

Willowbrook

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Mayor

Frank A. Trilla

Village Clerk

Leroy R. Hansen

Village Trustees

Sue Berglund

Umberto Davi

Terrence Kelly

Michael Mistele

Gayle Neal

Paul Oggerino

Village Administrator

Tim Halik

Chief of Police

Robert Schaller

Director of Finance

Carrie Dittman

AGENDA

REGULAR MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL SERVICES COMMITTEE TO BE HELD ON MONDAY, JULY 9, 2018, AT 5:00 P.M. AT THE VILLAGE HALL, 835 MIDWAY DRIVE, IN THE VILLAGE OF WILLOWBROOK, DUPAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. ROLL CALL
3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES:
 - a) June 11, 2018 Regular Meeting of the Municipal Services Committee
4. PRESENTATION – Changes in Recycling, Republic Services
5. DISCUSSION – Draft Ordinance to Regulate and Permit Small Wireless Facilities in Public Rights-of-Way
6. DISCUSSION – Proposed Police Building Landscape Irrigation System
7. REPORTS – Municipal Services Department:
 - a) June 2018 Monthly Permit Activity Report
 - b) May 2018 Water System Pumpage Report
 - c) May 2018 Mosquito Abatement Program Update
 - d) May 2018 Scavenger Report
8. VISITOR'S BUSINESS
(Public comment is limited to three minutes per person)
9. COMMUNICATIONS
10. ADJOURNMENT



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Illinois Route 66 Scenic Byway

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL SERVICES COMMITTEE OF THE VILLAGE OF WILLOWBROOK HELD ON MONDAY, JUNE 11, 2018 AT THE VILLAGE HALL, 835 MIDWAY DRIVE, IN THE VILLAGE OF WILLOWBROOK, DUPAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Paul Oggerino called the meeting to order at 5:33 PM.

2. ROLL CALL

Those present at roll call were Chairman Paul Oggerino, and Village Administrator Tim Halik. Absent: Trustee Terrence Kelly.

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- a) After review of the draft minutes from the May 14, 2018 regular meeting of the Municipal Services Committee, Chairman Paul Oggerino made a motion to approve the minutes as presented. Motion Carried

4. DISCUSSION – Organic/Natural Turf Care Program for the 2018/19 Lawn Care Season – Pure Prairie Organics

Administrator Halik reminded the Committee that in 2015 staff received concerns from a Village resident regarding the use of chemical herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers within park properties. The resident lives adjacent to one of the Village parks and felt the frequencies of treatments were excessive resulting in overuse of the chemicals which can cause a health risk. He was invited to share the information that he referenced as part of a larger discussion on the issue at the May 11, 2015 regular meeting of the Municipal Services Committee. At that meeting, he shared relevant information on the topic and raised concerns including proper conditions for applications, frequency of applications, the propensity for lawn care companies to oversell their programs for profit, and the health risks to children and pets being exposed to lawn care chemicals. Although the Village had already entered into a contract with a lawn care provider at that time, the Committee directed staff to research this subject further and make recommendations to both the Municipal Services Committee and Park & Recreation Commission pertaining to more environmentally friendly methods to properly maintain turf areas in parks and Village rights-of-way in the future. Prior Administrative Intern Tiffany Kolodziej was assigned the task of researching this topic further. Her research led to the consideration of organic lawn care treatment options and meetings with several vendors that provide such treatments. On April 25, 2016, the Village Board accepted a proposal from Pure Prairie Organics, Joliet, to conduct both an organic based blended and an organic/natural turf care program for 2016. At the time the proposal was accepted, it was understood that the transition from a chemical-based program to an organic/blended type turf care program would likely extend past a single season. On December 6, 2016, after the completion of the first transition season, the Parks & Recreation Commission again discussed the program. It was noted at that time that no negative comments were received in reference to the results, and that there was no discernable difference between the chemically treated areas and the organically treated areas. Therefore, the recommendation was to continue the organic based turf care program for an additional season, and the results will continue to be monitored. Halik advised

that the vendor, Pure Prairie Organics, subsequently provided a proposal for the FY 2017/18 season for the amount of \$19,074, which represented no cost increase from previous season. The contract was awarded by the Village Board on May 8, 2017. Halik shared that this year's contract was submitted late in the season, but Pure Prairie Organics did submit a proposal for services in FY 2018/19 for the cost of \$19,074, which for the second year represents no price increase from the previous year. Chairman Oggerino suggested that given the contractor will likely not be able to start until July 1st at the earliest, the cost should be pro-rated to delete the costs of the specific services which were to be provided in May and June. Halik agreed and indicated that he would ask to vendor to resubmit a pro-rated contract for the Board's consideration.

5. DISCUSSION – Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act

Administrator Halik advised the Committee that as the personal wireless industry continues to strive to satisfy consumer demands for improved reliability and faster speeds, there is now a need for wireless carriers to install additional small cell antenna systems in order to obtain the bandwidth required to achieve the advertised 5G service capability. These small cell antennas are designed to serve only a portion of the area served by the original marcocell sites, such as the ones on water towers and tall buildings. As a result, more antennas are needed. While communities understand the consumer need for faster service and reliability, these small cell antenna sites can be unsightly, can negatively affect the character of a neighborhood which can negatively affect property values, and in some cases, pose a threat to public safety. These small cell antennas, and associated operational equipment, can be mounted on existing utility poles or municipal owned streetlights and other facilities, and can range in height. The industry began meeting with state elected officials in early 2017 with the hopes of passing legislation which would pre-empt local authority to authorize the placement of the devices. At that time, local Mayors and various councils of government joined forced to oppose any legislation which would "give away" municipal authority of local rights-of-way and our ability to properly regulate these antenna devices. The Illinois Municipal League began meeting with industry representatives along with several state elected officials in an effort to strike a compromise, but in the end, municipal concerns largely fell on deaf ears and the legislation, SB-1451, was ultimately passed by the Illinois General Assembly. At that point we re-focused our opposition efforts and attempted to work with the Governor's Office to request his consideration of an amendatory veto. Although the Governor's Office initially seemed to indicate their willingness to address our concerns through an AV process, in the end the Governor signed the bill into law without changes on April 12, 2018. The new law, Public Act 100-0585 – "The Small Cell Wireless Facilities Deployment Act," went into effect on June 1, 2018 and severely limits municipal authority to regulate small wireless facilities. It provides a 60-day period, on or before August 1, 2018, for the Village to adopt application fees consistent with the Act. Halik advised that there were two documents included in the packet for further reference: A report dated May 31, 2018 from Attorney Matthew Holmes, Storino, Ramello & Durkin, consisting of six sheets in addition to a full copy of the Act, and a memorandum dated June 1, 2018 from Brad Cole, Executive Director of the Illinois Municipal League consisting of two sheets in addition to various reference documentation. Halik advised that Attorney Matthew Holmes from Storino, Ramello & Durkin is currently working on a draft ordinance for Willowbrook's adoption. This ordinance will need to be reviewed and adopted at either the June 25, July 9, or July 23 Village Board meeting.

6. REPORTS – Municipal Services Department

- a. Administrator Halik reviewed the monthly permit activity report for the month of May 2018. Halik advised that the Village received about \$53,000 in permit revenue for the month. Halik advised that for the first month in fiscal year 2018/19, the department has brought in a total of approximately 21% of the budgeted revenue.
- b. Administrator Halik shared the water system pumpage report for April 2018. The reports indicate that the Village pumped 24,583,000 gallons of water in the month. The total amount of water pumped in the 2017/18 fiscal year ended up being about .76% below the amount of water pumped last fiscal year. In total, 341,182,000 gallons were pumped, as compared to the anticipated pumpage of 350,000,000 gallons.

7. VISITOR'S BUSINESS

(None)

8. COMMUNICATIONS

- a) Administrator Halik provided the committee an update on the progress of the Lane Court bridge steel re-coating project. Halik advised that the contractor had requested that the Village temporarily block the flow of the 63rd Street ditch to enable crews to work underneath the bridge to complete the blasting and re-coating. Halik advised that we obviously could not block the flow of the creek but did agree to install a series of corrugated metal culverts within the creek bed and cover them with stone so as to provide a flat surface that painting crews could work upon. This was acceptable to the vendor. The work was scheduled to be completed by the public works department.
- b) Halik shared a letter received from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency advising that our latest audit inspection of the Village water system which occurred on March 27, 2018 had passed. Halik noted that there were several very minor items identified by the IEPA inspector during the inspection that were rectified within the 30-day correction period provided. Therefore, absent any interim problems, the next scheduled audit inspection of the water system should occur in 2022.

9. ADJOURNMENT

Motion to adjourn was made by Chairman Oggerino. The meeting was adjourned at 6:06 PM.

(Minutes transcribed by: Tim Halik, 7/3/18)

MUNICIPAL SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY SHEET

AGENDA ITEM DESCRIPTION	COMMITTEE REVIEW
PRESENTATION – Changes in Recycling, Republic Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance/Administration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal Services <input type="checkbox"/> Public Safety <u>Meeting Date:</u> July 9, 2018

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discussion Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Approval of Staff Recommendation (for consideration by Village Board at a later date)
<input type="checkbox"/> Seeking Feedback	<input type="checkbox"/> Approval of Staff Recommendation (for <u>immediate</u> consideration by Village Board)
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Report/documents requested by Committee

BACKGROUND

On June 26, 2018, representatives from our current refuse scavenger company, Republic Services, met with staff to advise us of recent changes that have negatively impacted the countrywide recycling system. China is the largest importer of the world's recycled commodity, with the U.S. making up 40% of the inbound stream. In 2017, China announced efforts to clean up their country which included dramatic changes in the acceptance criteria of imported recyclables:

- A reduction in acceptable contamination levels from 3% to .5% in any recovered paper and plastic grades.
- Banning of all mixed paper from import, regardless of contamination levels.
- Reduction of price paid to recyclers from a one-time high of \$97.50/ton to now under \$5.00/ton.

The above changes, and related others, have greatly increased the cost for Republic Services to handle Willowbrook's recycling volume. Although Republic Services has actively explored other domestic and international markets, many are flooded by the global industry shifting away from China.

The Village is in year three (3) of a four (4) year scavenger contract with Republic Services. Our current contract will expire on December 31, 2019.

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Republic Services has requested the Village's consideration of two (2) items:

- 1) Assistance in educating residents on what is recyclable, and how to recycle in an effort to reduce the large amount of recycling contamination in Willowbrook recyclable collections.
- 2) Although the fees charged by Republic are fixed in our current contract, Republic has asked for consideration in potentially raising fees \$1.70 per month for each account. This number is a calculated increase based on the volume of recyclables currently collected from Willowbrook. (Also, FYI – there are approximately 1,470 accounts in Willowbrook)

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Attached is a copy of the presentation that was shared with staff during our meeting on June 26th, along with other pertinent material provided by Republic Services at that time. At the conclusion of the meeting, staff requested that Republic share the same presentation directly with the Municipal Services Committee. After the committee's review, and questions are answered, we can consider options.

Recycling is Broken

The need for change...



Today's Agenda

- China Sword Explained
- Impacts
- Immediate Actions Needed
- Partnering for Long Term Success
 - New Business Model

Replacing a fundamentally broken business model with a durable and transparent partnership

China Sword Explained

For decades, China has been the largest importer of the world's recycled commodity, and the U.S. was 40% of the inbound stream.

In 2017, China announced efforts to clean up the country, which included dramatic changes for acceptance criteria of imported recyclables.

- A significant reduction in acceptable contamination levels (From ~3% to 0.5%) in any recovered paper and plastic grades.

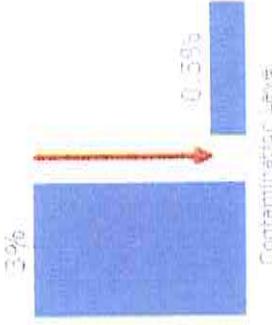


Illustration: © 2018, GBCS

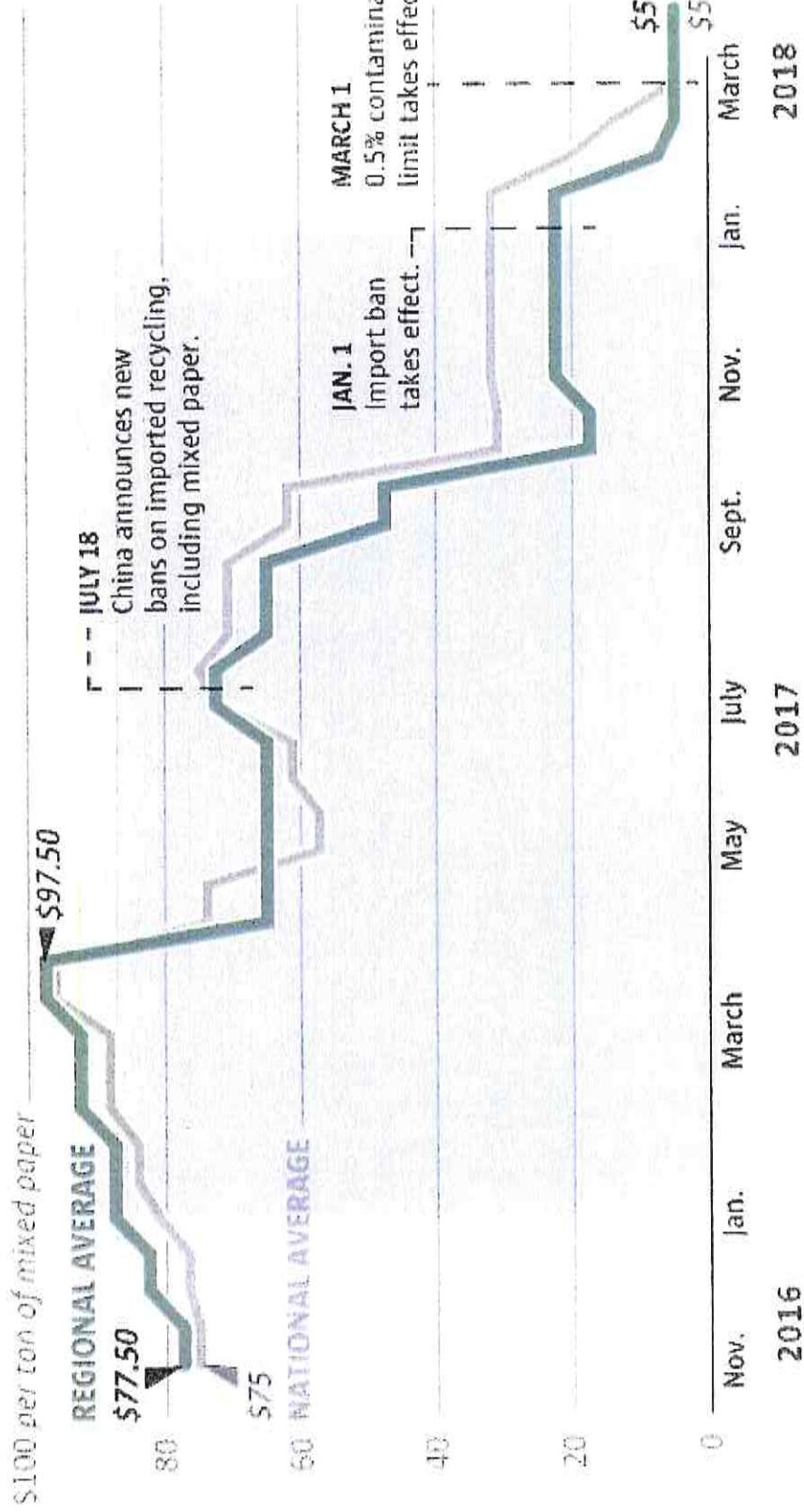
- Additionally, China banned all mixed paper from import, regardless of contamination levels. (20% of historical stream).

Reductions took effect in March 2018, and drive costs and changes at most recycling facilities in the country to meet new standards

Market Impacts of China Sword

China closes the door, prices crash

The average price paid to recyclers for a ton of mixed paper in the Pacific Northwest and across North America has plummeted in the last year.



Source: RecyclingMarkets.net

EMILY M. ENG / THE SEATTLE TIMES

China Sword Immediate Impacts

- Adjusted processing speeds to improve quality of sorted material
 - As a result, some facilities are unable to handle daily material volume
- Adding human resources to our sort lines, and increasing self-inspections to further reduce contamination
- Exploring investments in newer, more accurate sorting technology (in select markets)



Jan 2018 – Processed bales in Northwest, without market buyers, deteriorated by weather

- Actively exploring other domestic and international markets
 - Many are flooded by the global industry shifting away from China

While we continue to process mixed paper and old newsprint, we are proactively evaluating the need to dispose of excess material that deteriorates beyond the point of commercial value, or poses safety risks

Long Term - Public Education

1. Public Education - *WHAT* to Recycle

ALWAYS Recyclable	NEVER Recyclable
Paper	Diapers
Plastic	Garden Hoses
Cardboard	Food Waste
Metal	Yard Waste

SOMETIMES Recyclable (Select Markets)
Glass
Plastic Bags
Shoes, Clothing

2. Public Education - *HOW* to Recycle

Empty. Remove any remaining food or liquid contents from your recyclable item before placing it in a recycling container.

Clean. Gently rinse the recyclable item to remove any remaining residue; and

Dry. Gently shake off excess water or let the recyclable item air dry before placing it in a recycling container.



Long Term - Reassessment of Accepted Materials

- Programs have drifted to focus on total diversion rates, rather than what materials are truly beneficial to recycle
- Some collected materials are recyclable, but lack local end markets, or have a negative recycling value. These realities render the processed materials unmarketable
- Municipalities need to shift program focus to Sustainable Materials Management-based views, which looks at the overall benefits of each accepted material in the stream.



