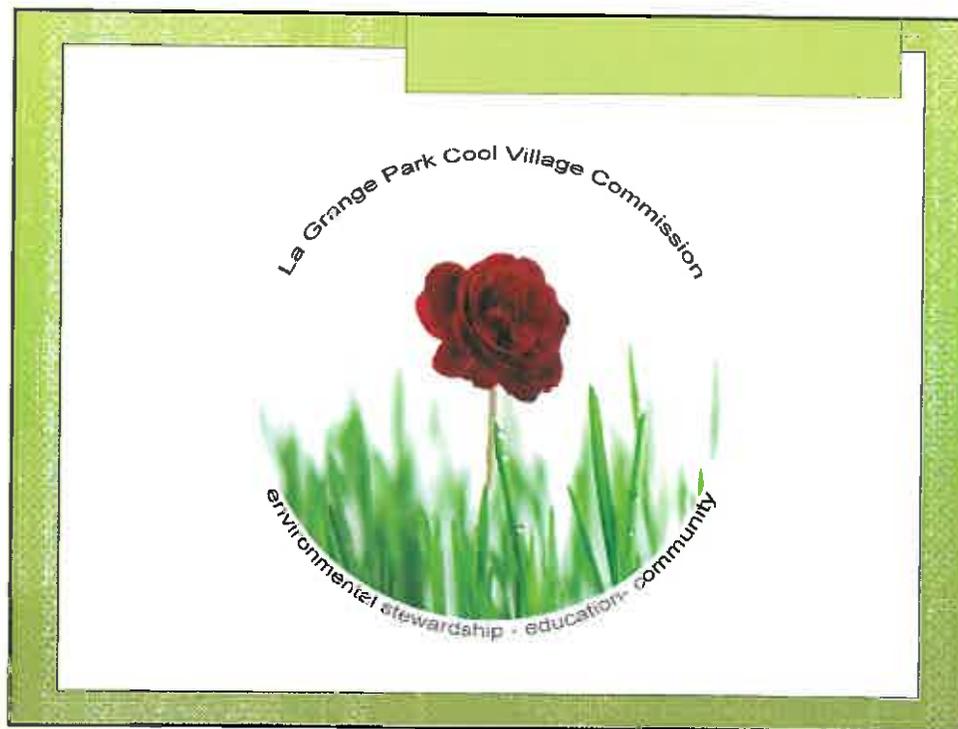
Since the last periodic report, the CVC partnered with the La Grange Park Police Department to participate in the DEA's National Drug Take Back Day on Saturday, October 29, 2011 at Village Hall from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. The drugs were again collected by hand by sworn police officers (as required per the DEA) and were stored behind secure doors within the Police Department. The five collection bins provided by the DEA were filled to overflowing. An estimated 155 individuals participated in this event, on par with participation in April, 2011 which was estimated at 152. Participants came from a number of surrounding communities, from as far away as Justice. However, La Grange Park residents made up a larger proportion of the participants than in the April event, many learning of the event through the e-brief. Many residents (and non-residents) expressed appreciation that the Village served as a collection site.

As a zero-cost example of a way to reduce the community's GHG footprint, the CVC held its December, 2011 and February, 2012 meetings at the La Grange Park Public Library. The library has graciously allowed us to use a meeting room sized appropriately for our group and our typically small (0-2 person) audience. Past CVC meetings held in the Village's board room required the Village to light and heat/cool the large space for our use. Because the CVC meetings are held during the library's normal operating hours, the space was already conditioned, and fewer lights were needed to illuminate the smaller space. Finally, at the most recent CVC meeting in February, the Commission approved the transition to a

paperless agenda packet for its members. Instead, members will review the information on their laptops and/or on an overhead projector. Paper (hardcopy) agendas will be made available to the public at the meeting.

Attachment

- Draft Sustainability Plan



Cool Village Commission

- Created October 27, 2009
- Purpose:
"To educate and inform citizens and facilitate sustainable community practices that lead to a reduction of the community's carbon footprint while promoting water conservation and the improvement of air, climate and water quality."

