

Willowbrook

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Willowbrook, IL 60527-5549

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AGENDA

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

REGULAR MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL SERVICES COMMITTEE TO BE HELD ON MONDAY, APRIL 8, 2019, AT 5:30 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) March 11, 2019 Regular Meeting of the Municipal Services Committee
4. DISCUSSION – Residential Solid Waste and Recycling Collection Services Contract
5. DISCUSSION – Spring Brush Collection Program: Review of Proposals Received
6. REPORTS – Municipal Services Department:
 - a) March 2019 Monthly Permit Activity Report
 - b) February 2019 Water System Pumpage Report
 - c) February 2019 Residential Scavenger Report
7. VISITOR'S BUSINESS
(Public comment is limited to three minutes per person)
8. COMMUNICATIONS
9. ADJOURNMENT



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MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL SERVICES COMMITTEE OF THE VILLAGE OF WILLOWBROOK HELD ON MONDAY, MARCH 11, 2019 AT THE VILLAGE HALL, 835 MIDWAY DRIVE, IN THE VILLAGE OF WILLOWBROOK, DUPAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Oggerino called the meeting to order at 5:32 PM.

2. ROLL CALL

Those present at roll call were Chairman Paul Oggerino, Trustee Terrence Kelly, Village Administrator Tim Halik, and Superintendent of Public Works Joseph Coons.

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

After review of the draft minutes from the February 25, 2019 special joint meeting of the Municipal Services Committee, Finance & Administration Committee, and the Public Safety Committee, Trustee Terrence Kelly made a motion to approve the minutes as presented. Chairman Paul Oggerino seconded the Motion. Motion Carried.

4. DISCUSSION – Proposed Adoption of a Complete Streets Policy

Superintendent of Public Works Joseph Coons advised the Committee that he has been attending DuPage Mayors and Managers Conference meetings in an effort to try to obtain future funding to complete road improvement projects. He advised that the adoption of a Complete Streets Policy is now required to enable a competitive score to obtain Surface Transportation Program funding. He had met with the Director of Public Works at the Village of Burr Ridge to obtain more information, since they have recently implemented such a policy. Trustee Kelly asked what is involved in order to adopt such a policy? Is hiring a consultant required? Superintendent Coons advised that it is mainly a matter of hosting workshops and working sessions to gather community input, among other items. Administrator Halik added that the process can be completed in-house by staff. In fact, the Village of Lombard had recently completed the entire process in-house. Halik further provided background as to why adoption of this policy is recommended. He shared that changes have recently come about through the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, or CMAP, to change the scoring methodology used by DMMC for ranking of STP project applications. Under the new methodology, weight factors are included for a variety of newly identified project components including whether the project is green, does it improve a mass transit system, does it benefit a low-income area, and other items. With regard to roadway improvement projects, one of the weight factors include whether we have adopted a Complete Streets Policy or not. If we have not, the application scoring to be ranked against other town's projects would not be eligible to receive those points. Halik shared that in the past 8 to 10 years the Village has been very fortunate to have been awarded substantial STP funds for use in various roadway improvement projects including asphalt overlays and street lighting. These grants helped provide substantial funding to offset the annual expenses of the roadway maintenance program paid for through MFT disbursements. However, the new STP application requirements will include a more comprehensive approach including all modes of transportation such as pedestrians, bicycles, mass transit such as pace buses, along with

motorized vehicles. Halik advised that with these new changes to the program, he believes the days of successfully applying for STP funding for a typical asphalt overlay project based on high average daily traffic counts are likely over for Willowbrook. As a result, it is uncertain how competitive the Village will end up being in applying for future STP grants given we don't have a METRA train running through town and it is difficult to include green components or to show a benefit to low-income areas, for example, on a typical road improvement project such as we perform. Superintendent Coons added that in order to meet some of the new scoring criteria requirements we would need to expand the scope of the project which will increase the cost of the project. Thereby, perhaps not making it worthwhile to pursue if our original intent was merely to overlay a road. Halik advised that the Village is now at a definite disadvantage in applying for an individual STP grant, whereas in the past our high ADT counts assisted heavily in our application scoring. Generally, more urban areas, such as the City of Chicago, will be able to claim more of the application criteria over more rural areas. Halik advised that it may be prudent to begin considering joint applications with other municipalities and agencies in order to rank higher in the scoring criteria. But again, we would need to monitor the scope of such projects or we will just be expending money on projects we did not plan to do otherwise just to try to obtain some grant funding. It is for this reason that staff would recommend the adoption of a Complete Streets Policy so we at least have that component in place to improve the scoring of a future project. Superintendent Coons clarified that the Complete Streets Policy would be drafted in conjunction with an already identified project. It is not recommended that only a general policy be drafted, adopted, and ready to go for a future project not currently identified. Regardless, Halik believes that the Village will likely not see any additional STP funding for typical road projects only in the near future, which will put a larger financial burden on the MFT Fund to pay for our annual roadway maintenance program. And we are already seeing lower MFT receipts due partly to the increase in electric vehicles and a general desire to drive less, which means less fuel sales. The Committee thanked staff for the information and agreed that this change to the STP scoring methodology needs to be further considered as far as its potential negative impact to available roadway maintenance funding.

5. DISCUSSION – FY 2019/20 Maintenance Contracts:

- a. Administrator Halik shared that Mayor Trilla asked him to wrap-up as many of our annual maintenance contracts as he could before retiring. Halik advised that with regard to the landscape maintenance contract, which primarily includes turf mowing and trimming, the current vendor was new for last year and performed very well. They were responsive to our needs and performed quality work. As a result, staff contact Hansen Landscape to discuss a contract renewal for the coming season. Last year's contact included a renewal option with a 5% increase in cost, but Halik advised that Hansen Landscape agreed to a renewal with no cost increase. Therefore, staff would recommend offering Hansen Landscape a renewal contract for FY 2019/20 at no cost increase – the contract will be the same cost as last year. The Committee was in agreement. Halik advised that a resolution is included on tonight's Board agenda under the Omnibus Vote Agenda to approve the renewal contract for FY 2019/20.
- b. Administrator Halik provided an overview of the scope of the landscape fertilization Contract and shared that services provided include an organic based blended program at some locations and an organic/natural program at select locations. Halik advised that Interim Superintendent of Parks John Fenske successfully negotiated the addition of

Willow Pond Park as a new organic/natural location with no increase in cost. Therefore, this program will be completed with no increase in cost for FY 2019/20 by Pure Prairie Organics. Halik advised that Fenske also shared this program with the Parks & Recreation Committee and they were in agreement. Halik advised that a resolution is also included on tonight's Board agenda under the Omnibus Vote Agenda to approve the renewal contract for FY 2019/20.

6. REPORTS – Municipal Services Department

- a. Administrator Halik reviewed the monthly permit activity reports for both the months of January and February 2019. Halik advised that the Village received about \$47,800 in permit revenue for the month of January and about \$231,000 in the month of February. Halik advised that for the first ten months in fiscal year 2018/19, the department has brought in a total of approximately 263% of the budgeted revenue, indicating a continuing high level of construction activity.
- b. Administrator Halik reviewed the water system pumpage report for the months of December 2018 and January 2019. The report indicates that the Village pumped 26,088,000 gallons of water in the month of December and 28,169,00 gallons in the month of January. This volume represents an approximate 4% increase when compared to the pumpage in the same time period of FY 2017/18.
- c. Administrator Halik advised that the January monthly scavenger report from Republic Services was for information only.
- d. Administrator Halik advised that in the packet was included the final 2018 annual report from Clarke Environmental on the Village's mosquito abatement program. Halik advised that the final report was for information only, but it includes good information and data pertaining to meteorological conditions throughout the season, West Nile Virus human cases by location throughout the state, trap species summary, etc. Halik also advised that he and Superintendent Coons have recently met with our representative from Clarke Environmental to review the contract for the coming year. At that meeting, Clarke offered to host a tour of their laboratory facility sometime this spring or summer if interested. Halik wished to extend that offer to the members of the Municipal Services Committee if also interested.

7. VISITOR'S BUSINESS

(None)

8. COMMUNICATIONS

Trustee Kelly asked for information pertaining to the status of new tenants in the Pete's Fresh Market outlet building. Halik answered the question, summarizing 5 of the 6 new businesses.

9. ADJOURNMENT

Motion to adjourn was made by Chairman Oggerino. Seconded by Trustee Kelly. The meeting was adjourned at 6:05 PM.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY SHEET

AGENDA ITEM DESCRIPTION

DISCUSSION – Residential Solid Waste and Recycling Collection Services Contract

COMMITTEE REVIEW

- Finance/Administration
- Municipal Services
- Public Safety

Meeting Date:

April 8, 2019

<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

The Village currently has an exclusive agreement with Republic Services (previously Allied Waste, ARC Disposal) to provide scavenger services for the approximate 1,300 single-family residences within our corporate limits using a tote-based collection system. Scavenger services include the removal of any waste ranging from garbage to recycling to yard waste. The current agreement is due to expire on December 31, 2019. Within the contract, there is a renewal clause which allows for a contract extension of up to four (4) years if executed a minimum of six (6) months before the expiration date of the current contract (i.e., June 30, 2019).

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Staff met with representatives from Republic Services on February 7, 2019 to request the terms of a possible contract renewal, and again on March 8, 2019 to receive their renewal proposal. Republic's 4-Year Renewal Proposal is as follows:

- 4 Year Renewal. Price Increase Per Year: 3% in Year 1, and 4% per year in Years 2-4
- Creation of a newly charged Recycling Processing Fee: \$1.62/month (this new separate fee was deducted from the curbside collection fee for billing transparency). This new fee will increase/decrease after the first year, limited to a 40% change either way. In Years 3, 4, and 5 the fee will increase by 4% each year.
- All other current program services will remain the same.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Below are some issues and several options for the Committee's consideration:

- As stated above, if a renewal of the current contract is desired based on the above referenced terms, or further negotiated terms, the renewal agreement must be executed by June 30, 2019.
- If the preference would be to solicit for new RFPs for scavenger services, attached is a draft schedule which would provide for that option with the anticipated new contract start date of January 1, 2020.
- The current term of the contract, ending at December 31st, is not preferred. Early January is not an opportune time to potentially change-out collection bins and review and confirm addresses with a new scavenger contractor with increased refuse volumes from the holidays. Therefore, if a new RFP is desired, it may be beneficial for the contract duration to be 4½ years to move the expiration date to June of 2024.
- This is a fairly large and important contract for the single-family residents of Willowbrook. Also, the contract term would likely be 4 years or more to obtain the best pricing. As such, it may be desirable to include feedback from the new Village administrator prior to proceeding in any specific direction.
- A limited contract extension agreement, such as 18 months, with Republic could be considered. This would enable the current service to continue and a new RFP process to start in the fall of 2020 with a new 4-Year contract becoming effective in June of 2021. This timeframe would also allow input from the new administrator.

**PROPOSED SCHEDULE TO SOLICIT REQUESTS FOR PROPOSALS (RFPs)
FOR WILLOWBROOK SINGLE-FAMILY REFUSE SCAVENGER SERVICES**

April 8, 2019: Municipal Services Committee discusses available options for a future refuse scavenger services contract.

May 13, 2018: IF the recommendation is to conduct a new RFP process, the Committee reviews and approves the RFP document.

May 14, 2019: The RFP document is published and sent out to vendors.

July 1, 2019: Proposals are due.

July 8, 2019: Review and discussion of proposals by Committee. Direction given to staff to draft a contract.

August 8, 2019: Final contract reviewed and approved by Committee.

August 22, 2019: Village Board approves final contract.

September, 2019 }

October, 2019 } Residents are informed / educated of scavenger

November, 2019 } contractor change. FAQ distributed. Addresses verified.

December, 2019 }

January, 1, 2020: New contract is effective. New service begins



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MAR 28 2019

VILLAGE OF
WILLOWBROOK

March 8, 2019

5050 W. Lake Street Melrose Park, IL 60160
708-345-7050 www.republicservices.com

Mr. Timothy J. Halik
Village Manager
Village of Willowbrook, IL 60527

Dear Mr. Halik,

On behalf of Republic Services, I would like to once again, thank you for this opportunity to continue our dialogue regarding a possible extension to our current collection services agreement.

Current Collection Program:

- Refuse: Volume based contractor provided containers, 35/65/95-gallon. One (1) bulk item included, no sticker required. Solid waste stickers are required for additional bulk items and additional refuse.
- Recycling: Unlimited recycling with a company provided recycling cart.
- Yard Waste: Collected in biodegradable yard waste bags or designated cans with pre-paid stickers attached. Optional 35/65/95- gallon carts available for an additional monthly fee.
- Annual Amnesty Day collection at no additional cost to the residents.
- Collection services provided to Village facilities at no cost.
- Collection services provided for up to six (6) Community events per year.

Current Rates through December 31, 2019

Single-Family Rates Per Unit, Per Month		
Curbside Collection – 35- gallon		\$20.82
Curbside Collection – 65 -gallon		\$22.07
Curbside Collection – 95- gallon		\$22.81
Curbside Collection Senior – 35- gallon		\$16.63
Sticker – Refuse / Yard Waste, each		\$3.00
Annual Amnesty Day Collection		N/C
Village Facilities Collection		N/C
Special Events Collection Service		N/C
Leaf Collection		N/C
Special Event Services		N/C

Proposed Rate Adjustment for Collection Program: (Term – 4 Years)

- All current program services remain the same.

Proposed Rates effective January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2023

Single-Family Rates Per Unit, Per Month		
Curbside Collection – 35- gallon		\$19.82
Curbside Collection – 65 -gallon		\$21.04
Curbside Collection – 95- gallon		\$21.87
Curbside Collection Senior – 35- gallon		\$15.51
Sticker – Refuse / Yard Waste, each		\$3.00
Annual Amnesty Day Collection		N/C
Village Facilities Collection		N/C
Special Events Collection Service		N/C
Leaf Collection		N/C
Special Event Services		N/C
* Recycling Processing Fee		\$1.62

Note:

*Recycling Processing Fee - \$01.62 not to exceed a 40% correction after the initial 12-months.

(Example: +40% = \$2.26 / -40% = \$.98)

* Annual CPI Rate Adjustment: (2021 @ 4.00%), (2022 @ 4.00%),
(2023 @ 4.00%)

As always, Republic Services values the opportunity to provide service to the Village and its residents. We look forward to continuing our partnership with the Village for years to come.

Sincerely,

John Clifford
Manager Municipal Sales
Republic Services

Cc: Jocelyn Kruis



Notes to 4 Year Alternative Pricing

***Recycling Processing Charge:** A Recycling Processing Charge of (\$1.62 = “base rate”) has been established and is incorporated into the per unit, per month rates for each of the years shown in Appendix A. The Recycling Processing Charge is derived by subtracting the Processing Rate and Residual Costs from the Commodity Sales. (Commodity Sales-Processing Rate-Residual Costs)

“Commodity Sales” means the average amount received per 12-month period on the sale of Recyclable Materials processed at the facility receiving the Village’s Recyclable Material. “Processing Rate” means the current rate charged to process Recyclable Materials. “Residual Cost” means the average amount it costs per 12-month period to transport and dispose of non-recyclable, residual material pulled out of the collected stream of Recyclable Materials received at the processing facility.

Annual Adjustment of the Recycling Processing Charge “Base Rate”: On each anniversary of the Effective Date of this Agreement, Republic shall evaluate, and adjust if needed, the Recycling Processing Charge based on any changes in Commodity Sales, Processing Rates and/or Residual Costs. The Recycling Processing Charge over the most recent twelve- month period shall be compared to the last identified Recycling Processing Charge, “base rate”, to determine any change. A reduction in Recycling Processing Charge shall result in a decreased price for the Recycling Services, “base rate” for the twelve months after the effective date of the Annual Recycling Adjustment. An increase in Recycling Processing Charge shall result in an increased price for the Recycling Services, “base rate” for the twelve months after the effective date of the Annual Recycling Adjustment. Please note that this pricing model includes revenue share should commodity value exceeds processing costs. In addition, Republic Services is willing to discuss incorporating any additional, mutually agreed upon, safeguard language that the Village is willing to explore.



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FEB 14 2019

VILLAGE OF
WILLOWBROOK

Inside Republic's recycling messaging, and an Arizona MRF, with two VPs

Pete Keller and Richard Coupland, the company's primary public faces on recycling, recently met with Waste Dive to talk contract pricing, GHG calculations, end markets and more.

By Cole Rosengren

Published Feb. 14, 2019

One weekday morning earlier this month, out in the middle of the Arizona desert, Republic Services' Salt River Recycling Facility was uncharacteristically quiet. Closed for more than \$3 million worth of upgrades, it's being held up as the latest example of the company's response to changing recycling dynamics.

Acquired in the 2017 purchase of ReCommunity, this site handles material from Scottsdale, surrounding municipalities and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community that owns the land.

Republic invested in some upgrades last year, including a ballistic separator, but the present work is more extensive. When the MRF comes back online, the company hopes to increase throughput by 3-5 tons per hour — essentially bringing it back to "historic" pre-China ban levels.

As explained by Pete Keller, vice president of recycling and sustainability, this is similar to the company's targeted investment approach at facilities around the country. The Phoenix MRF that is taking material while this one is down for about five weeks is itself slated to get a \$4-4.5 million upgrade later this year. The company's Tucson MRF is set to get new optical sorters soon, its Seattle site received new equipment last year, and others are in the works.



Pete Keller, next to new drum feeder Credit: Cole Rosengren

At the Scottsdale site, bales await pick-up in an otherwise empty receiving area next to a loading pit that has been filled in to make way for a new drum feeder currently sitting out in the back lot. Once material goes up the line, it will encounter a new OCC screen deck, with a new glass breaker and 8-inch minus scalping screen underneath that will send undersized material directly to the container system. New front-end equipment is also being installed to clean up glass, which remains in the local program due to area demand from Strategic Materials.

Republic's team explains that these types of upgrades are being covered in part by price increases for municipal customers. Yet, as Vice President of Municipal Sales Richard Coupland notes, even commodity revenues from the cleanest streams still can't cover operating costs alone per their formula.

This messaging is part of a similar refrain from the two people who have largely acted as the company's public face on recycling issues at recent government events, conferences and the like. Flanked by a glass case of unwanted objects that have entered the facility's doors – baseball cards, weaponry, a trophy – Waste Dive sat down with Keller and Coupland to hear the latest on Republic's approach for 2019.



Credit: Cole Rosengren

Municipal trends

During Republic's latest earnings call, which took place after this interview, CEO Don Slager described the worst effects as being largely behind them as long as customers are willing to conform to higher cost expectations. According to Republic, an estimated 20% of its municipal customers have agreed to mid-contract price increases. More are said to be in the works as another round of local meetings is planned across the country.

"We probably had another 450 or so customers that understood the need to assist, but timing with elections and budgets and everything was just something they had to navigate," said Coupland. "Our message to them is that the model's never going to return to a place that those programs will not have risk going forward."

As Republic and others have been saying for years now, that business model needs to include fixed processing costs to cover operations before any potential commodity value can be shared via rebate. It's also not uncommon to see advocacy for cities to drop certain materials from their lists of acceptable items, at a time when many cities want to expand those lists instead. In many cases, Coupland said this may run counter to the weight-based goals of local governments.

"[A]s I look in the future and I see my customers being elected on the platform of 'zero waste,' I'm saying to them, 'we have to get you on a footing that the container that you aspire to go to has to stand on its own.'"

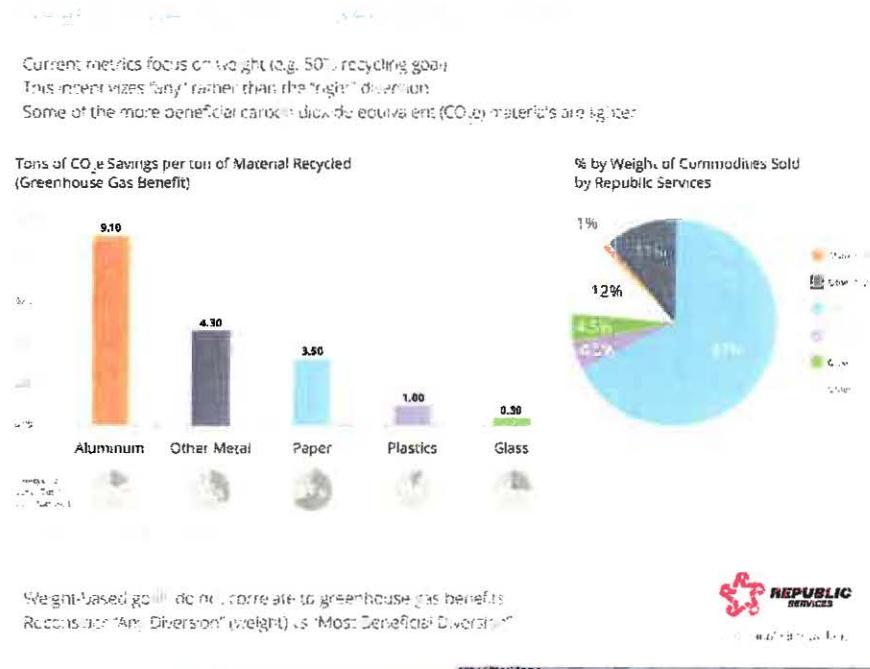
Beyond the usual conference circuit, Keller and Coupland have been spreading their messaging through media appearances, events such as a "Can We Save Recycling?" forum co-hosted with Governing magazine, and a "Recycling is Broken" webinar hosted by the International City/County Management Association.

But for the apparently growing number of municipalities that have become converts, there are still plenty of others that remain resistant to making change. On a broad scale, beyond just Republic's clients, some have described feeling trapped or pressured between budgetary/political constraints and the demands of service providers. Coupland acknowledged that feeling, and said his team is finalizing survey results that show a willingness among residents to pay for recycling, which he believes can help them make their case.

"I'm hopeful that that type of information will allow elected officials and city staff to have a little bit more courage to make the change without the fear that that's a political platform that's going to be dangerous for them."

The GHG factor

While the company has in some ways been less vocal about it than Waste Management, Republic also subscribes to the idea that not all materials have the same greenhouse gas reduction benefits from a life-cycle analysis standpoint, and plans to start emphasizing that through presentations such as the new chart below.



2019 company messaging Credit: Republic Services

"A lot of our findings are similar to the findings that you would see from Waste Management," said Keller, citing glass as a common example of a material that is reliant on local end markets for GHG savings to pencil out. "We need to expand the narrative around doing things that have economic and environmental benefit. That's something that I think you'll see more of not only from us, but others in the future. There's this notion that a ton equals a ton equals a ton. It doesn't when we're trying to achieve certain benefits."

"[W]e have to increase the conversation around what 'right' looks like, because the current state of affairs in the world doesn't align with tonnage as the measurement of success. And that's got to get to the statehouse, it's got to get to the local cities, and our contracts shouldn't have 25-30 items in the material list when there's only equipment out here to extract five things," said Coupland.



Credit: Cole Rosengren

Market horizons

During the earnings call, Slager said the company has "overcome the operational hurdle" of moving material to new end markets following China's scrap import policies. Underlying that relative stability, however, are ongoing challenges with the value of the material itself.

According to Keller, material remains in demand — it's just a question of getting the supply to the right place to meet it. Mixed paper remains especially difficult as the industry waits for more domestic capacity to come online in the next two or three years.

"Mixed paper continues to be our biggest challenge because it's trading nationally today anywhere from -10 to +10, and it represents a big and growing fraction of what we produce ... We're moving it as a company, we've continued to find other outlets, other markets," he said. "We've worked with our existing mill buyers to buy more, but that doesn't help the value proposition today, given the supply situation."

Asked if that means Republic might advocate for municipalities to drop mixed paper, the two said their goal was to create a contract structure that leaves such choices up to the customer. Coupland described it as a "decoupling" of commodity values from contract decisions.

"Let's get to a place where you just pay for the processing and pay for the collection ... and then pay us a reasonable price to run the processing gear. Then the commodity value on the average basket, whatever happens to it over time as you clean up the stream, let the municipality enjoy that," he said. "So you remove the reliance that all of us painted ourselves into the corner saying, 'I have to get \$200 a ton in order to pay for the trucks and the equipment in the MRF.' We have to separate those if we're really going to be serious about sustainable, durable programs."

Recommended Reading:

 Waste Dive

Republic Services has 'overcome' China hurdle, says recycling success up to customers 



CAN WE SAVE RECYCLING?

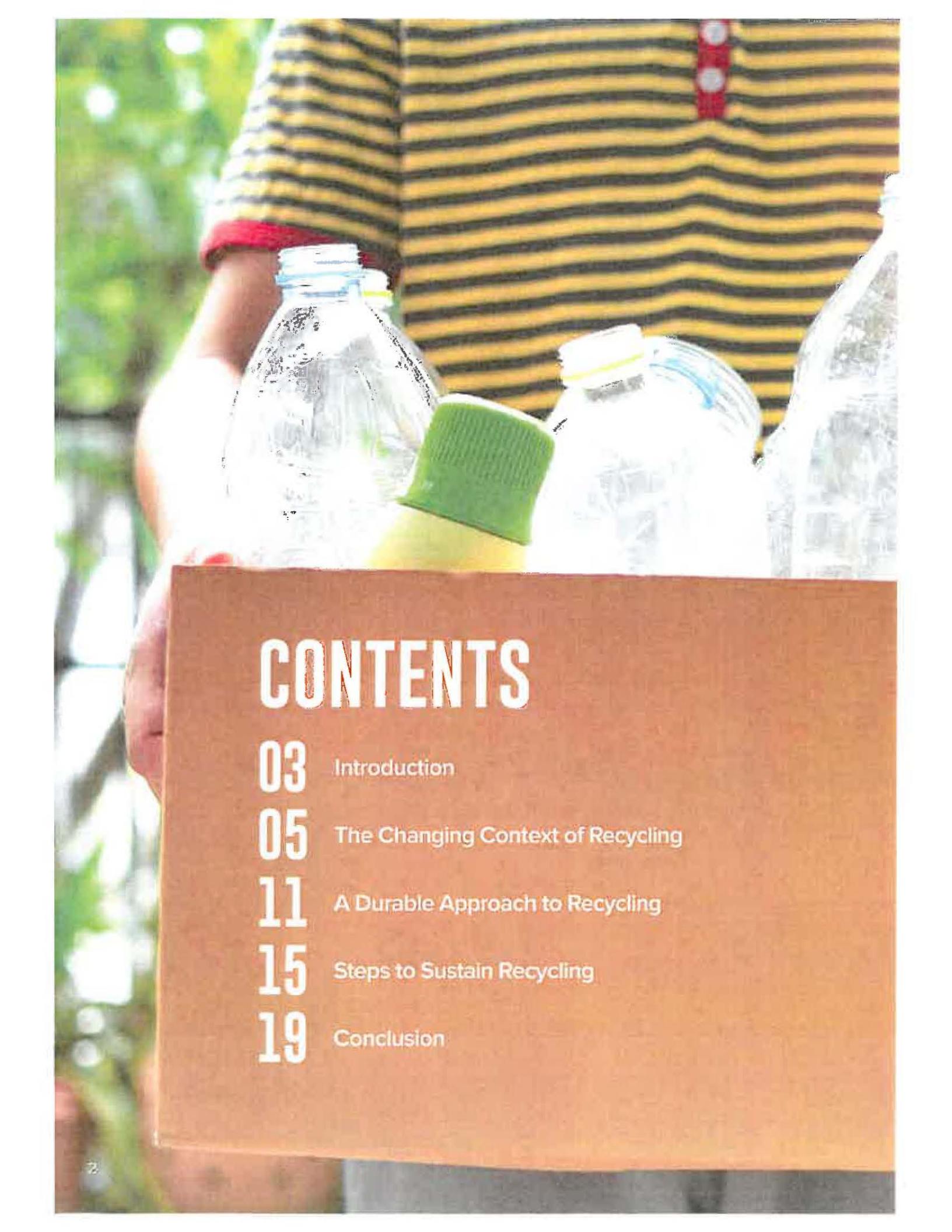
AS ECONOMIC SHIFTS THREATEN EXISTING EFFORTS,
ROBUSTNESS AND RESILIENCE CAN HELP
ENSURE PROGRAMS SURVIVE.

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GOVERNING

A person wearing a yellow and black horizontally striped shirt is seen from the waist up. They are holding a brown cardboard recycling bin with both hands. The bin is overflowing with various plastic waste, including several clear plastic bottles with different colored caps (red, green, white) and a white plastic container. The background is slightly blurred, showing some green foliage.

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INTRODUCTION

On the surface, municipal recycling programs have been one of the great success stories of the past century. Backed by widespread public support, government leaders have increased the reach and scope of recycling operations over the past few decades, diverting nearly 68 million tons of materials from landfills annually, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.¹

Today, more than half of Americans have access to local curbside recycling. The overall recycling rate has tripled in the past 30 years, reaching 25 percent in 2015, according to the National League of Cities.² The economic impact of these activities translates to nearly half a million jobs and \$8.2 billion in state, local and federal tax revenues.³

The reality, however, is much different. The current economic model for recycling is unsustainable, imperiling programs that have been in place in some municipalities for decades. The “China Sword” initiative — import restrictions implemented by the world’s largest market for waste materials in March 2018 — all but halted U.S. exports of recyclable materials, exposing flawed economics that had been overlooked for many years. Beyond China, changes that threaten the viability of recycling programs include an evolving mix of materials in

the recycling stream, shifts in end-market demands, limited public awareness about what and how to recycle, and broad misperceptions about real recycling costs.

This report explains the changing economics of the recycling marketplace and outlines more durable approaches local governments can take to preserve recycling for future generations.

To save recycling programs, local leaders are implementing short-term changes in pricing and service design, as well as longer-term solutions that involve reconsidering metrics and economic models for recycling programs. They’re also expanding and strengthening their efforts to educate citizens on what can — and cannot — be recycled, rethinking enforcement and pricing strategies, and finding new ways to engage stakeholders and build consensus around changes that will allow recycling to remain a key part of sustainability efforts for many years to come.

**THE OVERALL
RECYCLING
RATE HAS
TRIPLED IN
THE PAST
30 YEARS,
REACHING
25%
IN 2015.**





PLASTIC HAS BEEN IMPACTED BY “LIGHTWEIGHTING”—OR THE REPLACEMENT OF HEAVIER PACKAGING WITH LIGHTER ALTERNATIVES. TODAY’S SINGLE-USE WATER BOTTLES, FOR EXAMPLE, OFTEN WEIGH LESS THAN THEIR CAP.

THE CHANGING CONTEXT OF RECYCLING

Recycling gained public interest and support during the environmental movement of the 1970s, but the vast uptake of programs was largely driven by economics: more stringent federal and local regulations increased the cost of landfills while recycled materials gained value as commodities. This combination allowed programs to support the service costs of collecting and processing recycled materials while preserving the life of landfills. It was easy to see recycling as a program with social benefit that was self-sustaining or even profitable.

But over time the economic model supporting recycling operations began to unravel. Here are some reasons why:

A CHANGING MIX OF MATERIALS

Both the mix and the makeup of recycling materials have changed over the years, a result of shifting trends and manufacturer preferences, with two of the largest components of the recycling stream seeing the most significant shifts.

Newspaper once accounted for roughly one-third of the materials collected for recycling, prompting considerable investments in specialized processing equipment. However, as the newspaper industry declined, demand for recycled newsprint decreased. Newsprint has largely been offset by mixed paper in the recycling stream, but the value of these materials has plummeted. Meanwhile, the rise of Amazon and other online retailers has sparked demand for cardboard, which represents a growing market domestically and abroad — but these gains have yet to offset the loss in demand for other papers.

At the same time, plastic has been impacted by “lightweighting”— or the replacement of heavier packaging with lighter alternatives. Today’s single-use water bottles, for example, often weigh less than their cap. Since most recycling programs and their related costs and revenues are measured by weight, not volume, it takes more materials to generate the same amount of plastic for



80%
OF COMMUNITIES
NOW HAVE
SINGLE-STREAM
RECYCLING, UP
FROM JUST UNDER
30 PERCENT A
DECade AGO.



processing and sale. Some lightweight plastic packaging, such as off-spec containers or pouches, have the logos on their packaging to suggest they are recyclable but realistically have limited or unprofitable markets for resale.

THE SINGLE-STREAM REVOLUTION

Arguably the biggest shift in recycling's history was the advent of single-stream recycling, which reduced the need for individuals to sort materials themselves. According to one survey by the American Forest and Paper Association, 80 percent of communities now have single-stream recycling, up from just under 30 percent a decade ago.⁴

On the surface, the shift is a success story in many ways.

"One of the most popular things I did was go to single-stream," says Spokane, Wash., Mayor David Condon.

In many municipalities, recycling participation and volumes more than tripled following its introduction. But single-stream processing also decreased the quality and value of recycled materials. Walk into any material recovery facility (MRF) and the first thing that hits you is the smell — food waste spreads from containers to mixed paper and cardboard as materials are sorted, making much of it unusable.

The National Waste and Recycling Association puts the national contamination rate — the amount of recycled goods that are too soiled to process and must be landfilled — at 25 percent, up from single digits a decade earlier.⁵ In some facilities serving multiple jurisdictions, however, the percentage of contamination exceeds 50 percent or more, according to industry officials. (Typically, material quality is better in places

that have recycled longer, such as the West Coast and Upper Midwest.) Adding to the problem is the fact that even some clean and usable materials are not economically viable to recycle. Depending on the region of the country and the vagaries of commodity prices, this can include glass, mixed paper and some plastics like film bags and food service packaging.

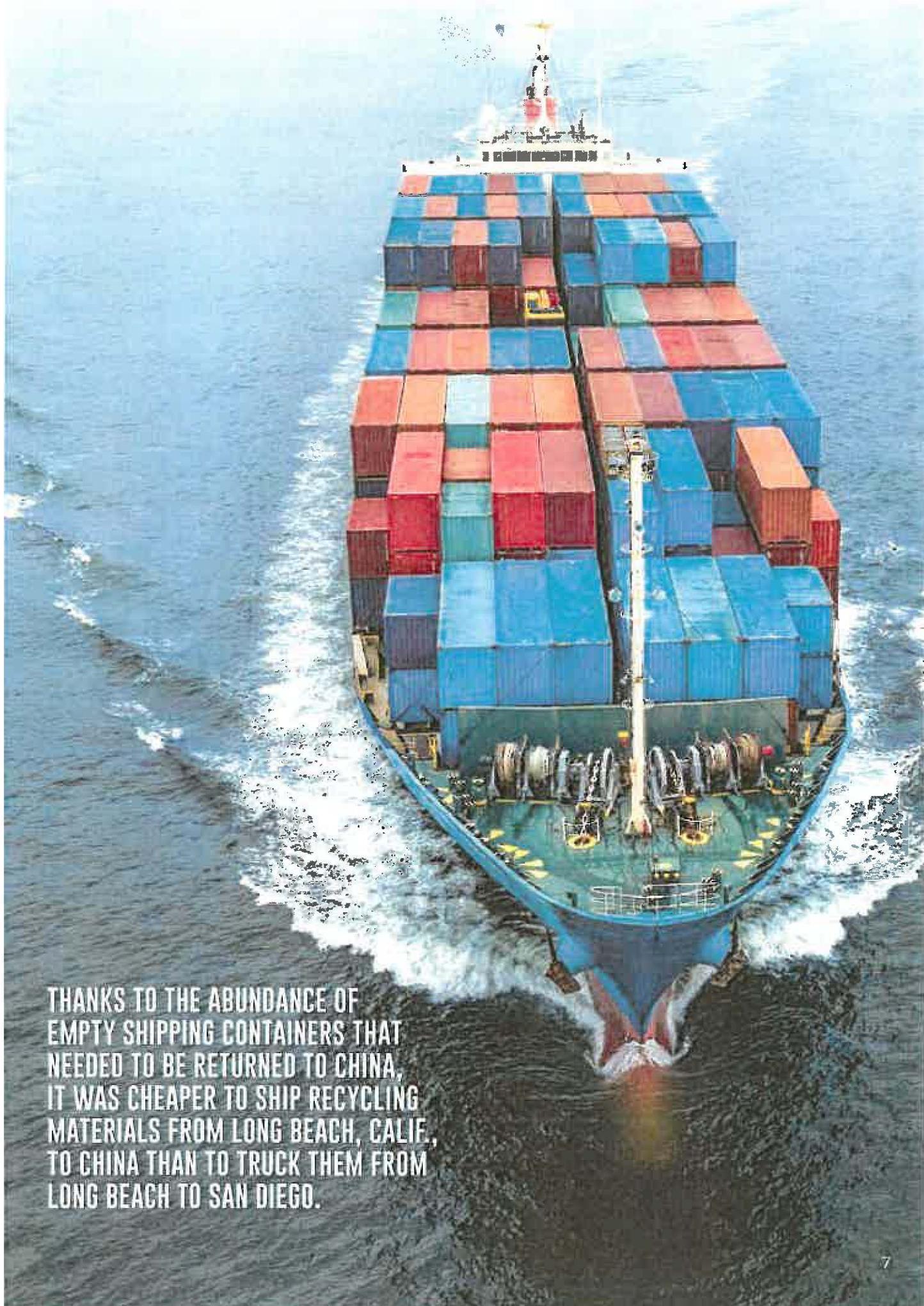
To improve the quality of processed commodities, processors added personnel and procured new equipment to better sort materials and remove waste, which increased operational costs. Combined with the initial capital expenditures required to implement single-stream processing, these changes inflated costs even as the quality and value of the materials being processed decreased. Add to that the costs to transport and dispose of the growing volume of contaminated material, and you have a slow-motion economic crisis that went largely unnoticed in the years leading to the China Sword.

"Half the revenue and twice the cost doesn't work," says Pete Keller, vice president of recycling and sustainability for Republic Services.

EXPORT SHOCKS

Easy access to export markets fueled recycling's growth, starting on the West Coast. Thanks to the abundance of empty shipping containers that needed to be returned to China, it was cheaper to ship recycling materials from Long Beach, Calif., to China than to truck them from Long Beach to San Diego, according to Keller. In 2016 alone, China received 4,000 shipping containers of recyclables every day, amounting to \$5.2 billion worth of commodities, according to the National League of Cities.⁶ And China's demand for commodities, in turn, helped spark growth in domestic processors in the U.S.

But this model faced growing disruption as China focused on its own environmental



THANKS TO THE ABUNDANCE OF
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TO CHINA THAN TO TRUCK THEM FROM
LONG BEACH TO SAN DIEGO.

issues and domestic markets. The so-called "Green Fence," instituted in 2013, began enforcing regulations governing material quality. In 2018, the China Sword banned certain commodities and placed stricter limits on contamination levels in imported mixed paper and mixed plastics — 0.5 percent, a rate so low it's virtually unattainable.

The result was a "seismic event," says Richard Coupland, Republic Service's vice president of municipal services. As the material previously bound for China flooded alternate ports and markets, commodity values, already in decline, plummeted, pushing many recycling programs into the red. In 2017, 64 percent of recyclables offered a reasonable return.⁷ A year later, only 35 percent remained profitable, largely certain plastics, aluminum, steel and corrugated containers. Demand for some materials fell by 40 percent overnight.⁸ In many places, recycled materials piled up with no markets to take them.

Some of that demand has been picked up by other export markets, including

Vietnam and South Korea, but it's not as cheap to ship materials there and these markets aren't as large as China. The domestic market also is improving in some regions, although prices have not recovered.

"There's a lot of development on the demand side," says Ronald Vance, chief of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's resource conservation branch. "I'm not hearing as much now on material not finding a place to go, but more on not getting the best prices."

Part of the challenge is that the impact varies from region to region — the cost of shipping makes moving materials to more profitable markets economically prohibitive. For example, glass is not profitable in many markets. Because of its weight and relative low value, it's only economically and environmentally feasible to ship it relatively short distances to be processed, leaving many municipalities to question whether they should continue accepting it.

'WISHFUL' RECYCLING

While municipalities must always contend with residents who treat recycling bins as extra trash cans, a bigger challenge is well-intentioned people who want to keep as many materials as possible out of landfills and err on the side of recycling.

Many materials dumped into recycling bins, including polystyrene, batteries, electronics, plastic grocery bags and Christmas lights, can be recycled — but only through specialized programs, such as the bag-collection services many grocery stores offer. In the general recycling stream, these items can jam equipment, contaminate other materials or, in the case of batteries and propane tanks, create a fire risk.

Others assume facility operators will take reusable but unrecyclable items such as clothing and pass them along to Goodwill or other service agencies. And then there are the items found in MRFs that defy recycling, if not outright logic: firearms, large appliances, car parts, dead pets and, especially, disposable diapers — which by their very name and purpose are clearly not recyclable and are certain to contaminate other materials.

**ALUMINUM
CANS ONLY
PLEASE, NO PLASTIC BAGS**



OUT OF THE PUBLIC EYE

Long-term trends and the more immediate turmoil sparked by the China Sword have resulted in a recycling marketplace with a vast — and growing — supply of materials and very limited demand. But the public, and many public officials, remain largely unaware of these shifts.

Driven by a desire to boost public participation and divert materials from costly landfills, governments rarely broke out recycling services in their trash bills — or when they did, largely subsidized them with trash collection fees. People assumed recycling was free, or a moneymaker, for their local governments and service providers, even as costs rose and material value fell. At the same time, single-stream recycling made recycling easier, but it was rarely supported by strong educational messaging and outreach about what to include in a single bin or container. Now, reducing contamination rates is one of the few remaining ways for governments and providers to improve the bottom line for recycling operations, but it can be an uphill battle. And today, even uncontaminated material will not cover the cost of operations.

RECYCLING IN CRISIS

Structural changes in recycling materials and markets likely would have created an unsustainable industry on their own. The China Sword, however, has made the sector's long-term structural issues an

immediate crisis that has already changed how municipalities handle recycling. Small and mid-sized domestic processors have closed their doors in many places, leaving recycling collectors with no place to send their materials. In St. Louis, the closure of a longstanding processing facility in 2018 impacted half of the region's communities, some of which opted to suspend recycling service.

Many public officials face a difficult menu of choices — increase costs to citizens, landfill materials that once were profitable to recycle, or restructure or curtail recycling altogether. In some regions, swelling landfills and state mandates requiring diversion further limit options — even before factoring in public resistance to abandoning a popular service. In other areas where landfill costs are low and public support for programs has not been built up over decades, the challenge is the opposite: how to maintain programs for environmental reasons when it's more economically feasible to landfill materials.

In both scenarios, it's clear the philosophy and practices governing recycling must change in a sustainable way.

"Right now it's a numbers game," says Josephine Valencia, assistant solid waste management director of San Antonio. "There's a disconnect between what a recycling system is and what it should be."

MANY PUBLIC OFFICIALS FACE A DIFFICULT MENU OF CHOICES — INCREASE COSTS TO CITIZENS, LANDFILL MATERIALS THAT ONCE WERE PROFITABLE TO RECYCLE, OR RESTRUCTURE OR CURTAIL RECYCLING ALTOGETHER.



A DURABLE APPROACH TO RECYCLING

While most local governments would be reluctant to curtail sustainability efforts that have taken decades to build, the reality is that many, if not all, cities and counties will need to develop new models to continue recycling operations. Among the factors that must be considered:

CURRENT CONTRACTS

In many localities, recycling contracts, which can run for 10 to 15 years, have not evolved to reflect current realities. Most are based on weight, with a single rate for all materials. While many have built in adjustments for inflation or other operating costs, they typically don't address the impact of changes in material streams or commodity value. And almost universally, these contracts supplement the costs of collecting and processing recycled materials with the value of their sale as a commodity — a value that has taken a hit in recent years.

"We've done a poor job as an industry of spotlighting it," says Republic Services' Coupland. "These issues have been presenting themselves to service providers, including ourselves, for the past

10 years or more, but we had been able to deal with them individually until we hit the breaking point."

The reality, Coupland adds, is that Republic Services and other providers "just can't continue to renew contracts on the old business model."

For municipalities that operate their own recycling facilities, the challenges are even greater. They typically lack the scope and scale of larger providers that collect and process materials from multiple jurisdictions in regional facilities, meaning that operational costs are higher and their ability to find markets for processed materials is lower. Some municipal facilities also operate as self-sustaining enterprises by statute, limiting the amount of support they can obtain from other revenue sources.

ALL RECYCLING IS LOCAL

A range of local factors impact the viability of recycling programs. Given the cost of transporting materials, commodity values are based on access to ports or processing facilities. Public support for recycling





RETHINKING METRICS

The limitations of existing models speak to a bigger issue: how local governments measure and evaluate the success of their recycling operations. The most commonly used metric, tracking materials by weight, is relatively easy to do and has been a frequent lens for both policymaking and service contracts. But weight-based metrics obscure the impact of lightweight plastics, minimizing the recognition of growing recycling volumes and increased public participation. All recycling isn't created equal — a ton of aluminum and a ton of glass have different economic and environmental values and prospects as commodities. And failing to take contaminated materials and residual waste into account means it's impossible to know the value of materials as they're collected.

Among potential options for new metrics:

- Volume or transactions instead of tonnage**
- Diversion rates**
- Participation rates**
- Contamination and residual waste rates**
- Ranking/prioritizing materials captured by their marketplace or environmental value**
- Measuring changes in per-capita landfill volume**
- Integrating measures of other sustainability efforts, such as composting and green waste, to calculate total environmental impact**
- Economic impact (jobs and tax revenues, as well as materials with local demand)**
- Life cycle analysis of commodities**

is typically stronger in places where these programs have been in place for long periods of time, such as the West Coast, and supported by state laws mandating diversion. Finally, demographics come into play — younger and more affluent citizens may see recycling as a necessity, while older, less affluent ones may be less willing or able to absorb additional costs.

Many local governments have already run out of time to evaluate options. Among the steps cities are taking today:

Short-term fixes, primarily providing price improvements — such as additional funding — to contractors and service providers. More than 20 percent of municipalities serviced by Republic Services have taken this route to date, company officials say, and most have passed along at least some of these costs to their citizens.

Logistical shifts, including curtailing less profitable parts of the stream — such as glass and mixed paper — or shifting service design or frequency. Some municipalities have considered stockpiling materials until their value rebounds, although most material recovery facilities are designed to move products in and out quickly and have limited storage space.

Some options, such as turning back from single-stream recycling, are unlikely to resolve longer-term issues. While at least one city, Lake Worth, Fla., reverted to dual-stream collection in 2018, in most markets the logistical challenges of implementing more complex collection operations are likely to outweigh the benefits, especially as new optical sorting technology has made single-stream more efficient. Abandoning single-stream has other ramifications — two-thirds of people surveyed by Harris in 2018 said they'd only recycle if it was easy, and few elected officials want to tell citizens they are returning to a more complicated multi-cart system.

Ending recycling programs, particularly in places where there's no regional processor.

"These are tough decisions, but if there's no infrastructure, the program doesn't hold up," says Coupland.

In 2018, several states, including Oregon and Massachusetts, issued waivers allowing municipalities and facilities to landfill or incinerate recyclable materials. By early 2019, more than half of the recycling collected in Philadelphia was being incinerated at a waste-to-energy plant — a shift described by city officials as a short-term compromise preferable to landfilling materials.⁹ While moves like Philadelphia's are largely in response to the immediate effects of the China Sword, they will likely have long-term impact, particularly when residents learn their efforts to recycle aren't diverting materials from landfills or incinerators.

"Once you step away from something that's taken years to build culturally, people aren't going to go back," Coupland says.

A NEW MODEL FOR RECYCLING

To preserve recycling programs, local governments must develop new, more sustainable models. These models, says former Kansas City Mayor and *Governing*

Publisher Mark Funkhouser, must be robust enough to generate meaningful public benefits and resilient enough to respond to future disruptions in markets and materials. They also must include:

1. A commitment to public education to improve the quality of inbound materials. Doing so will help reduce contamination and increase the value of recycled materials, making programs more sustainable as markets rebound.

2. Changes in how recycling is envisioned and measured, which will require rethinking the metrics by which governments prioritize and track their sustainability efforts. (See box, page 12.)

3. Revamping economic models for recycling operations. That means, broadly, a recognition that "recycling" involves two distinct services — collecting materials and processing them. By separating these services in contracts or internal operations, it's possible to ensure that each has a reasonable rate of return and is priced to reflect market realities (See box, below).

COLLECTION VS. PROCESSING

Splitting the two components of recycling operations in municipal budgets and contracts could help governments address structural issues in local recycling programs.

Collection: Covers operations from curbside collection to delivery on the tipping floor of the recovery facility. With single-stream programs, the costs of collecting trash and recycling are roughly the same — it's essentially running a similar truck on a different day. But residents have typically paid considerably more for trash collection than recycling, as the revenues from selling recyclable materials largely offset collection costs when commodity markets were profitable. Since that's no longer the case, collection costs should stand on their own, industry experts argue.

Processing: Involves the costs associated with separating and preparing commodities at the material recovery facility, disposing of contaminated materials and residual waste, and transporting recyclable materials to end users. Although processing is no longer as profitable as it once was because of the factors detailed in this report, municipalities stand to gain from the new recycling model. For example, by separating processing and collection costs, municipalities will be better positioned to preserve recycling programs. In addition, future contracts should create financial benefits for local governments through revenue sharing opportunities, or even the potential to capture all of the value from the sale of profitable commodities, in circumstances where municipalities are fully paying for collection and processing expenses.



**REDUCING CONTAMINATION
GIVES RECYCLING PROGRAMS
A BETTER CHANCE OF BEING
FINANCIALLY SUSTAINABLE.**

STEPS TO SUSTAIN RECYCLING

As they adjust to the “new normal” of recycling, city and county governments must put in place new, more durable models that can sustain programs in the years to come. Here are some practical steps to consider:

EDUCATE CITIZENS ON RECYCLING RULES

First and foremost, leaders must educate their citizens — and elected officials — about why changes are necessary. Reducing contamination gives recycling programs a better chance of being financially sustainable. But doing so conflicts with the themes of simplicity and convenience that have helped build public participation in recycling for years.

In Mecklenburg County, N.C., messaging previously focused on encouraging more recycling, says Jeff Smithberger, director of solid waste management. Now it's about smarter recycling, supported by a large multimedia advertising campaign, including the wipeoutwaste.com website and a simple message: “When in doubt, leave it out.”

Smithberger says the advertising expense is easily justified by reducing the costs of managing residual waste in the fast-growing county.

“Every additional 15 percent of recycling contamination is nearly \$2 million more,” he says.

In Sugar Land, Texas, which maintains a robust social media presence and sends annual mass mailings, city officials ask residents unaware of recycling rules, “How could we have reached you?” says Dawn Steph, the city’s environmental and neighborhood services liaison.

The challenge, says Cassidy Campbell, senior environment and development planner of the North Central Texas Council of Governments, is creating materials “broad enough to be understood but specific enough to help.” (See box, above.) That’s particularly important in communities attracting residents from other parts of the country where recycling





IN SAN ANTONIO, INSPECTORS CAN LEVY A \$25 FEE FOR IMPROPER RECYCLING — OR \$50 FOR DIAPERS.



"My four-year-old granddaughter can tell me what goes in recycling and what doesn't," says Marilyn Kirkpatrick, chair of the Clark County Commission in Nevada.

Other cities and counties invest in encouraging neighborhood advocates.

In Portland, Ore., a Master Recycler Program run by the Bureau of Planning and Sustainability certifies volunteers who participate in eight weeks of training and then spend 30 hours on educational outreach or involvement in

regulations may be different, adds Sue Maki, manager of environmental initiatives and education for the city of Carmel, Ind.

National campaigns, such as Republic Service's "Recycling Simplified," include collateral that government leaders can tailor to cover what materials their programs do and do not accept. Outreach also must be translated to the languages spoken in the community, officials say.

Targeted outreach can include school-based education and community engagement programs, which bring seniors and other interested groups to recycling facilities to see the challenges firsthand. Many localities include these kinds of programs in their contracts with providers.

consumption and waste reduction projects in their communities. More than 1,700 Master Recyclers in the metro area have contributed 58,000 volunteer hours, says Policy Advisor Amanda Watson.

DEVELOP AN ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY

Enforcement activities can be considered a component of education, especially since most municipalities and their elected leaders prefer a light touch — no fines, no rummaging through bins and limited negative messages. In Toledo, Ohio, for example, inspectors lift lids and pass out both "congratulations" or "oops" cards as part of a grant-funded program.

In some cities, however, there are consequences to repeatedly ignoring requirements.

"We are proposing to take away a recycling cart and replace it with a garbage cart," says Paul Rasmusson, director of public services for the city of Toledo, Ohio.

In Sugar Land, cameras installed in truck hoppers identify improperly recycled materials, allowing inspectors to identify homes and neighborhoods where they then "knock on doors," says Steph.

High contamination rates have prompted some cities to get even tougher. In Austin, for example, recycling bins tagged as contaminated by inspectors are picked up as trash — and their owners billed accordingly. In San Antonio, inspectors can levy a \$25 fee for improper recycling — or \$50 for diapers. However, residents are given the opportunity to watch videos and take an online quiz to waive fees, according to Valencia.

BREAK OUT THE REAL COSTS OF RECYCLING

Like replacing aging infrastructure, making the public aware of the expenses associated with recycling requires

careful messaging, particularly given the longstanding practices that have made those costs largely invisible.

In many places, recycling fees are buried in water bills or subsidized by higher commercial services fees. But even where recycling is broken out on residential bills, trash collection is typically priced five times higher, \$15 on average nationally, compared to \$3 or less for recycling, according to Coupland. A first step is reworking invoices to clearly reflect the real costs of recycling.

Greater transparency can help educate the public about what they're paying for, but also make them more aware of the value they receive. For example, after Glendale, Ariz., broke out the costs of recycling, solid waste and other programs, "People overwhelmingly said they wanted to continue recycling, so that was a first step," says Public Works Director Michelle Woytenko.

ENGAGE AND EDUCATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Elected officials tend to put trash and recycling at the bottom of their priorities — unless there's a problem. Rate increases could fall under that category, so careful coalition building and outreach to elected officials is a critical step.

Proactive education can be a powerful tool. In San Antonio, for example, garbage and recycling training is part of the onboarding process for new elected officials. It's also important to reinforce that changes are structural, not cyclical market forces that governments can wait out.

"What I've drilled down to elected officials is that recycling and waste management are not going to get any cheaper," says Mecklenburg's Smithberger. "Folks keep asking me when it will rebound — I don't see it coming in the next 24 months."

As with other elements of recycling, local context matters. Like their constituents, some municipal officials will be more responsive to environmental and sustainability arguments, while others will focus primarily on economics. Regardless, all public officials must strike a balance between the social responsibility of sustainability and their citizens' ability to accommodate the associated costs.

Landfills are a common concern that can often be used to justify recycling, even in areas where costs are comparatively low. In the growing Dallas-Fort Worth area, for example, population growth will likely push

IN SAN ANTONIO, GARBAGE AND RECYCLING TRAINING IS PART OF THE ONBOARDING PROCESS FOR NEW ELECTED OFFICIALS.



future landfills far from residential areas, meaning that transportation costs will be much higher, says Jennifer Shaver, the city of Arlington's environmental programs coordinator.

"We want the full 50 years on [our existing] landfill," she says.

In Lorain, Ohio, the city council had resisted changes to waste services for years, says Mayor Chase Ritenauer. The prospect of "diverting waste from the landfill," he says, "was what [finally] let it happen."

ADDRESS POLICY GAPS

Leaders also should focus on policy at the local and regional levels. For example, some localities spell out what is accepted as recycling in city code. Without changing codes to reflect changing demand for recycled materials, "if markets change, we still have to accept it," says Robert van den Akker, the municipal waste manager for Buckeye, Ariz.

In similar fashion, state and local policies developed around metrics focused on diversion and weight also contribute to the long-term market imbalance between supply and demand by encouraging quantity over economic feasibility in recycling programs.

In some regions, local governments coordinate efforts around regional processing efforts and policies. In

California's San Francisco Bay Area, municipalities created a network where recycling officials meet regularly and coordinate on the language of municipal regulations involving polystyrene and plastic bag bans, according to Stephen Stolte, Daly City's sustainability coordinator.

BUILD CONSENSUS FOR CHANGE

To build momentum for changes in recycling programs and policies, leaders should focus on engaging stakeholders. Citizen advisory groups, for example, can help advocate on behalf of programs.

"Elected officials generally prefer to hear from voters, not staff," says Smithberger, whose county's citizen waste management advisory board meets with staff monthly and communicates with county commissioners.

Working on shared goals with other advocacy organizations can also be beneficial. In Mecklenburg, for example, citizen groups like Sustain Charlotte have helped support recycling efforts, even when it has led to higher costs, according to Smithberger.

Surveys can help demonstrate support for proposed changes. When Mansfield, Texas, piloted a transition to a more expensive trash and recycling collection system, survey results provided the city council with the impetus to maintain the more expensive option, says Environmental Manager Howard Redfearn.

CONNECT RECYCLING TO BROADER ISSUES

While trash and recycling are often at the bottom of the list of publicly discussed priorities for elected officials, maintaining the overall quality of life in their communities is typically at the top. Leaders should emphasize that recycling is an important part of broader sustainability efforts that make cities and counties more attractive to residents and prospective employers. Think "safe and clean neighborhoods," advises Funkhouser.



CONCLUSION

In facing the realities of their own recycling systems, leaders have options in how they act—but not acting is no longer an option.

By creating robust and resilient programs that reflect the true cost of operations, government leaders can ensure recycling programs are capable of weathering future changes. Ensuring their viability also opens the door for governments to focus on broader sustainability efforts. Consider the “4 Rs,” of which recycling is just one part of a broader array of imperatives, including reusing, reducing and rethinking materials.

“We overemphasize recycle and pay lip service to the rest,” says Stolle.

That’s beginning to change. In Portland, for example, the Resourceful PDX campaign focuses on “simple changes in everyday choices,” including buying more durable products as well as repairing and reusing existing items. Some cities are trying to identify end users for recycled

material—or seeking ways to use them themselves.

“In many communities, the government is the largest employer. If you’re an end user, it’s a different ballgame,” Funkhouser says.

Fairfax County, Va., for example, conducted its first test of replacing quarried stone with crushed glass from local recycling collections in a wastewater construction project in early 2019.¹¹

And a growing number of city officials also argue that public policy must collectively encourage manufacturers to be more responsible about how they package and distribute products.

Leaders who can shift the focus beyond waste management and recycling into broader policy and education will help set the tone for their communities as sustainable, viable places to live for decades to come.

“I see this as a transformational moment for recycling,” Stolle says.

RESOURCES

Recycling Simplified public education campaign
<https://recyclingsimplified.com>

Florida Recycles public education campaign
<http://floridarecycles.org>

Resourceful PDX
<http://www.resourcefulpdx.com>

Master Recycler program
<http://www.masterrecyclers.org>

MIT/American Forest & Paper Association paper on China
<https://www.eforest.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/mits-afp-china-white-paper.pdf?sfvrsn=2>

National Waste & Recycling Association
<https://www.nwra.org>

Closed Loop Fund
<https://www.closedlooppartners.com/closedloopfund>

National League of Cities Rethinking Recycling report
<https://www.nlc.org/resource/rethinking-recycling-how-cities-can-adapt-to-evolving-markets>

NLC Recycling Reimagined
<https://nlc.org/recyclingreimagined/>

US Conference of Mayors Municipal Waste Management Association
<https://www.usmayors.org/mwma>

ENDNOTES:

1. https://www.doi.gov/1452-production/files/2018-07/47/documents/2018_july/11/2018_07_2018_11508_0_0.pdf
2. <https://www.doi.gov/1452-production/things-to-recycling-how-cities-can-adapt-to-evolving-markets>
3. <https://www.epa.gov/Smart-Planning-and-Information-Systems/Information-and-Planning>
4. https://paperrecycles.org/docs/2014/10/10/default-documentlibrary/2014year/_communitysurvey.aspx?summaryfile1.pdf
5. <https://www.1800recycling.org/whitepaper/1800recyclingwhitepaper.pdf>
6. <https://www.ni.org/800recycling/thinking-new-way-cities-can-adopt-to-evolving-markets>
7. <https://www.pewtrusts.org/2018-01/04/what-matters-recycling-simple-smart-and-sustainable>
8. <https://www.r2c.org/resource/learning-recycling-how-cities-can-adapt-to-evolving-markets>
9. <https://www.binkyl.com/article/what-recycling-costs-phoenix-increased-vertically-part-200025.html>
10. <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/waste/waste-recovery/curbside-waste-disposal-costs>

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MUNICIPAL SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY SHEET

AGENDA ITEM DESCRIPTION

DISCUSSION – SPRING BRUSH COLLECTION PROGRAM

COMMITTEE REVIEW

- Finance/Administration
- Municipal Services
- Public Safety

Meeting Date:

April 8, 2019

<input type="checkbox"/> Discussion Only	<input checked="" 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

This past Fall, the Village's regular tree maintenance contractor, NJ Ryan Tree & Landscape, LLC, completed the Village-wide Fall Brush Collection Program. The program included curb-side collection of piled brush throughout town. The spring program will also consist of a curb-side chipping program, with the resulting chips hauled away. Staff has solicited proposals from local landscape maintenance contractors with a deadline of April 2, 2019 to submit proposals:

VENDOR	COST
NJ Ryan Tree & Landscape, LLC	2 crews, 8-hours per day, 5 days - \$15,900
Homer Tree Care, Inc.	2 crews, 10-hours per day, 5 days - \$35,000
Davey Tree Expert Co, Inc.	(Non-Responsive)
Steve Piper & Sons, Inc.	(Declined due to workload)

NJ Ryan Tree & Landscape offered the low a proposal of \$15,900 to perform the program this spring. Therefore, the estimated total cost of the spring program would be \$15,900 (two crews working 40 hours each). NJ Ryan has successfully completed several tree maintenance programs for the Village including our Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) abatement program, parkway tree trimming program, and prior spring and fall brush collection programs. Their quality of work is high, their clean-up practices are good, and they have been very responsive to resident concerns.

NJ Ryan's proposal price is approximately \$6,000 higher than prices offered last year. This is due to an inordinate volume of brush that was placed out for collection last fall. So much so, that NJ Ryan reportedly lost money on the program (their fee was set as a "not to exceed" in their proposal). As a result, they have increased their fee and staff has changed some of the parameters of the collection program in order to address abuse of the program that public works crews are beginning to witness. During recent such programs, lot-clearing of several locations were performed resulting in enormous amounts of brush being piled on the parkway. This program is intended for regular annual tree maintenance purposes and not lot-clearing from construction activities. As a result, we have surveyed the policies of surrounding towns and there will be newly enforced limits this year on the amount of brush that can be placed out for collection.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff would recommend that the proposal submitted by NJ Ryan Tree & Landscape in the amount of \$15,900 be accepted to perform the Village-wide Spring Brush Collection Program. A resolution accepting the proposal will be placed on the agenda for the April 22, 2019 regular meeting of the Village Board. The Spring Brush Program would be scheduled to occur the week of May 13th thru May 17th, 2019.

NJ RYAN TREE & LANDSCAPE LLC

17271 IL ROUTE 23
DEKALB, IL 60115

Estimate

Date	Estimate #
4/1/2019	131

Name / Address
Village of Willowbrook



Description		Qty	Cost	Total
Bid proposal				
Brush pick up - Spring 2019			15,900.00	15,900.00
				Total \$15,900.00

Customer Signature



Professional. Knowledgeable. Caring.

14000 S. ARCHER AVENUE, LOCKPORT, IL 60441
PHONE: 815-838-0320 FAX: 815-838-0375 www.homertree.com



PROPOSAL

Monday, April 01, 2019

Village of Willowbrook

7760 Quincy Street
Don Buesse
Willowbrook, IL 60527



Job Name: 154472

Worksite: Various locations
Willowbrook, IL 60527

Phone: 630-514-3329 AJ
Email : apassero@willowbrook.il.us

Arborist: Richard Reposh

#	Item	Description	Qty	Cost
---	------	-------------	-----	------

0 Brush Removal 0

Please find enclosed our bid proposal for brush removal throughout the village of Willowbrook, IL.

This cost will be for 2 separate brush collections each year to be determined by village.

It is our understanding that each collection cycle is anticipated for 5 days.

Option A

Provide 3 man chipper crews with 25 to 30 yard chipper trucks and brush chippers

10 hour day - Crew cost per hour, each crew \$350.00

Option B

Provide hydraulic log loader truck with operator and ground man For 10 hour day - truck cost with operator and ground man , cost per truck hour \$300.00

All debris shall be hauled to Homer Industries and recycled

***This work has not been bid for prevailing wage*

Thank you for the opportunity to bid on this project with you. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

*Respectfully submitted,
Richard Reposh*

Certified Arborist, IL-0567



Tree Care, Inc.

Professional. Knowledgeable. Caring.

14000 S. ARCHER AVENUE, LOCKPORT, IL 60441
PHONE: 815-838-0320 FAX: 815-838-0375 www.homertree.com



We Accept



PROPOSAL

Signature

Date

Subtotal:	\$0.00
Tax:	\$0.00
Total:	\$0.00

Your signature is required prior to the start of any work and indicates acceptance of the terms & conditions on the reverse side of this document. All normal work operations to be performed according to ANSI A-300 standards. NOTE: ALL WORK TO BE PAID UPON COMPLETION.

Homer Tree Care, Inc.
Working Terms and Contract Conditions

Customer Satisfaction

All quality tree work will be performed in a professional manner. Please notify us of any discrepancies to ensure that you will be completely satisfied upon completion of your tree work. **As our work involves living things, no guarantee is expressed or implied in this contract.** Our staff of certified arborists, along with our membership in the International Society of Arboriculture, keeps us abreast of the latest techniques in tree care. **Satisfied customers are our foremost goal!**

Scheduling

Dependent on weather conditions and work loads. Unless previously arranged with our office, our crew will present itself unannounced to do the scheduled work. If, after acceptance of this estimate, you decide not to have your tree work performed, you must cancel through our office to avoid a crew show-up fee.

Trimming

Pruning branches to enhance each species natural growth form, including thinning, removal of dangerous limbs removal of deadwood, and removal of limbs for clearance. Removal and clean-up of all tree related debris. National Arborist Pruning Standards will be followed.

Wound Dressings

Current research has proven no beneficial effect from tree paint and in some cases is actually detrimental to a tree. Our prices do **not** include painting of tree wounds.

Tree Removal

Complete removal of tree to within 6" of ground level and clean-up of all tree related debris (unless otherwise stated). Minor lawn damage may occur.

Firewood

Normally cut into 18" lengths. The wood is not split. Elm wood will not be left on site as it is possible to spread the Dutch Elm disease and in some cases is against local ordinances.

Stump Removal

Mechanical grinding of the visible tree stump to below ground level. We are not responsible for any underground property unless located and notified by owner. Stump hole will be back-filled with stump chips and excess chips left on site. These chips are an excellent landscape mulch. Chip clean-up will normally double the cost of the quoted stump removal price. A separate crew may arrive after tree removal crew to perform stump removal.

Clean-Up

Logs, brush, leaves, and twigs will be completely removed. Logs may be removed by a separate crew.

Equipment Access

The prices quoted assume access of our truck-mounted equipment wherever needed to perform your tree work. Homer Tree Care, Inc. cannot be held responsible for any driveway and/or sidewalk damage while gaining access to tree work. If this is unacceptable, we must know prior to pricing and scheduling.

Ownership of Trees

Customer guarantees that the tree(s) quoted are either his own or that he has received written permission to perform work on trees which are not his own. A copy of permission must be forwarded to our office prior to scheduling.

Insurance

Our workers are covered by worker's compensation. Homer Tree Care, Inc. is insured for personal injury and property damage liability. Proof of insurance furnished upon request.

Billing

Invoice sent by mail, or hand delivered upon completion of work, payable upon receipt of invoice, 2% finance charge per month assessed on overdue accounts. Should it become necessary to effect collection, you agree to pay all costs of collection including reasonable attorney's fees and/or percentages on contingency based attorney fees.

Disclaimer

This proposal outlines only visual inspection of accessible components for the purpose of evaluation of health and shall not be considered tree risk evaluation. Risk evaluations involve more extensive inspection and are conducted as a separate work item at an additional charge.



CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)

5/9/2018

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERs NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.

IMPORTANT: If the certificate holder is an ADDITIONAL INSURED, the policy(ies) must be endorsed. If SUBROGATION IS WAIVED, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, certain policies may require an endorsement. A statement on this certificate does not confer rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).

PRODUCER The Horton Group 10320 Orland Parkway Orland Park IL 60467		CONTACT NAME: Certificates Team PHONE (A/C No. Ext): 708-845-3917 E-MAIL ADDRESS: ConstructionCerts@thehortongroup.com	FAX (A/C No): 708-845-4145
		INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE	NAIC #
		INSURER A : Mt. Hawley Insurance Company	37974
INSURED Homer Tree Care, Inc. 14000 Archer Ave. Lockport IL 60441		INSURER B : Western National Mutual Ins Co	15377
		INSURER C : Accident Fund Insurance Company of America	10166
		INSURER D : Berkley National Insurance Co.	38911
		INSURER E :	
		INSURER F :	

COVERAGES

CERTIFICATE NUMBER: 528327974

REVISION NUMBER:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	ADDL INSR WVO	SUBR INSR WVO	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS
B	GENERAL LIABILITY X COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY CLAIMS-MADE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUR		Y	CPP1087512	5/15/2018	5/15/2019	EACH OCCURRENCE \$ 1,000,000 DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence) \$ 300,000 MED EXP (Any one person) \$ 5,000 PERSONAL & ADV INJURY \$ 1,000,000 GENERAL AGGREGATE \$ 2,000,000 PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG \$ 2,000,000 Pest/Herb Occur \$ 1,000,000
B	AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY X ANY AUTO ALL OWNED AUTOS X HIRED AUTOS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCHEDULED AUTOS NON-OWNED AUTOS		Y	CPP1086774	5/15/2018	5/15/2019	COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident) \$ 1,000,000 BODILY INJURY (Per person) \$ BODILY INJURY (Per accident) \$ PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident) \$ \$
B	UMBRELLA LIAB EXCESS LIAB DED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RETENTION \$ 10,000		Y	UMB1014555	5/15/2018	5/15/2019	EACH OCCURRENCE \$ 10,000,000 AGGREGATE \$ 10,000,000 \$
C	WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ANY PROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE OFFICER MEMBER EXCLUDED? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N (Mandatory in NH) If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below	Y / N N	N / A	WCS7500428	5/15/2018	5/15/2019	X WC STATUTORY LIMITS E.L. EACH ACCIDENT \$ 1,000,000 E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE \$ 1,000,000 E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT \$ 1,000,000
A D	Cont. Pollution Leased & Rented Equipment			EGL0005651 MIM1000914	5/15/2018 5/15/2018	5/15/2019 5/15/2019	Occr/Aggr Leased/Rent Per Item 1,000,000 350,000

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES (Attach ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, if more space is required)

Additional Insured status with respect to general liability and auto liability only when required by written contract. Primary/Non-Contributory applies with respect to general liability only when required by written contract. Waiver of Subrogation applies with respect to general liability, auto liability and workers compensation only when required by written contract. Umbrella follows form. The coverage and limits conform to the minimums required by Article 107.27 of the Standard Specifications for Road & Bridge Construction.

CERTIFICATE HOLDER

CANCELLATION

FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES	SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS.
	AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE



Willowbrook

835 Midway Drive
Willowbrook, IL 60527-5549

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

MONTHLY REPORT
MUNICIPAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
March, 2019

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

Permits Issued:	
Alarms	1
Build Out	1
Demo Interior	2
Drain tile repairs	1
Exterior repair	1
Pergola	1
Plumbing	1
Remodel Res	6
Roof	3
Roof Vents	1
Sewer repair	1
Signs	3
Solar Panel	1
Window/Doors	5

TOTALS 28

Plan Review Deposit Fee 3

Permit Revenue for March, 2019 \$ 18,463.50

Total Revenue Collected for Fiscal YTD \$ 688,986.72

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

Total Percentage of Budgeted Revenue
Collected to Date 270.19%

Certificate of Occupancy, Final 2
Certificate of Occupancy, Temporary 1

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	\$	87,692.72	\$	35,679.59
AUGUST	\$	42,766.17	\$	65,281.45
SEPTEMBER	\$	30,423.09	\$	47,252.63
OCTOBER	\$	25,191.50	\$	60,248.25
NOVEMBER	\$	62,682.40	\$	43,329.42
DECEMBER	\$	23,630.91	\$	12,100.70
JANUARY	\$	47,839.82	\$	62,793.69
FEBRUARY	\$	231,001.39	\$	27,672.56
MARCH	\$	18,463.50	\$	29,264.69
APRIL			\$	150,359.86
COLLECTED REVENUE	\$	688,986.72	\$	626,993.53
BUDGETED REVENUE	\$	255,000.00	\$	245,500.00
REVENUES COLLECTED-(OVER)/UNDER BUDGET	\$	(433,986.72)	\$	(381,493.53)
PERCENTAGE OF BUDGETED REVENUE COLLECTED		270.19%		255.39%

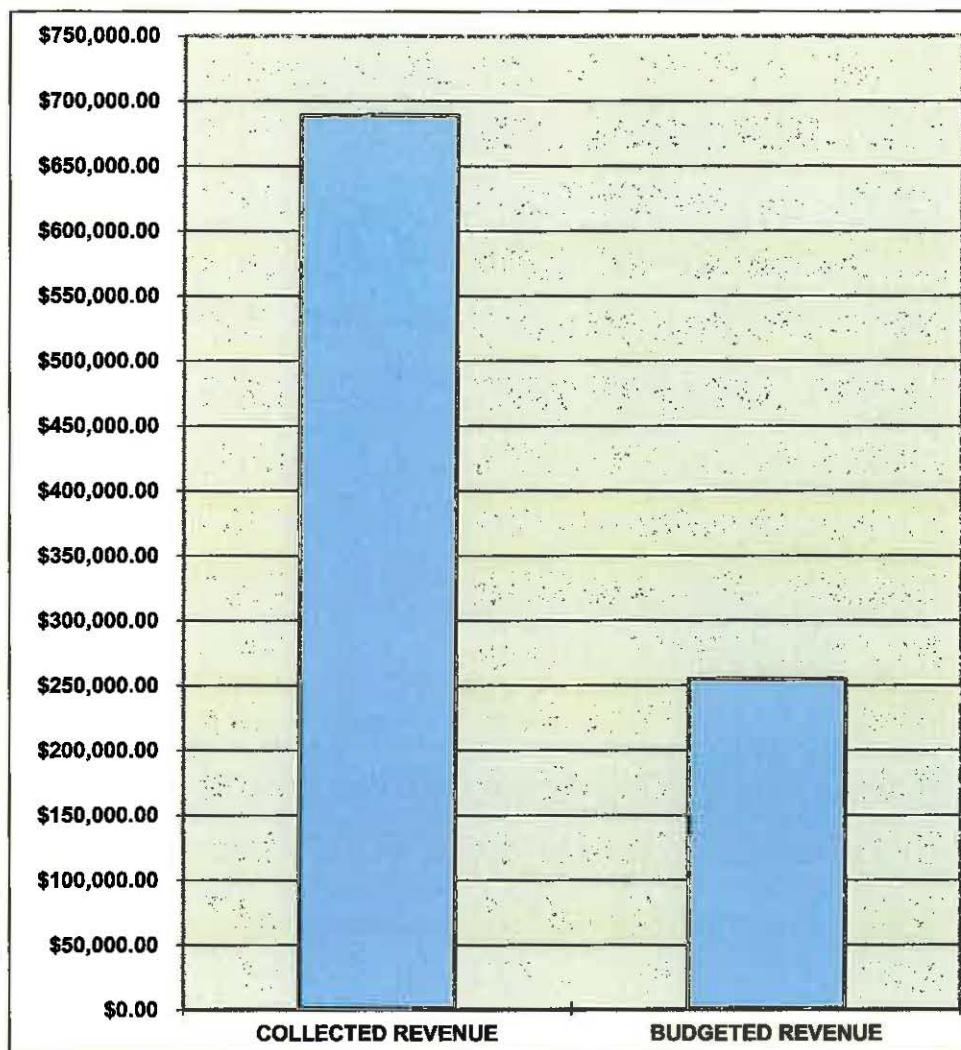
MUNICIPAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

PERMIT REVENUE

	Fiscal Year 18/19	Fiscal Year 17-18
COLLECTED REVENUE	\$ 688,986.72	\$ 626,933.53
BUDGETED REVENUE	\$ 255,000.00	\$ 245,500.00

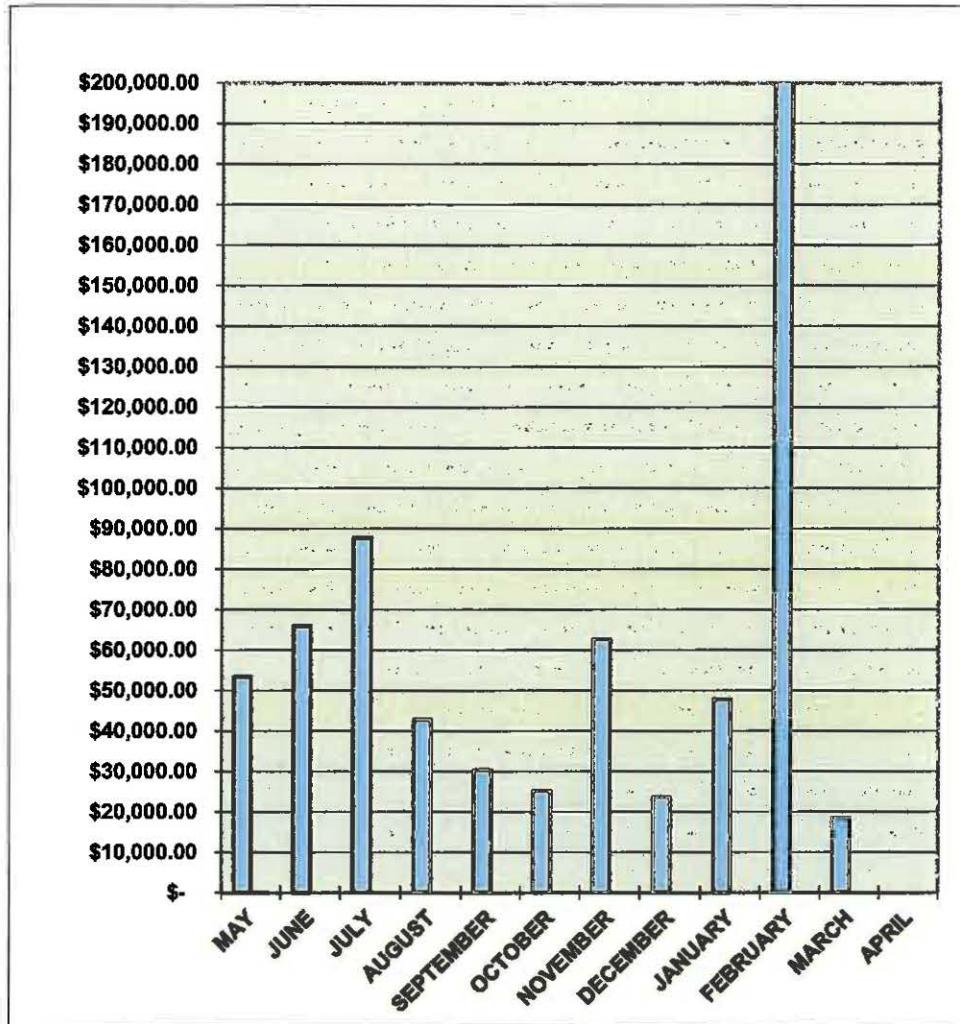
MUNICIPAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

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:
19-023	01/23/19	03/01/19	08/29/20	Kenny Carlin	201 63rd Street	Sign	JKC Ice Rink	\$ 840.00	C	
19-045	03/01/19	03/01/19	08/29/20	Julie Moran	701 Lake Hinsdale # 202	Kitchen Remodel		\$ 459.00	R	
19-048	03/04/19	03/04/19	09/01/20	Morgan Harbor	7510 Madison	Addition	Plan Review	\$ 2,000.00	C	
19-041	02/25/19	03/04/19	09/01/20	Tom Kelly	7630 Cherry Tree	Kitchen Remodel		\$ 831.75	R	
19-047	03/04/19	03/05/19	09/02/20	Kevin Baldus	7550 S Quincy	Plumbing	Black Horizon Brewing	\$ 1,286.15	C	
19-049	03/19/19	03/05/19	09/02/20	Rzai Rhim	6255 Squire Lane	Roof vents		\$ 50.00	R	\$ 389.00
19-044	02/28/19	03/07/09	09/05/10	Nick Panjwani	6225 Squire Lane	Windows		\$ 75.00	R	\$ 16,150.00
19-050	03/05/19	03/07/19	09/04/20	Alan Meyer	7255 Kingery	Security system	Car X	\$100.00	C	\$ 2,438.16
19-052	03/06/19	03/07/19	09/04/20	Patrick Stanton	7555 Madison	Inter. Demo		\$800.00	C	
19-054	03/07/19	03/08/19	09/05/20	Patty Mullins	701 Lake Hinsdale # 402	Condo Remodel		\$435.00	R	
19-046	03/01/19	03/08/19	09/05/20	Lauren Miller	920 Plainfield Road	ILL. Sign	Fire House Subs	\$ 712.70	C	
19-051	03/06/19	03/11/19	09/08/20	Matt Guardiola	207 Somerset Road	Windows		\$ 75.00	R	\$ 43,942.00
19-053	03/07/19	03/11/19	09/08/20	Amir Udden	215 Sunset Ridge Road	Roof		\$ 35.00	R	\$ 7,000.00
19-043	02/28/19	03/12/19	09/09/20	Paul Krett	7775 Quincy	Repair Dock door	Sterigenics	\$ 200.00	C	
18-370	10/15/19	03/13/19	09/10/20	Trish Stieglitz	215 63rd Street	Roof	MidTown Athletic	\$ 200.00	C	\$ 141,000.00
19-056	03/08/19	03/15/19	09/12/20	Cathy Blaho	230 Sunset Ridge Road	Windows		\$ 75.00	R	\$ 23,816.00
19-057	03/08/19	03/15/19	09/12/20	Tom Fournier	601 Lake Hinsdale # 403	Windows/Doors		\$ 75.00	R	\$ 23,969.00
19-061	03/19/19			Target	7601 Kingery	Store Remodel	Plan Review	\$ 4,000.00	C	
18-465	12/20/18	03/19/19	09/16/20	Jim Carmen	6944 Kingery	ILL. Sign	Cabinetry Solution	\$ 487.50	C	
19-062	03/20/19		06/30/01	Rosita Kraja	528 Ridgemoor	NSFR	Plan Review	\$ 750.00	R	
19-064	03/21/19	03/22/19	09/19/20	David Sullivan	518 68th Street	Sewer Repair		\$ 50.00	R	\$ 3,944.00
19-039	03/21/19	03/22/19	09/19/20	Ray Lilja	6300 Kingery # 102	Build out	Red Carpet Beauty Bar	\$ 1,605.30	C	\$ 35,000.00
19-066	03/21/19	03/22/19	09/19/20	Francisco Gonzalez	448 Waterford Drive	Demo interior		\$ 300.00	R	
19-067	03/22/19	03/25/19	09/22/20	Justin Lawrence	324 61st, Street	Drain tile/Elec		\$ 165.00	R	\$ 14,989.08
19-060	03/18/19	03/25/19	09/22/20	Mohmad Kassar	544 Ridgemoor Drive	Pergola		\$ 451.00	R	
19-068	03/26/19	03/26/19	09/23/20	Sri Rao	7637 Blackberry Lane	Windows		\$ 75.00	R	\$ 14,470.00
19-024	03/14/19	03/27/19	09/24/20	Marisol Torres	6300 Kingery	Inter. Remodel	Bank of America	\$ 525.10	C	\$ 750,000.00
19-071	03/27/19	03/28/19	09/25/20	Qing Chang Zhong	202 Sunset Ridge Rd	Solar Panels		\$ 215.00	R	\$ 500.00
19-055	03/07/18	03/28/19	09/25/20	Ken Olsowski	6104 Knoll Valley Dr #103	Inter. Remodel		\$ 435.00	R	\$ 10,000.00
19-063	03/20/19	03/28/19	09/25/20	Rimantas Pazemeckas	147 Stanhope Dr Unit C	Kitchen Remodel		\$ 630.00	R	
19-073	03/28/19	03/28/19	09/25/20	Hector Bustamante	456 Kingswood Ct	Roof		\$ 35.00	R	\$ 8,067.50
			06/30/01							
			06/30/01							

Date	JNL	Type	Description
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Reference #	Debits	Credits	Balance
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Fund 01 GENERAL FUND				BEG. BALANCE	(8,681.71)
03/01/2019	01-00-310-402 SIGN PERMITS				
03/01/2019	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 03/01/2019	650.00	(9,331.71)
03/08/2019	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 03/08/2019	522.70	(9,854.41)
03/19/2019	CR	RCPT	Building Dept. Invoice 03/19/2019	342.50	(10,196.91)
03/31/2019	01-00-310-402			END BALANCE	0.00
					1,515.20
					(10,196.91)

VILLAGE OF WILLOWBROOK - PUMI
TOTAL GALLONS PUMPED
FY 2002/03 - FY 2018/19

Month	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
May	32,267,000	33,518,000	35,018,000	35,919,000	36,162,000	36,698,000	33,890,000	31,322,000
June	38,911,000	38,681,000	35,447,000	48,511,000	42,471,000	43,700,000	33,817,000	32,087,000
July	52,100,000	39,116,000	41,248,000	52,479,000	43,279,000	44,574,000	41,463,000	38,819,000
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
September	40,836,000	36,275,000	39,658,000	43,906,000	32,998,000	42,013,000	33,418,000	34,331,000
October	33,128,000	31,687,000	33,765,000	35,009,000	31,937,000	34,612,000	30,203,000	28,919,000
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
December	30,503,000	29,133,000	32,786,000	31,086,000	30,102,000	31,435,000	29,568,000	28,831,000
January	30,343,000	29,802,000	31,223,000	29,411,000	30,340,000	32,444,000	29,383,000	28,123,000
February	27,216,000	28,755,000	28,768,000	27,510,000	28,078,000	29,470,000	28,629,000	25,005,000
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
April	29,845,000	28,350,000	28,478,000	30,452,000	28,468,000	30,238,000	27,193,000	27,793,000
TOTAL	417,366,000	395,115,000	406,581,000	441,584,000	405,464,000	424,902,000	385,043,000	366,648,000

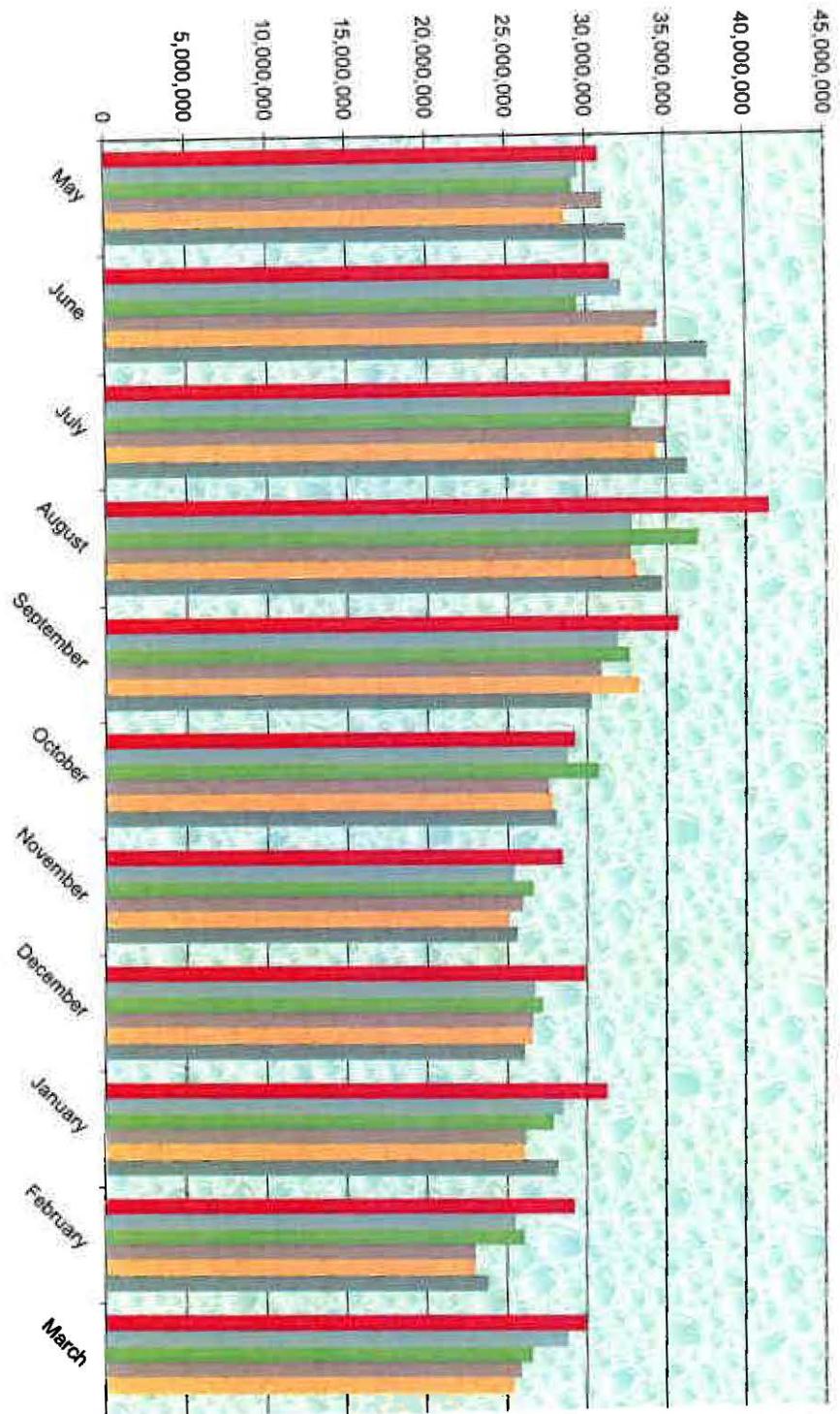
YEAR TO DATE LAST YEAR (gallons): **291,211,000**
YEAR TO DATE THIS YEAR (gallons): **303,130,000**
DIFFERENCE (gallons): **11,919,000**

PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE (+/-): **4.09%**

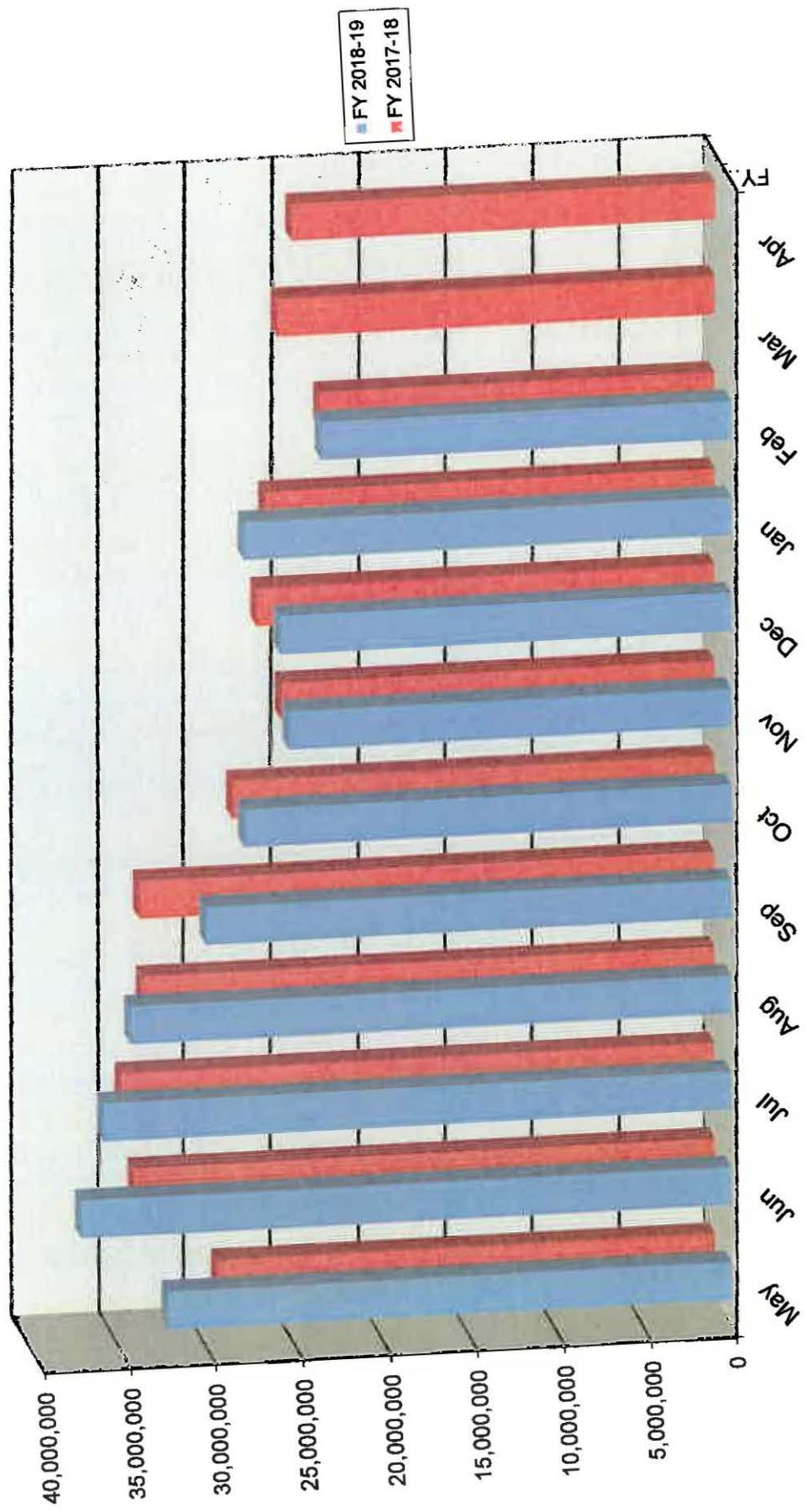
FY18/19 PUMPAGE PROJECTION (gallons): **350,000,000**
FY18/19 GALLONS PUMPED TO DATE: **303,130,000**

CURRENT PERCENTAGE
PUMPED COMPARED TO **86.61%**

**Village of Willowbrook
Pumpage Report**



Monthly Pumpage Chart



CITY OF Willowbrook

MONTHLY DATA REPORT

	Tons Collected by Month		
	Refuse	Recyclables	Yard Waste
January-18	105.24	47.15	
February-18	72.93	40.55	
March-18			0.00
April-18			0.00
May-18			0.00
June-18			0.00
July-18			0.00
August-18			0.00
September-18			0.00
October-18			0.00
November-18			0.00
December-18			0.00
Totals	178.17	87.70	0.00
Monthly Average	89.09	43.85	#DIV/0!
Weekly Average	20.56	10.12	#DIV/0!

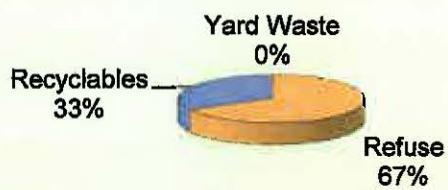
Recycling Detail

Paper	Commingled
Fiber	Containers
32.82	14.33
28.23	12.32
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00
61.05	26.65
5.09	2.22
1.17	0.51

Email To:

jmonteleone@willowbrook.il.us

Percentage of Materials Collected



RECEIVED

MAR 21 2019

VILLAGE OF
WILLOWBROOK