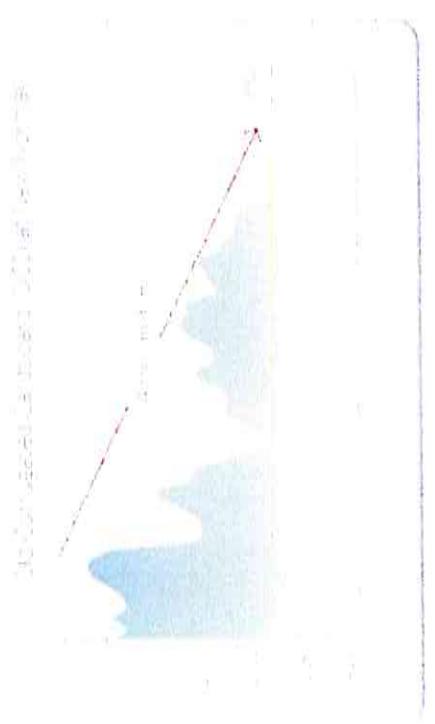
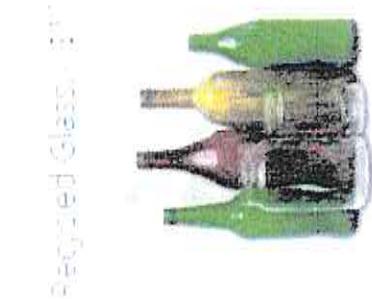
Glass has a negative value to recycle



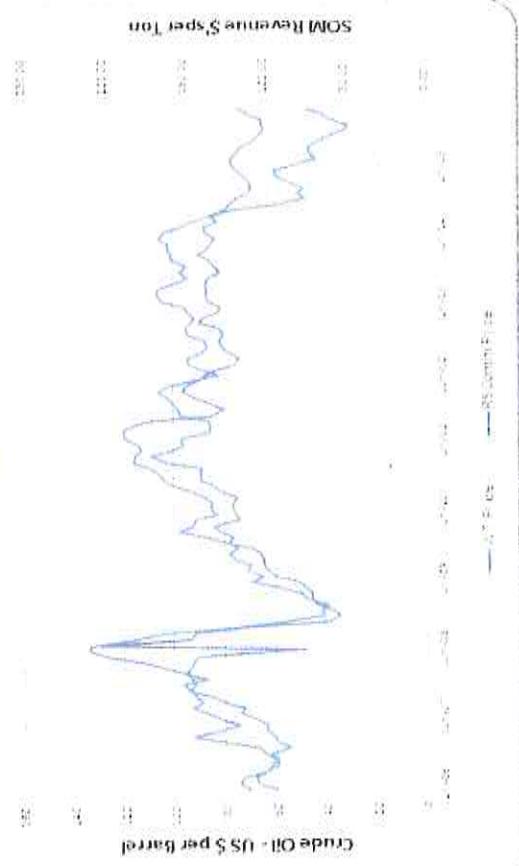
Some packages have evolved to less marketable materials

Recycling programs must focus on Sustainable Materials Management, not simply diverting material that may have no beneficial use

Trends in Markets



10 Year Commodity Pricing vs. WTI Oil Index
Correlation of 0.523



Crude Oil - US \$ per Barrel
S&P Composite 500
Correlation of 0.452

- Glass has negative value in most markets, unless supported by subsidies
- Corrugated Cardboard has decreased in price per ton for last 5 years

- End markets impacted by global slow-downs



Trends in Material

Trends



Implications

Material no longer in circulation
 $18M$ tons in 2000 \rightarrow $\sim 2M$ in 2015

Lighter-weight and limited end markets
HDPE \rightarrow off-spec PET

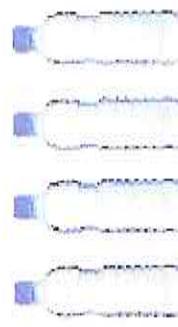
Lighter-weight and flexible packaging
not recyclable
Tin can \rightarrow copolymer pouch

Waste minimization increasing pressure on total waste and recycling tons

Lightweighting of Material

Impact of Lightweighting³

2000



48,000 plastic bottles = 1 ton

2015



92,000 plastic bottles = 1 ton

Lightweighting requires processing of more material to yield a ton of marketable commodity

1. Pulp & Paper Weekly, Official Board Markets, 2016
3. International Bottled Water Association. Retrieved from <http://www.bottledwater.org/>

Effects on Current Recycling Businesses

Collection Prices do not cover costs

- Unable to subsidize from commodity sales after China Sword

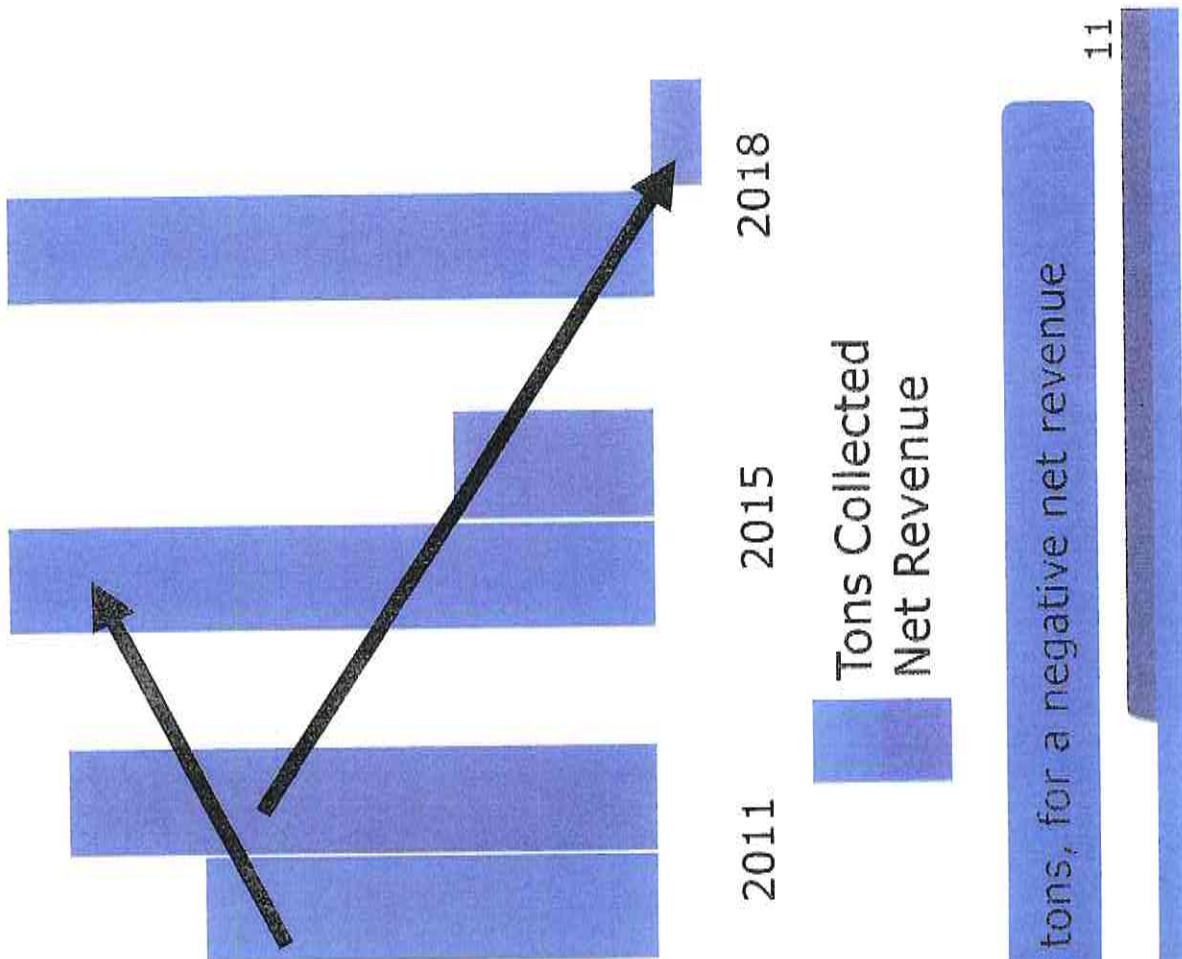
Light-weighting leads to more items per load

- We have more material to process per ton

Lack of Public Education and Contamination drives additional costs

- Cross contamination
- Disposal costs from residual

Working harder to process more tons, for a negative net revenue



New Recycling Business Model

The Cost of Recycling

Collection	Processing	Residual	Commodity Sales
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cost to provide truck, driver, container and scheduled collection service on contracted basisCollected material transported to processing facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Capital & labor intensive processComingled material sorted into separate products, removing contaminationClean products baled and prepared to ship	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Contaminated or non-recyclable materialNo marketabilityMust be transported and disposed at landfill for a cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Processed material transported and sold to end marketsSubject to quality standardsProduct mix and quality drives valueSome material may have negative value

Monthly Collection Charge +

Net Processing Fee
(Commodity sales - processing costs - residual cost)

The cost of a recycling collection program is the sum of the **Collection Charge** and the **Net Processing Fee**

Next Steps

1. Price Increase needed to address shortfall due to collection costs no longer covered by commodity revenues
2. Implement Public Education programs to inform residents what to recycle and how to recycle – clean up the contamination in the stream
3. Move to the new recycling business model – either at the next contract cycle, or via amendment to current contract

The decades old recycling model is no longer executable or viable.
Immediate partnering is needed, as well as a new business model

Here's what you can do to help!

Sort Smarter

Know what can **ALWAYS** be placed in your recycling container.



✓ PLASTICS



✓ METAL CANS, ALUMINUM FOIL,
ALUMINUM FOIL PANS



✓ CARDBOARD & PAPER



✓ PAPER CONTAINERS
AND CARTONS

Be sure your recyclables are
EMPTY, CLEAN and **DRY**
before placing them
in your recycling container.



Empty.



Clean.



Dry.

One dirty item can contaminate
thousands of pounds of collected
materials. Make sure your items
are empty, clean and dry before
placing them into recycling
containers.

These items should **NEVER** be placed in your recycling container.

Aerosol Cans
Appliances
Batteries
Bubble Wrap
Christmas Lights

Coat Hangers
Electrical Cords
Food Waste
Garden Hoses
Plastic Grocery Bags

Sports Equipment
Stuffed Animals
Styrofoam
Syringes
Razor Blades

Tires
Wood
Yard Waste

When in doubt, throw it out.



How can we make recycling better together?

Please recycle only the items below.



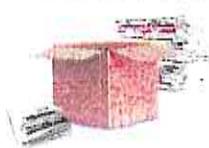
✓ PLASTICS

Recycle plastics #1 through #7. Look on the packaging or containers for a number inside recycling arrows.



✓ METAL CANS, ALUMINUM FOIL, ALUMINUM FOIL PANS

Recycle aluminum and steel metal cans, steel, tin, aluminum and aluminum.



✓ CARDBOARD, NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINES

Can also include newspaper inserts, staples, a paperback book, phone books, and cartons.



✓ PAPER FOOD CONTAINERS

Can also include boxes including juice boxes, egg cartons, #1 and #2 cartons, and cereal boxes.



✓ PAPER

Recycle envelopes, office paper, junk mail, greeting cards, #1 file folders. Shredded paper should be put in a paper bag.

DO NOT RECYCLE:

Plastic Bags

Plastic Food Wrappers

Plastic without Numbers

Greasy Food Containers

Food or Liquid Waste

Yard Waste

Construction Debris

Scrap Metal

Hazardous Waste

Electronics

Cables or Stranded

Diapers

Tissue

Bandaged or Wrap

Light Bulbs

Cartridges

Candles or Mint Julep

Hoses

Leaves

Clothes

Sheets

Toys

Plastic Straws

Styrofoam

To-Go Lids

Holiday Decorations

Hardback Books

For more information visit
RepublicServices.com



We'll handle it from here.

What can be recycled?

Recyclable

These items can be recycled in one container with All-in-One Recycling.¹



Paper

• Cardboard
• Envelopes
• Junk mail
• Receipts
• Tissue
• White paper
• Books
• Magazines



Cardboard

• Cereal boxes
• Deli containers
• Dryer sheets
• Egg cartons
• Household papers
• Napkins
• Tissue



Plastic

• Bottles
• Containers
• Jars
• Tubs



Metal

• Aluminum beverage cans
• Food cans
• Scrap metal



Glass

• Beer bottles
• Wine bottles
• Glass

Non-recyclable



• Aerosol cans
• Aluminum foil
• Balloons
• Food waste
• Mirrors or ceramics
• Mirrors & window labels
• Styrofoam
• Textile paper towels or napkins

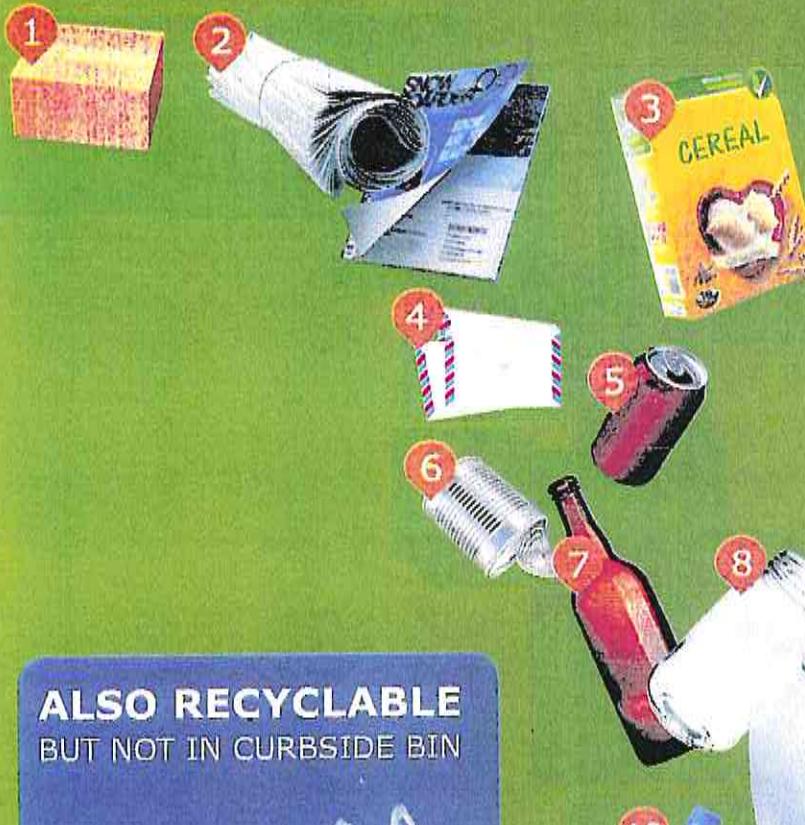
For more information on recyclables, visit RepublicServices.com



We'll handle it from here.



WHAT CAN I RECYCLE?



ALSO RECYCLABLE BUT NOT IN CURBSIDE BIN

PLASTIC BAGS
AND WRAPS



ELECTRONICS



TEXTILES



TOP 10 IN THE BIN

1. CARDBOARD
2. PAPER
3. FOOD BOXES
4. MAIL
5. BEVERAGE CANS
6. FOOD CANS
7. GLASS BOTTLES
8. JARS (GLASS & PLASTIC)
9. JUGS
10. PLASTIC BOTTLES
AND CAPS

Find out about your local
recycling options here:
www.iwanttoberecycled.org

Recycling, Once Embraced by Businesses and Environmentalists, Now Under Siege

Local officials raise fees and send recyclables to landfills as economics erode



Workers at Cal-Waste Recovery Systems pre sort raw recycling. The company has been struggling to sell its mixed-paper recycling to its usual customer, China. PHOTO: MAX WHITTAKER FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

The U.S. recycling industry is breaking down.

Prices for scrap paper and plastic have collapsed, leading local officials across the country to charge residents more to collect recyclables and send some to landfills. Used newspapers, cardboard boxes and plastic bottles are piling up at plants that can't make a profit processing them for export or domestic markets.

"Recycling as we know it isn't working," said James Warner, chief executive of the Solid Waste Management Authority in Lancaster County, Pa. "There's always been ups and downs in the market, but this is the biggest disruption that I can recall."

U.S. recycling programs took off in the 1990s as calls to bury less trash in landfills coincided with China's demand for materials such as corrugated cardboard to feed its economic boom. Shipping lines eagerly filled containers that had brought manufactured goods to the U.S. with paper, scrap metal and plastic bottles for the return trip to China.

As cities aggressively expanded recycling programs to keep more discarded household items out of landfills, the purity of U.S. scrap deteriorated as more trash infiltrated the recyclables. Discarded food, liquid-soaked paper and other contaminants recently accounted for as much as 20% of the material shipped to China, according to [Waste Management Inc.](#)'s estimates, double from five years ago.

The tedious and sometimes dangerous work of separating out that detritus at processing plants in China prompted officials there [to slash the contaminants limit](#) this year to 0.5%. China early this month suspended all imports of U.S. recycled materials until June 4, regardless of the quality. The recycling industry interpreted the move as part of the growing rift between the U.S. and China over trade policies and tariffs.

The changes have effectively cut off exports from the U.S., the world's largest generator of scrap paper and plastic. Collectors, processors and the municipal governments that hire them are reconsidering what they will accept to recycle and how much homeowners will pay for that service. Many trash haulers and city agencies that paid for curbside collection by selling scrap said they are now losing money on almost every ton they handle.

The upended economics are likely to permanently change the U.S. recycling business, said William Moore, president of Moore & Associates, a recycled-paper consultancy in Atlanta.



Cal-Waste Recovery Systems plans to invest more than \$6 million on new sorting equipment to produce cleaner bales of recyclables. PHOTO: MAX WHITTAKER FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

"It's going to take domestic demand to replace what China was buying," he said. "It's not going to be a quick turnaround. It's going to be a long-term issue."

The waste-management authority in Lancaster County this spring more than doubled the charge per ton that residential trash collectors must pay to deposit recyclables at its transfer station, starting June 1. The higher cost is expected to be passed on to residents through a 3% increase in the fees that haulers charge households for trash collection and disposal.

The additional transfer-station proceeds will help offset a \$40-a-ton fee that the authority will start paying this summer to a company to process the county's recyclables. Before China raised its quality standards at the beginning of this year, that company was paying Lancaster County \$4 for every ton of recyclables.

Mr. Warner may limit the recyclable items collected from Lancaster County's 500,000 residents to those that have retained some value, such as cans and corrugated cardboard. He said mixed plastic isn't worth processing.

"You might as well put it in the trash from the get-go," he said.

Environmentalists are hoping landfills are only a stopgap fix for the glut of recyclables while the industry finds new markets and reduces contaminants.

"Stuff is definitely getting thrown away in landfills. Nobody is happy about it," said Dylan de Thomas, vice president of industry collaboration for the Recycling Partnership in Virginia. "There are very few landfill owners that don't operate recycling facilities, too. They'd much rather be paid for those materials."

Pacific Rim Recycling in Benicia, Calif., slowed operations at its plant early this year to meet China's new standard. But company President Steve Moore said the more intensive sorting process takes too long to process scrap profitably. Pacific Rim idled its processing plant in February and furloughed 40 of its 45 employees.

"The cost is impossible. We can't make money at it," Steve Moore said. "We quit accepting stuff."

China stopped taking shipments of U.S. mixed paper and mixed plastic in January. Steve Moore said mixed-paper shipments to other Asian countries now fetch \$5 a ton, down from as much as \$150 last year. Other buyers such as Vietnam and India have been flooded with scrap paper and plastic that would have been sold to China in years past.

Dave Vaccarezza, president of Cal-Waste Recovery Systems near Sacramento, Calif., intends to invest more than \$6 million in new sorting equipment to produce cleaner bales of recyclables.

"It's going to cost the rate payer to recycle," he said. "They're going to demand we make our best effort to use those cans and bottles they put out."



China stopped taking shipments of U.S. mixed paper and mixed plastic in January. Cal-Waste Recovery Systems workers sift through recycled trash. PHOTO: MAX WHITTAKER FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Sacramento County, which collects trash and recyclables from 151,000 homes, used to earn \$1.2 million a year selling the scrap to Waste Management and another processor from scrap. Now, the county is paying what will amount to about \$1 million a year, or roughly \$35 a ton, to defray the processors' costs. Waste Management paid the county \$250,000 to break the revenue-sharing contract and negotiate those terms.

County waste management director Doug Sloan expects those costs to keep climbing. "We've been put on notice that we need to do our part," he said. The county hasn't yet raised residential fees.

Some recyclers said residents and municipalities need to give up the "single-stream" approach of lumping used paper and cardboard together with glass, cans and plastic in one collection truck. Single-stream collections took hold in the waste-hauling industry about 20 years ago and continue to be widely used. Collecting paper separately would make curbside recycling service more expensive but cut down on contamination.

"We're our own worst enemies," said Michael Barry, president of Mid America Recycling, a processing-plant operator in Des Moines, Iowa, of single-stream recycling. "It's almost impossible to get the paper away from the containers."

Even relatively pure loads of paper have become tough to sell, Mr. Barry said, noting the domestic market for paper is saturated as well. He stockpiled paper bales at Mid America's warehouse, hoping prices would improve. They didn't. He has trucked 1,000 tons of paper to a landfill in recent weeks.

"We had to purge," he said. "There's no demand for it."

ISSUE BRIEF



China's Changing Policies on Imported Recyclables

April 2018

Overview

The Recycling industry has been very successful at providing environmental benefits including diverting material from landfills, conserving natural resources, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions by displacing the use of raw materials. This success was accomplished through the combined efforts of both the public and private industry to collect, sort, bale and market the recyclables to their end-markets.

For years, China has been the single largest consumer of recyclable materials generated in the United States. In 2016, approximately 41% of paper recovered in North America was exported with about a quarter of recyclable paper exported to Chinese mills. Similarly, over 20% of post-consumer bottles and 33% of non-bottle rigid plastics from the U.S. were exported in 2015. The European Union exports over 95% of its plastic to China, and the US and the EU are the largest exporters of recovered paper into China. China consumed over 50% of the world's recycled paper and plastic in 2016.

Over the past year, China has taken a number of steps, including establishing bans and imposing strict quality standards, to restrict recyclable materials imported into China. These measures are already having significant impacts on recycling within the U.S., and the rest of the world. Because so much material had previously been absorbed by China, this decision leaves much of the material without sufficient end markets.

It may be some time before alternative markets can be developed to fully replace China. In the meantime, recyclers are struggling to manage recyclables in a manner that maintains current programs at economically viable levels.

Background

1. In February, as part of China's broader "National Sword" campaign, customs enforcement began a one-year crack down on illegal smuggling of "foreign waste."
2. On July 18, 2017, China notified the World Trade Association (WTO) of its intent to ban 24 materials from being imported. These include post-consumer plastic and mixed paper effective January 1, 2018.

3. On November 15, 2017, the Chinese announced a new quality standard for material limiting prohibitive to 0.5 percent. This requirement applies to all paper and paperboard materials, even those that are not banned (such as ONP or OCC) effective March 1, 2018.

4. On March 6, 2018, the Chinese Government announced a special action campaign entitled "Blue Sky 2018" focused on the banned materials. This campaign is targeted at cracking down on smuggling of the banned materials.

5. The China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) released a paper stating that a further stop to material imports will be in place by 2019. This international advisory body that includes some top Chinese officials signals that recycling restrictions from China may become tighter, not looser in the future.

Impact to U.S. Recycling

Higher costs and lower revenues:

- **Lower revenues due to depressed commodity prices.** The loss of the Chinese export markets has disrupted recyclable markets leading to lower revenues as some materials must be sold at significantly lower prices, sometimes even negative. As a result, the overall revenues from the combined recycling stream is depressed.
- **Higher processing costs.** In order to meet the new quality standards, MRFs are slowing down the lines and adding sorters. Processing at some facilities has been changed from negative sorts to positive sorts resulting in more effort to produce less salable material. These measures are reducing throughput and driving processing costs higher.
- **Higher transportation costs.** Regulatory requirements, a booming economy and a tight labor market already contributed to increased domestic freight costs. However, as material is diverted to international ports outside of China, shipping costs are also increasing as the backhaul advantage dissipates.

- **Higher capital costs.** To meet the higher quality standards, some MRFs are also accelerating and increasing capital expenditures.
- **Availability of outlets.** The ability of other markets, both domestic and the remaining Asian export market, to absorb all the recyclables have been severely strained. Some materials have not been able to find an economically viable end market. With few markets available, incidents of stockpiling (or landfilling) material have been reported.
- **Stockpiling issues.** Due to storage capacity issues, stockpiling is not a viable option. Warehousing is also an issue due to availability of space and costs of facilities. In either case, processed bales can deteriorate over time which creates unacceptable safety hazards and unmarketable recycled product.
- **Regional variations.** The impact varies by region and local markets across the country.
- **Development of new outlets.** With time, new outlets for markets are expected to develop. The timeline of new market development, however, is uncertain due to its dependence on establishing new facilities and infrastructure.

Actions to take

- **Ensure High Quality Recyclables** - High quality material is more likely to find a market. The new 0.5 percent prohibitives limit is far below any existing international standard. However, high quality material will be welcomed by both domestic and international markets. Focus on core recyclables to reduce contamination and avoid adding new products to the recyclable stream while trying to improve quality.
- **Work with the entire industry.** This is a global and an industry-wide issue, not a local or individual company issue. Our industry will benefit if we work together with city and state officials to develop solutions in the near term, and to work together for longer term solutions.
- **Communicate.** It is important to communicate with recycling partners to focus on quality and to develop solutions for your communities. See the communications strategy below for more suggestions.

For More Information:

Anne Germain

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- **Review contracts.** Recycling requirements may need to be amended through force majeure provisions as this is a global situation. In addition, both recyclers and municipalities should review contracting provisions to ensure fair and equitable contracts. NWRA and SWANA worked together to develop a Joint Advisory on Designing Contracts for Processing of Municipal Recyclables along with two attachments. These documents should be utilized to inform future contracts.
- **Talk with regulators.** States may need to approve temporarily suspensions of recycling requirements where there is no market.

Communications Strategy

- **Develop a communication plan appropriate for your market area.** Make sure to be transparent in messaging providing clear information about the severity of the issue but avoid overstating it. Convey the commitment to working with customers and regulators. Provide recommendations on what should be recycled and how to minimize contamination.
- **Contact your state regulatory agency to ensure that they are aware of the issue.** Ensure key stakeholders know that we have been working at the federal level. Be careful in communicating the serious ramifications of this issue, while recognizing that there is significant uncertainty.
- **Consider engaging local industry groups to help with the messaging.** Work with your state's industry associations to convey a single message to cities "from the industry."
- **Communicate with transparency to your customers, and work to shore up the long-term benefits of recycling to reduce public backlash.** Although the U.S. exports a significant amount of recyclables, domestic markets do exist and may expand, perhaps as a direct result of China's actions.
- **This is a good time to develop and execute public education programs focused on quality.** Recycling the right materials correctly will help minimize the negative impacts of the current market constrictions. Work with local governments to focus messaging around recycled paper, cardboard, bottles and cans, and how to reduce contamination at the curb.

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China strikes down on US recovered paper -- to do 100% inspections for one month

OAKLAND, CA, May 3, 2018 (RISI) - China today struck down hard on US imports of recovered paper, maintaining that it would inspect all imported US shipments for one full month starting May 4.

US suppliers expected the effort would further reduce the amount of US exports to China. Inspections had been occurring on about one of every three US loads, containers have said.

The government of China said the decision was part of its effort to block "foreign garbage" from entering China. No further specifics were provided, based on a translation of a May 3 government document that was in Chinese.

The USA is the largest individual country exporter of recovered paper to China. In 2017, the US shipped 42.4% or roughly 10 million to 11 million metric tonnes of the 25.7 million tonnes of global recovered paper imports that China paid for and received.

ISRI, in a release this morning, said that the "US operations of CCIC North America have been suspended for one month, effective May 4 through June 4."

"As a result, no inspections can be arranged or certificates issued during this period. The PSI (pre-shipment management system) has been temporarily closed. We are told that the Chinese Government will accept shipments that were sent prior to May 3 with CCIC certificates, although they will be subject to 100% inspections and are not guaranteed entry. There is no doubt that this will severely impact U.S. scrap exports to China," ISRI said.

The government of China banned mixed paper imports on Dec. 31 and instituted a 0.5% contaminant rule for all imports, in an effort to reduce imports especially on what it considered low-quality, and dirty material. This caused a decline in recovered paper imports into China. In the first quarter, China's global imports declined by 49% to 3.9 million metric tonnes, from 7.77 million in first-quarter 2017. The US in the first quarter shipped 43.4% of the old corrugated containers that China imported. The US OCC to China in the quarter was 1.278 million tonnes of imports, according to US trade statistics.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY SHEET

AGENDA ITEM DESCRIPTION

DISCUSSION – Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act

COMMITTEE REVIEW

Finance/Administration
 Municipal Services
 Public Safety

Meeting Date:

July 9, 2018

Discussion Only Approval of Staff Recommendation (for consideration by Village Board at a later date)
 Seeking Feedback Approval of Staff Recommendation (for immediate consideration by Village Board)
 Regular Report Report/documents requested by Committee

BACKGROUND

As discussed at the June Committee meeting, Public Act 100-0585, the Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act, was signed into law by the Governor on April 12, 2018. It largely pre-empts local authority to regulate small cell antenna systems located on public rights-of-way.

The law became effective on June 1, 2018 and provided a sixty (60) day period, on or before August 1, 2018, for municipalities to locally adopt the fee provisions within the law. Failure of an Illinois municipality to adopt an ordinance prior to August 1st would allow wireless providers to attached small cell wireless facilities, and potentially install new utility poles, under the requirements of the Act on their own accord. Therefore, it is recommended that a local ordinance be adopted at the July 23, 2018 Board meeting.

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Village Attorney Matthew Holmes from Storino, Ramello & Durkin drafted the attached ordinance, which is based on the model ordinance distributed by the Illinois Municipal League (IML) with language changes pertaining to reasonable stealth, concealment and aesthetic standards (See Section 2(M)).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends authorization to proceed in adopting the Draft ordinance, including the aesthetic standards provisions it contains. After review by the Committee, a recommendation will be forwarded to the Village Board for consideration at the July 23, 2018 regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.

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ORDINANCE NO. 18-0-_____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 6, ENTITLED "PUBLIC WAYS AND PROPERTY," OF TITLE 4, ENTITLED "MUNICPAL SERVICES," OF THE WILLOWBROOK MUNICIPAL CODE TO REGULATE AND PERMIT SMALL WIRELESS FACILITIES IN PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY

WHEREAS, the Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act was recently signed into law as Public Act 100-0585, codified at 50 ILCS 835/1, et seq. and became effective on June 1, 2018; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Willowbrook (the "Village") uses the public right-of-way within its boundaries to provide essential public services to its residents and businesses. The public right-of-way within the Village is a limited public resource held by the Village for the benefit of its citizens and the Village has a custodial duty to ensure that the public right-of-way is used, repaired, and maintained in a manner that best serves the public interest; and

WHEREAS, the Village is authorized, under existing State and federal law, to enact appropriate regulations and restrictions relative to small wireless facilities, distributed antenna systems, and other personal wireless telecommunication facility installations in the public right-of-way; and

WHEREAS, the Village is authorized to adopt the amendments contained herein pursuant to its authority to regulate the public

right-of-way under 65 ILCS 5/11-80-1, *et seq.*, of the Illinois Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities of the Village have determined that it is important to accommodate the growing need and demand for telecommunications services while protecting the character of the Village. Additionally, it is necessary to encourage the location and collocation of small wireless facilities on existing structures and encourage concealed technologies in order to reduce the need for new towers, thereby minimizing visual clutter, public safety impacts, and effects upon the natural environment, and there is a need to establish standards for location, aesthetics and compatibility for small wireless facilities and uses; and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities of the Village have further determined that it is desirable, necessary, beneficial for the health, safety and welfare of the community and in the public interest to amend Chapter 6 entitled "Public Ways and Property" of Title 4 entitled "Municipal Services" of the Willowbrook Municipal Code, in order to set forth, procedures, regulations, and a fee schedule for the permitting small wireless facility installation and operation in the Village's rights-of-way.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Board of Trustees of the Village of Willowbrook, DuPage County, Illinois as follows:

Section 1. The foregoing recitals are incorporated herein as the findings of Board of Trustees of the Village of Willowbrook.

Section 2. Chapter 6 entitled "Public Ways and Property" of Title 4 entitled "Municipal Services" of the Willowbrook Municipal Code, as amended, is hereby amended by addition of a new Section 4-6-3, entitled "Small Wireless Facility Construction in Rights-of-Way," to read as follows:

4-6-3: SMALL WIRELESS FACILITY CONSTRUCTION IN RIGHTS-OF-WAY:

(A) Purposes and Scope:

1. **Purposes:** The purposes of this Section are to:
 - (a) establish regulations, standards, and procedures for the siting and collocation of small wireless facilities on rights-of-way within the Village's jurisdiction, or outside the rights-of-way on property zoned by the Village exclusively for commercial or industrial use, in a manner that is consistent with the Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act (50 ILCS 835/1 et seq.) while minimizing the visual impacts associated with small wireless facilities; and
 - (b) encourage creative approaches in locating and designing small wireless facilities that blend in with the surroundings of such facilities;

2. Goals: The goals of this Section are to:

- (a) encourage the collocation of small wireless facilities while minimizing the total number of wireless support structures throughout the Village;
- (b) encourage the joint-use of new and existing wireless support structures;
- (c) encourage small wireless providers to locate small wireless facilities, to the extent feasible, at

locations where the adverse visual impact on the neighborhoods of the Village is significantly minimized;

(d) encourage small wireless providers to configure small wireless facilities in ways that minimize the adverse visual impact of the wireless support structures; and

(e) enhance the ability of the small wireless service provider to provide such services to the community quickly, effectively, and efficiently.

3. Interpretation: The provisions of this Section shall be interpreted and applied in order to comply with the provisions of the Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act, 50 ILCS 835/1, *et seq.*

4. Conflicts with Other Ordinances: This Section supersedes all Ordinances or parts of Ordinances adopted prior hereto, that are in conflict herewith, to the extent of such conflict.

5. Conflicts with State and Federal Laws: In the event that applicable federal or State laws or regulations conflict with the requirements of this Section, the wireless provider shall comply with the requirements of this Section to the maximum extent possible without violating federal and State laws or regulations.

(B) **DEFINITIONS:**

For the purposes of this Section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

ANTENNA: Communications equipment that transmits or receives electromagnetic radio frequency signals used in the provision of wireless services.

APPLICABLE CODES: Uniform building, fire, electrical, plumbing, or mechanical codes adopted by a recognized national code organization or local amendments to those codes, including the National Electric Safety Code.

APPLICANT: Any person who submits an application and is a wireless provider.

APPLICATION: A request submitted by an applicant to the Village for a permit to collocate small wireless facilities, and a request that includes the installation of a new utility

pole for such collocation, as well as any applicable fee for the review of such application.

COLLOCATE OR COLLOCATION: To install, mount, maintain, modify, operate, or replace wireless facilities on or adjacent to a wireless support structure or utility pole.

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE: Cable service, as defined in 47 U.S.C. 522(6), as amended; information service, as defined in 47 U.S.C. 153(24), as amended; telecommunications service, as defined in 47 U.S.C. 153(53), as amended; mobile service, as defined in 47 U.S.C. 153(53), as amended; or wireless service other than mobile service.

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROVIDER: A cable operator, as defined in 47 U.S.C. 522(5), as amended; a provider of information service, as defined in 47 U.S.C. 153(24), as amended; a telecommunications carrier, as defined in 47 U.S.C. 153(51), as amended; or a wireless provider.

FCC: The Federal Communications Commission of the United States.

FEE: A one-time charge.

HISTORIC DISTRICT OR HISTORIC LANDMARK: A building, property, or site, or group of buildings, properties, or sites that are either (i) listed in the National Register of Historic Places or formally determined eligible for listing by the Keeper of the National Register, the individual who has been delegated the authority by the federal agency to list properties and determine their eligibility for the National Register, in accordance with Section VI.D.1.a.i through Section VI.D.1.a.v of the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement codified at 47 CFR Part 1, Appendix C; or (ii) designated as a locally landmarked building, property, site, or historic district by an ordinance adopted by the Village pursuant to a preservation program that meets the requirements of the Certified Local Government Program of the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office or where such certification of the preservation program by the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office is pending.

LAW: A federal or State statute, common law, code, rule, regulation, order, or local ordinance or resolution.

MICRO WIRELESS FACILITY: A small wireless facility that is no larger in dimension than 24 inches in length, 15 inches in width, and 12 inches in height, and that has an exterior antenna, if any, no longer than 11 inches.

MUNICIPAL UTILITY POLE: A utility pole owned or operated by the Village in public rights-of-way.

PERMIT: A written authorization required by the Village to perform an action or initiate, continue, or complete a project.

PERSON: An individual, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, association, trust, or other entity or organization.

PUBLIC SAFETY AGENCY: The functional division of the federal government, the State, a unit of local government, or a special purpose district located in whole or in part within this State, that provides or has authority to provide firefighting, police, ambulance, medical, or other emergency services to respond to and manage emergency incidents.

RATE: A recurring charge.

RIGHT-OF-WAY: The area on, below, or above a public roadway, highway, street, public sidewalk, alley, or utility easement dedicated for compatible use. Right-of-way does not include Village-owned aerial lines.

SMALL WIRELESS FACILITY: A wireless facility that meets both of the following qualifications: (i) each antenna is located inside an enclosure of no more than 6 cubic feet in volume or, in the case of an antenna that has exposed elements, the antenna and all of its exposed elements could fit within an imaginary enclosure of no more than 6 cubic feet; and (ii) all other wireless equipment attached directly to a utility pole associated with the facility is cumulatively no more than 25 cubic feet in volume. The following types of associated ancillary equipment are not included in the calculation of equipment volume: electric meter, concealment elements, telecommunications demarcation box, ground-based enclosures, grounding equipment, power transfer switch, cut-off switch, and vertical cable runs for the connection of power and other services.

UTILITY POLE (OR POLE): A pole or similar structure that is used in whole or in part by a communications service provider,

and for electric distribution, lighting, traffic control, or a similar function.

WIRELESS FACILITY: Equipment at a fixed location that enables wireless communications between user equipment and a communications network, including: (i) equipment associated with wireless communications; and (ii) radio transceivers, antennas, coaxial or fiber-optic cable, regular and backup power supplies, and comparable equipment, regardless of technological configuration. Wireless facility includes small wireless facilities. Wireless facility does not include: (i) the structure or improvements on, under, or within which the equipment is collocated; or (ii) wireline backhaul facilities, coaxial or fiber optic cable that is between wireless support structures or utility poles or coaxial, or fiber optic cable that is otherwise not immediately adjacent to or directly associated with an antenna.

WIRELESS INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDER: Any person authorized to provide telecommunications service in the State that builds or installs wireless communication transmission equipment, wireless facilities, wireless support structures, or utility poles and that is not a wireless services provider but is acting as an agent or a contractor for a wireless services provider for the application submitted to the Village.

WIRELESS PROVIDER: A wireless infrastructure provider or a wireless services provider.

WIRELESS SERVICES: Any services provided to the general public, including a particular class of customers, and made available on a nondiscriminatory basis using licensed or unlicensed spectrum, whether at a fixed location or mobile, provided using wireless facilities.

WIRELESS SERVICES PROVIDER: A person who provides wireless services.

WIRELESS SUPPORT STRUCTURE: A freestanding structure, such as a monopole; tower, either guyed or self-supporting; billboard; or other existing or proposed structure designed to support or capable of supporting wireless facilities. Wireless support structure does not include a utility pole.

(C) REGULATION OF SMALL WIRELESS FACILITIES:

1. Permitted Use: Small wireless facilities shall be classified as permitted uses and subject to administrative review, except for applications including requested variations from the requirements of this Section as specified herein, and not subject to zoning review or approval if they are collocated (i) in rights-of-way in any zoning district, or (ii) outside rights-of-way in property zoned exclusively for commercial or industrial use.
2. Permit Required: No person shall place, construct, reconstruct or modify a small wireless facility within the Village without a permit. An applicant shall obtain one or more permits from the Village to collocate a small wireless facility. An application shall be received and processed, and permits issued shall be subject to the following conditions and requirements:
 - a. Application Requirements: A wireless provider shall provide the following information to the Village, together with the Village's Small Wireless Facilities Permit Application, as a condition of any permit application to collocate small wireless facilities on a utility pole or wireless support structure:
 - (1) Site specific structural integrity and, for a municipal utility pole, make-ready analysis prepared by a structural engineer, as that term is defined in Section 4 of the Structural Engineering Practice Act of 1989;
 - (2) The location where each proposed small wireless facility or utility pole would be installed and photographs of the location and its immediate surroundings depicting the utility poles or structures on which each proposed small wireless facility would be mounted or location where utility poles or structures would be installed. This shall include a photo simulated depiction of the completed facility;
 - (3) Specifications and drawings prepared by a structural engineer, as that term is defined in Section 4 of the Structural Engineering Practice Act of 1989, for each proposed small wireless facility covered by the application as it is proposed to be installed, to include

dimensional details of small wireless facilities and mounting hardware used to attach equipment to the utility pole or small wireless support structure;

- (4) The equipment type and model numbers for the antennas and all other wireless equipment associated with the small wireless facility;
- (5) A proposed schedule for the installation and completion of each small wireless facility covered by the application, if approved;
- (6) Certification that the collocation complies with the Collocation Requirements and Conditions stated in Section (D) of this Section, to the best of the applicant's knowledge;
- (7) In the event that the proposed small wireless facility is to be attached to an existing pole owned by an entity other than the Village, the wireless provider shall provide legally competent evidence of the consent of the owner of such pole to the proposed collocation; and
- (8) In the event that the proposed small wireless facility is to be attached to an existing pole owned the Village, the wireless provider shall be required to enter into a pole usage agreement pursuant to Section (D) herein.
- (9) Specific designation of any proposed small wireless facility as an "eligible facility request", as that term is defined in the Federal Telecommunications Act, 42 USC §1455.
- (10) All other documentation and materials identified in Section 4-6-2 entitled "Placement of Facilities Within Public Ways" of Chapter 6 entitled "Public Ways and Property" of Title 4 entitled "Municipal Services" of the Willowbrook Municipal Code.

b. Application Process: The Village shall process applications as follows:

- (1) The first completed application shall have priority over applications received by different applicants for collocation on the same utility pole or wireless support structure.
- (2) An application to collocate a small wireless facility on an existing utility pole or

wireless support structure, or replacement of an existing utility pole or wireless support structure, shall be processed on a nondiscriminatory basis and shall be deemed approved if the Village fails to approve or deny the application within 90 days after the submission of a completed application.

However, if an applicant intends to proceed with the permitted activity on a deemed approved basis, the applicant shall notify the Village in writing of its intention to invoke the deemed approved remedy no sooner than 75 days after the submission of a completed application.

The permit shall be deemed approved on the latter of the 90th day after submission of the complete application or the 10th day after the receipt of the deemed approved notice by the Village. The receipt of the deemed approved notice shall not preclude the Village's denial of the permit request within the time limits as provided under this Section.

(3) An application to collocate a small wireless facility that includes the installation of a new utility pole shall be processed on a nondiscriminatory basis and deemed approved if the Village fails to approve or deny the application within 120 days after the submission of a completed application.

However, if an applicant intends to proceed with the permitted activity on a deemed approved basis, the applicant shall notify the Village in writing of its intention to invoke the deemed approved remedy no sooner than 105 days after the submission of a completed application.

The permit shall be deemed approved on the latter of the 120th day after submission of the complete application or the 10th day after the receipt of the deemed approved notice by the Village. The receipt of the deemed approved notice shall not preclude the Village's denial of the permit request within the time limits as provided under this Section.

(4) The Village shall deny an application which does not meet the requirements of this

Section, including but not limited to Sections (D) and (M) of this Section.

If the Village determines that applicable codes, ordinances, or regulations that concern public safety, or the Collocation Requirements and Conditions stated in Section (D) of this Section require that the utility pole or wireless support structure be replaced before the requested collocation, approval shall be conditioned on the replacement of the utility pole or wireless support structure at the cost of the provider.

The Village shall document the basis for a denial, including the specific code provisions or application conditions on which the denial is based, and send the documentation to the applicant on or before the day the Village denies an application.

The applicant may cure the deficiencies identified by the Village and resubmit the revised application once within 30 days after notice of denial is sent to the applicant without paying an additional application fee. The Village shall approve or deny the revised application within 30 days after the applicant resubmits the application or it is deemed approved. Failure to resubmit the revised application within 30 days of denial shall require the application to submit a new application with applicable fees, and commencement of the Village's review period. The applicant must notify the Village in writing of its intention to proceed with the permitted activity on a deemed approved basis, which may be submitted with the revised application.

Any review of a revised application shall be limited to the deficiencies cited in the denial. However, this revised application does not apply if the cure requires the review of a new location, new or different structure to be collocated upon, new antennas, or other wireless equipment associated with the small wireless facility.

(5) Pole Attachment Agreement: Within 30 days after an approved permit to collocate a small wireless facility on a municipal utility pole,

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the Village and the applicant shall enter into a Master Pole Attachment Agreement provided by the Village for the initial collocation on a municipal utility pole by the application. For subsequent approved permits to collocate on a small wireless facility on a municipal utility pole, the Village and the applicant shall enter into a License Supplement of the Master Pole Attachment Agreement.

(6) Completeness of Application: Within 30 days after receiving an application, the Village shall determine whether the application is complete and notify the applicant. If an application is incomplete, the Village must specifically identify the missing information. An application shall be deemed complete if the Village fails to provide notification to the applicant within 30 days after all documents, information and fees specifically enumerated in the Village's permit application form are submitted by the applicant to the Village. Processing deadlines are tolled from the time the Village sends the notice of incompleteness to the time the applicant provides the missing information.

(7) Tolling. The time period for applications may be further tolled by:

- a. An express written agreement by both the applicant and the Village; or
- b. A local, State, or federal disaster declaration, or similar emergency that causes the delay.

(8) Consolidated Applications. An applicant seeking to collocate small wireless facilities within the jurisdiction of the Village shall be allowed, at the applicant's discretion, to file a consolidated application and receive a single permit for the collocation of up to 25 small wireless facilities if the collocations each involve substantially the same type of small wireless facility and substantially the same type of structure.

If an application includes multiple small wireless facilities, the Village may remove small wireless facility collocations from the

application and treat separately small wireless facility collocations for which incomplete information has been provided or that do not qualify for consolidated treatment or that are denied. The Village may issue separate permits for each collocation that is approved in a consolidated application.

(9) Duration of Permits. The duration of a permit shall be for a period of not less than 5 years, and the permit shall be renewed for equivalent durations unless the Village makes a finding that the small wireless facilities or the new or modified utility pole do not comply with the applicable Village ordinances or any provision, condition or requirement contained in this Section.

If the Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act is repealed as provided in Section 90 therein, renewals of permits shall be subject to the applicable Village code provisions or regulations in effect at the time of renewal.

(10) Means of Submitting Applications. Applicants shall submit applications, supporting information and notices to the Village by personal delivery at the Village's designated place of business, or by regular mail postmarked on the date due or by any other commonly used means, including electronic mail.

(D) COLLOCATION REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS:

1. Public Safety Space Reservation: The Village may reserve space on municipal utility poles for future public safety uses, but a reservation of space may not preclude the collocation of a small wireless facility unless the Village reasonably determines that the municipal utility pole cannot accommodate both uses.
2. Installation and Maintenance: The wireless provider shall install, maintain, repair, and modify its small wireless facilities in safe condition, and good repair and compliance with the requirements and conditions of this Section. The wireless provider shall ensure that its employees, agents or contracts that perform work in connection with its small wireless facilities are adequately trained and skilled in accordance with all

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applicable industry and governmental standards and regulations. The wireless provider shall maintain each small wireless facility or small wireless support structure under their control to the standards imposed by the Village under this Section at the time of the granting of its permit. Such maintenance shall include, but shall not be limited to, maintenance of the paint, structural integrity, and landscaping. If the small wireless provider fails to maintain the small wireless facility or small wireless support structure, the Village may undertake the maintenance at the expense of the small wireless provider, or terminate the provider's permit at the Village's sole option.

3. No interference with public safety communication frequencies: The wireless provider's operation of the small wireless facilities shall not interfere with the frequencies used by a public safety agency for public safety communications.

4. A wireless provider shall install small wireless facilities of the type and frequency that will not cause unacceptable interference with a public safety agency's communications equipment.
Unacceptable interference will be determined by and measured in accordance with industry standards and the FCC's regulations addressing unacceptable interference to public safety spectrum or any other spectrum licensed by a public safety agency.
If a small wireless facility causes such interference, and the wireless provider has been given written notice of the interference by the public safety agency, the wireless provider, at its own expense, shall remedy the interference in a manner consistent with the abatement and resolution procedures for interference with public safety spectrum established by the FCC, including 47 CFR 22.970 through 47 CFR 22.973 and 47 CFR 90.672 through 47 CFR 90.675.
The Village may terminate a permit for a small wireless facility based on such interference if the wireless provider is not in compliance with the Code of Federal Regulations cited in the previous paragraph. Failure to remedy the interference as required herein shall constitute a public nuisance.
5. The wireless provider shall not collocate small wireless facilities on Village owned utility poles that are part

of an electric distribution or transmission system within the communication worker safety zone of the pole or the electric supply zone of the pole.

However, the antenna and support equipment of the small wireless facility may be located in the communications space on the Village owned utility pole and on the top of the pole, if not otherwise unavailable, if the wireless provider complies with applicable codes for work involving the top of the pole.

For purposes of this subparagraph, the terms "communications space", "communication worker safety zone", and "electric supply zone" have the meanings given to those terms in the National Electric Safety Code as published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

6. The wireless provider shall comply with all applicable codes and local code provisions, or regulations that concern public safety.
7. The wireless provider shall comply with generally applicable written stealth, concealment, and aesthetic standards that are set forth in a Section (M) (3) of this Section.
8. **Alternate Placements:** Except as provided in this Section, a wireless provider shall not be required to collocate small wireless facilities on any specific utility pole, or category of utility poles, or be required to collocate multiple antenna systems on a single utility pole. However, with respect to an application for the collocation of a small wireless facility associated with a new utility pole, the Village may propose that the small wireless facility be collocated on an existing utility pole or existing wireless support structure within 100 feet of the proposed collocation, which the applicant shall accept if it has the right to use the alternate structure on reasonable terms and conditions, and the alternate location and structure does not impose technical limits or additional material costs as determined by the applicant.

If the applicant refuses a collocation proposed by the Village, the applicant shall provide written certification describing the property rights, technical

limits, or material cost reasons the alternate location does not satisfy the criteria in this paragraph.

9. Height Limitations: The maximum height of a small wireless facility shall be no more than 10 feet above the utility pole or wireless support structure on which the small wireless facility is collocated. New or replacement utility poles or wireless support structures on which small wireless facilities are collocated may not exceed the higher of:
 - (a) 10 feet in height above the tallest existing utility pole, other than a utility pole supporting only wireless facilities, that is in place on the date the application is submitted to the Village, that is located within 300 feet of the new or replacement utility pole or wireless support structure and that is in the same right-of-way within the jurisdictional boundary of the Village, provided the Village may designate which intersecting right-of-way within 300 feet of the proposed utility pole or wireless support structures shall control the height limitation for such facility; or
 - (b) 45 feet above ground level.
10. Height Exceptions: If an applicant proposes a height for a new or replacement pole in excess of the above height limitations on which the small wireless facility is proposed for collocation, the applicant shall apply for a variation in conformance with procedures, terms and conditions set forth in Section 4 entitled "Variations" of Chapter 14 entitled "Administration, Enforcement and Variations" of Title 9 entitled "Zoning Regulations" of the Willowbrook Municipal Code.
11. Contractual Design Requirements: The wireless provider shall comply with requirements that are imposed by a contract between the Village and a private property owner that concern design or construction standards applicable to utility poles and ground-mounted equipment located in the right-of-way.
12. Ground-mounted Equipment Spacing: The wireless provider shall comply with Section 4-6-2(H)(5) entitled "Location Requirements" of Chapter 6 entitled "Public Ways and Property" of the Willowbrook Municipal Code concerning

the location of ground-mounted equipment located in the right-of-way. If an applicant proposes a facility to be located in the public right-of-way which would not comply the requirements of Section 4-6-2(H)(5), the applicant shall apply for a variation in conformance with procedures, terms and conditions set forth in Section 4 entitled "Variations" of Chapter 14 entitled "Administration, Enforcement and Variations" of Title 9 entitled "Zoning Regulations" of the Willowbrook Municipal Code.

13. **Undergrounding Regulations:** The wireless provider shall comply with Section 4-6-2(H)(5) entitled "Location Requirements" of Chapter 6 entitled "Public Ways and Property" of the Willowbrook Municipal Code concerning the location of facilities in the right-of-way and prohibiting certain above-ground facilities. If an applicant proposes an above-ground facility to be located in the public right-of-way which would not comply the requirements of Section 4-6-2(H)(5), the applicant shall apply for a variation in conformance with procedures, terms, and conditions set forth in Section 4 entitled "Variations" of Chapter 14 entitled "Administration, Enforcement and Variations" of Title 9 entitled "Zoning Regulations" of the Willowbrook Municipal Code.
14. **Collocation Completion Deadline:** Collocation for which a permit is granted shall be completed within 180 days after issuance of the permit, unless the Village and the wireless provider agree to extend this period or a delay is caused by make-ready work for a municipal utility pole or by the lack of commercial power or backhaul availability at the site, provided the wireless provider has made a timely request within 60 days after the issuance of the permit for commercial power or backhaul services, and the additional time to complete installation does not exceed 360 days after issuance of the permit. Otherwise, the permit shall be void unless the Village grants an extension in writing to the applicant.
15. **Cooperation with other Small Wireless Service Providers:** As a condition of any permit for installation of a new pole, small wireless support structure, or other above-ground facility granted pursuant to this Section, permittees shall be required to cooperate with other

small wireless providers in collocating additional small wireless facilities on poles and small wireless support structures owned by the permittee, provided that such proposed additional small wireless provider been issued permits for that location by the Village as described herein. All permittees shall exercise good faith in collocating other small wireless providers regarding sharing of the permitted site, provided that such shared use does not give rise to a substantial technical level of impairment of the ability to provide the permitted use (i.e., significant interference in broadcast or reception capabilities as opposed to a competitive conflict or financial burden). Such good faith shall include sharing technical information to evaluate the feasibility of sharing utility poles or small wireless infrastructure. In the event that a dispute arises as to whether a permittee has exercised good faith in accommodating other users, the Village may require a third-party technical study at the expense of the applicant, the permittee, or both.

(E) APPLICATION FEES: Application fees are imposed as follows:

1. Applicant shall pay an application fee of \$650 for an application to collocate a single small wireless facility on an existing utility pole or wireless support structure, and \$350 for each small wireless facility addressed in a consolidated application to collocate more than one small wireless facility on existing utility poles or wireless support structures.
2. Applicant shall pay an application fee of \$1,000 for each small wireless facility addressed in an application that includes the installation of a new utility pole for such collocation.
3. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of State law or local ordinance, applications pursuant to this Section shall be accompanied by the required application fee. Application fees shall be non-refundable.
4. The Village shall not require an application, approval or permit, or require any fees or other charges from a communications service provider authorized to occupy the rights-of-way, for:

- (a) routine maintenance;
- (b) the replacement of wireless facilities with wireless facilities that are substantially similar, the same size, or smaller if the wireless provider notifies the Village at least 10 days prior to the planned replacement and includes equipment specifications for the replacement of equipment consistent with subsection d. under the Section titled "Application Requirements"; or
- (c) the installation, placement, maintenance, operation or replacement of micro wireless facilities suspended on cables that are strung between existing utility poles in compliance with applicable safety codes.

5. Wireless providers shall secure a permit from the Village to work within rights-of-way for activities that affect traffic patterns or require lane closures.

(F) Exceptions to Applicability: Nothing in this Section authorizes a person to collocate small wireless facilities on:

- 1. property owned by a private party, property owned or controlled by the Village or another unit of local government that is not located within rights-of-way, or a privately owned utility pole or wireless support structure without the consent of the property owner;
- 2. property owned, leased, or controlled by a park district, forest preserve district, or conservation district for public park, recreation or conservation purposes without the consent of the affected district, excluding the placement of facilities on rights-of-way located in an affected district that are under the jurisdiction and control of a different unit of local government, as provided by the Illinois Highway Code; or
- 3. property owned by a rail carrier registered under Section 18c-7201 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, Metra Commuter Rail or any other public commuter rail service, or an electric utility as defined in Section 16-102 of the Public Utilities Act, without the consent of the rail carrier, public commuter rail service, or electric utility. The provisions of this Section do not apply to

an electric or gas public utility or such utility's wireless facilities if the facilities are being used, developed and maintained consistent with the provisions of subsection (i) of Section 16-108.5 of the Public Utilities Act.

For the purposes of this subsection, "public utility" has the meaning given to that term in Section 3-105 of the Public Utilities Act. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to relieve any person from any requirement (a) to obtain a franchise or a State-issued authorization to offer cable service or video service or (b) to obtain any required permission to install, place, maintain, or operate communications facilities other than small wireless facilities subject to this Section.

(G) Pre-Existing Agreements: Existing agreements between the Village and wireless providers that relate to the collocation of small wireless facilities in the right-of-way, including the collocation of small wireless facilities on Village utility poles, that are in effect on June 1, 2018, remain in effect for all small wireless facilities collocated on the Village's utility poles pursuant to applications submitted to the Village before June 1, 2018, subject to applicable termination provisions contained therein. Agreements entered into after June 1, 2018, shall comply with this Section.

(H) Annual Recurring Rate: A wireless provider shall pay to the Village an annual recurring rate to collocate a small wireless facility on a Village utility pole located in a right-of-way that equals (i) \$200 per year or (ii) the actual, direct, and reasonable costs related to the wireless provider's use of space on the Village utility pole. If the Village has not billed the wireless provider actual and direct costs, the fee shall be \$200 payable on the first day after the first annual anniversary of the issuance of the permit or notice of intent to collocate, and on each annual anniversary date thereafter.

(I) Obsolescence, Abandonment, and Removal: Any small wireless facility that is no longer needed or is not operational shall be reported immediately by the small wireless provider to the Village Manager. Any obsolete or nonoperational small wireless facilities shall be removed within 90 days following notice to the Village. A small wireless facility that is not operated or removed for a continuous period of 12 months shall be considered abandoned. The owner of the facility shall remove the small wireless facility within 90 days after receipt of written notice from the Village

notifying the wireless provider of the abandonment. The notice shall be sent by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, by the Village to the owner at the last known address of the wireless provider. If the small wireless facility is not removed within 90 days of such notice, the Village may remove or cause the removal of such facility pursuant to the terms of its pole attachment agreement for municipal utility poles, or through whatever actions are provided for abatement of nuisances or by other law for removal and cost recovery. A wireless provider shall provide written notice to the Village if it sells or transfers small wireless facilities within the jurisdiction of the Village. Such notice shall include the name and contact information of the new wireless provider.

(J) **DISPUTE RESOLUTION:** The Circuit Court of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, DuPage County, Illinois shall have exclusive jurisdiction to resolve all disputes arising under the Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act. Pending resolution of a dispute concerning rates for collocation of small wireless facilities on municipal utility poles within the right-of-way, the Village shall allow the collocating person to collocate on its poles at annual rates of no more than \$200 per year per municipal utility pole, with rates to be determined upon final resolution of the dispute.

(K) **INDEMNIFICATION:** A wireless provider shall indemnify and hold the Village harmless against any and all liability or loss from personal injury or property damage resulting from or arising out of, in whole or in part, the use or occupancy of the Village improvements or right-of-way associated with such improvements by the wireless provider or its employees, agents, or contractors arising out of the rights and privileges granted under this Section and the Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act. A wireless provider has no obligation to indemnify or hold harmless against any liabilities and losses as may be due to or caused by the sole negligence of the Village or its employees or agents. A wireless provider shall further waive any claims that they may have against the Village with respect to consequential, incidental, or special damages, however caused, based on the theory of liability.

(L) **INSURANCE:** The wireless provider shall carry, at the wireless provider's own cost and expense, the following insurance:

1. property insurance for its property's replacement cost against all risks;
2. workers' compensation insurance, as required by law; and

3. commercial general liability insurance with respect to its activities on the Village improvements or rights-of-way to afford minimum protection limits as set forth in Section 4-6-2(G)(18) entitled "Insurance" of Chapter 6 entitled "Public Ways and Property" of the Willowbrook Municipal Code.

The wireless provider shall include the Village as an additional insured on the commercial general liability policy and provide certification and documentation of inclusion of the Village in a commercial general liability policy prior to the collocation of any wireless facility.

(M) Stealth, Concealment, and Aesthetic Standards:

1. Purpose. The purposes of this Section are to:
 - (a) Provide a variety of locations and options for wireless providers while minimizing the negative visual impacts associated with small wireless facilities;
 - (b) Encourage creative approaches in locating and designing small wireless facilities that blend in with the surroundings of such facilities;
 - (c) Provide standards that comply with the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("the Telecommunications Act") and the Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act (50 ILCS 835/1 et seq.); the provisions of this Section are not intended, and shall not be interpreted, to prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting personal wireless services as defined in the Telecommunications Act; and
 - (d) Administer the provisions of this Section in such a manner as not to unreasonably discriminate between providers of functionally equivalent personal wireless services, as defined in the Telecommunications Act.
2. Site location and development of small wireless facilities shall preserve the existing character of the surrounding buildings and landscape to the extent consistent with the function of the proposed small wireless facilities. All small wireless support infrastructure and poles shall be integrated through location and design to blend in with the existing

characteristics of the site to the extent practical. Existing on-site vegetation shall be preserved or improved, and disturbance to the existing topography shall be minimized unless such disturbance would result in less adverse visual impact to the surrounding area. The following provisions establish design and concealment standards for small wireless facilities.

- (a) Building Attachment: Small wireless facilities may be mounted to a building if the antennas do not interrupt the building's architectural theme. To the extent possible all small wireless facilities shall be concealed within a structure that is architecturally compatible with the existing rooftop. Roof top additions shall be concealed on all sides.
 - (1) Small wireless facilities attached to the side or roof of buildings shall employ a symmetrical, balanced design for all facade mounted antennas. Subsequent deployments will be required to ensure consistent design, architectural treatment, and symmetry when placing antennas on the structure's exterior with any existing small wireless facilities on the same side of the structure.
 - (2) The interruption of architectural lines or horizontal or vertical reveals is prohibited unless demonstrated to be unavoidable.
 - (3) New architectural features such as columns, pilasters, corbels, or other ornamentation that conceal antennas may be used if it complements the architecture of the existing building.
 - (4) Small wireless facilities shall utilize the smallest mounting brackets necessary in order to provide the smallest offset from the building.
 - (5) Skirts or shrouds shall be utilized on the sides and bottoms of antennas in order to conceal mounting hardware, create a cleaner appearance, and minimize the visual impact of the antennas. Exposed conduit, cabling, and wiring are prohibited.
 - (6) Small wireless facilities shall be painted and textured to match the adjacent building surfaces.

(7) All installations of small wireless facilities shall have permission from the pole/structure owner to install facilities on such structure.

(b) Signs:

(1) Small wireless facilities replicating a sign shall be subject to the requirements of Chapter 11 entitled "Signs" of Title 9 entitled "Zoning Regulations" of the Willowbrook Municipal Code. A sign permit is required unless the small wireless facilities are placed entirely within an existing sign.

(2) All antennas shall be completely screened by the facade of the sign.

(3) All cables and conduit to and from the sign shall be routed from within the building wall or structure upon which the sign is mounted. Cable coverings may be allowed on the exterior of the building wall in limited circumstances in situations where they are minimally visible and concealed to match the adjacent building surfaces.

(c) Existing or Replacement Utility Poles: An existing utility pole may be replaced or altered to accommodate small wireless facilities and related equipment subject to the following requirements:

(1) Replacement utility poles shall conform to any design standard for the surrounding zoning district, subdivision, or planned development, including, but not limited to, Historic Districts as defined herein and planned developments as described in Chapter 13 entitled "Planned Unit Developments" of Title 9 entitled "Zoning Regulations" of the Willowbrook Municipal Code. The replacement pole shall look substantially the same as existing poles in the surrounding zoning district, subdivision, or planned development.

(2) When no design standard is identified for a particular zoning district, subdivision, or planned development, replacement poles shall match the height, width, color, and material of the original or adjacent poles. The maximum

height of any new or replacement pole shall not exceed limits specified in Section (D) (8), subject to any variation requested pursuant to Section (D) (9). The Village may, likewise, approve minor variations of up to fifty percent (50%) of the pole width or thirty inches (30"), whichever is greater, when housing equipment within the pole base.

- (3) Replacement poles shall be located as close as possible to the existing pole to be replaced, and the replaced pole shall be removed.
- (4) Wherever compatible with the pole design and technologically feasible, all equipment and cabling shall be internal to the replacement street lighting or traffic signal standard or otherwise camouflaged to appear to be an integrated part of a utility pole. If equipment or cabling is not proposed to be placed internal to the replacement pole, a concealment element plan shall be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section (M) (3) of this Section.
- (5) No Illumination: Small wireless facilities shall not be illuminated.
- (6) Generators and Backup Battery: Generators are not permitted for small wireless facilities. All proposed battery backups must be requested through the submittal of a concealment element plan in accordance with the provisions of Section (M) (3) of this Section.
- (7) Cabinet Location and Dimensions: The equipment cabinet for small wireless facilities shall be the smallest amount of cabinet enclosure necessary to enclose the equipment. Disconnect switches may be located outside of the primary equipment cabinet.
- (8) Flush-Mounting and Pole-top Antennas: In situations when interior concealment is demonstrated to not be possible, the small wireless facility shall, to the full extent permitted under the state electrical code and the utilities' requirements, be flush-mounted on the subject pole, which means mounting directly to the pole with little to no gap other than that which may be required for the screws/bolts, or located at the top of the pole. Canisters attached to the top of a pole

shall not exceed the diameter of the pole unless technically required and then shall not be more than fifty percent (50%) greater than the diameter of the pole.

- (9) Antenna Design: Where an enclosure is proposed to house an antenna, the antenna shall be located in an enclosure of no more than six (6) cubic feet in volume, or in case of an antenna that has exposed elements, the antenna and all of its exposed elements could fit within an enclosure of no more than six (6) cubic feet. No more than four (4) antennas are permitted on a single pole and with a total volume not to exceed twenty four (24) cubic feet.
- (10) Material and Color: If interior concealment described in Section (M)(2)(c)(4) is not possible, the small wireless facility shall to the maximum extent feasible match the color of the pole and shall be non-reflective.

(d) New Poles: In areas of the Village in which above-ground facilities are allowed in the public right-of-way pursuant to Section 4-6-2(H)(5) entitled "Location Requirements" of Chapter 6 entitled "Public Ways and Property" of the Willowbrook Municipal Code, the installation of a new pole for the purpose of locating small wireless facilities is permitted only when the applicant establishes that:

- (1) The small wireless facility cannot be located on a site outside of the public right-of-way such as a public park, public property, or in or on a building whether by roof or panel-mount or separate structure; and
- (2) The small wireless facility cannot be located on an existing pole within the public right-of-way.

The applicant shall establish the foregoing requirements by submission of competent documentary evidence that:

- (1) no existing towers or structures are located within the geographic area required to meet the applicant's engineering plans;

- (2) existing utility poles, towers, base stations, or small wireless support structures are not of sufficient height to meet the applicant's engineering requirements;
- (3) existing utility poles, towers, base stations, or small wireless support structures do not have sufficient structural strength to support the applicant's proposed small wireless facility;
- (4) the applicant's proposed small wireless facility would cause electromagnetic interference with the existing utility poles, towers, base stations, or small wireless facilities, or the existing utility poles, towers, base stations, or small wireless facilities would cause interference with the applicant's proposed small wireless facility;
- (5) the fees, costs and contractual provisions required by the owners of the existing utility poles, towers, base stations, or small wireless support structures to share existing space, or to adapt existing structures for sharing space are unreasonable. Costs exceeding new tower development are presumed to be unreasonable;
- (6) The applicant demonstrates that there are other limiting factors which render existing utility poles, towers, base stations, or small wireless support structures unsuitable; and
- (7) Applicants shall provide evidence that reasonable efforts to develop an alternative location on an existing utility pole, tower, or small wireless support structure have been made.

Any proposed new utility pole or small wireless support structure proposed by an applicant shall comply with a preferred concealment technique as described in Section (M) (2) (c), or an approved concealment element plan as provided in Section (M) (3).

- (e) **Ground-Mounted Equipment Standards; ADA Compliance Required:** To allow full use of the public right-of-way by pedestrians, bicycles and other users, all ground-mounted equipment other than poles or wireless support structures shall be housed

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underground in a vault meeting the Village's construction standards. The location of wireless support structures, replacement poles, and/or any new poles shall comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Village construction standards, and State and federal regulations in order to provide a clear and safe passage within the public right-of-way.

- (f) Maximum Noise Levels: No small wireless facilities or related equipment shall be operate to produce noise levels above forty (40) decibels as measured from the nearest property line to which the small wireless facility is located.
- (g) Advertising Prohibited: No lettering, symbols, images, or trademarks large enough to be legible to pedestrian or vehicular users of the right-of-way or other persons occupying the space in the immediate area of the small wireless facility, utility pole, or small wireless support structure shall be placed on or affixed to any utility pole, small wireless support structure, or small wireless facility other than as required by Federal Communications Commission regulations or other applicable law. Small wireless facilities concealed within signs or billboards shall not be construed to be in violation of this prohibition.

3. Concealment Element Plan:

- (a) Concealment Element Plan Required: Applications for proposed small wireless facility installations which do not conform to a preferred concealment technique as identified in Section (M)(2)(c) shall submit a concealment element plan. The plan shall include the design of the screening, fencing, or other concealment technology for a base station, pole, or equipment structure, and all related transmission equipment or facilities associated with the proposed small wireless facility.
- (b) Purpose of Concealment Element Plan, Generally: Concealment element plans should seek to minimize the visual obtrusiveness of proposed small wireless facilities using methods including, but not limited to, integrating the installation with architectural

features or building design components, utilization of coverings or concealment devices of similar material, color and texture, or the appearance thereof, as the surface or background against which the small wireless facility will be seen or on which it will be installed. Other concealment element approaches may include, but not be limited to, use of street furniture concealment products such as trash cans, benches, information kiosks, or other types of enclosures reasonably compatible to conceal ground level equipment. Additionally, the use of a concealment support or device, such as a clock tower, steeple, flagpole, tree, wayfinding sign, decorative pole with banner, art work, street sign, or other applicable concealment structure may be approved.

- (c) Review of Concealment Element Plan: Where a small wireless facility is proposed that does not comply with a preferred concealment technique as specified in Section (M)(2)(C), a concealment element plan shall be subject to Village review and approval in conformance with the procedures, terms and conditions set forth in Section 4 entitled "Variations" of Chapter 14 entitled "Administration, Enforcement and Variations" of Title 9 entitled "Zoning Regulations" of the Willowbrook Municipal Code.

Section 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of the conflict.

Section 4. If any provisions or portion of this ordinance or its application to any person, entity or property is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the application or validity of any other provisions or portions of this ordinance; and, to that end, all provisions and portions of this ordinance are declared to be severable.

Section 5. If any section, paragraph or provision of this ordinance shall be held to be invalid or unenforceable for any

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reason, the invalidity or unenforceability of such section, paragraph, or provision shall not affect any of the remaining provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 6. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval in the manner provided by law.

PASSED and APPROVED this day of July, 2018.

APPROVED:

Mayor

ATTEST: _____

Village Clerk

ROLL CALL VOTE:

AYES: _____

NAYS: _____

ABSTENTIONS: _____

ABSENT: _____

Implementation of Small Wireless Facilities Legislation

Senate Bill 1451 (P.A. 100-0585)

BY ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE LEGAL STAFF

Growing demand for improved wireless services has resulted in increasing requests nationwide and locally from the wireless industry to place small wireless facilities on municipally-owned structures. Small wireless facilities, or small cells, enable the transmission of data and wireless communications to and from a wireless device, such as a computer, cell phone or tablet. These small cells, antenna systems and other personal wireless telecommunication facilities could be attached on utility and street light poles or other structures in the public right-of-way in your community.

On April 12, 2018, Governor Bruce Rauner signed Senate Bill 1451 (Public Act 100-0585), the Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act (Act), which provides the regulations and process for permitting and deploying small wireless facilities throughout Illinois. The Act specifies how local authorities may regulate the attachment of small wireless facilities on municipal utility poles or other structures.

While the Act largely preempts municipal authority, local governments still have some discretion in the regulation of small wireless facilities. The Act allows local authorities to require that wireless providers obtain one or more permits to attach small wireless facilities on municipal utility poles; charge application fees (up to specified amounts)

to wireless providers who apply for a permit; limit the maximum height of small wireless facilities; and allows agreements between local authorities and wireless providers that are in effect prior to the effective date of the Act to remain in effect for up to two years.

This Act went into effect on June 1, 2018. Municipalities have two months from the effective date to adopt application fees through an ordinance or a written schedule of permit fees.

Many municipalities throughout the state may already be receiving permit applications from telecommunications companies who are seeking to install small wireless facilities on municipal utility poles. Permit applications received prior to August 1, 2018 (two months after the effective date of the Act), would be acknowledged as received on the effective date of an ordinance adopted by a municipality or August 1, 2018, whichever date is earlier.

According to the Act, in the absence of an ordinance or agreement that makes available to wireless providers the rates, fees and terms for the attachment of small wireless facilities on municipal utility poles, wireless providers may attach small wireless facilities and install utility poles under the requirements of the Act on their own accord.

Consequently, it is essential that municipalities provide for the regulation of small wireless facilities through an ordinance or a written schedule of permit fees.

The Act only requires that requests to locate on municipal property outside of the right-of-way be granted in a competitively neutral and non-discriminatory manner. If a municipality does not presently allow telecommunication carriers access to municipal property outside of the right-of-way, it need not do so.

To aid municipalities in the implementation of this Act, the Illinois Municipal League (IML), with the help of select IML committees and other stakeholders, developed a Model Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Ordinance, a Model Master Pole Attachment Agreement and a Model Small Wireless Facilities Permit Application. IML also drafted a model press release to assist municipal officials in explaining the infrastructure that may generate questions from members of the community.

On June 1, 2018, IML emailed these documents to city mayors, town and village presidents, clerks, managers, retained attorneys and corporation counsel. These documents can also be found on the IML website at legal.iml.org. Municipal officials should review these documents with retained legal counsel or other qualified attorney prior to the adoption of an ordinance regulating small wireless facilities.

If a municipality has already adopted the prior IML Small Cell Antenna/Tower Right-of-Way Siting Ordinance, the municipality should leave that ordinance in effect to support any existing installations, and adopt the most recent Model Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Ordinance for permit applications received after June 1, 2018. As to a prior ordinance establishing standards for the construction of facilities on the rights-of-way, municipal officials should thoroughly review the ordinance with retained legal counsel or other qualified attorney and amend as necessary to ensure compliance with the Act.

Please contact Amelia Finch, IML Assistant Counsel, if you have any questions. She can be reached by email at aфинch@iml.org, or by phone at (217) 525-1220.



MUNICIPAL CALENDAR

JUNE						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY 2018

NOTE: For purposes of this calendar, it is assumed the fiscal year begins May 1, as it does in most municipalities. Some municipalities, however, may have adopted a date different from May 1 for the beginning of their fiscal year. (65 ILCS 5/1-1-2(5).) If so, this calendar must be adjusted to reflect that specific fiscal year.

The annual appropriation ordinance must be passed during the first quarter of the fiscal year in municipalities with populations of less than 500,000. (65 ILCS 5/8-2-9.)

A quarterly statement of the inspectors of the house of corrections must be submitted to the comptroller who then submits the statement to the corporate authorities for approval. (65 ILCS 5/11-4-5.)

On July 1, the annual report of the inspector of weights and measures in municipalities with a population of 25,000 or more is to be made to the Director of Agriculture. (225 ILCS 470/19.)

On or before the first day of August, a report of delinquent special assessments and special taxes is to be made by the collector. (65 ILCS 5/9-2-82.)

Those persons or entities required to file a report under the Lobbyist Registration Act must do so by July 31, Thirty days after filing in accordance with the Lobbyist Registration Act, the lobbyist shall notify each official on whose behalf an expenditure has been made. Notification shall include the name of the registrant, the total amount of the expenditure, the date on which the expenditure occurred and the subject matter of the lobbying activity. (25 ILCS 170/6.) Individuals required to register must provide a copy of the report to each official listed in the report at least 25 days before the deadline for filing (July 31). (25 ILCS 170/6.5.)

On or before March 1 with regard to data collected during July through December of the previous calendar year and by August 1 with regard to data collected during January through June of each calendar year, every law enforcement agency is required to submit racial profiling information and other data required to be collected from traffic stops to the Illinois Department of Transportation. (625 ILCS 5/11-212(d).)

MUNICIPAL SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY SHEET

AGENDA ITEM DESCRIPTION	COMMITTEE REVIEW
DISCUSSION – Proposed Police Building Landscape Irrigation System	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance/Administration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal Services <input type="checkbox"/> Public Safety <u>Meeting Date:</u> July 9, 2018

<input type="checkbox"/> Discussion Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Approval of Staff Recommendation (for consideration by Village Board at a later date)
<input type="checkbox"/> Seeking Feedback	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approval of Staff Recommendation (for immediate consideration by Village Board)
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Report/documents requested by Committee

BACKGROUND

The Fiscal Year 2018/19 Budget includes \$6,460 to install a landscape irrigation system at the police building. The budgeted amount was based on a proposal staff received last fall (Sept. 13, 2017) from Oasis Irrigation. However, the Oasis proposed design to connect the irrigation system to the building water system was not preferred. This spring, after the FY 2018/19 budget was approved, Chief Schaller solicited additional proposals from three (3) other irrigation vendors, which were received on June 4, 2018:

D&H Lawn Irrigation, Inc. - \$6,495
Krupske Sprinkler Systems, Inc. - \$7,290
Carefree Lawn Sprinklers - \$4,650

The water connection method proposed in the Carefree proposal was also not preferred. Therefore, staff would recommend that the irrigation system designed by Krupske Sprinkler Systems, Inc., which includes a self-draining outside pipe system in order to guard against potential line freezing in the winter, be accepted.

In addition to this work, a licensed plumbing contractor must be hired separately to run a new 1" water line to the outside. Staff has received two (2) proposals to complete that work:

Tri-County Plumbing (proposal rec'd 6/13/18) - \$3,975
Compass Plumbing (proposal rec'd 6/29/18) - \$3,795

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Therefore, if the low proposal submitted by Compass Plumbing is accepted, the total cost of this project would be \$11,085, which is \$4,625 over the budgeted amount. However, there are sufficient funds within the General Fund to cover the overage amount.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the interior plumbing alteration proposal submitted by Compass Plumbing, Inc., along with the irrigation system installation proposal submitted by Krupske Sprinkler Systems, Inc., be accepted. These items are included on the Consent Agenda of tonight's Village Board meeting to enable the work to be completed quickly, since we are already in the landscape watering season.



AJ

Village of Willowbrook

835 Midway Drive

Willowbrook, Il.

Job Location: Willowbrook PD

The following is a proposal to run a new irrigation line for the Willowbrook police department. Compass Plumbing will come out and cut in a tee into the existing water line and then install a new shut off valve. We will then run a new irrigation line from the shut off valve to the designated outside location. We will then install a new RPZ valve. We will test and certify the RPZ. Compass Plumbing will then insulate the entire new water line. The line will be capped off outside and ready for the irrigation company to tie onto. The total cost of this job will be \$3,795.00. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Rich at 630-916-1075.

Thank You,

Rich Smith

RECEIVED

JUN 29 2018

VILLAGE OF
WILLOWBROOK

Phone (815) 464-6801

Fax (815) 464-6802

Website: www.krupskesprinklers.com

Email: krupskesprinklers@yahoo.com



Mailing Address:

PO Box 1537

Frankfort, IL 60423

Warehouse Address:

27716 S. Rt. 45

Peotone, IL 60468

Dear Bob Schaller for Willowbrook Police Department,

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to bid on your lawn sprinkler system. We understand that hiring a sprinkler contractor is a big decision for you to make. However, choosing the right contractor to do the job is very important. We believe that with our specialized installation methods, our system will give you years of trouble free service, at a very reasonable price.

Krupske Sprinklers has been installing systems such as yours since 1976. We have always installed self draining systems. Contrary to what our competition would have you believe, the self draining systems do work and have for over 30 years! As a result of our years of experience in knowing where to place the automatic drains, we have never had an underground pipe break from freezing. Owning a self draining system will save you money because you will not need to pay someone else to winterize your system. Winterizing your system can be done in as little as 5 minutes following our step by step detailed instructions. (See Website)

The warranty on our system reflects the confidence we have in our system and the superior products we use.

- 5 year warranty on TORO, K-Rain and HUNTER products
- Lifetime warranty on poly piping
- Lifetime warranty on the automatic drainage of poly piping
- 1 year warranty on labor



TORO

Remember that the performance of your sprinkler system is only as good as the professionals who install it. We at Krupske Sprinklers know what it takes to give you a reliable, efficient, and maintenance free system. Choose Krupske Sprinklers today and rest assured that you will have the best performing system money can buy!

Everything you need is included in the enclosed proposal, please review it and call us if any questions arise. Sign up today!

Sincerely,
Bob Krupske President

Bob Schaller for Willowbrook Police
Department
7760 S. Quincy Street
Willowbrook, IL 60527



Phone (815) 464-6801

Fax (815) 464-6802

Website: www.krupskesprinklers.com

Email: krupskesprinklers@yahoo.com



Mailing Address:

PO Box 1537

Frankfort, IL 60423

Warehouse Address:

27716 S. Rt. 45

Peotone, IL 60468

Proposal

Submitted to:

Work to be performed at:

Bob Schaller for Willowbrook Police Department
7760 S. Quincy Street
Willowbrook, IL 60527

SAME

Date 5/22/2018 email: rschalle@willowbrook.il.us Type of Job Grass

Krupske Sprinkler Systems, Inc. proposes to furnish all the materials and all the labor necessary for the installation of an automatic sprinkler system in the lawn areas. Every job is custom designed and installed by industry trained personnel. The system shall consist of approximately **11** 4" pop up mist heads, **24** pop up gear driven rotors, **6** electric control valves, and a Hunter automatic control clock and a rain sensor. The system will be a self draining system requiring no winter blow outs. Drawings of the system will be mailed to the property owner after installation is complete. The system will have a 5 year warranty on all TORO, K-Rain, and HUNTER products, a lifetime warranty on the King Drains and poly pipe, 1 year warranty on all not specified, and a 1 year warranty on labor. Installation also includes a fall shutdown in 2018. All material will be as specified and the above work will be performed in a professional manner. Estimate based on a 1" water line at 60 PSI and 15 GPM or a booster pump will be needed at an additional charge.

Options included Property owner will stub out a 1" plumbing line as discussed, coverage of lawn areas as discussed

Options not included Skydrop controls add \$300.00, If a directional bore is needed to get to the NW rear corner grass area under canopy add \$1600.00

Total cost \$7290.00 (Cash/Check) or **\$7508.70** (Credit Visa/MC) with payments to be made as outlined below: **\$ 590.00** upon signing of proposal and the balance of **\$6700.00** to be paid the day the installation is completed or a \$50.00 fee will be charged. Late payments for installation and or services performed are subject to a 1.5% monthly interest charge.

Any alteration or deviation from originally discussed specifications or extreme soil conditions involving extra costs, will be executed only upon orders of the property owner either verbally or in writing and will become an extra charge over and above the original estimate, this includes installing any booster pumps. Hardwiring of pumps is not included in this price. All agreements contingent upon strikes, accidents or delays beyond our control. Krupske Sprinkler Systems, Inc. will not be responsible for damage to drain tiles or personal wiring, pet fencing not buried with a cover depth of at least 18 inches. Workers compensation and liability insurance will be taken out by Krupske Sprinkler Systems, Inc. This proposal submitted by Bob Krupske for Krupske Sprinkler Systems, Inc. This contract may be withdrawn at any time by Krupske Sprinkler Systems, Inc.

The above terms and conditions are satisfactory and are hereby Accepted

Signature _____ Date _____ TaxID#orPin _____

Subdivision _____ Lot# _____ Township _____ Section# _____

(This information is required by the villages for all permit applications) Also please include a Plat of Survey

Phone (815) 464-6801
Fax (815) 464-6802
Website: www.krupskesprinklers.com
Email: krupskesprinklers@yahoo.com



Mailing Address:
PO Box 1537
Frankfort, IL 60423

Warehouse Address:
27716 S. Rt. 45
Peotone, IL 60468

Cost Savings on a Quality Installation

A poorly designed system will cost you money!

EXAMPLE

If your sprinkler system puts out 0.5 inches of water per hour but your soil can only absorb 0.1 inch of water per hour, you are wasting 0.4 inches of water per hour or 80% of the water that you are paying for.

A typical 1/4 acre lot uses about 2500 gallons of water per cycle or 7500 gallons per week. That's 30,000 gallons per month! Now check out how much money you will waste with a low efficiency system.

Water costs approximately \$8.00 per 1000 gallons.

\$8.00 x 30,000 gallons monthly = \$240.00 a month in water charges

A system at only: *Based on an 8 month watering cycle for 10 years	Efficiency	Wasted \$ a Month	*Wasted \$ in 10 Years
	20%	\$192.00	\$15,360.00
	30%	\$168.00	\$13,440.00
	40%	\$144.00	\$11,520.00
	50%	\$120.00	\$9600.00
	60%	\$96.00	\$7680.00
	70%	\$72.00	\$5760.00
	80%	\$48.00	\$3840.00
	90%	\$24.00	\$1920.00

As you can see a properly designed sprinkler system will save you money. Our systems are very efficient because we custom design every system taking into account factors such as grade, soil conditions, and amount of sunlight. We also examine your property for wet or dry areas and determine the amount of precipitation needed while ensuring that water is distributed evenly over each area. You can count on us to design the most efficient irrigation system because we have over 40 years of experience with over 6000 systems installed.

Phone (815) 464-6801

Fax (815) 464-6802

Website: www.krupskesprinklers.com

Email: krupskesprinklers@yahoo.com



Mailing Address:
PO Box 1537
Frankfort, IL 60423

Warehouse Address:
27716 S. Rt. 45
Peotone, IL 60468

Thank you for your interest in Krupske Sprinkler Systems. We are an irrigation company specializing in residential lawn sprinklers. We are a family owned and operated business located in the south suburbs since 1976. Since we are a family run business, we provide superior products and excellent service at competitive prices.

Our systems are state of the art, high quality Toro, K-Rain & Hunter self draining systems. With our installation methods, there is no need for costly winterization blow outs year after year. This alone will save you thousands of dollars over the life of the system. As a contractor who has been installing self draining systems since 1976 we have the utmost confidence in the systems we install. This is why we offer a 5 year warranty on all Toro, K-Rain, and Hunter products and a lifetime warranty on the automatic drainage and poly pipe.

We treat every yard as if it were our own. All our systems are installed the way we would want a system installed if we were the homeowner. Our competition installs systems that require service year after year. This builds up a large customer base and guaranteed income for their company. This is smart business, but it doesn't mean you have a good system. It just means you have a system that will cost you money, year after year. After we install your system, you will only need to call us for service if you make landscaping changes or damage the system components . We have no required blow outs!

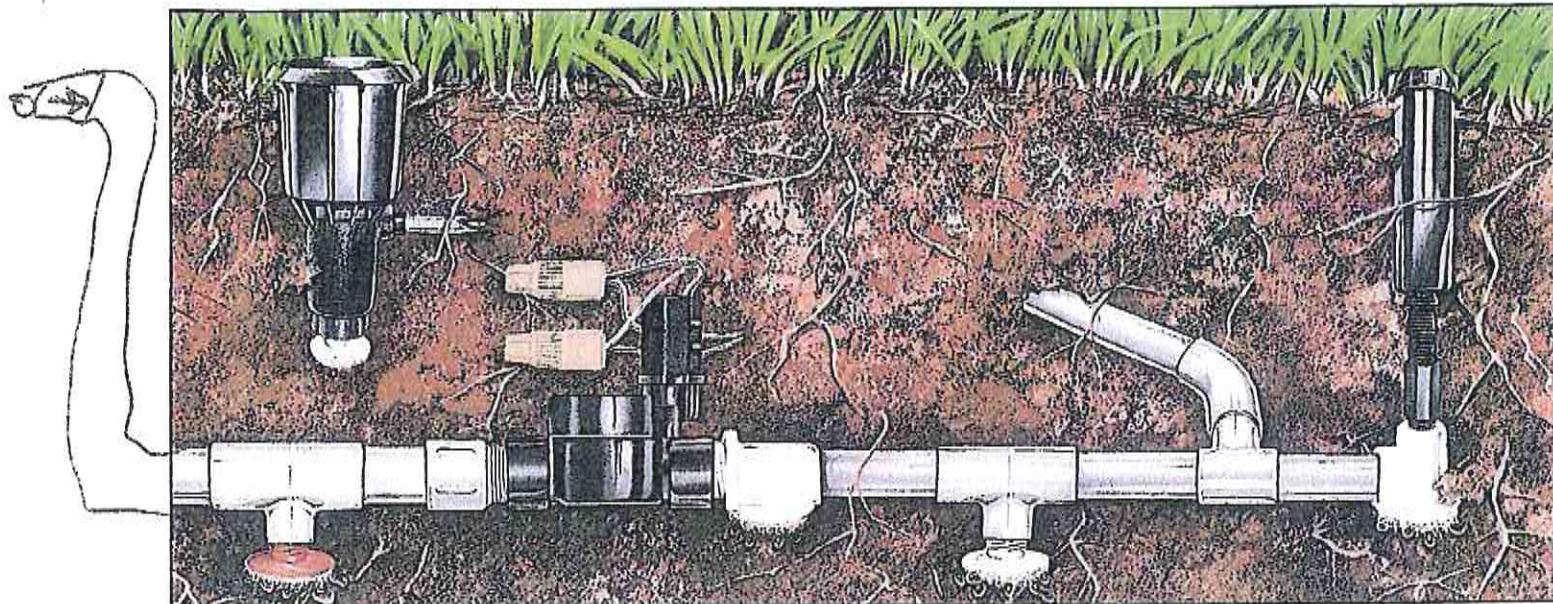
The installation of your job is overseen by Bob Krupske, who is an IL. Licensed Plumber and Certified Irrigation Contractor through the Irrigation Association. Steve Krupske, who is also an IL. Licensed Plumber is also supervising each install. The installation in most cases is usually completed in 1 day with very little disturbance to your lawn or grade.

If any questions arise after our presentation, please don't hesitate to call.

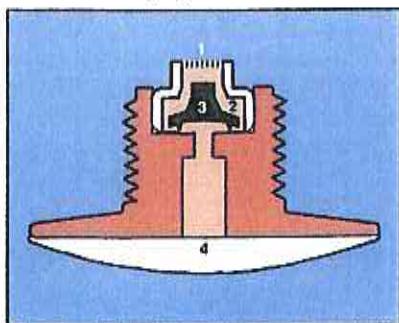
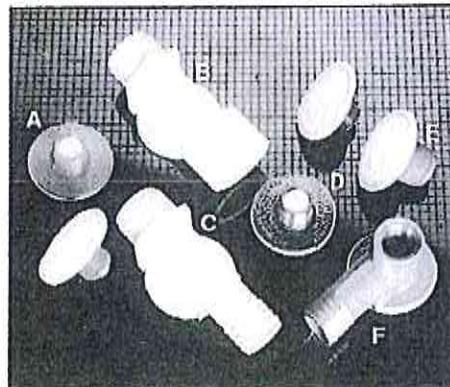


FREEZE KING™ Automatic Drain System

Total Freeze Protection For Valves, Sprinkler Heads and Fittings



- Protects all makes of valves, sprinkler heads, pipes and fittings from costly freeze damage
- Highest pressure ratings of all automatic drain valve systems
- All plastic durable construction never corrodes
- Disperses water slowly at root level
- Patented screen keeps dirt in lines from clogging valve
- Unconditionally guaranteed for the life of your system
- Eliminates the potential for freeze damage
- Patented backflow check keeps ground water from re-entering system



Patent #4890640
U.S. & Foreign Patents Pending

KING
D R A I N S



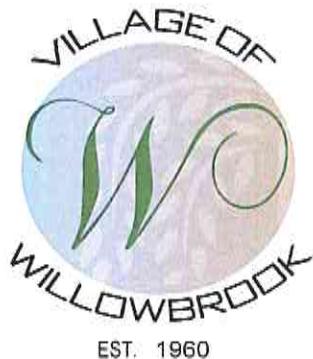
FREEZE KING™ AUTOMATIC DRAIN VALVE

- ① Exclusive raised dirt arrestor screen prevents grit and sediment from clogging drain valves from within, while conserving water.
- ② Patented backflow check keeps water flowing out. No ground water can re-enter to cause freeze damage.
- ③ Patented pressure sensitive valve seals line when pressure exceeds 10 psi and opens when pressure is turned off to release water at root level.
- ④ Trademarked broad dispersing pad keeps roots from penetrating drain valve, keeps soil out and virtually eliminates the need for sumps.

FREEZE KING

AUTOMATIC DRAIN SYSTEM

- ⑤ Main Line Drains are rated 2,500/1,000 psi for fail-safe operation where pressure is highest.
- ⑥ & ⑦ Valve protectors are engineered for installation adjacent to sensitive solenoid valves to prevent costly freeze cracking in the housing.
- ⑧ Lateral line drain components are placed at bends and low points to protect narrower lines from damage.
- ⑨ & ⑩ Fittings mount under sprinkler heads preventing freeze damage.