CVC Activities

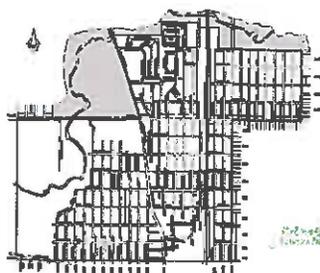
- Community Outreach Events
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory
- Draft Sustainability Plan

2 Emissions Inventories for 2009

**Government
Operations**

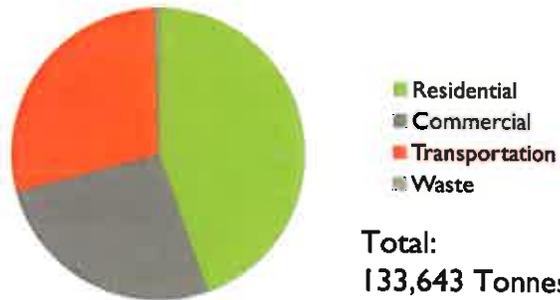


Community Wide



Community Emissions by Sector

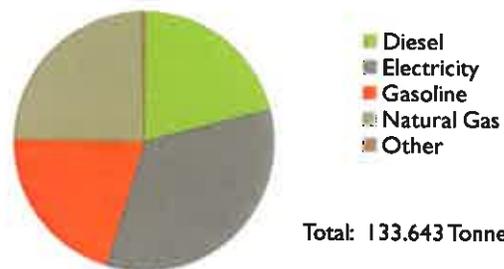
Community Wide 2009 GHG Emissions



Total:
133,643 Tonnes

Sources of Community Emissions

Community Wide 2009 GHG Emissions (Tonnes)

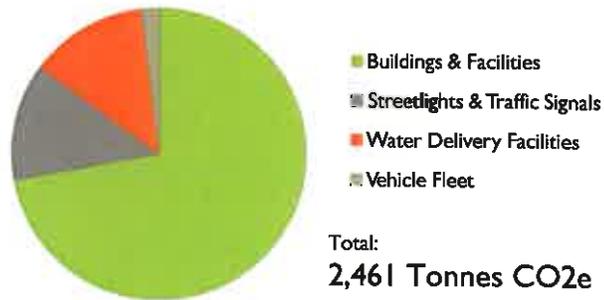


Total: 133,643 Tonnes

Other category includes Food Waste, Paper Products, Plant Debris, and Wood & Textiles.

