EST. La Grange Park 1892
~Village of Roses~

VILLAGE BOARD WORK SESSION

Tuesday, OCTOBER 9, 2012 – 7:30 p.m.

AGENDA

1. **Call meeting to order**
2. **Pledge of Allegiance**
3. **Roll Call**
4. **Public Participation (Agenda and Non-Agenda Related Items)**
5. **Presentation by Selden Fox, Ltd. (Auditor Report)**
6. **Administration Committee Items**
   - A. Discussion – Installation of Private Equipment for Private Use on Village Property with Findings
7. **Engineering & Capital Projects Committee Items**
   - A. Discussion – Flood Mitigation Report
8. **Public Safey Committee Items**
   - A. Discussion – Sale of Surplus Vehicles
9. **Public Works Garage Committee Items**
   - A. Discussion – 2012 Leaf Loading, Transportation and Disposal
10. **Finance Committee Items**
    - A. Discussion – Tax Levy Estimate
11. **Other Reports:**
    - (A) Village Manager
    - (B) Village President
    - (C) Village Clerk
    - (D) Committee
12. **New Business**
13. **Executive Session -** For the purpose of reviewing Executive Session minutes according to 5 ILCS 120/2.06
14. **Adjourn**

Next Village Board Meeting: October 23, 2012
Next Village Work Session Meeting: November 13, 2012

447 N. Catherine Avenue, La Grange Park, Illinois 60526-2099
708/354-0225 • Fax 708/354-0241 • www.lagrangepark.org

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.

Administration Committee

Susan Storcel, Chairwoman
Rimas Kozica
Patricia Rocco

Village Board Agenda Memo

Date: October 2, 2012

To: President & Board of Trustees

From: Emily Rodman, Assistant Village Manager

Julia Cedillo, Village Manager

RE: Installation of Private Equipment for Private Use on Village Property with Findings

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BACKGROUND

At the August 14th Work Session, the Village Board considered a request by DRW Holdings d/b/a China Cat Productions, LLC to install two satellite dishes on the Village's water tower located at 937 Barnsdale Road (adjacent to the Public Works facility). The dishes would be used solely for the company's internal communications. Please see the attached memo dated August 7, 2012 for additional details.

STAFF ANALYSIS

At the Work Session, the Village Board requested information regarding the ability of the water tower to accommodate additional wireless equipment. The Village's consulting engineer, Hancock Engineering, completed analysis of the tower, including existing equipment on the tower and at its base, as well as obligations under our existing leases to accommodate upgrades to equipment. Based on the completed analysis, the water tower is likely able to accommodate two additional installations, if they are consistent in size to the existing installations on the tower. Please see the attached letter from Village Engineer Paul Flood, summarizing the findings of the analysis.

China Cat Productions, LLC's proposed equipment is significantly smaller in size than the existing equipment installations currently on the tower and will not require any ground space (see attached photos). As such, the Village Engineer believes that the water tower could support the proposed equipment, without impacting the ability of the tower to support an additional two installations as outlined in Hancock's summary letter.

At the August 14th Work Session, the Village Board also expressed concern regarding the proposed lease rate of $1,000 monthly, which is significantly lower than what the Village currently receives for existing equipment on the tower and which is inconsistent with industry rates, as confirmed by a representative of Municipal Services, Inc., an industry expert. Staff has since confirmed that China Cat Productions, LLC would be willing to lease space on the tower for $2,000 monthly, a fee that is consistent with existing Village lease rates on the tower.

Should the Village Board support leasing space to China Cat Productions, LLC, staff would work with the Village Attorney to negotiate the terms of the lease agreement. The lease would come before the Village Board for approval, and China Cat Productions, LLC would be required to obtain building permits prior to installing the equipment.

Please refer to the August 7, 2012 memo for additional staff analysis regarding the potential impacts of leasing space on the water tower to private companies for their private use.

MOTION/ACTION REQUESTED:

No motion is required. However, staff requests the Village Board provide direction as to whether they support allowing private companies to install equipment on Village-owned property for their private use only.

DOCUMENTATION

- Hancock Engineering Findings Letter
- August 7, 2012 Work Session Memo
- Illustration of Proposed Satellite Dishes
- Photos Illustrating Approximate Location of Dish Installation
- Home Page – DRW Holdings

HANCOCK ENGINEERING
100 Years of Excellence
Civil Engineers ◆ Municipal Consultants ◆ Established 1911

October 1, 2012

Ms. Julia Cedillo
Village Manager
Village of La Grange Park
447 N. Catherine Avenue
LaGrange Park, Illinois 60526

Re: New Communication Providers
937 Barnsdale Road Elevated Tank

Dear Ms. Cedillo:

Pursuant to the request of the Village, representatives of Hancock Engineering have reviewed all existing lease agreements on the elevated tank located at 937 Barnsdale Road, and inspected the site to determine the feasibility for the installation of additional communication equipment on the elevated tank.

The elevated tank currently has antennas and site support equipment (cabinets) for the following communication service providers: Verizon, Cellular One, Clear Wire, and T-Mobile.

Based upon our review of the existing lease agreements and a site inspection, it is our opinion that there is sufficient space available for additional communication equipment on the ground, balcony, and legs of the tank to install two (2) additional installations that are consistent in size with those previously installed (such as by Clear Wire). We do not recommend the attachments of new antennas to the bowl portion of the tank be allowed due to the 'lighter' thickness of the metal in this portion of the tank and the increased possibility of lightening being attracted by additional equipment. Because of limited ground space available special consideration will be needed for the installation of equipment support cabinets (these contain RF modulus equipment). Positioning of any ground level equipment is critical since the Village has extensive existing underground piping and utilities under and in the immediate area of the tank.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN HANCOCK ENGINEERING CO.

Paul E. Flood
Principal

Village Board Agenda Memo

Date: August 7, 2012

To: President & Board of Trustees

From: Emily Rodman, Assistant Village Manager

Julia Cedillo, Village Manager

RE: Installation of Private Equipment for Private Use on Village Property

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ISSUE

Village staff recently received an inquiry from DRW Holdings regarding the company's interest in leasing space to install two satellite dishes on the Village's water tower located at 937 Barnsdale Road (adjacent to the Public Works facility). The dishes would be used solely for DRW Holding's internal communications. Staff would like feedback from the Village Board as to whether they support leasing space on Village-owned property to companies for their private use only.

BACKGROUND

The Village currently leases space on the water tower to five cellular companies (Ameritech, T-Mobile, Verizon Wireless, U.S. Cellular, and Clear Wireless). While the cellular equipment is privately owned, arguably the equipment provides a benefit to the public at large by making wireless communication more accessible to the community. Currently, the Village leases the space for up to $3,500 monthly.

DRW Holdings would like to install two satellite dishes approximately two feet in diameter, facing east and west on the water tower. The dishes and mounting equipment weigh a total of 44 lbs. The equipment would serve their private wireless data network used for their internal company communications and there would be no customers or subscribers that would utilize the data line. The dishes would be mounted directly to the tower, with no ground equipment or indoor space required. DRW Holdings is proposing a lease rate of $1,000 monthly, for the term of one year.

If the Village decides to allow the equipment, DRW Holdings would be required to conduct a structural analysis of the water tower to confirm that the tower can support the equipment. They would also be required to obtain building permits to install the equipment. Finally, the proposed lease would require Village Board approval.

STAFF ANALYSIS

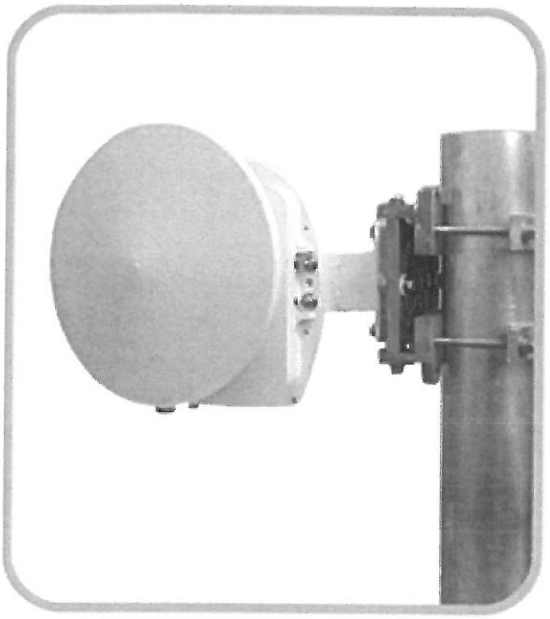
It is common practice for municipalities to lease space on their water towers to cellular companies whose equipment provides a larger public benefit. In doing so, the Village receives additional revenue at no additional cost and residents potentially have access to more reliable wireless service. While the Village has the ability to lease publically owned space to private companies for their private use, doing so sets a precedent for future inquiries. If the Village allows DRW Holdings to install their equipment, the Village could not discriminate against future companies or organizations desiring to install their equipment for a

similar private benefit. Space on the Village's water tower is limited and structurally the tower can only support a finite amount of equipment. Permitting private companies to install equipment for private use may restrict the Village's ability to lease space to companies who equipment would provide benefits to the public at large.

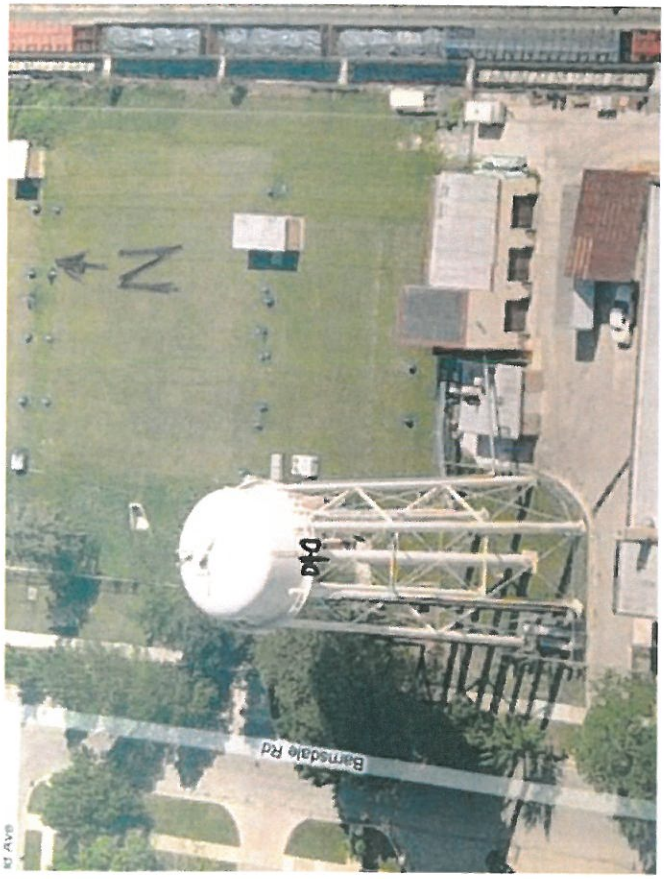
MOTION/ACTION REQUESTED:

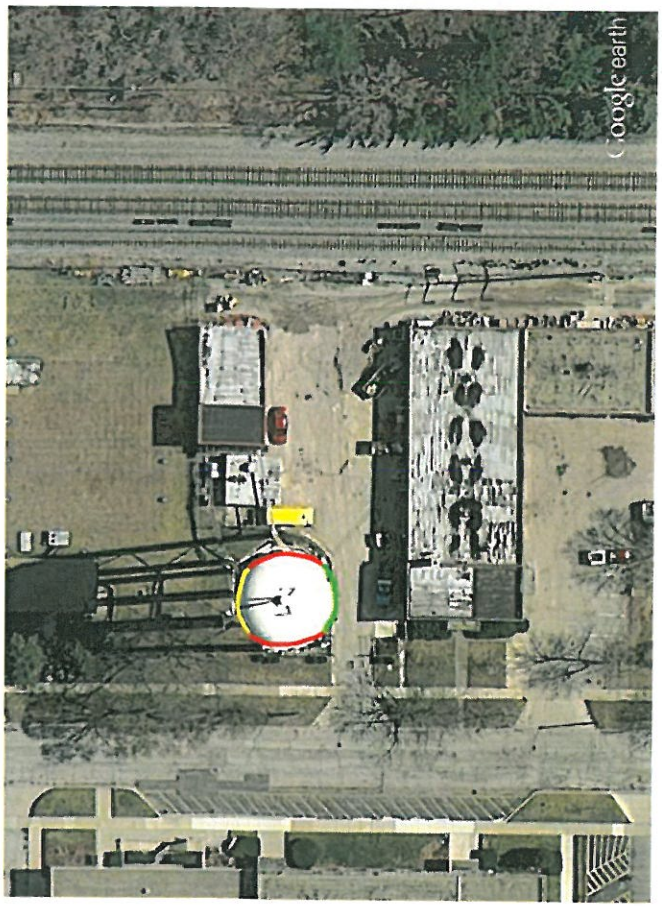
No motion is required. However, staff requests the Village Board provide direction as to whether they support allowing private companies to install equipment on Village-owned property for their private use only.

Proposed Satellite Dishes



Potential Location of Dishes on Water Tower





DRW TRADING GROUP

- About Us
- Trading
- Technology
- Careers
- On Campus

- Mission Statement
- Donald R. Wilson
- Culture
- Benefits
- Photos
- Videos
- Philanthropy
- Contact Us
- Media

About Us

DRW Trading Group (DRW) is a principal trading organization. This means that all of our trading is for our own account and risk, and all of our methods, systems and applications are solely for our own use. Unlike hedge funds, brokerage firms and banks, DRW has no customers, clients, investors or third party funds. Our trading spans a wide range of asset classes, instruments, geographies and trading venues, with a focus on trading listed, centrally-cleared instruments.

Founded in 1992, our mission is to empower a team of exceptional individuals to identify and capture trading opportunities in the global markets by leveraging and integrating technology, risk management and quantitative research. With that spirit, DRW has embraced the integration of trading and technology by devoting extensive time, capital and resources to develop fast, precise and reliable infrastructure and applications. DRW has a flexible and entrepreneurial culture that cultivates creativity and practicality.

DRW is headquartered in Chicago and has offices in New York and London. DRW employs over 400 people worldwide from many different disciplines and backgrounds.

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Engineering & Capital Projects Committee

Marshall Seeder, Chairman
Rimas Kozica
LaVelle Topps

Village Board Agenda Memo

Date: **October 4, 2012**
To: Village President & Board of Trustees
Cc: Engineering & Capital Projects Committee
From: Julia Cedillo, Village Manager
RE: **Flood Mitigation Report**

BACKGROUND

As a result of the excessive rainfall event of July 2010, the Village conducted a number of meetings in an effort to better understand flooding issues throughout the Village, as well as become familiar with how the Village's sewer system performs under different rain events. In December 2010, the Engineering & Capital Projects Committee reconvened to take a close look at options available to mitigate the impacts of flooding in the Village. The Committee met on six (6) occasions to discuss a number of potential strategies for implementation. Those strategies are identified in the attached report. A presentation on the report will be provided to the Village Board at the October Work Session Meeting

DISCUSSION

The report includes a number of recommendations to be discussed by the Village Board and are briefly reiterated below:

- Engage the Village Engineers, Hancock Engineering in a schematic design study of the Large Infrastructure Project – Sewer Separation Program, Alternates A and B, as a cost not to exceed $15,000 (Strategy 1). This work has been budgeted in this year's budget.
- Engage Village Staff and the Village's Engineers to conduct a second round of flooding impact surveys (Strategy 4).
- Recommend that the Village Board engage in a discussion to determine whether a mandatory downspout disconnection program is something to be considered in the future (Strategy 5).
- Recommend that the Village Board engage in a discussion to determine whether Village staff should develop a Resident Incentive Program to be considered in the future (Strategy 6).
- The Committee recommends that the Incident Action Plan and corresponding training be reviewed annually (Strategy 7).
- The Committee recommends that the Resident's Guide to Flooding be reviewed for new and relevant information on an annual basis (Strategy 8).

NEXT STEPS

If there is consensus on any of the recommendations above, Village Staff will prepare a summary document (status of the discussion) for the October Village Board Meeting, for the Board's consideration. Because some of the items require further research and development, it is understandable that some of the recommendations will be discussed in greater detail at a later date.

DOCUMENTATION

- Flood Mitigation Report - without attachments (the full report with attachments was previously distributed to the Village Board in a bound copy, under separate cover)

Village of La Grange Park

Engineering & Capital Projects Committee

Flood Mitigation Report

October 2012

Village of La Grange Park
Flood Mitigation Report
October 2012

Engineering & Capital Projects Committee
Trustee Marshall Seeder, Chair
Trustee Rimas Kozica
Trustee LaVelle Topps

Village Board of Trustees
James L. Discipio, Village President
Trustee Rimas Kozica
Trustee Scott Mesick
Trustee Marshall Seeder
Trustee LaVelle Topps
Trustee Patty Rocco
Trustee Susan Storcel

Village Staff
Julia Cedillo, Village Manager
Chief Daniel McCollum, Police Chief
Chief Dean Maggos, Director of Fire, Building and Emergency Management
Brendan McLaughlin, Director of Public Works
Pierre Garesche, Director of Finance
Emily Rodman, Assistant Village Manager

With Special Thanks To:
Paul E. Flood, Village Engineer, Edwin Hancock Engineering Company
Mark D. Lucas, P.E., Vice President, Hancock Engineering Company
Cathleen M. Keating, Village Attorney, Martin, Craig, Chester & Sonnenschein LLP
Julius Hansen, Former Director of Public Works
Richard Radde, Former Water Operator

Village of La Grange Park
Flood Mitigation Report
October 2012

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following report was developed by the Village of La Grange Park Engineering & Capital Projects Committee with assistance from Village management staff. The report utilizes engineering and survey data provided by the Village's Engineers, Hancock Engineering, and staff research on community flood mitigation efforts. Understanding that it is impossible to solve flooding issues related to significant rain events, this report was drafted with the purpose of presenting findings and offering recommendations to the full Village Board about how flooding issues can be mitigated and how flooding impacts can be better managed.

This report provides an overview of the Village's combined sewer system, how it responds to certain rain events, defining its challenges given certain conditions. The report transitions to an overview of the Committee's methodology in evaluating options and its approach in identifying strategies for recommendation or for further contemplation.

I. BACKGROUND

As a result of the excessive rainfall event (5.6"/24 hours – see **Attachment A**) of July 2010, the Village conducted a number of meetings in an effort to better understand flooding issues throughout the Village, as well as become familiar with how the Village's sewer system performs under different rain events. Through the course of the meetings, the Village discussed the essential operational characteristics of the Village's sewer system, recent improvements to the system, various alternatives that have been reviewed over time, and how the public system interfaces with private properties. As part of the discussions it also became clear that stormwater drainage is not a problem that is solved. Regardless of the amount of money that is spent, or the size of the system upgrade or the size of the pipes, there is a rain event that will occur that will exceed the capacity of installed improvements. Therefore, it is more appropriate to say that stormwater drainage must be managed. With a community the size of La Grange Park, just 2.2 square miles in size and with over 5,800 housing units, over 110 businesses and organizations, over thirty miles of roadways and over 70 miles of sidewalks, all within our boundaries, stormwater drainage is at times a challenge to manage.

For the most part, the Village is able to maintain its system to operate efficiently and effectively during most rain events. However, it is recognized that that the system can always be improved. Even though the Village cannot install pipes of sufficient size to accommodate any rainfall event, there are options that the Village can explore to better manage storm flows. We look to significant rain events to consider these options because that is when the system is under the most stress and when residents are most impacted.

Residents who attended the various Village meetings after the rain event of July 2010 were instrumental in the Village's continued understanding of the impacts of heavy storms in specific areas throughout the Village. With resident input in hand, the Village Board engaged the services of our engineering firm to develop a list of potential options that would address the impacts of heavy storms as it related to:

1. Sewer backup and basement flooding / structural damage
2. Street flooding
3. Rear Yard Flooding

While all three areas were included for study, it was the consensus of the Village Board that impacts to structural damage (#1 above) was the highest priority for determining which programs provide the greatest measure of benefit.

Effective storm sewer mitigation strategies typically require public and private participation to be most effective. The Village can implement improvements to its system and on public property to minimize the potential for damage and inconvenience. Likewise, private property owners have a variety of options they can consider to help improve their circumstances (for example, programs listed under resident incentive programs are included in this report). From the public perspective, the Village can examine a host of options that may or may not prove effective, affordable, and make sense. Without commenting on the desirability of any options with respect to cost or effectiveness, the Village engaged the services of Hancock Engineering to identify a number of sewer alternative recommendations (see **Attachment B**). In December 2010, the Village

President called on the Engineering & Capital Projects Committee to reconvene to closely evaluate these recommendations and to consider other ideas and alternatives to mitigate the impacts of flooding in the community.

Beginning in January 2011, the Engineering & Capital Projects Committee met on a monthly basis to evaluate a number of potential strategies researched by Village staff for possible implementation. Those strategies are identified in this report. (See **Attachment C** for the compiled agenda and minutes of the meetings.)

II. EVALUATION

Over the course of six months, the Committee evaluated the following:

- The Village's sewer system,
- How the Village responds to storm events,
- The Village Engineer's list of Sewer Alternative Recommendations, and
- Information to assist residents during storm events.

Information garnered through the process allowed the Committee to thoroughly evaluate options available, implement educational and incident action programs, and suggest recommendations for the Village Board's consideration.

The Committee first took a keen look at the Village's sewer system, understanding that 90% of its infrastructure is a combined system whereby the sanitary and storm sewer are conveyed through the same pipes (**Attachment D**). In 2006, the Village completed three infrastructure improvement projects to the North West Sewer District, the North Central Sewer District and the North East Sewer District that resulted in some storm sewer separation, alleviating the impacts of flooding from increased capacity in those areas (**Attachment E**). The Committee also reviewed the measures undertaken to maintain the Village's sewer system. In recent years, the Village has established a priority list of pipes throughout the Village for which sewer lining is recommended to extend the life of the Village's system (**Attachment F**). In fiscal year 2011-2012, the Village budgeted $250,000 for sewer lining, and was completed on over 4,500 linear feet of sewer pipe throughout the Village.

The Committee also reviewed the Village Engineer's computer model of our current sewer system in February of 2011. During minor rain events, the combined sewer conveys to the MWRDGC Interceptor located on Jackson Avenue. For more significant rain events, the combined sewer conveys to the MWRDGC Deep Tunnel facilities with overflows into Salt Creek. Storm sewer outflows convey directly into Salt Creek. Limitations to our combined sewer system capacity, Deep Tunnel capacity, and the water elevation of Salt Creek during rain events are all contributing factors to flooding in La Grange Park. Aggregate storm water flow, determined by ground cover conditions and the intensity of the storm becomes limited by the sewer system resulting in conditions such as sewer back-ups, flooded basements, flooded streets and overland water.

With excessive rain events, while the Village responds swiftly with assistance from each of the departments (Fire, Police and Public Works), there is no coordinated pre-set plan, and no guide

to address specific flooding conditions, such as flooded streets, rising water, and downed utilities. Further, there was no information available to residents to serve as a guide for when flooding conditions exist. Each of these elements was discussed in detail with the Police and Fire Chiefs, and relevant Village Staff. Ideas were shared regarding best practices and new programs were quickly shifted into place. Finally, the Committee reviewed in detail the list of Alternate Sewer Recommendations in light of information shared about the sewer system.

In summary, the Committee identified all plausible strategies for mitigating the impacts of flooding. The committee then evaluated those ideas for feasibility in terms of cost and resources, as well as significance in impact to storm sewer capacity. Each was evaluated with regard to greatest potential benefit in addressing the Village Board's priority concerns related to flooding impacts: (1) Sewer backup and basement flooding / structural damage; (2) Street flooding; and Rear Yard Flooding. The Committee did not address seepage issues as these are structurally related. Finally, the committee made determinations whenever possible as far as which strategies were achievable, and as a result, worked in conjunction with staff towards implementation.

III. FLOOD MITIGATION STRATEGIES – ENGINEERING

The Committee looked at strategies that were engineering and non-engineering in nature. This section addresses those that are engineering in nature.

Strategy 1:	**Large Infrastructure Project** **Sewer Separation Program, Alternates A and B**
Cost:	Costly at $4 - $6 Million. Requires long-term financial planning, grant funding, or combination of both.
Feasibility:	To be determined by a Schematic Design study.
Status:	Hancock Engineering presented a quote for $15,000.

Overview: The Committee discussed a number of infrastructure improvement options, as identified in Hancock's Sewer Alternative Report. Options differed in complexity, scope and size and are briefly outlined below:

- Storm Sewer System with Detention Facility - $44 Million
  This option called for a separate storm sewer for the entire area east of La Grange Road and south of 31st Street and the detention area would require the acquisition of 32 properties. Not feasible.
- Storm Sewer System without Detention Facility - $23 Million
  This option called for a separate storm sewer for the entire area east of La Grange Road and south of 31st Street
- Combined Storm Sewer Relief through a new Deep Tunnel Connection - $9 Million
  This option would provide only limited relief until the system is fully extended in future years.

The Committee ultimately focused on the feasibility of one option, Strategy 1, with two alternates, which is a storm sewer separation project targeted to provide benefit to the lowest land of the

Village, the Homestead / Monroe area (see **Attachment G**). *Alternate A* (Homestead Option), includes construction of a storm sewer from the Homestead / Monroe area, north along Homestead, which would connect to the storm sewer pipe along Forest Road, into Salt Creek. *Alternate B* (Barnsdale Option) also includes the construction of a storm sewer from the Homestead/Monroe area, but would travel north along Barnsdale Road and would connect to an existing storm sewer along the IHB to Salt Creek.

Due to the distance to the outfall at Salt Creek, both options require assistance beyond gravity for drainage flow. Therefore, a lift station would be required to pump the flow north to the creek. Both options can be implemented in six phases over time. There are some immediate benefits realized with the completion of only the first two phases of each option. However, significant benefit requires the completion of three to four phases.

While Strategy 1 was deemed as being the best option available to the lowest area in town where flooding impacts are prevalent, it is a costly endeavor. The cost of all phases of either alternate is the range of $4 - $6 Million. There may be some cost savings realized with *Alternate B* (the Barnsdale Option) because it incorporates an existing storm sewer pipe, which was recently identified as intact and viable as determined by a video scope by Hancock Engineering. A preliminary engineering study is needed to identify a more accurate estimate of cost of each option.

A project of this scope and size is currently beyond what our budget is capable of funding. As such, more information is required to determine feasibility and to assist with potential financial or grant planning. A Schematic Design Study would be a good first step, and as such, is recommended as part of this report. Hancock Engineering recommends a budget of $15,000 for completing this study for the proposed storm relief sewer to service the area between the tracks and La Grange Road and south of 31st Street (see **Attachment H**). The study would include reviewing the proposed routing to identify utility conflicts, pump sizing, optimal pump staging sites, connection to existing pipe to discharge into (Barnsdale or Homestead), and a detailed preliminary estimate of cost to aid the Village with its review of potential sources to fund the project. Once the study is completed, the Committee will discuss whether this strategy is worth pursing further for future consideration.

The FY 2012-13 Budget includes $15,000 for the Schematic Design Study of the Large Infrastructure Project – Sewer Separation Program, Alternates A and B.

Strategy 2:	**Detention Ponds, Micro Ponds & Underground Storage**
Cost:	Between $775,000 and $1 Million per micro retention pond.
Feasibility:	Not likely.
Status:	None.

Overview: The Committee looked at all three options as a way to store or hold water for a period of time until sufficient capacity exists in the sewer system to slowly release the water. All three options require significant plumbing infrastructure and land. With regard to ponds, the larger the pond, the more efficient the system works. However, this would require significant land

acquisition in one centralized area. With regard to micro-ponds, which would only require two typical residential parcels per site, a minimum number of micro ponds are required in order to see a significant overall improvement. One, two or three ponds are not likely to be effective; six will likely bring about some improvement while 12 micro ponds will bring about significant improvement. All together, twenty-four parcels of land would have to be acquired for the micro pond solution to be effective in mitigating flooding in the Village. The cost of land acquisition would be between $225,000 and $500,000 per parcel, and site excavation and re-plumbing would nearly double the cost. Therefore, one micro pond would likely cost between $775,000 and $1 million.

Underground storage is an option which allows the continued use of the surface land. However, it also requires significant excavation, plumbing, and permission for construction and/or use. Ultimately the cost of underground storage would be about the same as ponds, and it is likely that storage would have less capacity than a pond.

The Committee looked at the following sites as potential locations for this overall storage strategy: Memorial Park and Forest Road School for underground storage; low-lying residential areas for micro ponds (see **Attachment I**, page 2). Due to the difficultly associated with parcel assembly and the cost associated with this strategy as an effective means of compensatory storage, the committee does not view this option as feasible at this time.

Strategy 3:	**Vortex (Restrictor) Valves**
Cost:	A two block pilot program is estimated to cost over $100,000.
Feasibility:	Possibly. Future survey results may support the effectiveness of a pilot program.
Status:	Restrictor valve is not recommended for the survey area.

Overview: Vortex Valve is a common brand name used to describe infrastructure used for roadway drainage restriction (see **Attachment I**). Vortex Valves are installed at street intersections where sewer drains are located and reduce the rate at which water enters the sewer system. The Committee had much discussion about the possibility of a pilot program that included a two-block stretch of roadway, to include three intersections and twelve valves. A pilot program of this size would cost an estimated $100,000 to $110,000.

Drainage restrictors are beneficial because they reduce the frequency of basement flooding and sewer backups. However, the restrictors result in an increase in the frequency and area of street flooding. Therefore, with this strategy, success is in the details. The Village would have to identify areas where basement flooding is frequent but street flooding is not. This can only be done with data acquired through anonymous resident surveys. The Committee attempted to identify one potential area for a Vortex Valve Pilot Program through its recent flood survey. However, results were such that sewer backups were not consistent in one particular area that would be suitable for a pilot program. The Committee feels that this strategy is still a feasible option for mitigating flooding. However, an ideal area for implementation has to be identified, which can only happen through the collection of additional homeowner data. The Committee recommends further surveys to identify potential areas for a pilot program.

IV. FLOOD MITIGATION STRATEGIES – NON-ENGINEERING

The Committee looked at strategies that were engineering and non-engineering in nature. This section addresses those that are non-engineering in nature.

Strategy 4:	**Anonymous Flood Survey**
Cost:	Staff and Consultant time. Staff time: $182 Consultant time: $1,200
Feasibility:	Feasible. More surveys recommended. Future surveys would be conducted at a reduced cost because analysis tools have been established.
Status:	One survey complete.

Overview: In March 2011, the Village Engineer designed a survey for distribution in an effort to garner information about the impacts of heavy rains to a specific area in the Village (see **Attachment J**). The primary purpose for the survey was to determine if the survey area provided ideal conditions for which restrictor valves or Vortex Valves would provide benefit (see Vortex Valves Strategy #6.). In short, restrictor valves are ideal for areas where basement flooding is common and street flooding is minimal.

The Public Works Department hand delivered 250 surveys to homes located on seven streets between Barnsdale Road and La Grange Road (see **Attachment K**). The area was targeted because the sewer system servicing each of those particular blocks functions independently of the other blocks during short duration high intensity rainstorm event. Topographically, this is a low lying area in the Village for which flooding conditions are more frequent during heavy rain falls.

The response was approximately 52%, and the information gathered can be considered a valid indicator of the drainage issues facing this particular section of the Village. The results of the survey were such that there were no obvious trends but a variety of impacts and contributing factors reported (see **Attachment L** for detailed survey findings). As a result of the data gathered, the following are reported as significant findings:

- 30% of respondents experienced basement flooding and of that number, 80% indicated it was completely or partially due to a sewer backup. These issues may be more effectively addressed through a backflow prevention program.
- A majority of respondents reported that the streets in front of their homes flooded. Because observations of street flooding in this area are known to be temporary in nature, restrictors may not be a good strategy as the mechanism will not alleviate and/or reduce street flooding, making expectations difficult to manage.
- A significant number of respondents who reported to have overhead plumbing or sump pumps indicated that they still experienced sewer backups. As a result, the Village may wish to consider an outreach program to educate residents about having their system inspected to ensure that the check valve is seated properly and that all of the lower level drains are routed to the pump.

- About 40% of respondents who experienced basement flooding (30% of all respondents) indicated that it was either partially or completely as a result of window wells or exterior stairwells allowing water into lower levels. It is recommended that residents look to land grading options to direct water away from these access points.
- Nearly 50% of survey respondents indicated that their downspouts are directly connected to the sewer system. Because the roof acts as an effective collector of water that is then transported directly into the combined sewer system, the capacity of the system becomes limited during heavy rain events. It is suggested in the Hancock report that eliminating these connections will reduce the instances of sewer backups that result in basement and roadway flooding (see Strategy 4. for more information).

Due to the inconsistency of such conditions (no single significant trend), the survey area is not ideal for a restrictor valve option. However, survey results did confirm that a significant number of homes have downspouts connected to the combined sewer system.

Because the survey was successful in terms of responses received and information gathered, the Committee recommends that further surveys take place in other targeted areas (see **Attachment M**). Not only can continued surveys assist in identifying a potential location for a pilot restrictor valve program, but information gathered from the survey provides real data about unique impacts to homes. This data would be helpful in designing an effective educational outreach program to residents for mitigating the impacts of flooding. Future survey processes will be highlighted in Village communication outlets, bringing awareness to the Village's analytical work on identifying flood issues. Finally, data collected will be useful in the design of a resident incentive program where areas can be targeted for optimal solutions to address flooding issues unique to specific homes.

Strategy 5:	**Downspout Disconnect**
Cost:	Varies depending on the extensiveness of any incentives provided.
Feasibility:	Possibly. Incentives recommended to address potential hardships.
Status:	The Village had applied for a $416,500 IGIG Grant to support a comprehensive program, but the grant was denied.

Overview: The Village Code currently requires that all downspouts are disconnected from the sewer system, but only at the point at which the property exchanges owners. The recently completed anonymous flood survey illustrated that about 47% of residential downspouts are connected to the sewer system in one area of the Village. According to Hancock Engineering's memo dated September 7, 2011 (**Attachment N**) residential roofs connected to the combined sewer system contribute approximately 12% of the flow to the sewer. The Committee believes that the number of connections is significant enough to impact the capacity of the Village's combined sewer system during a heavy rain event, and therefore, recommends consideration of the benefits of a more proactive disconnection program. This program may include a deadline for disconnect, hardship exclusions and incentives for specific cases.

In Hancock Engineering's memo, their recommendation to require disconnection of the downspouts is based upon the capacity of the system to convey water flow during heavy rain

events. This is because "downspouts that are directly connected to the sewer concentrate and centralize the roof runoff into the system causing peak discharges from individual roofs to enter the system during the same time and within close proximity to the roadway during peak discharge." Disconnection will not only increase the capacity of the sewer, but will allow the rain water to infiltrate the soil, reducing peak flow, minimizing surcharging of the sewer.

In November 2011, the Committee informed the Village Board of the opportunity to submit a comprehensive Downspout Disconnect Program to the IEPA for consideration of grant funding under the IGIG (Illinois Green Infrastructure Grant) Program. The proposed program was a mandatory disconnect program. As a result of discussion, the Village Board voted to move forward with application to the IGIG Grant). The Village has recently learned that the grant was denied (see **Attachment O**, to view the grant application).

Ideally, a mandatory Downspout Disconnect Program should be considered for all residential homes. This is because if it were a voluntary program, participation at a level where there would be measurable results would be difficult. Residents familiar with rainwater in backyards will likely have increased concerns, deterring participation. Realizing that a mandatory downspout disconnect program would be difficult for some homeowners, incentives to homeowners should be considered as well as provisions or exclusions for hardship cases.

In consulting with the Village Attorney, the Village has the legal power to impose a mandatory disconnect program (mandatory by a date certain) but recommends that if considered, the Village should provide notice to affected property owners of what is being proposed and when the board will discuss it, so they can appear if they wish to comment.

It should be further noted that it is likely that a mandatory program provides the best possible outcome for community-wide benefit where water quality is improved. Because a significant amount of water will not flow directly into the combined sewer system, there will be increased capacity of our system during rain events. This in turn will mitigate overflow into Salt Creek, which then flows into the Des Plaines River, an identified impaired waterway. Further, rain water will not have to be treated at the sewer treatment facility, which will result in reduced energy costs and emissions.

Should the Village consider a downspout disconnect program, it is recommended that there be extensive public outreach and education, and the tracking of compliant properties. It should be noted that while the Committee believes that a Downspout Disconnect program is feasible, the Committee is not recommending that the option be pursued, as it is a matter to be discussed and deliberated amongst the full Village Board.

Strategy 6:	**Resident Incentive Programs**
Cost:	Varies depending on the extensiveness of incentives included. One example of a $50,000 program is provided below. Also, there would be staff costs related to program oversight, TBD.
Feasibility:	Possibly, would have to be integrated into the Budget.
Status:	Staff would have to craft a program for each type of program.

Overview: By way of background, the Village offered a "Sewage Backup Prevention Program" in FY 2003-2004. The goal of the program was to encourage single family homeowners to improve their quality of life and enhance property values through the reduction of sanitary sewer backups. The program provided 50% reimbursement of eligible costs subject to a maximum reimbursement of $1,000 per homeowner (see **Attachment P** for more information). With this program, the Village budgeted $50,000 available on a first come - first served basis. The Village expended $15,000 and assisted 16 homeowners with the program. After two years, the program ended due to a lack of participation.

The Committee reviewed the Village's past program as well as several programs currently in place in other communities (see **Attachment Q**). Specifically, the Committee discussed incentives for plumbing solutions (overhead plumbing and check valves) and Best Management Practices or BMPs (rain gardens, rain barrels, permeable surface projects). The Committee (as well as the entire Village Board in November 2011) also briefly evaluated incentives for downspout disconnects.

Instituting an awareness program that includes the application of flood prevention measures for individual homes can be an integral part of an overall mitigation strategy because homes throughout the Village are impacted in different ways during heavy rains. Further, by incentivizing individual plumbing strategies and BMPs, the likelihood of participation can be increased and there is the potential to offset the impacts of future improvements (more concrete, patios, etc.) on residential property.

If it is the desire of the Village Board to provide incentive programs for individual homeowners, staff can develop a program that provides incentives to target specific flooding issues. In order to increase the likelihood that residents will utilize the programs, the incentive must be substantial enough to encourage the investment. For example, in River Forest, their incentive program covers 80% of the cost of the flood prevention measure in areas identified as "high-risk" for flooding, and is capped at $7,500 (the incentive is provided at a lesser rate in non-high-risk areas – see **Attachment R**). The program is budgeted in the water and sewer funds, with the total program budgeted amount varying each year. On average, five to ten homes participate annually. Since 1995, the program has brought in 145 participants and according to the program administrator, the Village has never received a complaint.

Utilizing a model similar to River Forest's, an incentive program might be structured as follows:

Example - Incentive Programs - Plumbing Strategies			
	Est. Cost	Incentive	Res. Share
Check Valve / Back Flow	**$3,500**		
Regular	50%	$1,750	$1,750
High Risk @	70%	$2,450	$1,050
High Risk @	80%	$2,800	$700
Incentive maxed at $3,000.			

	Example - Cost	Incentive	Res. Share
Overhead Plumbing	**$8,000**		
Regular	50%	$4,000	$4,000
High Risk @	70%	$5,600	$2,400
High Risk @	80%	$6,400	$1,600
Incentive maxed at $7,000.			

	Example - Cost	Incentive	Res. Share
Overhead Plumbing	**$12,000**		
Regular	50%	$6,000	$6,000
High Risk @	70%	$7,000	$5,000
High Risk @	80%	$7,000	$5,000
Incentive maxed at $7,000.			

Total Program Budget: $50,000
Allows for 5 overhead plumbing and 5 check valve, for a total of 10 participants per year.

Participant requirements of such a program may include the following measures to ensure the integrity of the work: Village inspection of existing conditions, completed application, detailed proposal from a licensed contractor, completed electrical and plumbing permits, project review, and final inspection. As an added strategy, the Village could incentivize the work by refunding the costs of the permit fees once the work is completed.

In combination with downspout disconnection, a similar incentive program could be considered to provide incentives to increase storm water absorption/storage on individual properties using Best Management Practices, or BMPs (see **Attachment S**). The Committee investigated options such as rain gardens and rain barrels as methods for capturing water from disconnected downspouts to keep water out of the combined sewer system. Although rain barrels have limited effectiveness because of its set capacity, rain gardens may provide a greater measurable benefit if implemented where the specifications are set by the Village and incentives are provided.

A rain garden is a planted depression that allows rainwater runoff from impervious areas like roofs, driveways, walkways, parking lots, and compacted lawn areas the opportunity to be absorbed. This reduces rain runoff by allowing stormwater to soak into the ground (as opposed

to flowing into sewer drains and surface waters which causes erosion, water pollution, flooding, and diminished groundwater. They can be designed for specific soils and climates. Rain gardens are often located near a building's roof downspout (with or without rain barrels). Most rain garden are designed to be an endpoint of drainage with a capacity to percolate all incoming water through a series of soil or gravel layers beneath the surface plantings. In sum, a rain garden provides a way to use and optimize any rainfall, reducing or avoiding the need for irrigation. They allow a household or building to deal with excessive rainwater runoff without burdening the public storm water systems. Rain gardens differ from retention basins, in that the water will infiltrate the ground within a day or so. This creates the advantage that the rain garden does not allow mosquitoes to breed.

The costs associated with rain gardens vary depending on who does the work and the types of plants included in the project (native plants are cheaper than ornamentals and they are more beneficial for the local wildlife). The cost estimates listed below are for gardens professionally done and are courtesy of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. With the estimated figures, a 100 square foot rain garden would cost between $1,100 and $1,300. An incentive program could help offset the costs if certain conditions were met. Conditions may include specifications set by the Village and met by the homeowner and possibly the mandatory disconnect of downspouts.

Construction	$3.00/sq. ft.
Design	$1.00/sq. ft.
Planting	$3.00-$4.00/sq. ft.
Plants	$2.50-$4.50/sq. ft.
Total Cost	**$11.00-$13.00/sq. ft.**

Strategy 7:	**Flood Response IAP (Incident Action Plan)**
Cost:	Staff time only.
Feasibility:	Feasible.
Status:	Nearly complete. Training recommended.

Overview: One of the first strategies developed by the Committee was the creation of a Flood Response Incident Action Plan (see **Attachment T**). While the Village responds well to storms, Department Managers from Fire, Public Works, and Police worked to develop a formal plan for responding to flooding events. This was done to ensure readiness, to make certain that systems in place are working properly, and to try to prevent further property damage by identifying additional actions to be taken by staff. The plan is comprehensive in that it identifies clear objectives, such as: required notifications, barricading roads, damage assessment, public safety response, utilities management, and community clean up.

The Committee and staff reviewed the draft plan and determined that it would be worthwhile to implement immediately, with the potential for storms during the spring and summer months. The Committee is pleased to report that this piece is not only feasible, but it is complete. Only training remains as a recommended measure to ensure the plan is workable with regard to the organizational structure and current notification systems in place. This IAP is to be used in situations where a flooding event is significant, but does not warrant the implementation of the Village's Emergency Operations Plan / Center.

Strategy 8:	**Resident's Guide to Flooding Conditions**
Cost:	Staff time only.
Feasibility:	Feasible.
Status:	Complete.

Overview: The Committee felt it important that residents were informed about what they should do before, during and after a flood event. The Committee brainstormed with key staff on critical informational components and staff then crafted a plan to be posted to the Village's website and included in other Village communications outlets. This piece provides guidance on how to reduce potential flood damage, and what can be done to reduce damage in the event of flooding.

The Committee and staff reviewed the draft plan and determined that it would be useful to residents immediately. The Committee is pleased to report that this piece is not only feasible, but it is complete and has been posted to the Village's website (**Attachment U**). A condensed version was included in the 2011 Summer Rose Clippings which was mailed to all households and businesses in the 60526 zip code.

V. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the Engineering & Capital Projects Committee work in evaluating engineering options and other alternatives to mitigate the impacts of flooding in the community, the Village has a better understanding of the Village's sewer system and how it performs during specific rain events. Further, there is a better understanding of the contributing factors to flooding events as it relates to basement flooding, sewer back-ups, street flooding and overland water. To conclude the report, the Committee hereby summarizes its findings as follows:

Findings:

- In significant rain events when the Deep Tunnel and Salt Creek are at capacity, additional capacity to our existing system through a significant capital project such as a storm sewer separation will provide only marginal improvements (as the upsizing of the pipe provides the additional capacity). This is because the storm water has nowhere to flow.

- **Strategy 1.** During significant rain events where the Deep Tunnel and Salt Creek are not at capacity, a storm sewer separation could provide additional benefit through additional capacity in the pipes in transporting the water to the outfall. The project should be engineered to provide benefit to the low elevation areas where there exists a substantial distance to the outfall. An engineering alternative is outlined in this report, as Strategy 1. The Committee

recommends that the Village approve a motion to engage its Village Engineers, Hancock Engineering, in a schematic design study of the Large Infrastructure Project – Sewer Separation Program, Alternates A and B, at a cost not to exceed $15,000.

- **Strategy 2.** Engineering solutions that provide substantial compensatory storage, such as micro ponds, detention ponds or underground storage are not feasible because of the amount of land that must be acquired and the significant costs of implementation.

- **Strategy 3.** While Vortex Valves are possibly feasible for flow capacity control, they are not recommended at this time. Further data is needed to identify a workable location where the mechanism would be effective.

- Preliminary survey data suggests that there is a multitude of flood impacts to a given area, and not one specific trend. Data gathered provides evidence that some private homeowner efforts such as check valves and overhead plumbing and site grading alterations would be beneficial to certain homes to mitigate flooding impacts.

- **Strategy 4.** Further surveys are recommended to identify if trends specific to certain areas exist which may provide support to other strategies, such as Vortex Valves. The Committee recommends that the Village approve a motion to engage its Village Engineers, Hancock Engineering, to engage in a second round of surveys.

- **Strategy 5.** Survey data revealed that it is likely that nearly half of all homes have downspouts connected directly into the sewer system. This connection limits the capacity of the sewer system during heavy rain events. The Committee recommends that the Village Board engage in a discussion to determine whether a mandatory downspout disconnection program is a program to be considered in the near future.

- **Strategy 6.** Information collected from other communities suggests that resident incentive programs are effective in enticing homeowners to implement measures for plumbing solutions or Best Management Practices to mitigate the impacts of flooding. These programs are most often utilized after a significant rain event. These programs must have Village oversight to ensure the work is done properly. The Committee recommends that the Village Board engage in a discussion to determine whether Village staff should develop a Resident Incentive Program to be considered in the future.

- **Strategy 7.** Through the Committee's discussion with staff, the group realized that information-based strategies would be invaluable in terms of providing a coordinated direction to staff for flood response. Staff developed an Incident Action Plan (IAP) to coordinate Village activities when conditions for flooding area likely. The Committee recommends that this initiative and corresponding training be reviewed annually.

- **Strategy 8.** Through the Committee's discussion with staff, the group realized that information-based strategies would be invaluable in terms of providing a coordinated direction for residents in preparation for a heavy rain event as well as during and after a flood event. Staff developed a Resident's Guide to Flooding, designed to provide helpful information for residents through various communications outlets. The Committee recommends that this initiative be reviewed annually.

Village of La Grange Park
Flood Mitigation Report
October 2012 Draft

ATTACHMENTS

Public Safety Committee

LaVelle Topps, Chairman
Susan Storcel
Patricia Rocco

Village Board Agenda Memo

Date: October 1, 2012

To: Village President and Board of Trustees

From: Julia Cedillo, Village Manager
Daniel L. McCollum, Chief of Police

Re: Sale of Surplus Vehicles

GENERAL BACKGROUND

The Village has two (2) surplus vehicles. The vehicle descriptions are as follows:

1999 Ford Taurus, Vehicle Identification Number 1FAFP52U1XG279467

2006 Ford Crown Victoria, Vehicle Identification Number 2FAFP71W46X149141

In order to list the vehicles for sale, the corporate authorities must declare them as surplus property through the passage of an ordinance (attached). Once that has been done, the Village Manager will solicit sealed bids for the vehicles and publish the required legal notice in the newspaper. If acceptable bids are received, the ordinance provides for the Village Manager to sell the vehicles.

DOCUMENTATION

A copy of the proposed ordinance, previously reviewed and approved by Village Attorney Cathy Keating is attached.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that the Village President and Board of Trustees declare the above described vehicles as surplus property and authorize the Village Manager to solicit bids, publish the required legal notice, and accept or reject any and all bids.

MOTION/ACTION REQUESTED

This matter will be placed on the Work Session Agenda for October 9, 2012. If approved by the President and Board of Trustees, the ordinance declaring the property as surplus and authorizing the Village Manager to solicit bids will be placed on the consent agenda for the October 23, 2012 Village Board Meeting.

Attachment

ORDINANCE #_____

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE SALE OF SURPLUS PROPERTY
OF THE VILLAGE OF LAGRANGE PARK, ILLINOIS

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF LAGRANGE PARK, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: Pursuant to 65 ILCS 5/11-76-4, the President and Board of Trustees of the Village find that the following personal property of the Village of LaGrange Park, Illinois is surplus property and no longer necessary or useful, and find that it is in the best interest of the Village to sell the following property:

Vehicle ID Number	Year	Make	Model
1FAFP52U1XG279467	1999	Ford	Taurus
2FAFP71W46X149141	2006	Ford	Crown Victoria

SECTION 2: The Village Manager is directed to publish the required legal notice and solicit public bids for the described surplus property in accordance with the law.

SECTION 3: The Village Manager is authorized to sell such items and to reject any and all bids. Upon payment in full of the accepted sales price, the Village Manager is authorized to convey title to any of the above-described property.

SECTION 4: All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5: This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from its passage, approval and publication as provided by law.

ADOPTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Village of LaGrange Park, Cook County, Illinois, this _____day of _____, 20__.

_____
Village President

ATTEST:_____
Village Clerk

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

AYES:

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

NOS:

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

(Approved as to form previously by Village Attorney Cathy Keating)

Public Works Committee

Scott Mesick, Chairman
LaVelle Topps
Marshall Seeder

Village Board Agenda Memo

Date: October 3, 2012

To: Village President and Board of Trustees

From: Brendan McLaughlin, Director of Public Works BJM
Julia Cedillo, Village Manager

Re: **2012 Leaf Loading, Transportation and Disposal**

GENERAL BACKGROUND

The Village hires a contractor each year to dispose of the leaves that are removed from the streets and stockpiled by Public Works crews. Last year an estimated 4,000 cubic yards of leaves were removed and disposed of, and approximately 2,000 cubic yards were ground and mixed with brush to make compost. This year, all collected leaves will be hauled out because a significant amount of compost is still available for the residents.

Bid specifications were prepared, and a Request for Proposal was published in the August 29, 2012, Suburban Life newspaper. *Bid packets were also sent out to six contractors.*

A bid opening was held on September 27, 2012, at 9:30am. The following proposals were received:

COMPANY	#1 - Cost Per Bucket	#2 - Cost per Cubic Yard
Rainbow Farms Enterprises	$21.25	no bid
DisposAll Waste Services	$29.75	$700/per load* (*utilizing minimum 100cy trailer)

A cost analysis was performed, and it was determined that the most cost effective method for the removal of leaves would be to use Option #1, Cost per Bucket. *This was the same option used last year, at a cost of $20.13 per bucket.*

$23,000 has been budgeted in the Public Works Fund – Refuse Collection & Disposal (#01-44-3-324). It should be noted that in order to keep costs down, the Village will be loading leaves.

MOTION ACTION REQUESTED:

Motion approving the Resolution accepting the proposal of Rainbow Farms Enterprises, Inc. for the disposal of leaves in the amount of $21.25 Per Bucket (Option #1), and authorize the Village President to execute the necessary contract documents.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends hiring Rainbow Farms Enterprises, Inc. to dispose of the leaves this year, and also authorize the Village President to execute the necessary contract documents. Rainbow Farms Enterprises (previously known as Dutch Valley Enterprises) has performed work for the Village of La Grange Park in the past, and has also done work for the Villages of La Grange, Alsip and Zion.

DOCUMENTATION

- Resolution Approving Proposal

RESOLUTION NO. ____

RESOLUTION APPROVING PROPOSAL
2012 LEAF LOADING, TRANSPORTATION and DISPOSAL

WHEREAS, the Village of La Grange Park ("Village") solicited requests for proposals to provide leaf disposal to the Village for the 2012 season; and

WHEREAS, after review of the proposals received, it was determined that Rainbow Farms Enterprises, Inc. could provide the Village with the service levels required.

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 Option #1, $21.25/bucket (Cost per Bucket) proposal from Rainbow Farms Enterprises, Inc. dated September 27, 2012; and

2. The Village President is hereby authorized to execute the necessary contract documents with Rainbow Farms Enterprises, Inc.; and

3. The Village Manager is authorized and directed to take such further actions, as 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 _____ day of OCTOBER 2012.

YES:

NOS:

ABSENT:

Approved this ____ day of October 2012.

_____
Dr. James L. Discipio, Village President

ATTEST: _____
Amanda Seidel
Village Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM-
VILLAGE ATTORNEY – Format Previously Approved

Finance Committee

Patricia Rocco, Chairwoman
Scott Mesick
Marshall Seeder

Village Board Agenda Memo

Date: October 2, 2012

To: Finance Committee Chair Patricia Rocco
President & Board of Trustees

From: Pierre Garesché, Finance Director PAG
Julia Cedillo, Village Manager

Re: **Tax Levy Estimate**

GENERAL BACKGROUND:

The Truth in Taxation Law mandates that the Village Board estimate the taxes it will levy at least 20 days prior to the adoption of the real estate tax levy. In that regard, we estimate the real property tax levy for the 2012 tax year will be $3,336,684. That represents a 4.9% increase over the 2011 tax extension of $3,180,824.

The complete tax levy ordinance will be on the agenda for the November 27, 2012 board meeting for your approval.

MOTION/ACTION REQUESTED:

"I move that the President and Board of Trustees concur with the recommendation of the Finance Director and determine hereby that the amount of money estimated to be necessary to be raised from the 2012 real property tax levy for the 2012-13 fiscal year is $3,336,684; which amount is less than 5% higher than the amount of taxes extended for 2011."

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

We recommend the motion be approved at the October 23, 2012 board meeting.

DOCUMENTATION:

- None

Items of Interest

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

Honorable Jeffrey Tobolski – West Suburban Chamber **William Tell Holiday Inn**	**October 15, 2012** **8:00 – 9:00 a.m.**
Zoning Board of Appeals	**October 16, 2012** **7:00 p.m.**
Illinois Municipal League Conference	**October 18 – 20, 2012** **Hilton Hotel, Chicago**

2012 MEETINGS REMINDER

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