Willowbrook

835 Midway Drive
Willowbrook, IL 60527-5549

Phone: (630) 323-8215 Fax: (630) 323-0787 www.willowbrookil.org

Mayor

Frank A. Trilla

	Permits Issued:	
	Asphalt.	1
	Balcony Remodel	1
	Deck	1
	Driveway	4
	Electrical	1
	Fence	4
	Foundation	1
	Pool	1
	Re-occupancy	2
	Roof	4
	Remodel, Interior	6
	Seal Coat	1
	Sign	4
	SFR New	1
	Water Heater	1
	Walkway/Drainage	1
	Windows/Doors	5
	TOTAL	39
Paul Oggerino	Plan Review Deposit Fee	2

Permit Revenue for June, 2018 \$ 65,924.20

Village Administrator

Tim Halik

Total Revenue Collected for Fiscal YTD \$ 119,295.22

Total Budgeted Revenue for Fiscal Year 2018/19 \$255,000.00

Total Percentage of Budgeted Revenue
Collected to Date 46.78%

Robert Schaller

Certificate of Occupancy, Final 1
Certificate of Occupancy, Temporary 4

Respectfully submitted,

Timothy Halik
Village Administrator

TH/LJS



Proud Member of the
Illinois Route 66 Scenic Byway

MUNICIPAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

PERMIT REVENUE

Fiscal Year 2018-2019

MONTH	CURRENT FISCAL YEAR		PRIOR FISCAL YEAR	
	2018-2019		2017-2018	
MAY	\$	53,371.02	\$	74,721.15
JUNE	\$	65,924.20	\$	18,289.54
JULY			\$	35,679.59
AUGUST			\$	65,281.45
SEPTEMBER			\$	47,252.63
OCTOBER			\$	60,248.25
NOVEMBER			\$	43,329.42
DECEMBER			\$	12,100.70
JANUARY			\$	62,793.69
FEBRUARY			\$	27,672.56
MARCH			\$	29,264.69
APRIL			\$	150,359.86
COLLECTED REVENUE	\$	119,295.22	\$	626,993.53
BUDGETED REVENUE	\$	255,000.00	\$	245,500.00
REVENUES COLLECTED- (OVER)/UNDER BUDGET	\$	135,704.78	\$	(381,493.53)
PERCENTAGE OF BUDGETED REVENUE COLLECTED		46.78%		255.39%

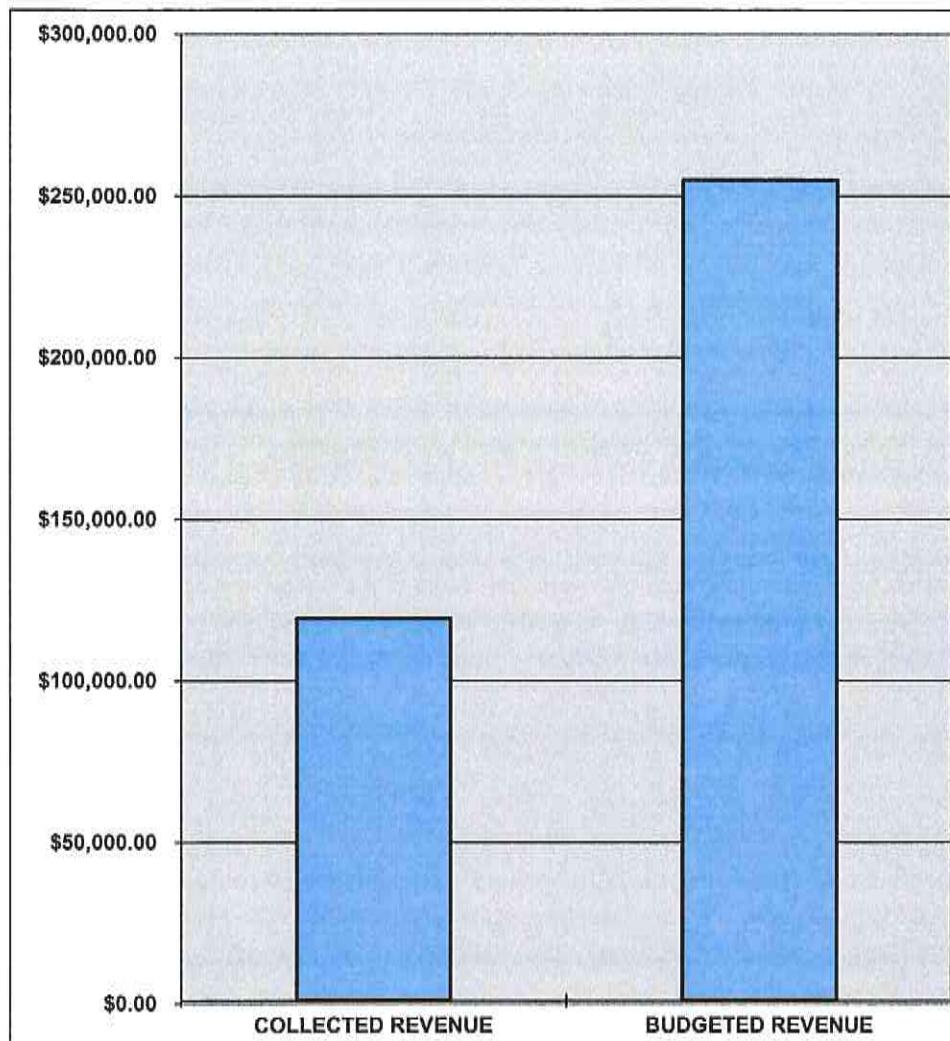
MUNICIPAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

PERMIT REVENUE

	Fiscal Year 18/19	Fiscal Year 17-18
COLLECTED REVENUE	\$ 119,295.22	\$ 626,933.53
BUDGETED REVENUE	\$ 255,000.00	\$ 245,500.00

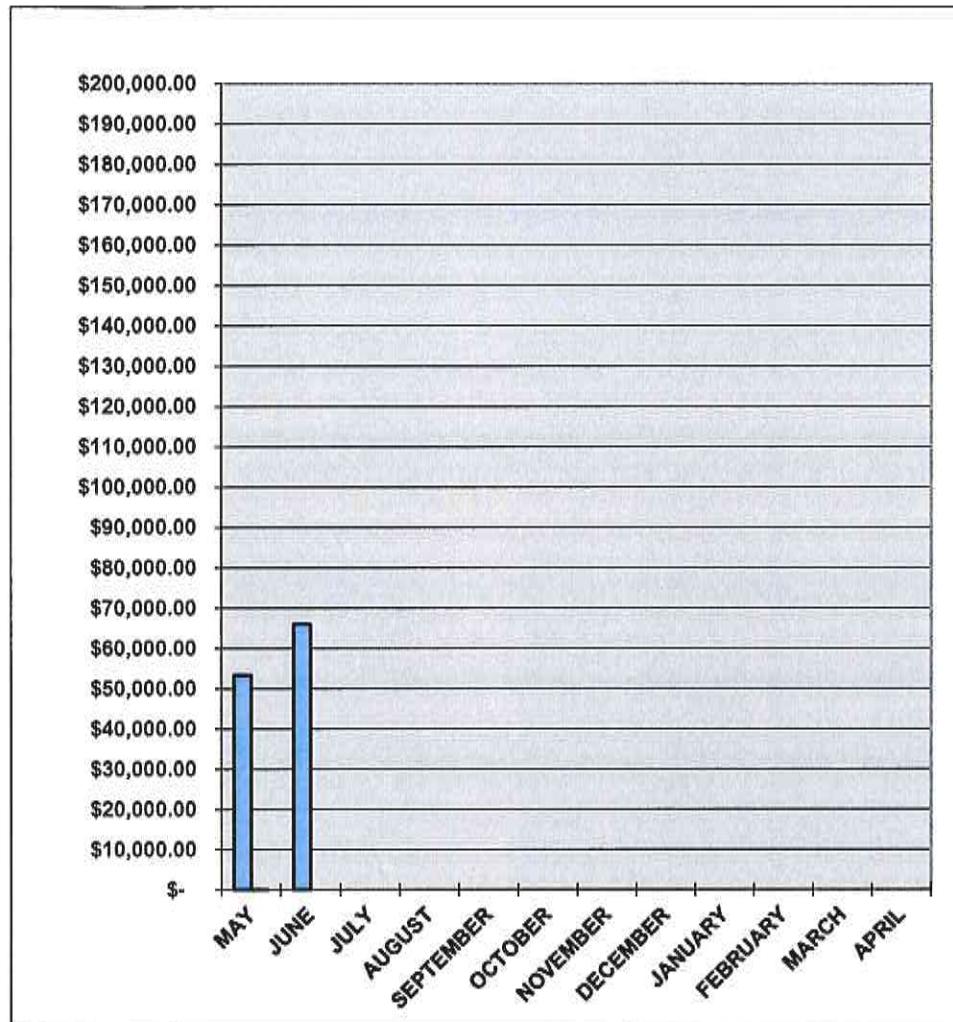
MUNICIPAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

PERMIT REVENUE



MUNICIPAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

PERMIT REVENUE



Permit	Date Issued:	Date Released:	Date Permit Expires:	Name:	Address:	Permit Purpose:	Business Name:	Fee:	RES / COMM:	Valuation:
18-158+	05/31/18	06/01/18	11/30/19	Richard Abramowicz	101 Lake Hinsdale #403	Kitchen		\$ 250.00	R	
18-159	06/05/18	06/05/18	12/04/19	Louis Vittorio Jr	342 Hiddenbrook	SFR Alterations		\$ 680.00	R	\$ 145,000.00
18-161	06/05/18	06/05/18	12/04/19	Paige Niestrom	7205 Birchwood Ct #C	New Water Heater		\$ 50.00	R	\$ 1,465.00
18-126	05/08/18	06/06/18	12/05/19	Phil Herbst	7125 Kingery Hwy	Signs, multiple		\$ 1,800.80	C	\$ 6,450.00
18-163	06/06/18	06/07/18	12/06/19	Nicholas Liguras	601 Lake Hinsdale Dr	Balcony Remodel		\$ 3,120.00	R	\$ 552,325.00
18-169	06/08/18	06/08/18	12/07/19	Tom Adams	7675 Kingery Hwy	Seal Coating/Restipe	Willowbrook Mobil	\$ 75.00	C	
18-166	06/07/18	06/08/18	12/07/19	Mark Gerby	201 63rd Street	Roof, MFR		\$ 200.00	R	\$ 219,000.00
18-165	06/07/18			Brian Ofenloch	6480 Clarendon Hills Rd	New SFR, Deposit		\$ 750.00	R	
18-167	06/08/18	06/08/18	12/07/19	Diana Kollacks	6519 Quincy	Driveway, asphalt		\$ 75.00	R	\$ 5,200.00
18-160	06/05/18	06/12/18	12/11/19	Lisa Neal	7528 Clarendon Hills Rd	Sign	Dairy Queen	\$ 247.60	C	\$ 3,223.00
18-168	06/08/18	06/13/18	12/12/19	Carla Diaz	206 59th Street	Deck		\$ 50.00	R	
18-172	06/12/18	06/14/18	12/13/19	Sard Abusuwelew	837 Ridgemoor	Roof, MFR		\$ 35.00	R	\$ 10,670.00
18-175	06/14/18	06/14/18	12/13/19	Greg Whalen	5814 Bentley	Pool		\$ 485.00	R	
18-174	06/14/18	06/14/18	12/13/19	Falco Rosas	6404 Bentwood Ln	Driveway/Patio		\$ 215.00	R	\$ 30,600.00
18-173	06/14/18	06/14/18	12/13/19	Juan Espanza	58 79th Street	Roof		\$ 35.00	R	
18-178	06/15/18	06/15/18	12/14/19	Fred Spaniello	714 67th Pl	Fence		\$ 50.00	R	\$ 950.00
18-177	06/15/18	06/15/18	12/14/19	Richard Tomaszkie	408 Stonegate Ct	Window		\$ 75.00	R	\$ 2,132.00
18-103	04/25/18	06/15/18	12/14/19	Sandie Bernal	7440 Tennessee Dr	Asphalt Resurface	WB Apt's	\$ 175.00	C	\$ 76,780.00
18-179	VOID		06/30/01							
18-180	06/18/18	06/18/18	12/17/19	David Friedman	625 Plainfield #142	Reoccupancy	Loving Home Healthca	\$ 200.00	C	
18-181	06/18/18	06/18/18	12/17/19	Peter McGroarty	6620 Madison	Fence		\$ 50.00	R	\$ 9,900.00
18-182	06/18/18	06/18/18	12/17/19	Peter McGroarty	6620 Madison	GFCI, exterior		\$ 125.00	R	
18-128	06/18/18	06/18/18	12/17/19	Steve Economou	201 63rd Street	Foundatioin only	JKC Ice LLC	\$ 5,545.50	C	
18-183	06/18/18	06/18/18	12/17/19	Louise Salvatore	6630 Wedgewood Ln	Door		\$ 75.00	R	
18-188	06/19/18	06/19/18	12/18/19	Constantine Wagner	627 69th St	Interior Remodel		\$ 836.64	R	
18-190	06/20/18	06/21/18	12/20/19	Jan Styznala	67 W. 75th	Fence		\$ 50.00	R	
18-106	04/25/18	06/20/18	12/19/19	Michael Brassil	501 W. 64th St	Basement Remodel		\$ 770.60	R	\$ 25,000.00
18-176	06/15/18	06/22/18	12/21/19	Kevin Evanson	7523 Brookbank	Fence		\$ 50.00	R	\$ 8,300.00
18-187	06/19/18	06/22/18	12/21/19	William LaMountain	6151 Knollwood #108	Door		\$ 75.00	R	\$ 2,000.00
18-171	06/12/18	06/22/18	12/21/19	Nick Rexhepi	6340 Americana Dr #804	Interior Remodel		\$ 430.00	R	
18-195	06/26/18	06/26/18	12/25/19	George Gruberman	7820 Sugarbush	driveway		\$ 75.00	R	\$ 17,000.00
18-164	06/20/18	06/27/18	12/26/19		6521 Carrington Club	New SFR	Pulte	\$ 9,537.51	R	\$ 830,552.00
18-196	06/27/18	06/27/18	12/26/19	Esmat Ghobry	50 W 75th Unit 209	Reoccupancy	Ghobrys Hair Salon	\$ 200.00	C	
18-197	06/27/18	06/27/18	12/26/19	Heather Twardosz	7800 Blackberry	Roof		\$ 35.00	R	\$ 6,312.50
18-189	06/21/18	06/27/18	12/26/19	Ronald Wednyk	144 Sunset Ridge Rd	Window		\$ 75.00	R	
18-199	06/28/18	06/27/18	12/26/19	Bree Hodgins	207 Somerset	Walkway and Drainage		\$ 125.00	R	\$ 6,983.00
18-138	06/27/18	06/28/18	12/27/19	Chris Ashman	625 Willowbrook Center	Interior Renovation	Meade Electric	\$ 33,868.33	C	\$ 3,500,000.00
18-200	06/28/18	06/28/18	12/27/19	Nanette San Juan	7619 Arlene	Doors		\$ 75.00	R	\$ 7,730.00
18-192	06/28/18	06/28/18	12/27/19	Guy Dragicic	7173 Kingery	Sign	Chipotle	\$ 778.00	C	\$ 4,400.00
18-198	06/27/18	06/28/18	12/27/19	Chesntrut Homes	7814 Brookbank	New SFR Deposit		\$ 750.00	R	
18-201	06/28/18	06/28/18	12/27/19	Terrence Russell	447 Stratford Lane	Driveway		\$ 75.00	R	\$ 6,250.00
18-162	06/06/18	06/06/18	12/05/19	Krystal Gellert	7511 Eleanor	Door		\$ 75.00	R	\$ 1,805.78
			06/30/01							

Date	JNL	Type	Description
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Credits

nce

Fund 01 GENERAL FUND				BEG. BALANCE	(53,164.82)
06/01/2018			01-00-310-401 BUILDING PERMITS	350.00	(53,514.82)
06/01/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/01/2018	730.00	(54,244.82)
06/05/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/05/2018	175.00	(54,419.82)
06/06/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/06/2018	100.80	(54,520.62)
06/07/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/06/2018	750.00	(55,270.62)
06/07/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/07/2018	3,120.00	(58,390.62)
06/08/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/07/2018	1,200.00	(59,590.62)
06/13/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/08/2018	50.00	(59,640.62)
06/14/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/13/2018	810.00	(60,450.62)
06/14/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/14/2018	100.00	(60,550.62)
06/15/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/14/2018	435.00	(60,985.62)
06/18/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/15/2018	175.00	(61,160.62)
06/18/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/18/2018	75.00	(61,235.62)
06/18/2018	BD	TRX	Building Dept. Invoice 06/18/2018	200.00	(61,435.62)
06/19/2018	CR	RCPT	SUMMARY BD 06/18/2018	836.64	(62,272.26)
06/19/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/19/2018	5,545.50	(67,817.76)
06/20/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/19/2018	770.00	(68,587.76)
06/21/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/20/2018	50.00	(68,637.76)
06/22/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/21/2018	555.00	(69,192.76)
06/25/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/22/2018	3,343.00	(72,535.76)
06/25/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/25/2018	75.00	(72,610.76)
06/26/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/25/2018	100.00	(72,710.76)
06/26/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/26/2018	75.00	(72,785.76)
06/27/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/26/2018	8,649.33	(81,435.09)
06/27/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/27/2018	35.00	(81,470.09)
06/28/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/27/2018	34,918.33	(116,388.42)
06/29/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/28/2018	75.00	(116,463.42)
06/30/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/29/2018	0.00	63,298.60
			01-00-310-401		(116,463.42)

07/02/2018 10:10 AM
User: JKufrin
DB: Willowbrook

GL ACTIVITY REPORT FOR WILLOWBROOK
FROM 01-00-310-402 TO 01-00-310-402
TRANSACTIONS FROM 06/01/2018 TO 06/30/2018

Page:

1/1

Date	JNL	Type	Description	Reference #	Debits	Credits	Balance
Fund 01 GENERAL FUND							
06/01/2018			01-00-310-402 SIGN PERMITS			BEG. BALANCE	
06/06/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/06/2018			1,700.00	(406.20)
06/11/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/11/2018			247.60	(2,353.80)
06/28/2018	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 06/28/2018			678.00	(3,031.80)
06/30/2018			01-00-310-402	END BALANCE	0.00	2,625.60	(3,031.80)

VILLAGE OF WILLOWBROOK - PUMPAGE REPORT
TOTAL GALLONS PUMPED
FY 2002/03 - FY 2017/18

Month	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
May	32,267,000	33,518,000	35,018,000	35,919,000	35,162,000	36,696,000	33,890,000	31,322,000	31,715,000	30,725,000	34,220,000	30,860,000	29,547,000	29,213,000	31,048,000	28,681,000	32,538,000	
June	38,911,000	38,691,000	35,447,000	48,511,000	42,471,000	43,700,000	33,817,000	32,087,000	31,799,000	32,620,000	44,635,000	31,512,000	32,193,000	29,447,000	34,451,000	33,573,000		
July	52,100,000	39,116,000	41,248,000	52,479,000	43,279,000	44,574,000	41,463,000	36,819,000	38,513,000	41,371,000	49,498,000	39,106,000	33,122,000	32,813,000	34,898,000	34,333,000		
August	44,167,000	40,433,000	41,059,000	47,861,000	41,114,000	38,778,000	43,017,000	38,516,000	38,745,000	35,639,000	40,272,000	41,448,000	32,796,000	36,985,000	32,739,000	33,061,000		
September	40,838,000	36,275,000	39,658,000	43,906,000	32,998,000	42,013,000	33,418,000	34,331,000	33,992,000	32,273,000	33,657,000	35,737,000	31,869,000	32,623,000	30,853,000	33,220,000		
October	33,128,000	31,667,000	33,765,000	35,009,000	31,937,000	34,612,000	30,203,000	28,919,000	33,789,000	29,892,000	30,283,000	29,226,000	28,728,000	30,690,000	27,589,000	27,807,000		
November	28,560,000	28,260,000	30,106,000	29,515,000	29,153,000	29,847,000	28,054,000	26,857,000	28,125,000	27,138,000	27,535,000	28,446,000	25,364,000	26,585,000	25,929,000	25,066,000		
December	30,503,000	29,133,000	32,786,000	31,086,000	30,102,000	31,435,000	29,568,000	28,931,000	29,257,000	28,643,000	27,863,000	29,847,000	26,710,000	27,194,000	26,581,000	26,480,000		
January	30,343,000	29,602,000	31,223,000	29,411,000	30,340,000	32,444,000	29,383,000	28,123,000	28,401,000	28,846,000	28,427,000	31,265,000	28,505,000	27,915,000	26,165,000	26,040,000		
February	27,216,000	28,755,000	26,768,000	27,510,000	29,078,000	29,470,000	26,629,000	25,005,000	24,988,000	26,635,000	24,308,000	29,230,000	25,484,000	26,048,000	22,982,000	22,950,000		
March	29,488,000	30,315,000	30,025,000	29,905,000	30,362,000	31,094,000	28,408,000	27,945,000	27,909,000	28,911,000	27,862,000	29,917,000	28,779,000	26,552,000	25,855,000	25,388,000		
April	29,845,000	29,350,000	29,478,000	30,452,000	29,468,000	30,239,000	27,193,000	27,793,000	27,145,000	34,220,000	27,514,000	28,101,000	25,255,000	26,791,000	24,720,000	24,583,000		
TOTAL	417,366,000	395,115,000	406,581,000	441,564,000	405,464,000	424,902,000	385,043,000	366,648,000	374,378,000	376,913,000	396,074,000	384,695,000	348,352,000	352,856,000	343,790,000	341,182,000	32,538,000	

YEAR TO DATE LAST YEAR (gallons): **28,681,000**

YEAR TO DATE THIS YEAR (gallons): **32,538,000**

DIFFERENCE (gallons): **3,857,000**

PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE (+/-): **13.45%**

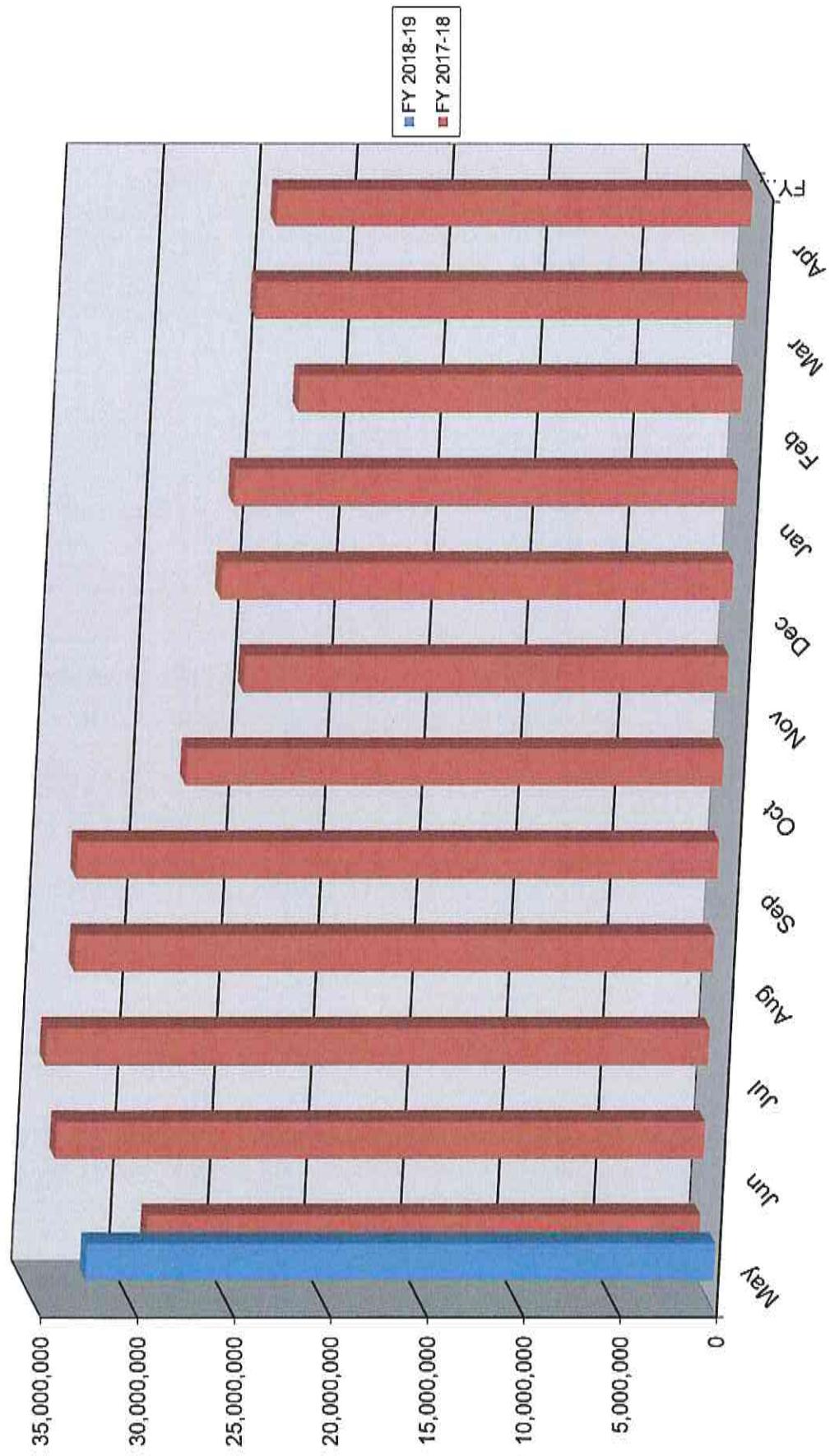
FY17/18 PUMPAGE PROJECTION (gallons): **350,000,000**

FY17/18 GALLONS PUMPED TO DATE: **341,182,000**

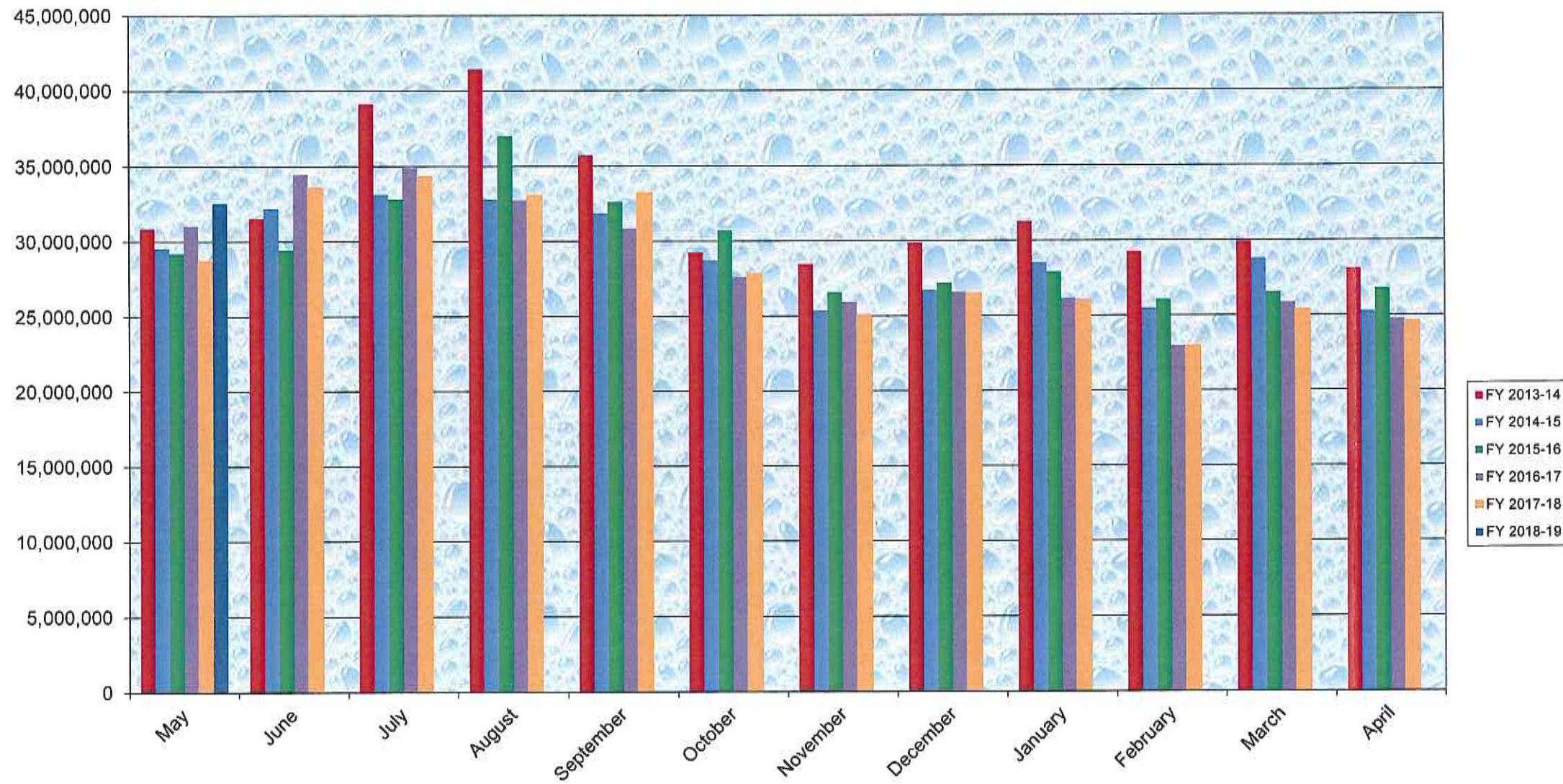
CURRENT PERCENTAGE
PUMPED COMPARED TO **97.48%**

All table figures
are in millions
of gallons sold
on a monthly
basis per fiscal
year.

Monthly Pumpage Chart



Village of Willowbrook Pumpage Report





RECEIVED

JUN 15 2018

VILLAGE OF
WILLOWBROOK

Village of Willowbrook

May 2018 - Status Report

SEASON PERSPECTIVE

Introduction. Weather conditions critically affect the seasonal mosquito population. Excessive rainfall periods trigger hatches of floodwater mosquitoes (*Aedes vexans*), the dominant annoyance species in northern Illinois that has a flight range of 15 to 20 miles. The other target species is the northern house mosquito (*Culex pipiens*), the primary vector of West Nile virus (WNV) that flourishes under stagnant water and drought conditions.

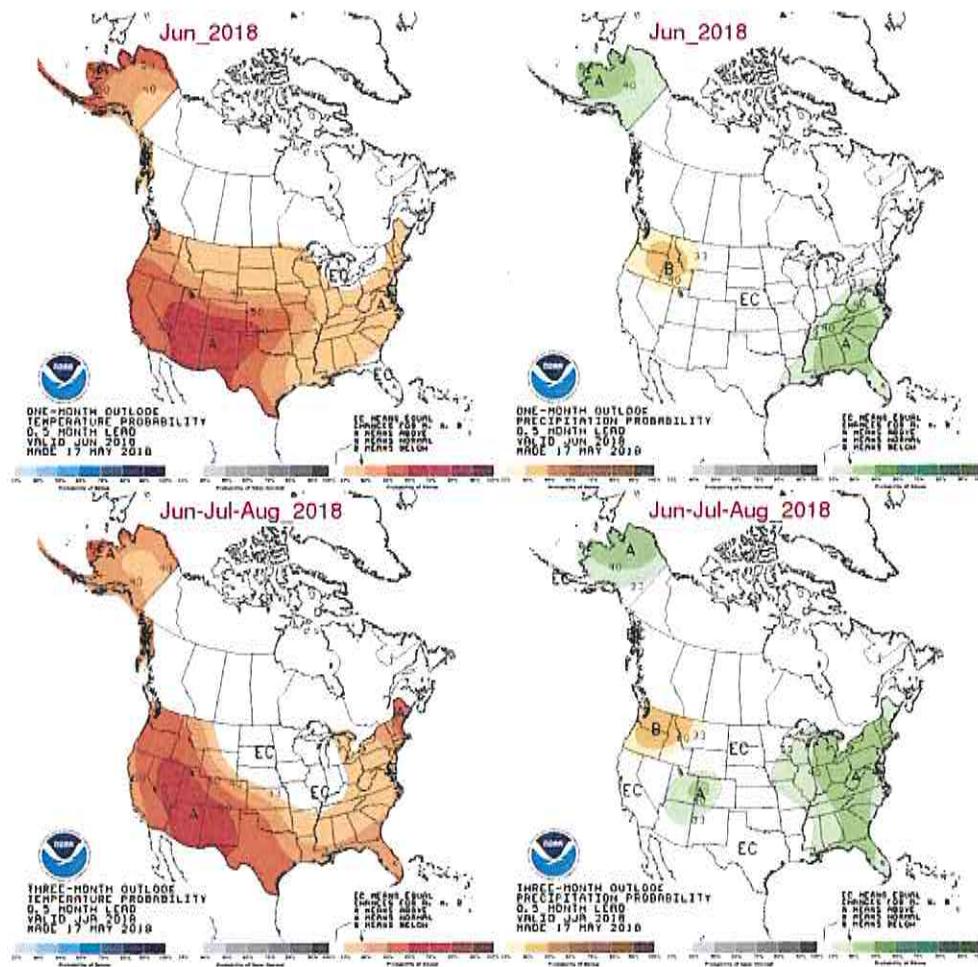
May 2018 was the wettest month of May on record! A series of rains, totaling 8.21 inches at O'Hare International Airport, triggered five (5) floodwater mosquito (*Aedes vexans*) broods to arrive between mid-May and over the Memorial Day weekend. The remnants of *subtropical storm Alberto* deposited another 2.0 to 3.0 inches of rain across the Chicagoland area on May 30th that will trigger another major floodwater mosquito brood to impact the area in mid-June. The heavy rain over the June 9th-10th weekend will cause another floodwater brood to arrive before July 4th.

After the fourth coldest April on record, May 2018 temperatures rebounded to be one of the warmest months on record, setting the stage for a very active beginning to the mosquito season. Four (4) consecutive 90 degree temperatures were recorded over the Memorial Day weekend. If temperatures remain near or above normal, excessive mosquito annoyance conditions can be anticipated in June.

Clarke operations will focus on floodwater mosquito larval development habitats for the control of these early season hatches. Truck ULV adulticide applications could be recommended, as warranted by surveillance data, to suppress the adult mosquito population.

In addition, the National Weather Service temperature and precipitation maps provide the following outlooks for the United States, with a focus on Illinois:

- **Illinois - June 2018:** above normal temperatures and normal precipitation
- **Illinois – June – July - August 2018:** normal temperatures and above normal precipitation



Floodwater Mosquito Brood Prediction

The floodwater mosquito (*Aedes vexans*) is the key nuisance species in the Chicagoland area. Distinct hatches of floodwater mosquito populations, or broods, are triggered by significant rainfall events. The Clarke Brood Prediction Model calculates peak annoyance periods based on rainfall and temperature data collected from weather stations in your area.

Weather Station Name	Rain Date	Rain Amount	Brood Prediction Date
Du Page Co.	05/02/2018	1.50	05/27/2018
Du Page Co.	05/12/2018	0.67	05/30/2018
Du Page Co.	05/14/2018	1.10	05/31/2018
Du Page Co.	05/21/2018	1.28	06/08/2018
Du Page Co.	05/30/2018	1.22	06/13/2018



MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASE UPDATE

West Nile Virus (WNV)

In 2017, there were 2,002 human cases of WNV across the United States reported by the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC). The following are the top ten states that recorded the most WNV cases in 2017 in descending order: CA, TX, AZ, IL, SD, CO, NE, MS, ND, and UT. These 10 states accounted for 62% of the 2017 human case count. In 2017, the State of Illinois recorded 87 human WNV cases, including 1 fatality, compared to a 2016 case count of 154, including 5 fatalities.

2018 - USA. As of late May, the CDC has not reported any WNV activity in birds, mosquitoes or humans on their website (<https://www.cdc.gov/westnile/statsmaps/index.html>).

2018 – ILLINOIS. The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) confirmed on May 30, 2018, the first mosquitoes to test positive for West Nile virus in Illinois for 2018. The North Shore Mosquito Abatement District staff collected the positive mosquitoes on May 25, 2018, in Glenview and Morton Grove. No human cases of West Nile virus have been reported so far this year.

"As we see higher temperatures, we will start to see more West Nile virus activity," said IDPH Director Nirav D. Shah, M.D., J.D. "Although we see West Nile virus in Illinois every year, don't become complacent. It's easy to take precautions to protect yourself by wearing insect repellent and getting rid of standing water around your home."

Zika virus (ZIKV)

In 2016, the continental United States endured a major ZIKV outbreak with more than 5,100 travel-related nationwide and 139 locally transmitted cases in areas of south Florida. In 2017, the ZIKV human case count was dramatically diminished in the continental United States with the CDC reporting 407 cases with the following breakdown:

- 398 – travelers returning from affected areas
- 4 – through presumed local transmission in Florida and Texas
- 5 – through sexual transmission

Provisional ZIKV Data as of May 2, 2018.

Zika Case Origin	Human Case Count	
	USA	US Territories
Travelers from affected areas	21	0
Presumed local transmission	0	45
Acquired via sexual transmission	0	0



New Jersey Light Trap Counts

(*Red numbers indicate an annoyance level)

Trap Location	May 21	May 23	May 25	May 28	May 30	Jun 01	Jun 04
Willowbrook Community Park Midway Dr	0	0	0	Mal*	39	235	29

*Mal – Trap Malfunction

OPERATIONS UPDATE

Services Performed May 2018:

Service Item	Start Date
ROS2009 - Natular XRT CB Bike	05/04/2018
ROS1302 - Targeted Site Larval Insp Serv	05/09/2018
ROS1302 - Targeted Site Larval Insp Serv	05/24/2018

Upcoming June 2018 Operations

Work Type	No. of treatments
Complete larval site inspection	1
Targeted larval site inspection	1

CITY OF Willowbrook

MONTHLY DATA REPORT

Tons Collected by Month

	Refuse	Recyclables	Yard Waste	Recycling Detail	Email To:
				Paper Fiber	Commingle Containers
January-18	79.76	63.25	0.38	44.03	19.22
February-18	55.40	37.03		25.78	11.25
March-18	62.16	47.49		33.06	14.43
April-18	79.60	45.50	2.26	31.67	13.83
May-18	120.32	66.39	10.37	46.21	20.18
June-18				0.00	0.00
July-18				0.00	0.00
August-18				0.00	0.00
September-18				0.00	0.00
October-18				0.00	0.00
November-18				0.00	0.00
December-18				0.00	0.00
Totals	397.24	259.66	13.01	180.75	78.91
Monthly Average	79.45	51.93	4.34	15.06	6.58
Weekly Average	18.33	11.98	1.00	3.48	1.52

Percentage of Materials Collected