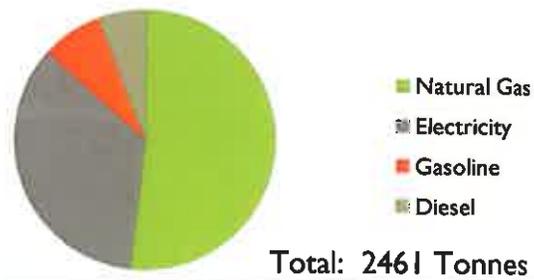
Government Operations

2009 GHG Emissions



Sources of Government Emissions

2009 Government Operations CO₂e (tonnes)

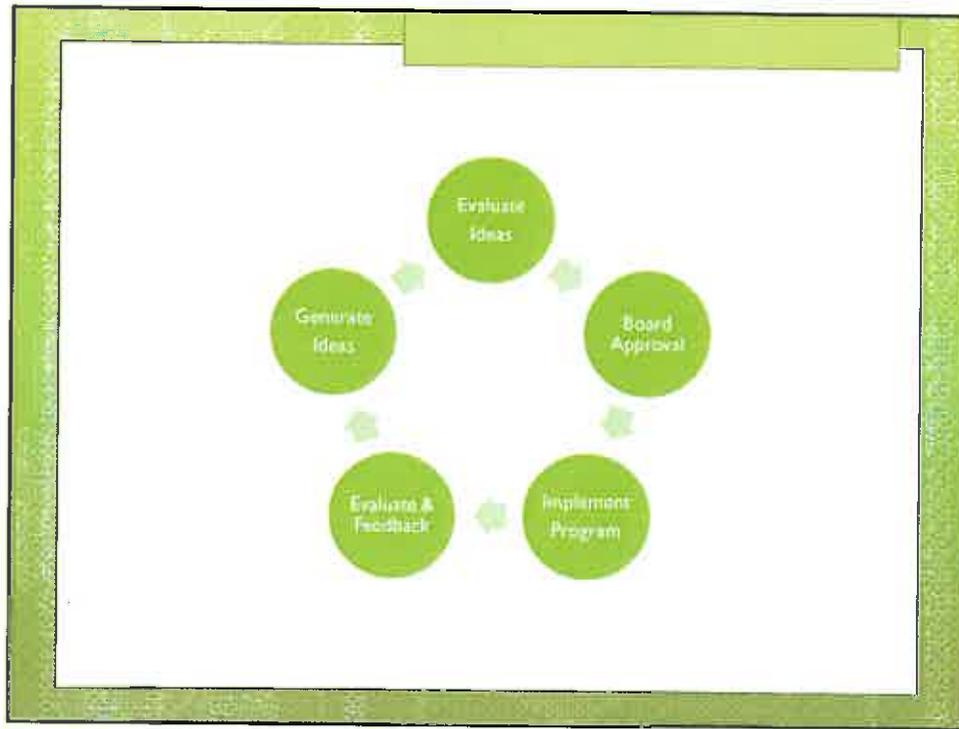


Detail: Government Building Emissions

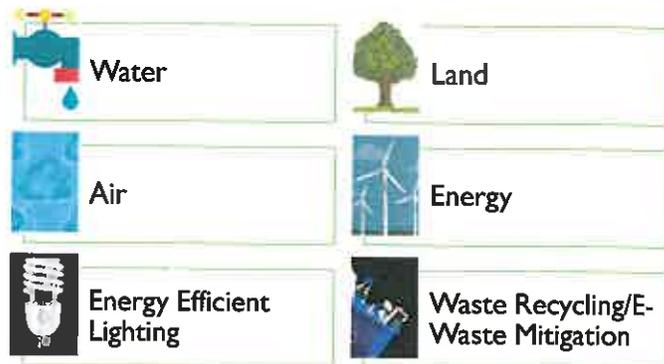
Address	CO2e (tonnes)	% of Total
Electricity		
1008-10 E 31st St	11	1%
1400 Scotdale Road	5	0%
1600 Barnsdale	5	0%
3147 Prairie	2	0%
447 N Catherine Ave.	268	17%
Forest Road Unit	3	0%
Subtotal Electricity	857	19%
Natural Gas		
1008-10 E 31st St	300	19%
447 N Catherine	973	62%
Subtotal Natural Gas	1273	81%
Total GHG Emissions	1567	100%

Note: Water delivery facility at 937-939 Barnsdale is excluded.

Sustainability
Plan
Strategic
Decision Making
Process



Sustainable Strategy Areas



CONSIDERATIONS & NEXT STEPS

- CVC Charter for 3 years
- Plan provides for Biennial Review
- Request Acceptance of Plan
- Future Board Approval of Plan

Thank you!

Questions?

Items of Interest

VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK
La Grange Park Village Hall, 447 N. Catherine Ave., La Grange Park, Illinois

2012 Springfield Legislative Conference & Reception

Wednesday, March 28, 2012

2012 MEETINGS REMINDER

April 10, 2012	Public Hearing – Budget	7:15 p.m.	Village Hall
April 10, 2012	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
April 24, 2012	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
May 8, 2012	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
May 22, 2012	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
June 12, 2012	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
June 26, 2012	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
July 10, 2012	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
July 24, 2012	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
August 14, 2012	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
August 28, 2012	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
September 11, 2012	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
September 25, 2012	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
October 9, 2012	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
October 23, 2012	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
November 13, 2012	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
November 27, 2012	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
December 11, 2012	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall