Village of Carol Stream
BOARD MEETING
AGENDA
OCTOBER 2, 2006

All matters on the Agenda may be discussed, amended and acted upon

A. ROLL CALL AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:

B. MINUTES:

1. Approval of the Minutes of the September 18, 2006 Meeting.

C. AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION & PUBLIC HEARINGS:

1. Proclamation: October 15-21, 2006 National Character Counts Weeks in Carol Stream.

2. Proclamation: October 22-28 as Red Ribbon Week in Carol Stream.

D. SELECTION OF CONSENT AGENDA:

E. BOARD AND COMMISSION REPORTS:

1. PLAN COMMISSION:

F. OLD BUSINESS:

G. STAFF REPORTS & RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Road Salt Award – North American Salt Company.
   Staff recommends that we tag along with the state bid for road salt at a cost not to exceed $98,663.

2. Change Order #1 – Water Tower #3.
   Staff recommends a change order in the amount of $23,815 to make necessary repairs to Water Tower #3 prior to its repainting.

3. 2007 Town Center Events Planning Consultant Contract Proposal.
   The 2007 Town Center events planning consultant contract proposal by Onesti Entertainment Co. of Schiller Park, Illinois totals $44,000 which is a 10% increase from their 2005 & 2006 consultant contract and includes services to plan 2007 events at the Ross Ferraro Town Center.

4. Status Update – Hazard Mitigation Plan Development.
   A draft county-wide Hazard Analysis is attached for review and receipt by the Village Board that details the likely natural hazards and their potential destructive impact on the health, safety and property assets of DuPage County and its municipalities.

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5. WRC Operating Contract 2006/07.
   Staff recommends that the Village Board concur in the OMI Cost Proposal of $1,437,305 for the second year of WRC operation, consistent with the previously agreed five-year operating contract.

H. ORDINANCES:

1. Ordinance No. _____, Amending Section 6-11-15-B of the Carol Stream Sign Code.
   Because recent case law has affected the way that municipalities can regulate political signs on private property and in the public right-of-way, the Village Attorney has recommended a revision to the Carol Stream Sign Code.

I. RESOLUTIONS:

1. Resolution No. _____, Encouraging the Illinois General Assembly and the Illinois Congressional Delegation to Continue Support the Working Families of Illinois, to Support the Local Manufacturing Sector, and to take Proactive Measures to Ensure Fair Trade Policy Enforcement.

J. NEW BUSINESS:

K. PAYMENT OF BILLS:

1. Regular Bills:

2. Addendum Warrant:

L. REPORT OF OFFICERS:

1. Mayor:

2. Trustees:

3. Clerk:

M. EXECUTIVE SESSION:

1. Collective Negotiating Matters.

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N. ADJOURNMENT:

LAST ORDINANCE:	**2006-09-56**	**LAST RESOLUTION:**	**2226**
NEXT ORDINANCE:	**2006-10-57**	**NEXT RESOLUTION:**	**2227**

REGULAR MEETING OF THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Gregory J. Bielawski Municipal Center, Carol Stream, DuPage County, Illinois

September 18, 2006

Mayor Pro-Tem Pamela Fenner called the Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees to order at 8:00 p.m. and directed Village Clerk Janice Koester to call the roll.

Present:	Trustees McCarthy, Gieser, Saverino, Stubbs and Fenner
Absent:	Mayor Ferraro and Trustee Shanahan
Also Present:	Village Manager Breinig, Assistant Village Manager Mellor, Attorney Kling, Treasurer Manzzullo, Village Clerk Koester and Deputy Progar

Mayor Pro-Tem Fenner led those in attendance in the Pledge of Allegiance.

MINUTES:
Trustee McCarthy moved and Trustee Stubbs made the second to approve the Minutes of the Meeting of September 5, 2006 with the correction to page 6, that IL Arts Council gave a grant to the Village not to the Village's Art Council. The results of the roll call vote were:

Ayes:	4	Trustees McCarthy, Gieser, Saverino and Stubbs
Nays:	0	
Abstain:	1	Trustee Fenner
Absent:	1	Trustee Shanahan

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION AND PUBLIC HEARINGS:

COMMENDING THE VILLAGE OF CAROL STREAM STORM WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE:
Mayor Pro-Tem Fenner read a Resolution Commending the Village of Carol Stream Storm Water Advisory Committee (SWAC). The recipients were: Arnie Biondo, Pat Brushaber, Allen DuBose, Hank Gmitro, Milli Jones, Darrel Malcolm, William Murakami, Pete O'Rahilly, and Phillip Wood. Trustee McCarthy moved and Trustee Saverino made the second to adopt Resolutions 2210 through 2219. The results of the roll call vote were:

Ayes:	5	Trustees McCarthy, Gieser, Saverino, Stubbs & Fenner
Nays:	0	
Absent:	1	Trustee Shanahan

RECOGNIZING 2006 COMMUNITY PRIDE AWARD RECIPIENTS:
Mayor Pro-Tem Fenner read a Resolution Recognizing 2006 Community Pride Award Recipients and awarded each of the following with a picture plaque of the home, a copy of the Resolution and a $100 Home Depot Gift card: the DeMaria Family, the Denman Family, the Amen Family, the Heier Family, the Moore Family and the Carol Stream Community Education Center (COD).

PUBLIC HEARING: AMENDMENT TO AN ANNEXATION AGREEMENT:
Trustee Stubbs moved and Trustee Saverino made the second to open the public hearing. The results of the roll call vote were:

Ayes:	5	Trustees McCarthy, Gieser, Saverino, Stubbs & Fenner
Nays:	0	
Absent:	1	Trustee Shanahan

Mr. Breinig said that Recycle America facility on Fullerton operates under an annexation agreement that established the ground rules for the operation. One of the provisions of the annexation agreement, as amended, is a threshold with rebates based on the volume of materials that are processed through there and the recognition that the traffic of the community has to suffer or work with as a result of that. What has happened is that the facility has evolved over time is that Recycle America was taking recycling materials to the Grayslake facility, basically using the Carol Stream facility for routing materials through. It has been determined by the Village Attorney that there is nothing illegal about using the facility in this manner, but suggested that the annexation agreement be amended

PRESENTATION BY AMERICAN LEGION POST 76:
A check for $400 was presented to the Village that represented the proceeds of the Bingo games held at the Four Day Event at the Town Center.

PROCLAMATION DECLARING SEPTEMBER PROSTATE CANCER AWARENESS MONTH IN THE VILLAGE OF CAROL STREAM:
Trustee Gieser read this proclamation.

PROCLAMATION: DECLARING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 2006 FAMILY DAY – A DAY TO EAT DINNER WITH YOUR CHILDREN:
Trustee McCarthy read this proclamation.

CONSENT AGENDA:
Trustee Saverino moved and Trustee McCarthy made the second to establish a Consent Agenda for this meeting. The results of the roll call vote were:

Ayes:	5	Trustees McCarthy, Gieser, Saverino, Stubbs & Fenner
Nays:	0	
Absent:	1	Trustee Shanahan

Trustee McCarthy moved and Trustee Saverino made the second to put the following items on the Consent Agenda for this meeting. The results of the roll call vote were:

Ayes:	5	Trustees McCarthy, Gieser, Saverino, Stubbs & Fenner
Nays:	0	
Absent:	1	Trustee Shanahan

1. Special Use – Public service or Governmental Use-CS Library 2006-09-55
2. Code Text Amendment: Chap. 7 & Chap. 16 – 2006-09-56
3. Award of Contract- Prof. Eng. Svc.-SW area Infrastructure Study
4. Approve Application & Consent to Rules – CS Water Svc. User form & order potable water service to Judith & Riviera.
5. Received: Storm Water Management Program Development & Funding Study
6. Award of Contract & request bid waiver-2006 Rejuvenation Project
7. Ord. 2006-09-53: Authorize sale by auction vehicles owner by CS @DMMC
8. Ord. 2006-09-54: Authorize 2nd Amend. To Annex. Agree. – IPF Center Ave.

9. R. 2220: Declare surplus prop. – PW mower for trade-in
10. R. 2221: Authorize Village employee @ DMMC auction
11. R. 2222: Authorize Mayor to execute agree. For purchase of Elect. Serv.
12. R. 2223: Approve IGA – VofCS/DWC-implement water serv.- J&R
13. R. 2224: Approve IGA – VofCS/DPC-supplying water to J&R
14. R. 2225: Accept transfer of public water main improvements from DPC J&R
15. R. 2226: Accept transfer of public water main easements from DPC
16. Approved: Request by Outreach Community Center for fee waiver-Amp. Fee
17. Regular Bills, Addendum Warrant of Bills, Treasurer's Report 8/31/06

COMMENTS:

Item 3:

Mr. Breinig said that in approving this item, it is done with the clear understanding that it is subject to the attorney's review and approval. He said that there is no problem with the bid or that the proposal submitted. The Village Attorney is reviewing the contract documents and is working out some differences in wording. A problem is not anticipated, but this needs to get worked out before the documents are finalized. So a condition of Attorney's review and approval would be appropriate. The Board concurred.

Item 4:

Mr. Breinig said that there is nothing wrong with the documents, but staff would like to make sure that it is clearly understood by both the Board and the community that in regard to this matter, one item is impeding this process, is the clear title to the water main. Staff if working with the County to get that title, but the Village Attorney has cautioned to not allow connection without title. He said that Community Development has got this ready to the point that if an owner has all of the information available , a one day turn around is possible for the permit.

Attorney Kling commented that the County Board and the DuPage Water Commission are 98% complete for their documents, but the Village cannot move forward without clear title to the water main.

Item 11:

Mr. Breinig said that the auction for electric service was held last week, but there has been discussion about possible legislative intervention which would set aside the auction. The quandary that the Village is in is that under the timetable that has been established, we have 50 days after the auction is finalized to select a provider. Within that window, we are proposing becoming a part of a cooperative where it would be jointly bid. Typically staff would bring you a price, but typically in a spot market, the bids are seldom good for more than a day, so there would be no practical way for staff to do this. Staff has recommended that the Mayor be authorized to move forward with this contract on a timely basis if the market avails itself. He said that they would like to add a caveat to the contract indicating should legislative intervention occur, that the contract would be either voided or renegotiated, because if the freeze is extended we wouldn't want to be in a position where we have actually gone out and purchased electricity at a higher price. The danger in that is if we assume there will be legislative intervention and it doesn't occur, the market could be dramatically different where even the 25% increase, that seems staggering today, could be 30 – 40% because if the market notched up, this is a matter of supply and demand.

Item 15:

Trustee Stubbs asked if this means that the Village is taking ownership of these entities and he was told yes.

Trustee Gieser moved and Trustee Stubbs made the second to approve the Consent Agenda for this meeting by omnibus vote. The results of the roll call vote were:

Ayes:	5	Trustees McCarthy, Gieser, Saverino, Stubbs & Fenner
Nays:	0	
Absent:	1	Trustee Shanahan

The following is a brief description of those items approved on the Consent Agenda for this meeting.

Special Use – Public service or Governmental Use-CS Library: Ord. 2006-09-55:
At their meeting on September 11, 2006, the Combined Plan Commission/Zoning Board of Appeals recommended approval of a special use permit to the Carol Stream Public Library for Public Service or Governmental Uses at 480 N. Kuhn Road, in accordance with staff recommendations. The Board concurred with the recommendation and adopted Ordinance 2006-09-55, AN ORDINANCE GRANTING A SPECIAL USE FOR PUBLIC SERVICE OR GOVERNMENTAL USES – 480 N. KUHN ROAD,

Code Text Amendment: Chap. 7 & Chap. 16 – 2006-09-56:
At their meeting on September 11, 2006, the Combined Plan Commission/Zoning Board of Appeals recommended approval of a text amendment to the Zoning Code and to Chapter 7 of the Subdivision of the Village of Carol Stream, in accordance with staff recommendations. The Board concurred with the recommendation and adopted Ordinance 2006-09-56, AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 7 OF THE SUBDIVISION CODE AND CHAPTER 16 OF THE ZONING CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF CAROL STREAM.

Award of Contract- Prof. Eng. Svc.-SW area Infrastructure Study:
The Board awarded a Consultant contract for a Southwest Water and Sanitary Sewer Study to RJN Group, Inc. for an amount of $41,515.00. This award is pending legal approval of the agreements submitted by RJN.

Approve Application & Consent to Rules – CS Water Svc. User form & order potable water service to Judith & Riviera.:
The Board approved the Application and consent to Rules form and to authorize staff to offer potable water service for the 36 lots on Judith and Riviera Courts.

Award of Contract & request bid waiver-2006 Rejuvenation Project:
The Board approved a request for bid waiver and made an award of contract to Midwest Tar Sealer Company at the negotiated unit price for a cost not to exceed $50,000 for the 2006 Rejuvenation Project.

Ord. 2006-09-53: Authorize sale by auction vehicles owner by CS @DMMC:
The Board adopted Ordinance 2006-09-53, AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OR PERSONAL PROPERTY OWNED BY VILLAGE OF CAROL STREAM.

Ord. 2006-09-54: Authorize 2nd Amend. To Annex. Agree. – IPF Center Ave:
The Board adopted Ordinance 2006-09-54, AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING A SECOND AMENDMENT TO AN ANNEXATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF DUPAGE, VILLAGE OF CAROL STREAM, RIDGE REALTY, AND WASTE MANAGEMENT OF ILLINOIS, INC.

R. 2220: Declare surplus prop. – PW mower for trade-in:
The Board adopted Resolution 2220, A RESOLUTION DECLARING SURPLUS PROPERTY OWNED BY THE VILLAGE OF CAROL STREAM.

R. 2221: Authorize Village employee @ DMMC auction:
The Board adopted Resolution 2221, A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING A VILLAGE EMPLOYEE TO REPRESENT THE VILLAGE OF CAROL STREAM AT THE DUPAGE MAYORS AND MANAGERS VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT AUCTION TO BE HELD ON OCTOBER 14, 2006.

R. 2222: Authorize Mayor to execute agree. For purchase of Elect. Serv.:
The Board adopted Resolution 2222, A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE AN AGREEMENT FOR THE PURCHASE OF ELECTRIC UTILITY SERVICE.

R. 2223: Approve IGA – VofCS/DWC-implement water serv.- Judith/Riviera
The Board adopted Resolution 2223, A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION OF AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER SERVICE TO JUDITH LAND AND RIVIERA COURT IN UNINCORPORATED DUPAGE COUNTY.

R. 2224: Approve IGA – VofCS/DPC-supplying water to Judith/Riviera:
The Board adopted Resolution 2224, A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION OF AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT BY AND BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF DUPAGE, ILLINOIS AND THE VILLAGE OF CAROL STREAM IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUPPLYING WATER TO JUDITH AND RIVIERA COURTS.

R. 2225: Accept transfer of public water main improvements from DPC J&R:
The Board adopted Resolution 2225, A RESOLUTION ACCEPTING A TRANSFER OF PUBLIC WATER MAIN IMPROVEMENTS FROM DUPAGE COUNTY – JUDITH LANE AND RIVIERA COURT.

R. 2226: Accept transfer of public water main easements from DPC:
The Board adopted Resolution 2225, A RESOLUTION ACCEPTING A TRANSFER OF PUBLIC WATER MAIN EASEMENTS FROM DUPAGE COUNTY – JUDITH LANE AND RIVIERA COURT.

Regular Bills, Addendum Warrant of Bills, Treasurer's Report 8/31/06:
The Board approved the payment of the Regular Bills in the amount of $473,043.63.
The Board approved the payment of the Addendum Warrant of Bills in the amount of $1,085,770.66.
The Board received the Treasurer's Report for month ending August 31, 2006.

REPORT OF OFFICERS:
Trustee Saverino thanked the judges for their work in awarding the Community Pride Awards as well as the Storm Water Advisory Commission for the efforts.
Trustee Stubbs also thanked everyone for their efforts.
Trustee Gieser joined in thanking the volunteer efforts and reminded everyone of the Oktoberfest celebration on September 30th.
Trustee Fenner reminded that the Business Appreciation Luncheon will be on Wednesday at the Town Center.

At 8:30 p.m. Trustee McCarthy moved and Trustee Saverino made the second to adjourn. The results of the roll call vote were:

Ayes:	5	Trustees McCarthy, Gieser, Saverino, Stubbs & Fenner
Nays:	0	
Absent:	1	Trustee Shanahan

FOR THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

AGENDA ITEM

PROCLAMATION C-1 10-2-06

Designating Oct. 15 – 21, 2006 National Character Counts! Week in Carol Stream

WHEREAS, the Character Counts! movement began when a group of concerned individuals met to discuss the declining national standards of moral and ethical behavior; and

WHEREAS, the core elements designated as the six pillars of character are: trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring and citizenship; and

WHEREAS, the character and conduct of our youth reflect the character and conduct of society; therefore, every adult as the responsibility to teach and model the core ethical values and every social institution has the responsibility to promote the development of good character; and

WHEREAS, the character education of children has become more urgent as violence by and against our nation's youth increasingly threatens the physical and psychological well-being of our great nation; and

WHEREAS, educators agree that people do not automatically develop good character which requires conscientious efforts to be made by civic institutions, churches, schools, sporting organizations, and most especially families to help young people develop the essential traits and characteristics that comprise good character; and

WHEREAS, the public good is advanced when our youth are taught the importance of good character and the positive influence that character has in personal relationships, in a school setting and in the workplace; and

WHEREAS, many cities, businesses and organizations across the nation have become supporters and partners in character education efforts and in the local Character Counts! movement; and

WHEREAS, Character Counts! is an established program in Carol Stream, to promote the core character elements so necessary in our society and community.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT PROCLAIMED THAT, I, MAYOR PRO-TEM, proclaim the week of October 15 — 21, 2006 as National Character Counts! Week in Carol Stream and urge all businesses, organizations and residents to support the activities of National Character Counts! Week."

_____

Mayor Pro-Tem

ATTEST:

_____

Janice Koester, Village Clerk

AGENDA ITEM C-2 10-2-06

PROCLAMATION

Designating Oct. 22nd – 28th as Red Ribbon Week in Carol Stream

WHEREAS, cities across America have been plagued by the numerous problems associated with alcohol, tobacco, and narcotic use; and

WHEREAS, there is hope in winning the War on Drugs, and the hope lies in the hard work and determination of our communities to create a drug free environment; and

WHEREAS, local government and community leaders know that the support of residents in every neighborhood is the most effective tool they can have in their efforts to reduce use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs; and

WHEREAS, success will not occur overnight, our patience and continued commitment to drug education and prevention are critical in this cooperative effort; and

WHEREAS, the Red Ribbon was chosen as a symbol commemorating the inspirational work and firm commitment of Agent Enrique Camarena, a Drug Enforcement Administration, who was murdered in the line of duty and has come to represent the belief that one person CAN make a difference; and

WHEREAS, the Red Ribbon Campaign was established by Congress in 1988 to promote this belief and encourage a drug-free lifestyle and involvement in drug prevention efforts; and;

WHEREAS, October 22 - 28, 2006, has been designated National Red Ribbon Week calling on all Americans to show their support for a drug-free state by wearing a red ribbon and participating in drug-free activities during that week:

NOW, THEREFORE. BE IT PROCLAIMED THAT I MAYOR PRO-TEM, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM October 22 - 28, 2006, as Red Ribbon Week in Carol Stream and encourage all citizens, businesses, public and private agencies, media, religious and educational institutions to wear and display red ribbons and participate in drug-free activities throughout that week, joining the rest of the state in promoting the Red Ribbon Celebration and a drug-free America.

_____
Mayor Pro-Tem

ATTEST:

_____
Janice Koester, Village Clerk

AGENDA ITEM
G-1 10-2-06

Village of Carol Stream
Interdepartmental Memo

TO: Joe Breinig, Village Manager

FROM: John A. Turner, Director of Public Works

DATE: September 25, 2006

RE: Road Salt Award – North American Salt Company

For numerous years, the Village of Carol Stream has been participating in the State of Illinois Joint Purchase of roadway salt. We have just received notification that the 2006-2007 State contract has been awarded to Cargill, Inc., Salt Division, of North Olmsted, Ohio, at the unit cost of $36.65 per ton. The cost has increased $1.99 from last year State bid price.

It is unlikely that the Village would be able to secure a bid cost any lower than the State bid of $36.65. Therefore, it is recommended that we join the State purchase of this item by awarding the Village's salt purchase to Cargill, Inc., at a unit cost of $36.65 per ton. We have budgeted $ 98,663 for salt purchase.

JAT:lm
att.

Village of Carol Stream

By acceptance of this order, the vendor agrees to comply with the regulations of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission governing equal employment opportunity.

Purchase Order #: 467- 2413

Date: 9/25/2006

Please mail invoices to:

Village of Carol Stream
Public Works Department
124 Gerzevske Lane
Carol Stream, IL 60188-2046
(630) 871-6260

This is a tax exempt transaction
Tax exempt #E9997-4509-05

To: CARGILL INC. SALT DIVISION
24950 COUNTRY CLUB BOULEVARD
SUITE 450
NORTH OLMSTED, OH 44070

(800) 600-7258

Account #: 6432335 002

Description	*Account*		*Total*
9/25/2006 APPROX 2,692 TONS OF ROAD SALT @$36.65/TON PER STATE BID	6432335 002 SALT	$98,663.00	$0.00

Comments: NOT TO EXCEED $98,663

By: JAT

Department Head: John W. Laurs

Approval: _____ _____ ***Date:*** _____
Administration Finance

(Original to Finance Department)

ILLINOIS

JOINT PURCHASING REQUISITION

PLEASE RETURN TO:

Illinois Department of
Central Management Services
801 Wm. G. Stratton Building
Springfield, IL 62706
Fax: (217) 782-5187

Joint Purchasing #: L0880-0880

Date: 3/16/06

Government Unit: Carol Stream Public Works Department

Mailing Address: 124 Gerzevske Lane

City / State / Zip: Carol Stream, IL 60188

1 County: DuPage

Contact Person: John A. Turner, Director of Public Works

Telephone Number: (630) 871-6260

Fax Number: (630)462-3650

Delivery Point

line #130 Cargill $ 36.65

ITEM DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT MEASURE	AMOUNT BUDGETED
Rock Salt	3,000	Tons	$98,663

I certify that funds are available for the purchase of the items on this Requisition and that such items are for the sole use of this government unit and not for the personal use of any official or individual.

In addition, I agree to abide by the Joint Purchasing Procedure established by the Department of Central Management Services.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL OR AGENT

DIRECTOR PUBLIC WORKS
TITLE

Printed on Recycled Paper

CMS

ILLINOIS Rod R. Blagojevich, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Paul Campbell, Director

September 15, 2006

Dear Joint Purchasing Participant:

Subject: 2006-2007 Rock Salt Contract Information

Enclosed is a copy of the requisition you submitted to us for the purchase of rock salt. The information from the requisition can be used to submit your requirements to this year's contract vendor:

Contract Number: PSD 4013848
FEIN: 41-0177680
Cargill Incorporated Salt Division
24950 Country Club Blvd., # 450
North Olmsted, OH 44070
Phone (800) 600-7258
Contract Name: Brett Miller

The contract price per ton, FOB destination, is **$36.65**. Emergency pickup of salt at vendor's warehouse is available at the price of **$48.00** per ton. Warehouses are open Monday through Friday, 7 a.m. to 3-4 p.m. Please contact the vendor during regular business hours for the specific warehouse location in your area.

The additional price per ton to have rock salt delivered in trucks equipped with coal/grain chute openings in tailgate to permit the controlled off-loading of rock salt onto conveyors is **$7.00** per ton.

You are responsible for issuing your purchase order document to the vendor. Order may be placed with your vendor via telephone, with a written or fax copy of confirmation to follow immediately. You *are strongly encouraged to order early and to store as much salt as possible in order to help prevent potential salt shortages this winter.* Also, you need to make every effort to place orders in full truckload lots (20-22 tons).

Your governmental unit is responsible for ensuring that the 70% guaranteed purchase requirement is met before the end of the season, June 30, 2007. Vendor is required to furnish not less than 130% (if required) of the requisitioned need by March 1, 2007.

Your governmental unit is responsible for the processing of vendor invoices in a timely manner.

Delivery shall be made as soon as possible after vendor receipt of order by phone or mail. The maximum time from receipt of order to the actual delivery for orders placed between November 1, 2006 through April 1, 2007 shall not exceed seven calendar days. There is not a set delivery time limit for orders placed prior to November 1, 2006.

For orders placed between November 1, 2006 and April 1, 2007, if the vendor is unable to make delivery within seven calendar days, local governmental units shall have the right to retain $0.20 per ton per calendar day as liquidated damages on the undelivered portion of the order. For an order placed prior to 9:00 a.m. on a given day, that day would be considered as the first calendar day of the seven-day delivery period. For orders placed after 9:00 a.m. on a given day, the following day would be considered as the first calendar day of the seven day delivery period. If after seven calendar days of liquidated damages assessment, the vendor has still failed to deliver, local governmental units shall have the right to terminate the order and purchase salt or abrasives from another source or take action consistent with public safety as needed to continue daily business. Any and all additional costs may be collected from the original vendor, in addition to any liquidated damages.

All deliveries shall be covered with approved weatherproof materials. The vendor will ensure that the delivery person inspects the inside of the trailer and that all salt is removed from the trailer before leaving a delivery point. The vendor will ensure all weights and measures shown on delivery tickets are correct. Local governmental units reserve the right to require that delivery trucks occasionally be directed to a scale in the vicinity of the delivery point as a check on delivered truckloads.

Deliveries of rock salt containing any foreign material such as mud, rocks, grader teeth, wood, tarpaulins, etc., may be rejected at the delivery site. In the event that any foreign material is discovered in dumped deliveries, the salt and foreign matter may be reloaded onto the cartage hauler's truck by the local governmental unit and returned for credit, or the vendor shall immediately ship a specification compliant load of replacement salt, or issue a refund to the governmental unit consistent with the contract price.

For your protection, the State has secured a performance bond from the contract vendor, valued at 20% of the total contract award.

By December 1, 2006, the contract vendor shall have in place stockpile(s) located in or near Illinois covering 100% of the tonnage awarded for the northern regions of the State. By January 1, 2007, the contract vendor shall have in place stockpile(s) located in or near Illinois covering 100% of of the tonnage awarded for all other regions of the State. At our discretion, we will be inspecting these stockpiles to ensure that these stockpiles are in sufficient quantities, and that the commitments to these stockpiles are with the users of this contract.

The contract price shall remain firm for the entire contract period for up to the 130% guaranteed limit, unless otherwise changed by law. The contract price for purchases made in excess of the 130% guaranteed limit is subject to increase if vendor's costs for providing rock salt increase by more than 5%. Prior to acceptance of any price increase, the contract vendor must submit documentation to the local governmental unit justifying the increase. However, in the event that the economically adjusted price offered is higher than the next lowest bidder's bid which was offered on the bid invitation, and if the next lowest bidder is willing to hold the quoted price firm, affected governmental unit shall be permitted to buy rock salt from the next lowest bidder at the bidder's quoted price. Such secondary award will remain in effect for as long as the quoted price remains firm.

Unless an emergency exists, those local governmental units under the 130% purchase threshold will receive salt deliveries prior to those local governmental units over the 130% purchase threshold. In the case of an emergency, efforts will be made to have the vendor ship enough salt to aid affected local governmental units through the emergency.

Enhanced rock salt availability:

The Department of Central Management Services requested pricing for an enhanced rock salt, and received an offering from Cargill Salt Company. Their prices are made available to any joint purchasing participant listed in the Cargill rock salt contract.

Locations interested in ordering the enhanced salt option must call the vendor to facilitate ordering arrangements. The prices are made available as an up-charge per ton option and are to be added to your order as a separate line item.

Cargill Salt Division is providing the following pricing structure:

District No. 1 $13.00 Price up-charge per ton.
District No. 2 $15.50 Price up-charge per ton.
District No. 3 $15.00 Price up-charge per ton.
District No. 4 $14.50 Price up-charge per ton.
District No. 5 $16.00 Price up-charge per ton.
District No. 6 $15.50 Price up-charge per ton.
District No. 7 No Bid offered for this district.
District No. 8 $15.50 Price up-charge per ton.
District No. 9 $16.00 Price up-charge per ton.

The enhanced salt product will feature additional pre-treatment of approved road salt with a product providing enhanced melting performance, with reduced corrosion and storage clumping.

It is hoped that this information will be beneficial to you in the utilization of this contract. If you have any further questions concerning the rock salt contract, please feel free to contact me at (217) 782-8091.

Sincerely,

Wayne Ilsley, Buyer
Bureau of Strategic Sourcing and Procurement

GovSalt.doc

AGENDA ITEM
G-2 10-2-06

Village of Carol Stream

Interdepartmental Memo

TO: Joe Breinig, Village Manager

FROM: John A. Turner, Director of Public Works

DATE: September 27, 2006

RE: Water Tower #3 Change Order #1

On August 7, 2006, the Village Board awarded Jetco, Ltd., the repainting contract for Water Tower #3. The painting work has begun. The tank has been drained and a thorough inspection of the interior has been completed. It's not surprising that the 39 year-old water tower needs maintenance work in addition to repainting. Jetco, Ltd., has prepared the attached proposal for repairing items that are in need of repair. Staff has reviewed the proposal and concurs that all items, except for #3 and #7 should be approved.

Item #3 has to do with installing a new 30" diameter steel man way in the riser pipe opposite the existing smaller opening. We feel that this item is not necessary and that the existing opening is adequate. Item #7 has to do with replacing cathodic protection hardware upgrades, which we feel will no longer be necessary with the new painting system that is being used on the water tower.

The five items upon which we concur need to be fixed at this time will add $23,815 to the $128,880 project painting cost, making the total project cost equal to $152,695, within the $160,000 that is budgeted for this project. Pursuant to Public Act 85-1295, the circumstances which necessitate this Change Order were not reasonably foreseeable at the time the Contract was signed, were not within the contemplation of the Contract as signed, and are in the best interest of the Village. It is, therefore, recommended that a change order in the amount of $23,815 be approved for repairs to Water Tower #3.

JAT:lm
att.

CHANGE ORDER NO. 1

PROJECT: Repainting of Water Tower #3
OWNER: Village of Carol Stream
CONTRACTOR: Jetco, Ltd.
DATE OF ISSUANCE:

You are directed to make the following changes in the Contract Documents:

Description: Items #1, #2, #4, #5 and #6 from attached Jetco, Ltd. Proposal of 9/22/06

Purpose of Change Order: Change in contract price.

Attachments: Agreed price from Jetco, Ltd., dated 9/22/06

CHANGE IN CONTRACT PRICE:		CHANGE IN CONTRACT TIME:	
Original Contract Price:	$ 128,880.00	**Original Contract Time:**	May 31, 2007
Previous Change Orders:	$ 0.00	**Change from Previous Change Orders:**	None
Current Contract Price:	$ 128,880.00	**Current Contract Time:**	May 31, 2007
Net Increase/Decrease of This Change Order:	$ 23,815.00	**Net Increase of This Change Order:**	0
Contract Price with This Change Order:	$ 152,695.00	**Contract Time with this Change Order:**	May 31, 2007

Pursuant to Public Act 85-1295, the circumstances which necessitate this Change Order were not reasonably foreseeable at the time the Contract was signed, were not within the contemplation of the Contract as signed, and are in the best interest of the Village.

RECOMMENDED:
Public Works Department

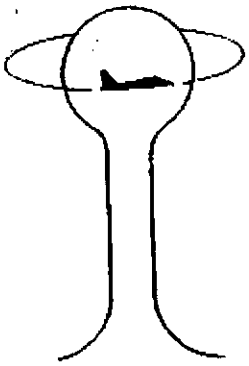
By: _____
John A. Turner
Director of Public Works

APPROVED:
Village of Carol Stream

By: _____
Joseph E. Breinig
Village Manager

ACCEPTED:

By: _____
Jetco, Ltd.



JETCO, Ltd.

Special Coating and Lining Contractors — Corrosion Control Specialists

Postoffice Box 934 Prospect Heights, Illinois 60070 Phone 847/438-4550 Fax 847/438-3962

September 22, 2006

Village of Carol Stream
Public Works Department
124 Gerzevske Avenue
Carol Stream,. Il 60188

Attn: Mr Bob Hoffrage

Re: 325 Fullerton Avenue Elevated Water Tank Repainting
Estimate for Repair Work

Dear Mr. Hoffrage;

The following is our estimate for repair work that we feel is necessary to bring the water tank up to OSHA standards and to replace items that are in disrepair.

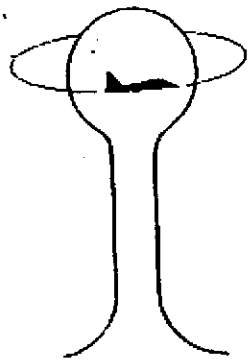
1. Remove existing vent. Weld in place new 24" steel flange. Furnish and install new 24" Aluminum Freeze Resistant Vent as per elclosed drawings.
   COST FOR THIS WORK.....$7,200.00

2. Remove existing flexible cable and flexible cable sleeve. (rusted) and replace with new 3/8" flexible cable and a new flexible cable sleeve on both upper and lower ladders.
   COST FOR THIS WORK.....$1,200.00

3. Furnish and install new 30" diameter steel manway as per drawings on the Riser Pipe opposite the small existing manway.
   COST FOR THIS WORK.....$14,400.00

4. Furnish and install new 30" Daimeter steel manway as per drawings on the shell of the tank at the catwalk with rungs to allow safe entry into the tank.
   COST FOR THIS WORK.....$10,680.00

5. Furnish and install new steel Flap Gate on the overflow pipe as per drawings.
   COST FOR THIS WORK.....$2,260.00



JETCO, Ltd.

Special Coating and Lining Contractors — Corrosion Control Specialists

Postoffice Box 934 Prospect Heights, Illinois 60070 Phone 847/438-4550 Fax 847/438-3962

6. Remove existing Cathodic Protection hand hole covers and weld in place 10" Diameter X 1/4" steel covers with a 2" coupling and 2" pipe plug as per drawings.
   There are 11 hand holes @ $225.00 each =....$2,475.00

7. Furnish and install Cathodic Protect hardware for future CATHODIC PROTECT SYSTEM upgrades. Remove existing Cathodic Protection electrical conduit on the exterior of the tank and ladders.
   COST FOR THIS WORK.....$5,600.00

Very truly yours,

JETCO LTD

Steve Brend Jr.
President

CLOG-RESISTANT ALUMINUM ROOF VENT
24 INCH DIAMETER

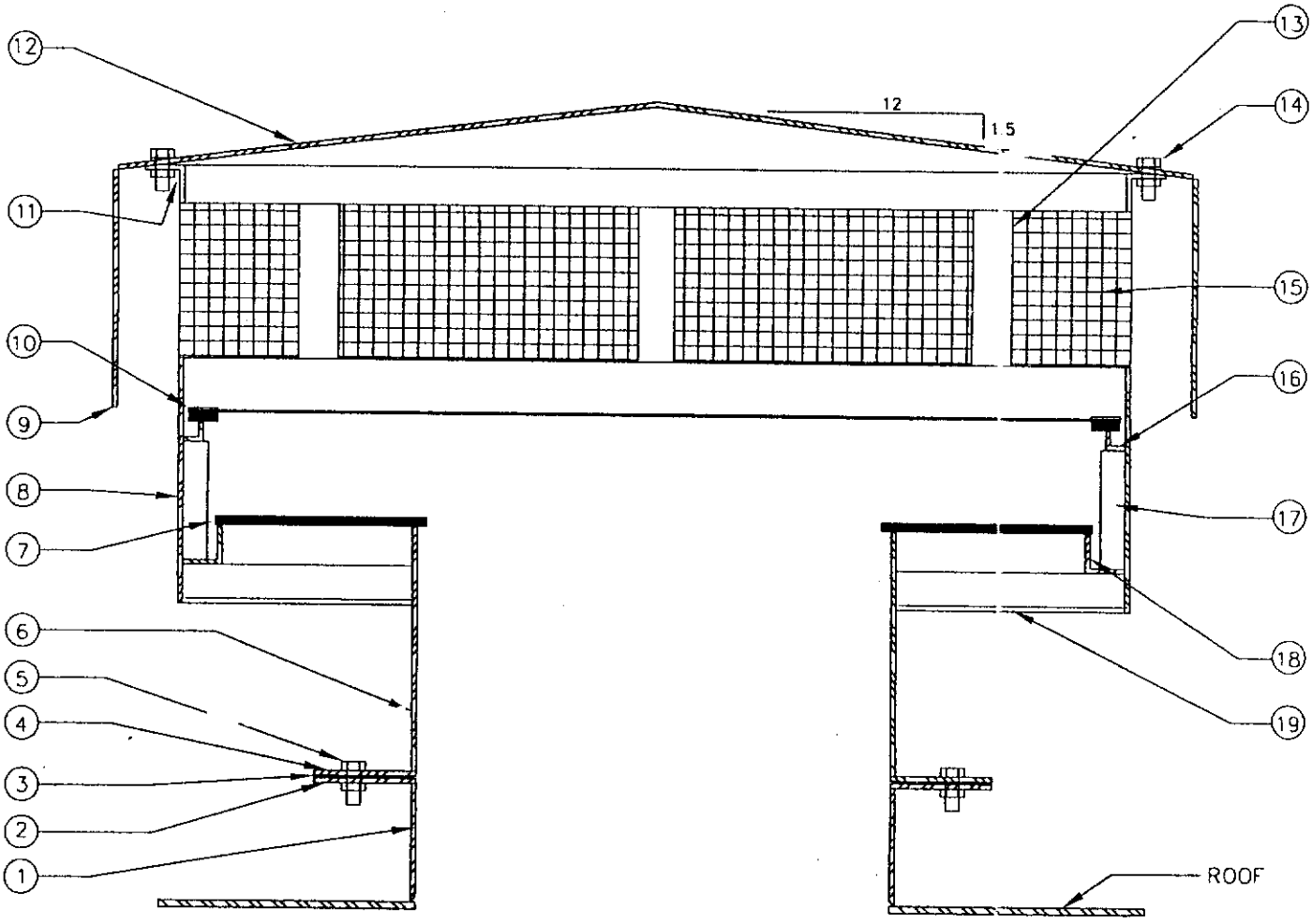


FIGURE – 1

NOTE: INSTALL VENT ASSEMBLY PLUMB ± 1/8 IN. IN 12 IN.

JETCO, LTD.
P.O. BOX 934
PROSPECT HEIGHTS, IL 60070

24 IN. DIAMETER ALUMINUM VENT MATERIAL SPECIFICATION FOR FIG. 1

1 – Steel plate rolled to 24–1/2 in. O.D. X 6 in. high (min.) X 1/4 in. tk, must project 4 in. above roof (install plumb)

2 – Steel plate 34 in. O.D. X 1/4 in. X 24 in. I.D. (must be installed level)
Bolt Circle: (8) 7/16 in. dia. holes @ 15–1/8 in. rad.

3 – Rubber gasket 34 in. O.D. X 1/8 in. X 24–1/4 in. I.D.
Bolt Circle: (8) 7/16 in. dia. holes @ 15–1/8 in. rad.

4 – Aluminum plate 34 in. O.D. X 3/16 in. X 24 in. I.D.
Bolt Circle: (8) 7/16 in. dia. holes @ 15–1/8 in. rad.

5 – (8) 304 S.S. bolts w/ H.H. nuts and (2) flat washers per bolt, 3/8 in. dia. X 1–1/2 in. long

6 – Aluminum plate rolled to 24 in. I.D. X 3/16 in. X 12–1/2 in. long (round one edge)

7 – Linear High Density Poly–Ethylene (HDPE) vacuum pallet 45 in. O.D. X 23 in. I.D. X 1/2 in. tk

8 – Aluminum plate rolled to 48 in. O.D. X 12–1/2 in. high X 1/8 in. tk

9 – Aluminum plate rolled to 54 in. O.D. X 12 in. high X 1/8 in. tk

10 – Pressure pallet, refer to Fig. 2

11 – Aluminum 2 in. X 2 in. X 3/16 in., angle rolled to 47–3/4 in. I.D. leg out w/ (4) evenly spaced 9/16 in. dia. holes (refer to Fig. 3)

12 – Aluminum cone roof plate 54 in. dia. X 1/8 in. tk (may substitute pressed plate or flanged and dished head)

13 – (6) Aluminum bar 2 in. X 3/16 in. X 8 in. long (refer to Fig. 5)

14 – (4) 304 S.S. bolts 1/2 in. dia. X 1–1/2 in. long, with (1) flat washer, (1) lock washer, and (1) nut per bolt (refer to Fig. 3) May substitute 1 in. ø X 1/2 in. thick bar stock, drilled and tapped, and welded to angle for nut and lock washer.

15 – 3/4 in. X .125 in. flattened expanded aluminum (opening size .625 in. x 1.75 in.) formed to 48 in. I.D. X 11 in. high

16 – Aluminum angle 1 in. X 1 in. x 3/16 in. rolled to 45–3/4 in. I.D. leg out w/ (8) evenly spaced 3/16 in. dia. holes located midway on the horizontal leg

17 – (6) Aluminum bar 6 in. X 1–1/4 in. X 1/8 in.

18 – Aluminum angle 2 in. X 2 in. X 3/16 in. rolled to 43–3/4 in. I.D. leg out w/ (8) evenly spaced 3/16 in. dia. holes located midway on the horizontal leg

19 – (6) Aluminum angle 2 in. X 2 in. X 3/16 in. X 11–5/8 in. long, oriented leg–down

Operating Instructions:

1) Annually inspect and clean out the vent interior.

2) More frequent inspection and cleaning may be required if unusually severe dust conditions exist.

3) Severe icing could cause freezing of the pallets rendering the pallets inoperative. More frequent inspections are required during freezing conditions. The vent and pallets should be thawed if necessary.

4) The pallets and interior surfaces of the vent should not be painted. If the exterior surfaces are to be painted, TIC recommends these surfaces be hand–roughened with sand paper and solvent washed prior to coating. A primer acceptable for this type of surface should be used.

5) The vacuum and pressure–relief pallets should be removed during cleaning and painting of the tank to prevent them from clogging. The Owner's representative should verify the proper re–installation of the pallets prior to placing the tank back into service.

Note: All steel items to be made from A36, or A283 Grades A, B, or C steel unless otherwise specified.

All aluminum items to be made from Grade 3003–H14 or H16 formable, unless otherwise specified.

All dimensions to ± 1/8 in. tolerance except bolt hole diameters to ± 1/32 in. tolerance.

PRESSURE PALLET – 24 INCH DIAMETER VENT

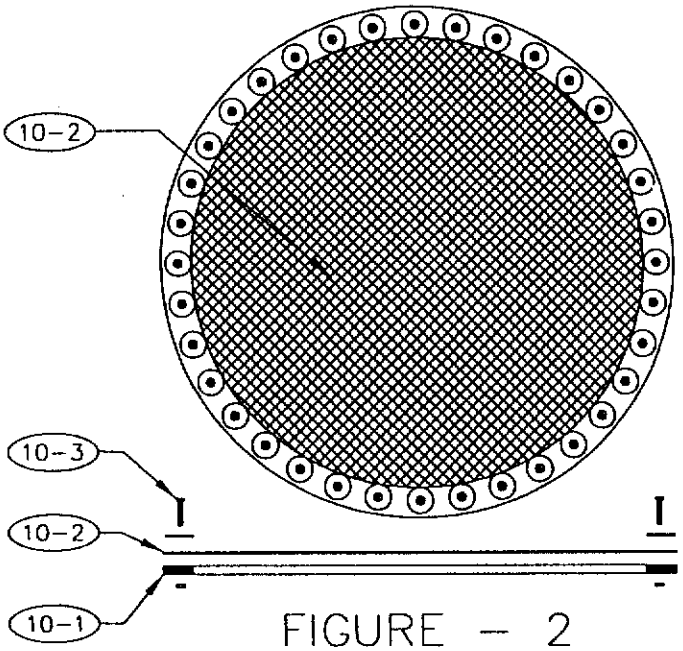


FIGURE – 2

10-1 – HDPE ring 47 in. O.D. X 43 in. I.D. X 1/2 in. tk
Bolt circle: (36) 1/4 in. dia. holes and evenly spaced @ rad. = 22-1/2 in.

10-2 – 16 X 16 fiberglass mesh 46 in. dia. (0.018 – fiberglass screen)
Bolt circle: (36) 1/4 in. dia. holes evenly spaced @ rad. = 22-1/2 in.

10-3 – (36) No. 12 pan head 316 S.S. machine screws w/ nuts and fender washers, 1-1/2 in. long

VENT COVER CONNECTION

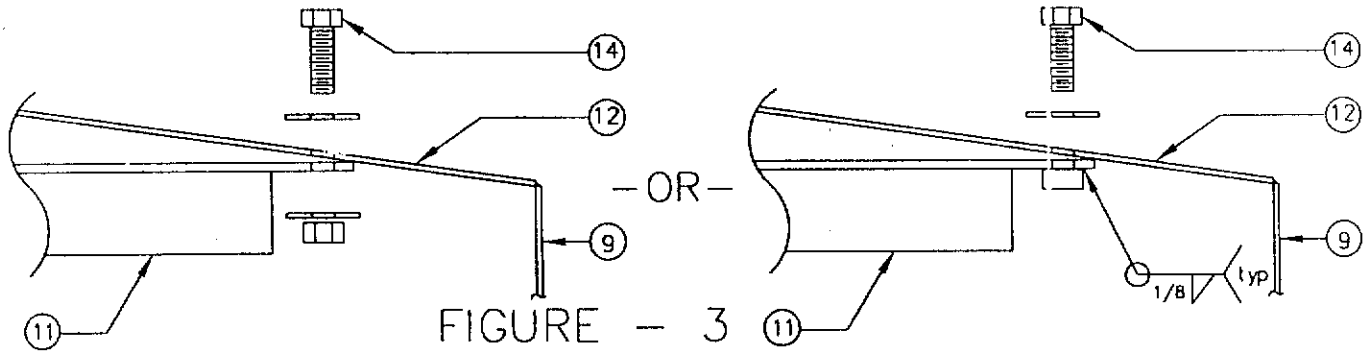


FIGURE – 3

9 – Aluminum plate rolled to 54 in. O.D. X 12 in. high X 1/8 in. tk

11 – Aluminum 2 in. X 2 in. X 3/16 in., angle rolled to 47-3/4 in. I.D. leg out w/ (4) evenly spaced 9/16 in. dia. holes

12 – Aluminum cone roof plate 54 in. dia. X 1/8 in. tk (may substitute pressed plate or flanged and dished head)

14 – (4) 304 S.S. bolts 1/2 in. dia. X 1-1/2 in. long, with (1) flat washer, (1) lock washer, and (1) nut per bolt (refer to Fig. 3) May substitute 1 in. ø X 1/2 in. thick bar stock, drilled and tapped, and welded to angle for nut and lock washer.

NOT TO SCALE

WELD SPECIFICATIONS – 24 INCH DIAMETER VENT

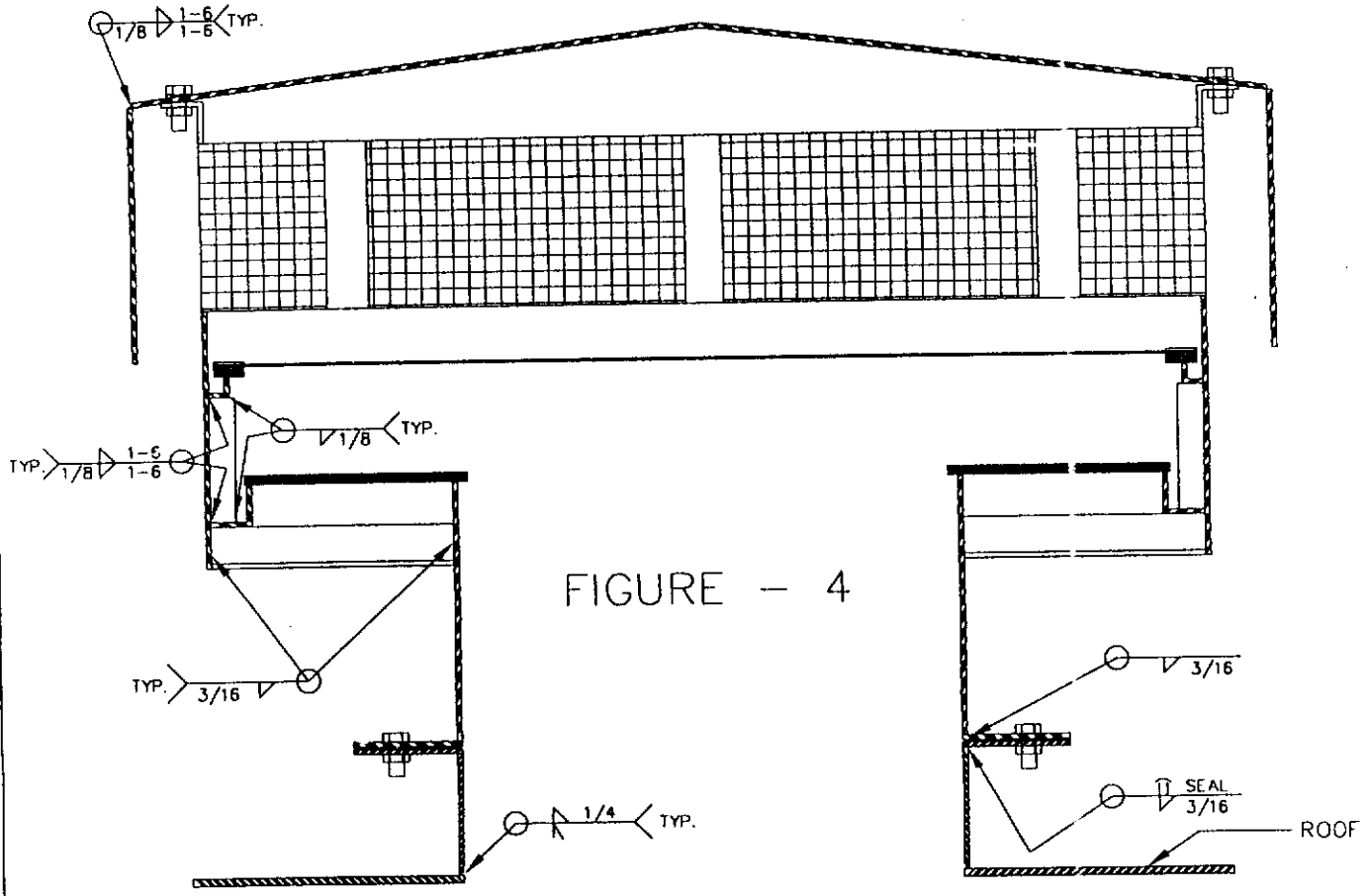


FIGURE – 4

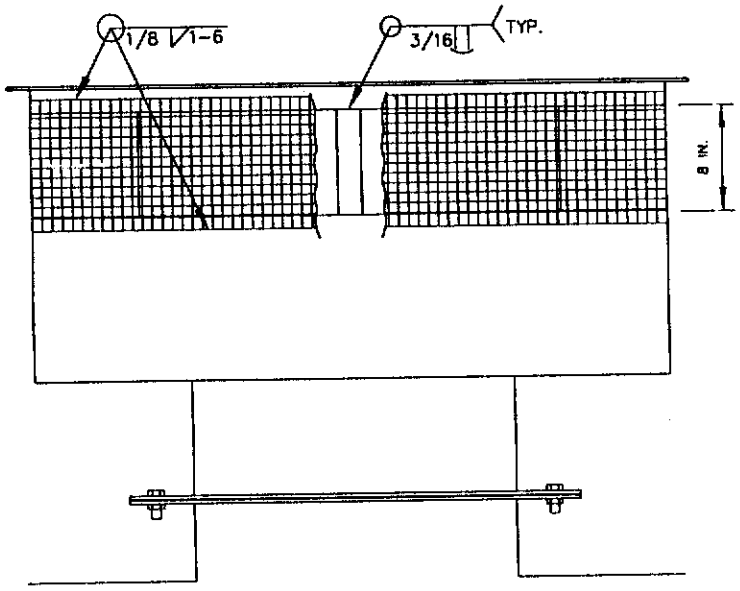
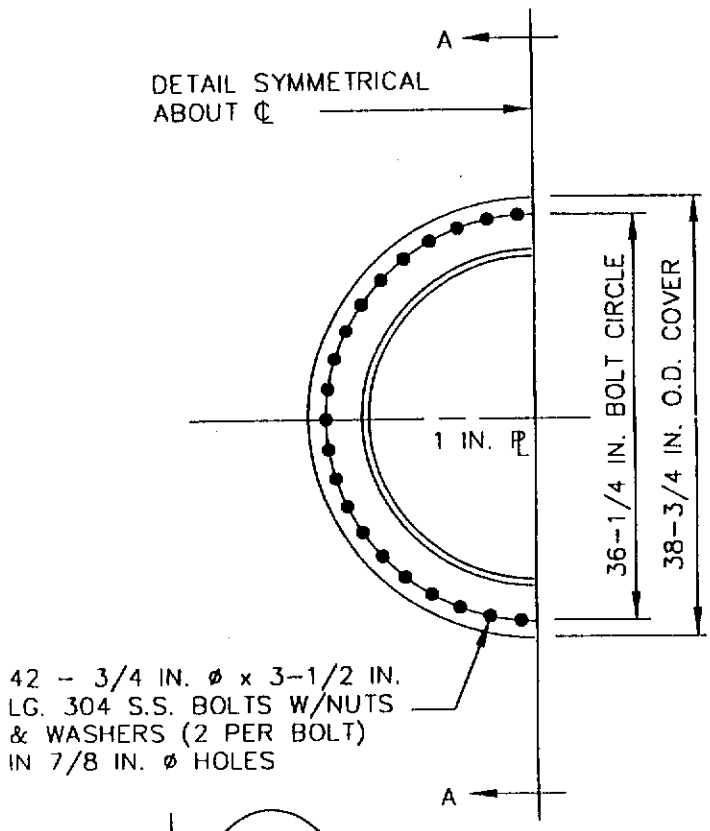


FIGURE – 5

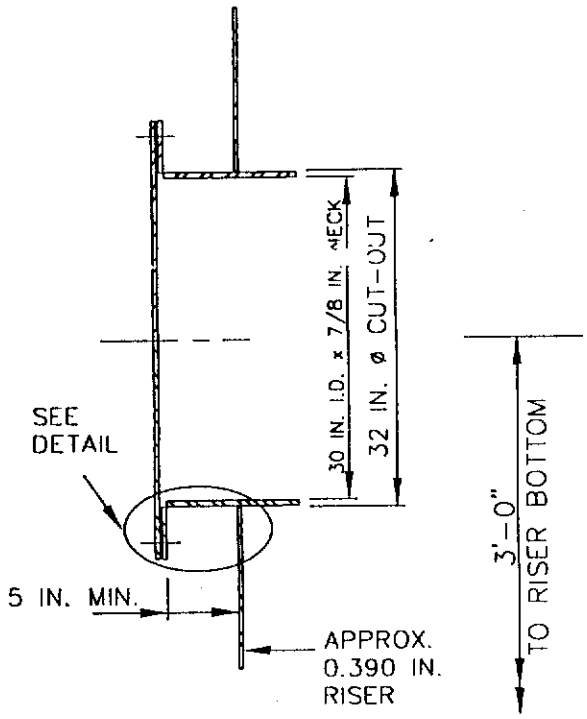
TO SCALE

30 INCH DIAMETER MANHOLE

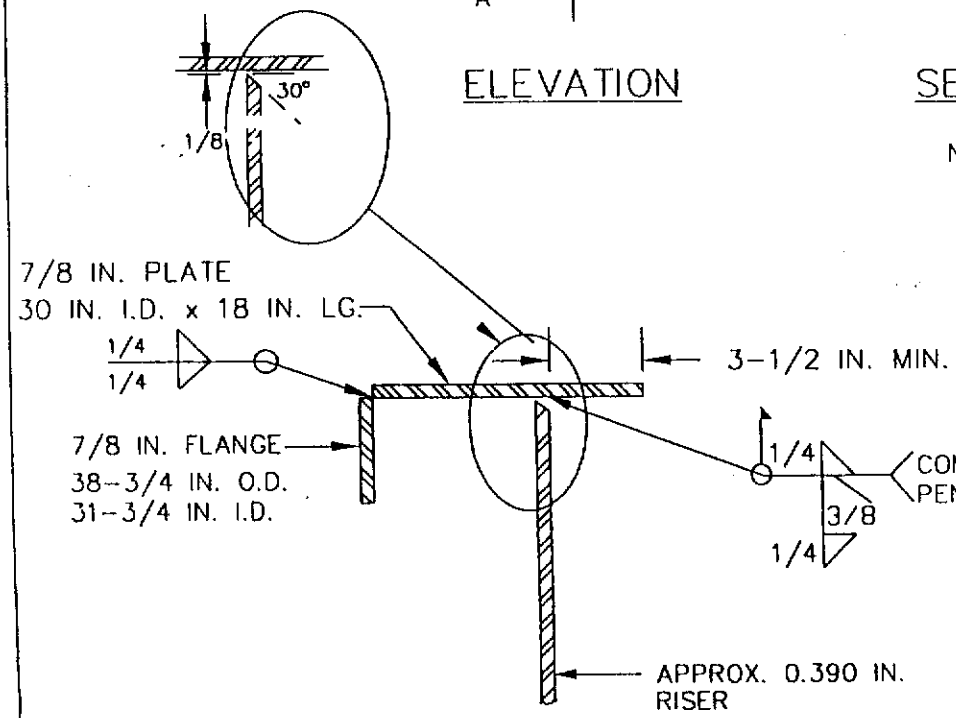
SHELL MANWAY



ELEVATION



SECTION A-A



DETAIL

NOTES:

1. MANHOLE COVER TO HAVE 2 LIFTING HANDLES
2. MANHOLE GASKET TO BE 1/8 IN. RUBBER, FULL FACE
3. MANHOLE TO MISS WELD SEAMS
4. BEVEL EDGE OF CUT OUT AS SHOWN
5. ROUND AND GRIND ALL SHARP CORNERS
6. TRIM NECK INSIDE RISER TO MAINTAIN MINIMUM PROJECTION AND LIMIT PROJECTION INTO RISER

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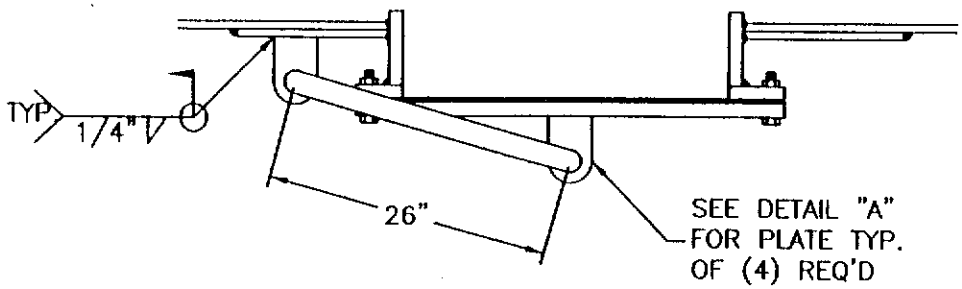
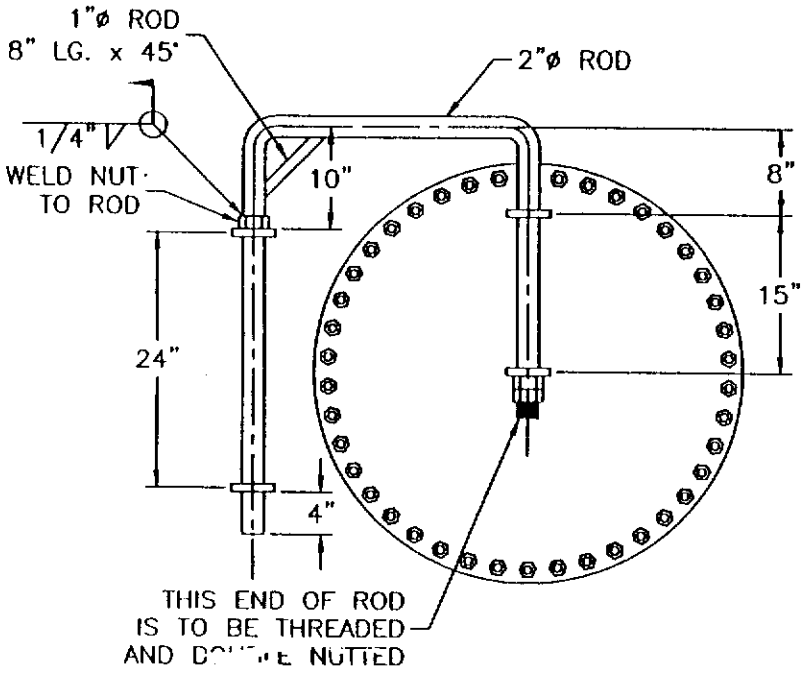
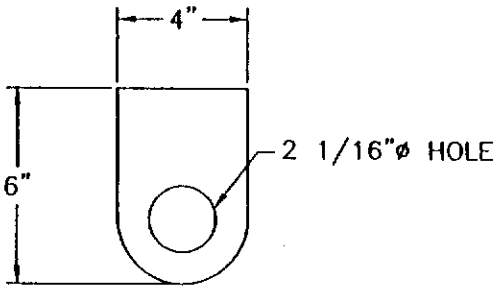
PROSPECT HEIGHTS, IL 60070

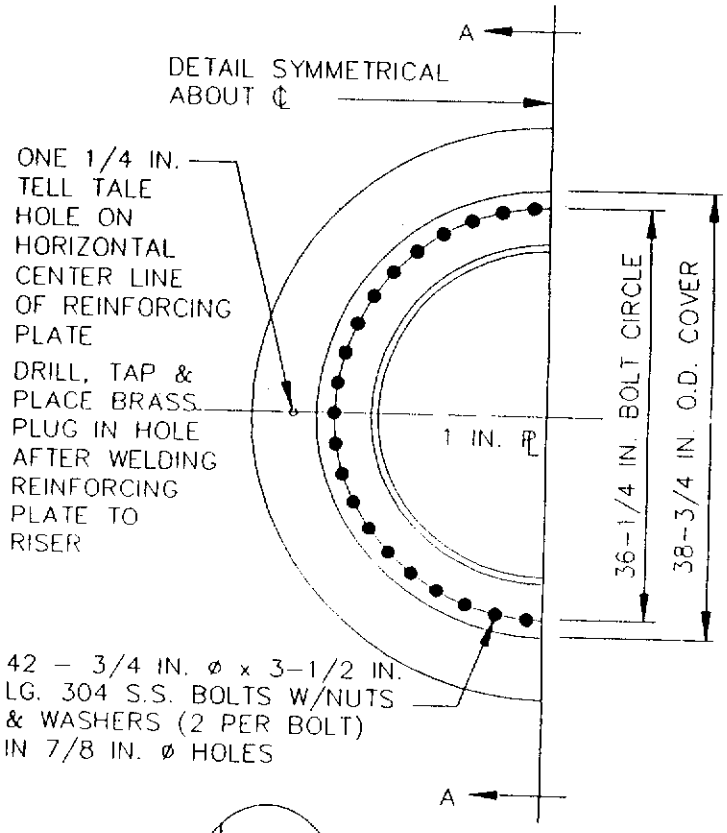

TYP
1/4"
26"
SEE DETAIL "A"
FOR PLATE TYP.
OF (4) REQ'D


1"ø ROD
8" LG. x 45°
2"ø ROD
1/4"
WELD NUT
TO ROD
10"
8"
15"
24"
4"
THIS END OF ROD
IS TO BE THREADED
AND DOUBLE NUTTED

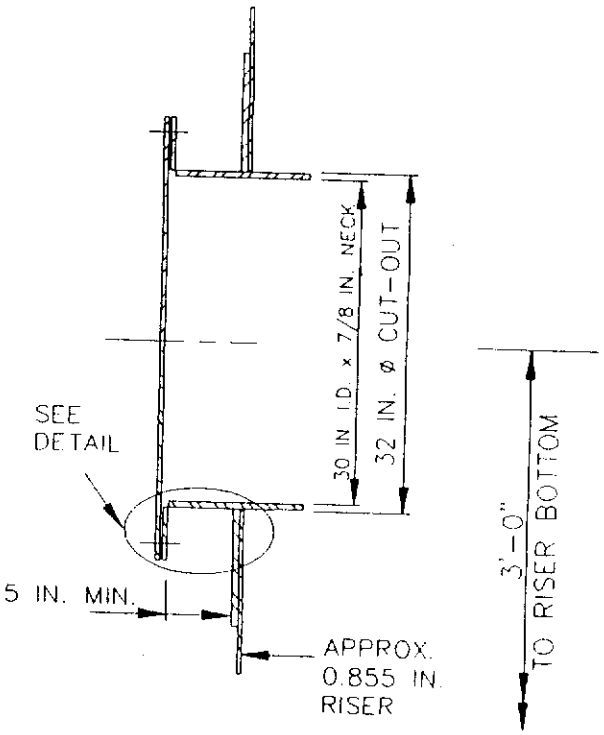

4"
6"
2 1/16"ø HOLE

DETAIL A

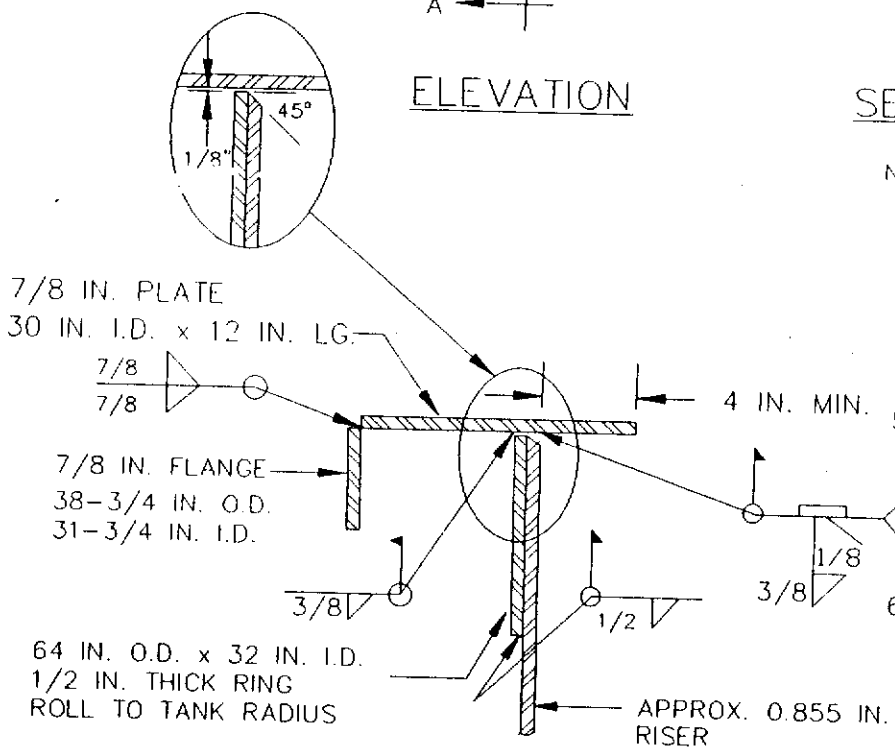
30 INCH DIAMETER MANHOLE RISER



ELEVATION



SECTION A-A

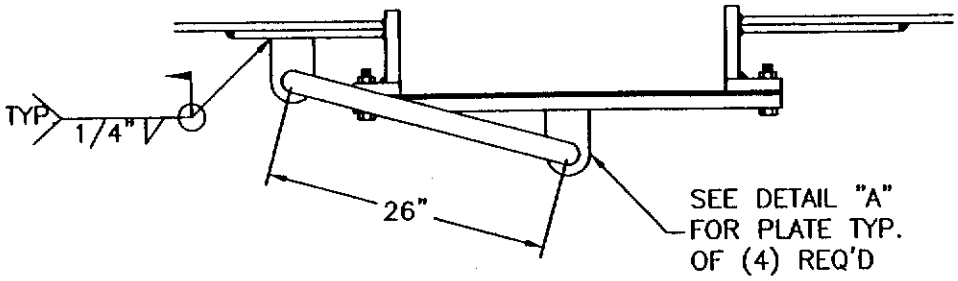


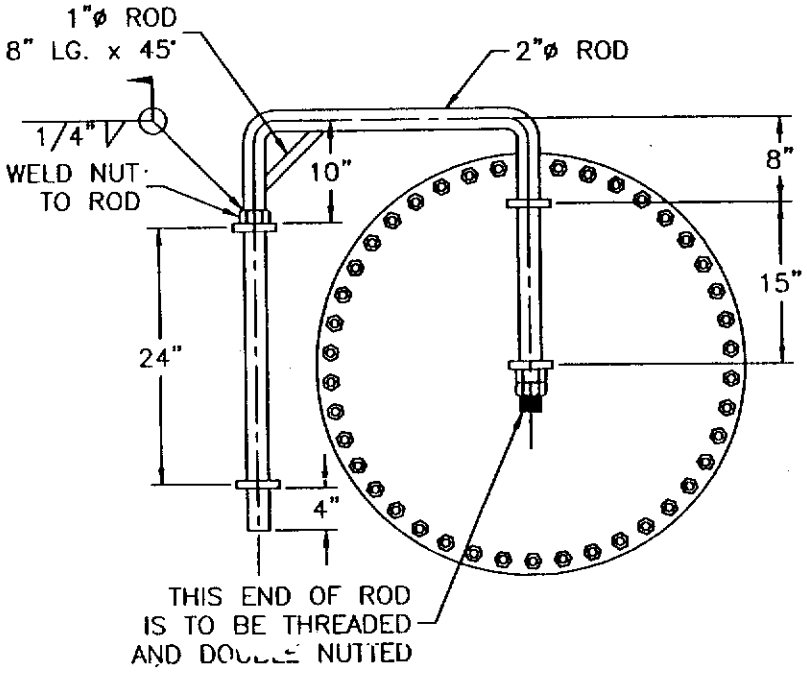
DETAIL

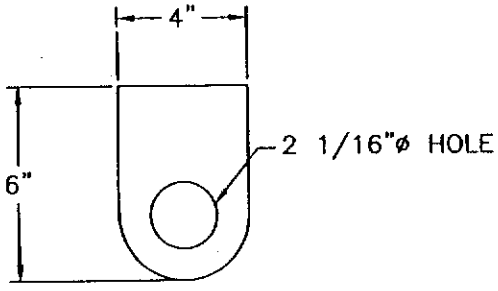
NOTES:

1. MANHOLE COVER TO HAVE 2 LIFTING HANDLES
2. MANHOLE GASKET TO BE 1/4 IN. RUBBER, FULL FACE
3. MANHOLE TO MISS WELD SEAMS
4. BEVEL EDGE OF CUT OUT AS SHOWN
5. ROUND AND GRIND ALL SHARP CORNERS
6. TRIM NECK INSIDE RISER TO MAINTAIN MINIMUM PROJECTION AND LIMIT PROJECTION INTO RISER

NOT TO SCALE

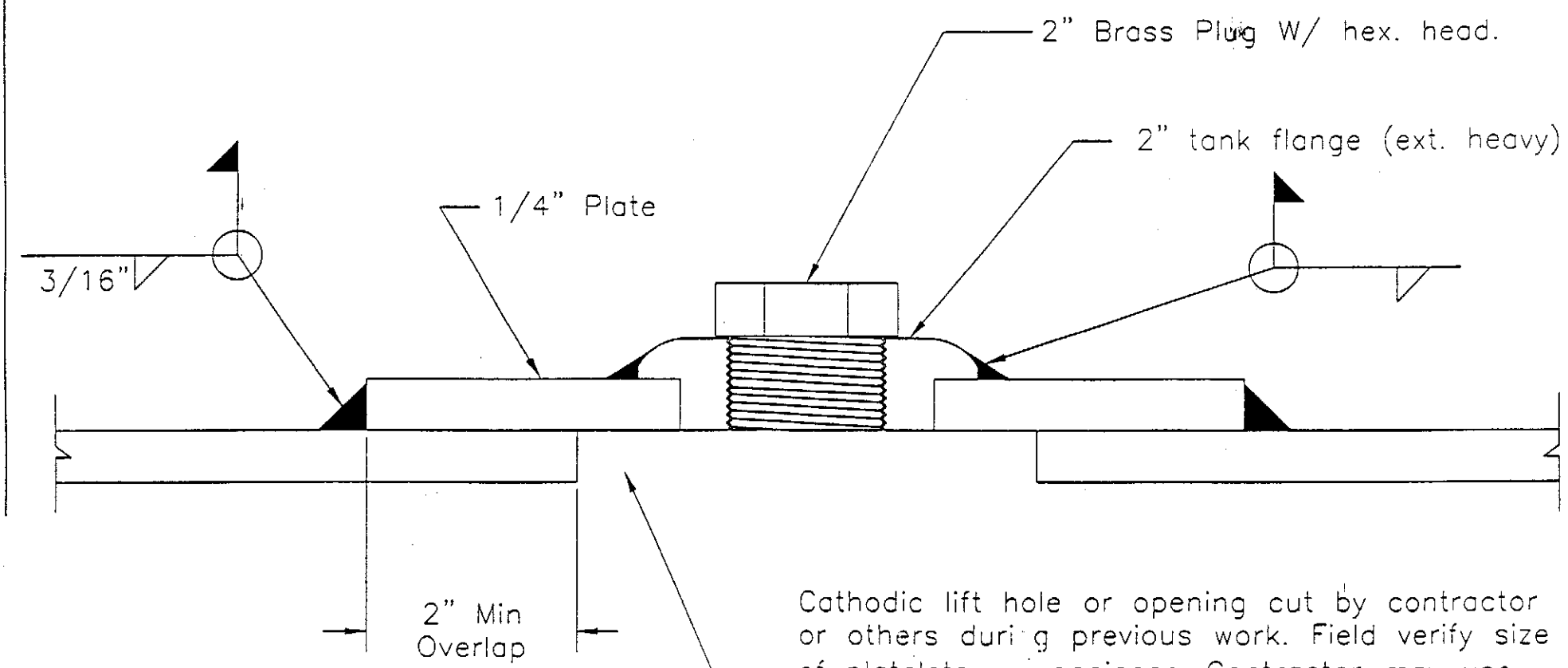






Note: Drawing Not to Scale

DETAIL A



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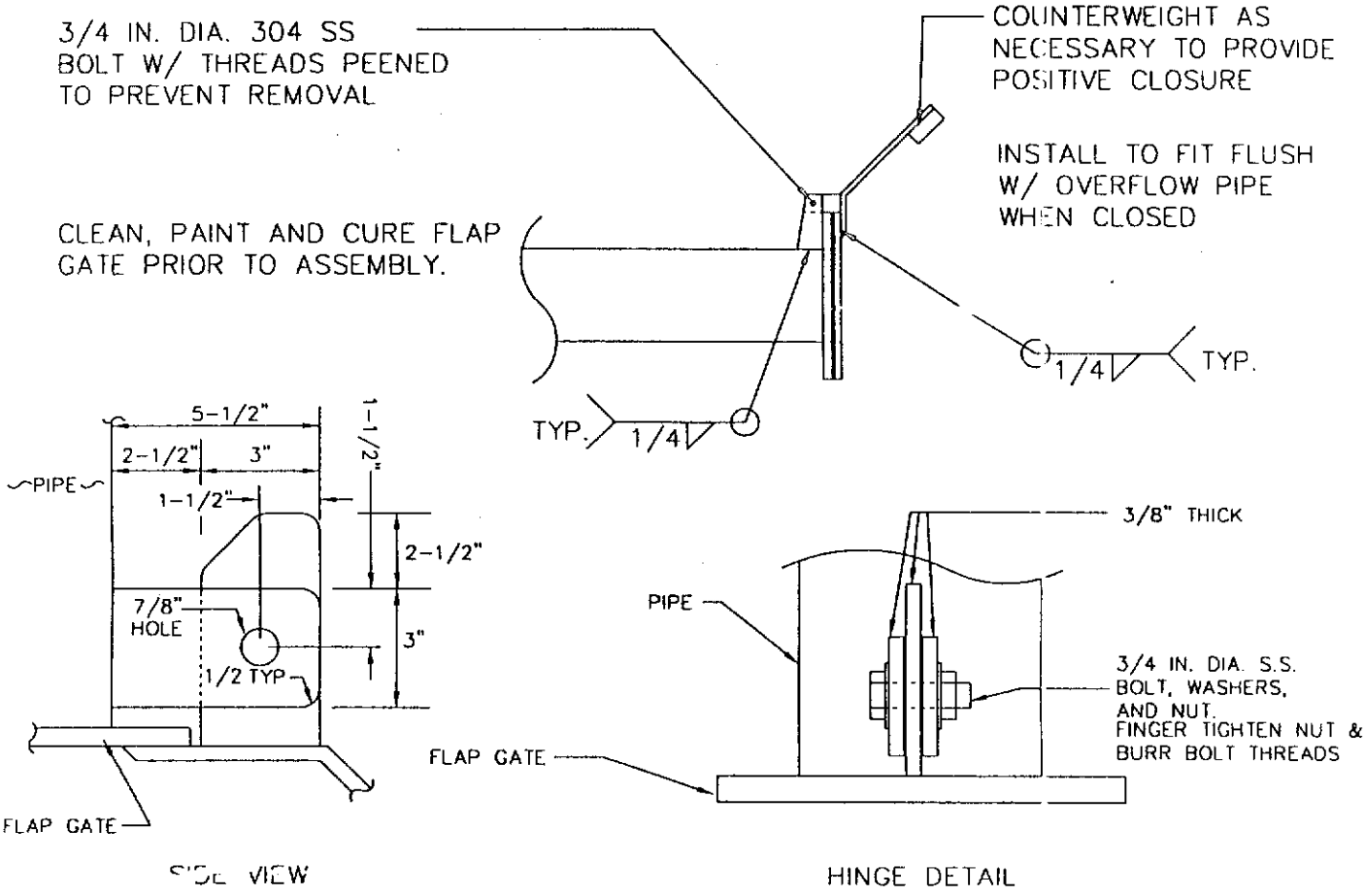
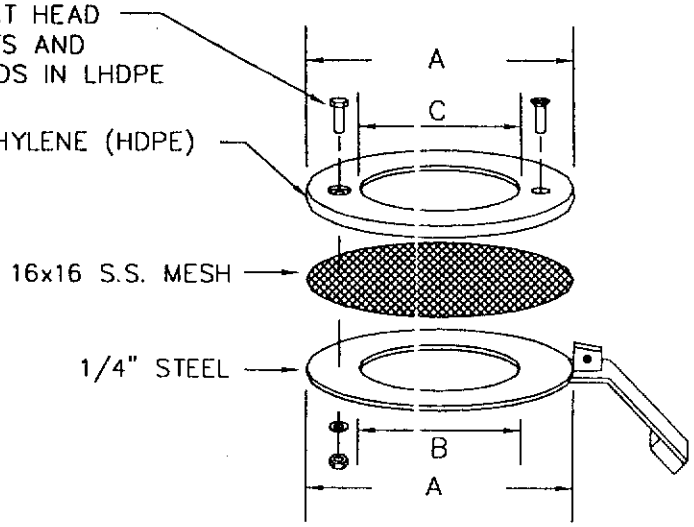
PROSPECT HEIGHTS, IL 60070

P.O. BOX 934
PROS[illegible]HEIGHTS, IL 60070

OVERFLOW PIPE SCREENED FLAP GATE



HINGE DETAIL



PIPE	12 IN.
A	16-1/2 IN.
B	12-1/2 IN.
C	12 IN.
BOLT CIRCLE	14-1/2 IN.

AGENDA ITEM

Village of Carol Stream G-3 10-2-06

Interdepartmental Memo

DATE: September 25, 2006

TO: Mayor Pro-Tem & the Board of Trustees
Joseph E. Breinig, Village Manager

FROM: Christopher M. Oakley, Asst. to the Village Manager CMO

RE: **Events Planning Consultant Contract Proposal for 2007 Town Center Event Season**

As you know, on September 12, 2006, you convened a post 2006 Town Center event season evaluation meeting with Ron Onesti of Onesti Entertainment Co. and your designated staff that assist you in coordinating Town Center events. At that meeting, detailed feedback was provided to Mr. Onesti regarding the completion of a very successful 2006 event season along with an invitation to submit a proposal to plan and coordinate 2007 Town Centers events. A summary of the feedback included improvements to the festival sound system and stage, a thorough review and revision of the festival food vendor concession agreement, a continuation of booking high-quality tribute bands as main stage musical entertainment for the annual summer festival and an eclectic mix of quality local bands that perform rock and roll, roots music (blues, country & western, folk, bluegrass, zydeco/cajun, reggae, island) and tribute, variety and orchestral/big band music as well. The 2007 Town Center events consultant proposal also includes a commitment to upgrading the sound and projection equipment for the Town Center outdoor movie series and an opportunity for the Village staff to provide direction on feedback to Onesti Entertainment regarding the equipment upgrade decisions.

Onesti Entertainment Co. has submitted a price proposal for $44,000 for event consultant services for planning 2007 Town Center events. This proposal is a 10% increase (5% per year averaged) from their proposal for similar services rendered for planning the 2005 and 2006 Town Center events. A summary of the previous 2 approved consultant contracts with Onesti Entertainment Co. as well as their 2007 proposals is detailed below:

	Consulting Fee	% Change	Program Days	Cost/Day
2005	**$ 40,000**		**15**	**$ 2,667**
2006	**$ 40,000**	**0%**	**17**	**$ 2,353**
2007	**$ 44,000**	**10%**	**17**	**$ 2,588**

In our discussion with Ron, his proposed consultant fee increase for the 2007 event season will partially assist in purchasing equipment upgrades for concerts and movies for which we stand to benefit. In 2005 when Onesti Entertainment Co. began providing event-consulting services for the Village, the cost per event day decreased 18% from $3, 168 per program day to $2667, which is $500 less per day. From 2005 to 2006, Onesti Entertainment's per day event cost decreased by 13% or $314 per event day. Attached is

a spreadsheet which summarizes the 9-year history of Town Center event consulting services. You will note that the per day event cost for program year 2006 is comparable to what the per days costs were back in program 2000.

The experience working with Ron and his staff during 2006 events was positive and a marked improvement from the 2005 transition year. Ron attended each of the planed events and his project consultant assigned to supervise the account with us, namely Johnny Maggio was very easy to work with, cooperative, responsive to small problems that arose from time-to-time and knowledgeable about the agreed upon specifications detailed in our contract with his consulting firm.

Please include Onesti Enertainment Company's contract proposal for planning 2007 Town Center events on the Oct. 16th agenda for the Village Board's review and consideration. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this proposal, please don't hesitate to contact me at your earliest convenience.

History of Town Center Events Coordinated by Consultant

Event Year	Mother's Day Breakfast	Father's Day Breakfast	Festival 3 of Days	Farmer's Markets	Weekly Concerts	Outdoor Movies	Culture Counts	Halloween Dance	Winter Wonderland	TOTAL DAYS	TOTAL FEE	FEE PER/DAY
1998	YES		2	16	10					29	$45,000	$1,551.72
1999	YES	YES	2	11	10				YES (3 Days)	28	$45,000	$1,607.14
2000	YES	YES	3	Discontinued	11			YES	YES (2 Days)	19	$45,000	$2,368.42
2001	STAFF	STAFF	3		12			YES	YES (2 Days)	18	$49,500	$2,750.00
2002	STAFF	STAFF	4		11			YES	YES (2 Days)	18	$49,300	$2,738.89
2003	STAFF	STAFF	4		10		YES	Discontinued	Discontinued	15	$47,750	$3,183.33
2004	STAFF	Discontinued	4		10		YES			15	$47,525	$3,168.33
2005	STAFF		4		10	* 2	YES			15	$40,000	$2,666.67
2006	STAFF		4		10	2	YES			17	$40,000	$2,352.94

*** 2005 Movies paired with concert event**

Footnote

1 **Charity Car Show**, **Rainbow Rockin Kid's Festival & Oktoberfest** omitted as they are staff/sponsor/car club events & not included in consultant contract.

The Onesti Entertainment Corporation

September 18, 2006

Board of Trustees
Village of Carol Stream
500 North Gary Avenue
Carol Stream, IL 60188-1899

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

Once again I must sincerely thank you all for allowing Onesti Entertainment Corporation the privilege of providing event and entertainment coordination services to the Village of Carol Stream in 2006. I feel we made great strides this past year in continuing to provide a safe, entertaining and creative series of events for the citizens of Carol Stream.

It is my intention to welcome 2007 as an opportunity to continue the work we began last year. To summarize:

Stage/Sound/Lights: The sound and lighting packages will be upgraded to higher quality systems, to better facilitate the growing crowds as well as better highlighting the great talents of our entertainment. We will continue to develop a decorative element to the stage design.

Food Vendors: I was quite happy with the quality and variety of the food vendors this year over last. I will continue to seek quality vendors, without adding too many, so that this continues to be a profitable event for each vendor.

Entertainment: It seems the high-level tribute act formula worked quite well this year. I have been accumulating and researching more top tributes around the country since June. I will be providing some options for Board approval over the next 60 days. Some of the ideas are:
Thursday: "College Night" Mike and Joe (www.mikeandjoe.com)
Fabulous Janes (www.fabjanes.com)
Some Tribute Act Possibilities: "New Jersey Rock Night"…
Slippery When Wet Bon Jovi Tri (www.jovitribute.com) And B Street Band Trib to Springsteen (www.bstreetband.com)
Draw The Line Aerosmithe Tribute (www.drawtheline.com)
American English on Sunday
Paradise Theater Styx Tribute (www.styxtribute.com)
Funky Monks Red Hot Chili Peppers Tribute (www.funkymonksmusic.com)
Green Holiday Green Day Tribute (www.greenholidaymusic.com)
A Night on the Mo-Town Tributes to The Temptations, Four Tops Aretha Franklin, Gladys Knight, Tina Turner, Smokey Robinson, Stevie Wonder
Also: Big Band earlier on Saturday

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Kids Stage/Area: I believe the teen stage concept worked very well this year. It is definitely an area that I would like to continue to develop. I also believe the wrestling worked well, and because of that I would like to increase the amount of interactive sports-style attractions in that area.

2007 Concert Series: I will continue to seek a variety of top-quality entertainment options for our 2007 Concert Series. Two elements I will definitely add will be country and big band. We are working with some regional acts now on their routing, so that we can benefit from these affordable opportunities. A greater variety of food vendors is also being sought.

Movies in the Park: I realize a major improvement is necessary regarding the equipment used for our movies in the park program. The Movies in the Park program will definitely enjoy a huge upgrade in the equipment utilized for those events.

Multi-Cultural Festival: Once again, I am extremely proud of the event we've produced, showcasing a few of the cultures Carol Stream is comprised of. I will continue to build upon what we have started, as I think this event should be expanded and promoted outside of the Carol Stream area. I firmly believe this can develop into another signature event Carol Stream can be proud of.

Fee Structure: In light of the level of the expansion the Town Center events have been enjoying, and the corresponding increased amount of time being spent towards this development, Onesti Entertainment is requesting a 10% increase in its fees for 2007. Since the current fee structure has been in place the past two years, as well as prior to OEC's arrival, I hope this request is not deemed excessive.

Once again, I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the opportunity to be a part of the Carol Stream special events team.

Sincerely,

Ron Onesti, President
Onesti Entertainment Corporation

The Onesti Entertainment Corporation
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The Onesti Entertainment Corporation

INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into on the 6th day of October 2006, by and between Onesti Entertainment Corporation, (hereinafter referred to as the "Consultant") and the Village of Carol Stream, (hereinafter referred to as the "Client").

1. In consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, as well as other good and valuable consideration, the Consultant agrees to perform all services, to create, plan, develop and execute the Client's events, which, in this case, consist of nine (9) Thursday evening summer concerts; a four (4) day Summer Festival (June 7-10, 2007); a July 4, 2007 evening concert, a one (1) day Multicultural Festival (September 8, 2007); and two (2) Saturday evening outdoor movies in August 2007. Said events are fully described on the addendum that is attached hereto and made part hereof, hereinafter referred to as "The Events." The services which the Consultant will perform will be those which by custom and usage, are offered by an experienced event coordinator whose duties involve the planning of events, suggestions on the selection of and the negotiation of contracts with responsible independent contractors or vendors and the supervision of the event. One supervisor of the Consultant who is experienced and knowledgeable in the responsibilities undertaken by the Consultant shall attend and supervise each event. Additional staff needed to execute the events shall be hired in accordance with paragraph 9 of this Agreement.

   In recommending the services of independent contractor or vendors to the Client, the Consultant shall recommend those individuals or entities which have typically performed similar services at other events and which have a reputation in the industry for fulfilling contractual obligations.

2. The Client agrees to pay the Consultant **$44,000** for the Consultant's services. The Client shall pay the Consultant's fee, as follows:

   A. **$ 11,000** at the time that this agreement is executed by the parties, and

   B. **$ 11,000** on or before May 15, 2007;

   C. **$ 11,000** on or before July 15, 2007;

   D. The balance of **$ 11,000** at the conclusion of the Sept 8th Multicultural Festival.

3. The consultant will recommend and negotiate for goods and/or the services of independent contractors or vendors to be used in connection with the event. The Client expressly understands that the Consultant acts only as an independent contractor in this regard, and the sole responsibility for the payment of services provided by vendors or independent contractor remains with the Client. In the absence of contrary contractual terms, cancellation of the event by the Client shall not absolve the Client of any contractual responsibility to pay any and all vendors or independent contractors.

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4. If the Client's event is cancelled for any reason, other than through the negligence of the Consultant, the Consultant shall be entitled to retain all fees paid up to the date of cancellation. In addition, if the Client's event is cancelled, for any reason other than negligence of the Consultant after payments have been made as provided above in Section 2, the Consultant shall be entitled to the remaining sums due, less a reasonable deduction based upon the hourly cost of supervising the event. This method of payment is established because the fee of the Consultant is, in large measure, based upon work performed prior to the event taking place, with payment being deferred to guarantee that event supervision will take place along with assistance in procuring replacements in the event that outside contractors or vendors cancel. The appropriation clause is hereby attached hereto and incorporated into this contract as an addendum to this agreement.

5. In the event of a breach of this agreement, the Consultant and the Client may pursue any other remedy in law or equity necessary to enforce rights under this agreement. In the event that court action is instituted and concluded, the losing party shall be liable for all costs, including reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the parties successfully enforcing its rights under this agreement.

6. There shall be no oral modifications of this agreement.

7. The Consultant will submit a budget to the Client describing the projected event costs of certain items (i.e., food, entertainment, site, and promotional gifts) for use and distribution at the events. Both parties acknowledge that the costs and expenses of planning the events are estimates, which are based upon prior similar events and negotiations with vendors. The Client shall approve the budget as submitted for individual events. These projected costs are subject to reasonable revision by agreement of the parties.

8. The parties intend that an independent contractor relationship will be created by this contract. The Consultant is functioning as the authorized agent of the Client, but only within the amounts approved in writing under the budget. All contracts in excess of $5,000 must be approved in writing by the Client.

9. At the Consultant's discretion, and subject to the written approval of the Client, additional staff persons needed to execute the Event, will be billed by the Consultant to the Client at a rate of $45.00 per hour. In addition, at the Client's request, the Client shall pay $45.00 per hour to provide consulting services for fundraising, sponsorship and promotion of the Client's events, which is over and beyond that which is considered normal promotion of the event.

10. The duration of this contract shall be from the date on which it is entered into until the date on which all aspects of the event have been concluded.

11. If either party elects to enforce the provisions of this contract in a court of law, venue shall be in the Circuit Court of DuPage County.

12. The Consultant agrees to maintain, at its expense, workers' compensation insurance, and to fully protect its employees from any and all claims filed under the Workers' Compensation or similar statutes of this State. Such insurance shall be maintained in those amounts required by statute.

Consultant agrees to maintain, at its own expense, general liability insurance in amounts not less than $1,000,000 and will, if it can do so without any additional cost, name the client, its employees and officers, and independent contractors as additional insureds under the policy. At the request of the Client, the Consultant shall furnish certificates evidencing the existence of such coverage, which shall be continued during any period in which this agreement is in force.

13. Neither this agreement nor any interest herein, or claim hereunder, shall be assigned or transferred by either the Consultant or the Client.

14. In the event the Client fails to appropriate the remaining funds for the completion of the Events as defined in this agreement, the Client must notify the Consultant in writing within thirty (30) days of approval of the FY 2007/2008 Village budget, of the Client's intent to modify/terminate the remainder of this agreement. The Consultant agrees to cease work on the Events upon notification from the Client and shall not incur further expense on behalf of the Client pending written authorization to resume. The Consultant reserves the right to recover reasonable expenses, approved by the Client and directly associated with early termination of this agreement.

15. Consultant represents that the compensation it receives from the Client under the terms of this Agreement shall constitute the Consultant's sole compensation for services rendered under this Agreement.

CONSULTANT: Onesti Entertainment Corp.

By:_____
Principal Owner Name

CLIENT: Village of Carol Stream

By:_____
Mayor

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The Onesti Entertainment Corporation

ADDENDUM TO
THE EVENT PLANNING SERVICES CONTRACT AGREEMENT
DATED: OCTOBER 6, 2006
BETWEEN ONESTI ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION
AND THE VILLAGE OF CAROL STREAM

The following is an addendum to the Independent Contractor Agreement between Onesti Entertainment Corp and the Village of Carol Stream, dated October 16, 2006. Specifically, this Addendum describes the events to be planned and produced by The Onesti Entertainment Corporation:

- Nine (9) Summer Evening Concerts, according to the following schedule: Thursday June 14, June 21, and June 28, 2007; Thursday, July 12, July 19, and July 26, 2007. Thursday, August 2, August 9, and August 16, 2007
- One (1) four-day Summer Festival, June 7-10, 2007.
- One (1) main stage concert held Wednesday, July 4, 2007.
- One (1) Multicultural event held Saturday, September 8, 2007.
- Two (2) outdoor movies, according to the following schedule: Saturday, July 28, 2007 (raindate: Saturday, August 4, 2007), 8:30-10:30 p.m.; and Saturday, August 11, 2007 (rain date: Saturday, August 18, 2007), 8:30-10:30 p.m.

* Consulted fees are per event and based on a maximum of seventeen (17) events stipulated above.

CONSULTANT: Onesti Entertainment Corp. **CLIENT**: Village of Carol Stream

By:_____ **By:**_____
Principal Owner Name **Mayor**

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AGENDA ITEM

Village of Carol Stream G-4 10-2-06

Interdepartmental Memo

DATE: September 28, 2006

TO: Mayor & Village Board of Trustees
Joseph E. Breinig, Village Manager

FROM: Christopher M. Oakley, Asst. to the Village Manager CMO

RE: **Status Update – Hazard Mitigation Plan Development**

The county-wide Hazards Mitigation plan development team reconvened on September 26th after a summer recess. During the summer months, the team completed a Mitigation Measures survey of the member's respective communities that focused on flood control projects (e.g., stream bank improvements), property protection, preventive regulations (e.g., building/zoning codes), emergency services (e.g., evacuation measures), natural resource protection (e.g., wetlands) and public information (e.g., information outreach and technical assistance to property owners). The project consultant used the survey results to draft a Hazard Analysis which is attached for review and receipt. Please include this draft hazards analysis on the Oct. 2, 2006 Village Board agenda.

Chapter 2. Hazard Analysis

This chapter will discuss the natural hazards that could impact DuPage County. A list of potential hazards was reviewed by the Hazard Mitigation Workgroup, and priority hazards were selected for analysis. DuPage County assets have been examined in order for potential heath, safety and property damage from natural hazards to be estimated.

A section of this chapter is dedicated to the priority hazards. For each hazard there is a hazard analysis and vulnerability analysis. The hazard analysis includes a description of the nature of the hazard, past occurrences and damages, and likelihood or probability of the hazard occurring in the future. The vulnerability analysis compares the probability of the hazard occurring against the possible impact to County assets. A summary of DuPage County hazard analysis is provided at the end of this chapter.

2.1 Natural Hazards

DuPage County is subject to a variety of natural hazards. While flooding has been the most significant hazard, the County has experienced damage from severe summer storms, tornados, and winter storm events. The most recent severe tornado events occurred in 1976. The most recent flooding occurred in October 2005 where the National Climate Data Center (NCDC) of the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration recorded one foot of flooding over North Avenue in Glendale Heights.

Flooding, tornados, severe summer and winter storm damage have warranted federal disaster declarations over the past 39 years. Table 2-1 lists the presidential, or federal, disaster declaration for the County since 1967.

Table 2-1 State and Federal Disaster Declarations for DuPage County

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer	Declaration Date	FEMA Disaster Number	Location	Public Assistance*
Tornado			X		4/25/1967	227		
Flood				X	9/5/1972	351		
Flood				X	6/25/1974	438		
Severe Storms				X	6/18/1976	509		
Severe Storms		X			1/16/1979	3068		
Flood				X	8/21/1987	798	Eastern DuPage	
Severe Storms				x	7/25/1996	1129	Western DuPage	
Winter Storms		X			1/8/1999	3134	Countywide	
Winter Storms		X			1/18/2001	3161	Countywide	

* Dollar amount of public assistance communities received. This estimate does not include individual assistance provided to individual property owners.

The table shows that disasters have most frequently occurred in the summer and winter. Table 2-2 shows the natural hazards that DuPage County could potentially experience. Using available data, Table 2-2 shows the past frequency of the listed hazards.

Table 2-2 DuPage County Identified and Potential Hazards

Hazard	Area affected or potentially affected (Location)	Past Frequency		
		Occurrences in the last number of years		
		Last 5 years	Last 10 years	Last 30 years
Dam Failure	Downstream areas	0	0	--
Drought	Countywide	9	--	--
Earthquake	Countywide	0	0	--
Extreme heat	Countywide	0	2	--
Extreme cold	Countywide	3	4	--
Flood occurrences	Countywide	14	19	--
Hail*	Storm location	32	56	75+
Lightning*	Storm location	5	--	--
Thunderstorm-microburst*	Storm location	26	56	86+
Tornado	Storm location	0	1	6
Winter Storm – Ice	Countywide	0	0	1
Winter Storm – Snow	Countywide	8	16	--

* Elements of severe summer storms
-- No data available.

Hazard Mitigation Workgroup undertook an exercise to evaluate the listed hazards in order to determine the level of attention that the hazard warranted in this Plan. In the evaluation the Workgroup looked at the expected frequency, impact or consequences of the event and the area of the County that is vulnerable to the hazard. The Workgroup members worked individually then as small groups to assign points to each hazard for each of the evaluation categories. The results from the small groups were totaled and examined:

Frequency + Impact + Area = Ranking

From a review of the ranking results it was decided that lightning, thunderstorms, and hail storms should be combined under the category of severe summer storms, and snow events, ice storms, and extreme cold should be combined under the category of severe winter storms. The Workgroup selected the following priority natural hazards:

- Floods
- Severe Summer Storms
- Severe Winter Storms
- Tornados
- Extreme Heat

A summary of the Workgroup's ranking of hazard is shown in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 DuPage County Workgroup Ranking of Identified and Potential Hazards

Natural Hazard:		Future Frequency:	Impact:	Area Affected:
Priority	**Floods**	Likely	Serious	Large
	Severe Summer Storms	Likely-Frequent	Moderate	Community
	Severe Winter Storms	Likely-Frequent	Moderate	Large
	Tornado	Likely	Serious-Catastrophic	Community
	Extreme Heat	Likely	Moderate	Large
Other	Drought	Seldom	Low-Moderate	Large
	Earthquake	Seldom	Low	Large
	Dam Failure	Seldom	Low	Community

The priority natural hazards listed in Table 2-3 are discussed in detail in this chapter, and mitigation activities for each hazard are identified in Chapters 4 through 9. Other natural hazards have been recognized, but not addressed in detail, at this time.

Information and data for the hazard analysis was collected from the municipalities, regional, state and federal agencies. Other data was developed from DuPage County records and the County's GIS.. An important source of information on recorded events was the National Climate Data Center (NCDC) at the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

For the vulnerability analysis, the County's GIS was used to examine DuPage County's exposure to floods. The use of FEMA's HAZUS software was not warranted for this Plan due to the superior information contained in the County's GIS, as compared to the default data in HAZUS. Also, an HAZUS earthquake analysis was determined to be unnecessary due to the County being only in a "guarded" region of Illinois for earthquake hazard according to the 2004 Illinois Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency.

2.2 Assets

DuPage County's assts include the people that live and work here, buildings, infrastructure, businesses and institutions, the land and natural resources. These assets are summarized in Table 2-4 for purposes of evaluating potential hazards against the potential damage or loss of assets.

People: According to the 2000 U.S Census, the total DuPage population is 904,161. A list of populations by municipality is provided in Table 1-3 in Chapter 1. Many resident commute to work locations outside of DuPage County, while at the same time, numerous people commute into DuPage County. The daytime workforce has areas of concentration in the Naperville are, and also in the general Lombard-Oak Brook-Downers Grove area of the County. The student population shown in Table 2-xx represents a daytime population at the

elementary, middle and high schools in the County. It does not include the daytime college populations. This number is more difficult to attain since many college students are part time and attend classes in the evening.

Buildings: Buildings show in Table 2-4 provide a representation of the residential, commercial, industrial and institutional structures in DuPage County estimated by the 2000 U.S. Census and from the 2002 DuPage County Profile report. Not all structures in the County are captured by these numbers. Government owned buildings is an estimate made for the purposes of this plan for the 32 participating communities. It includes village halls, police and fire stations, public works buildings, libraries, and park districts building.

[To be added, a list of buildings within each municipality.]

Table 2-4
DuPage County Estimate of Assets

People:	
Residents	904,161
Workforce	642,963
Students (Elem., High School, Unit)	157,787
Buildings:	
Housing Units	335,621
Businesses	38,648
Churches	717
Hopitals & Rehabilitation Centers	7
Schools	242
Colleges	17
Government Owned**	
Transportation:	
Roads (Lanes)	3,427 miles
Bridges	
Airports	1
Rail Stations	27
Resources:	
Forest Preserves	22,988 Acres
Parks*	12,436 acres
Golf Courses	48
Museums, Historic & Nature Centers	53
Agricultural	17,000 acres
Assessed Valuation of Property	$23,659,071,233

Source: DuPage County Profile, 2002

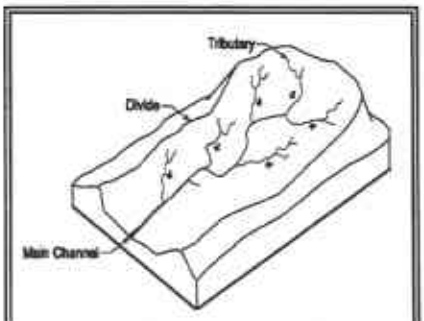
Resources: The resources category in Table 2-4 provides a snapshot of the openspace, recreational and cultural assets in DuPage County.

Infrastructure: Infrastructure, beyond transportation-related infrastructure, includes water mains, sewers, treatment plants, utilities, such as electrical distribution, natural gas lines, and communication networks. Estimates of these infrastructure areas have not been made for purposes of this plan.

2.3 Floods

2.3.1 Hazard Assessment - Floods

There are three major watersheds in DuPage County - Salt Creek, the East DuPage River and the West DuPage River. The watersheds associated with these streams encompass most of DuPage County. A watershed is the land area that all rain or snow melt will drain or "runoff" to. Within each watershed there are smaller rivers streams that can be identified as subwatersheds. The Salt



A watershed includes all land that drains to a common channel

Creek watershed flow to the Des Plaines River watershed in Cook County. The East Branch DuPage River and the West Branch DuPage River flow south to the DuPage River in Will County. All watersheds in the County eventually drain south and are tributary flows to the Illinois River. Figure 2-1 shows the DuPage County watersheds. Table 2-5 lists County's watersheds and subwatersheds.

Table 2-5 DuPage County Watersheds

Watershed	Stream Name	Tributary to	Approximate Area Square miles
Salt Creek	[To be completed]		
East Branch DuPage River			
West Branch DuPage River			
Sawmill Creek			
Des Plaines River Tributaries			
Fox River Tributaries			

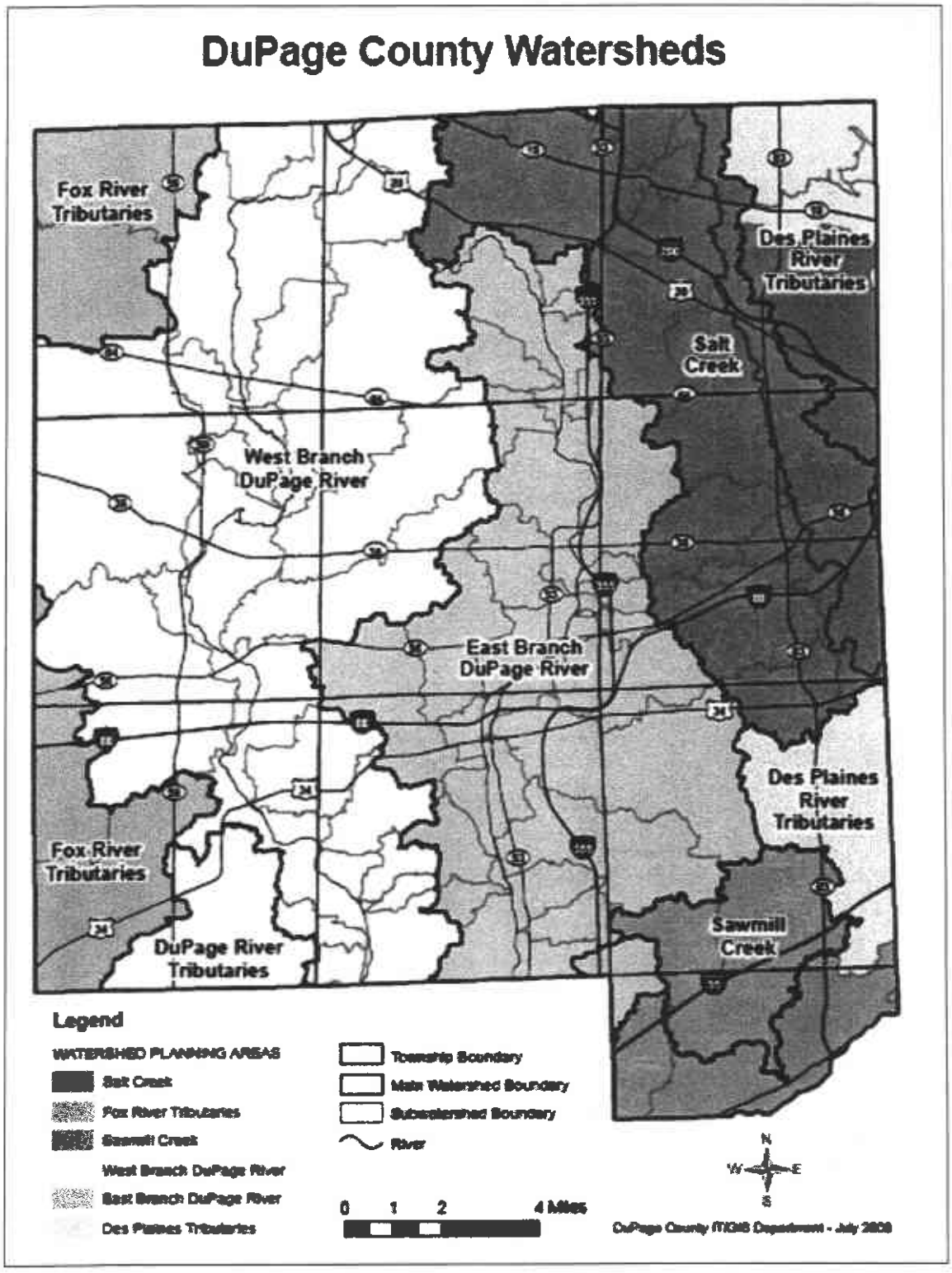
2.3.1.1 Flood Considerations and Terminology

Watersheds: In a watershed, runoff from rain or snowmelt is collected by smaller channels (tributaries), which send the water to larger channels and eventually to the lowest body of water in the watershed (main channel). When a channel receives too much water, the excess flows over its banks and into the adjacent area – causing a flood.

Watershed topography and development: The condition of the land in the watershed affects what happens to the precipitation. For example, more rain will run off the land and into the streams if the terrain is steep. For DuPage County, the conditions of saturated ground from previous rains, the land being covered with impervious pavement and parking lots, and the probable loss of depressional storage areas influence what happens to the precipitation.

Precipitation: DuPage County receives an average of 36.6 inches of total precipitation each year. From April to September, rainfall averages 19.6 inches. Average annual snowfall is 36 (generally, 7 inches of snow has the equivalent water content of one inch of rain).

Figure 2-1


DuPage County Watersheds
Fox River Tributaries
Des Plaines River Tributaries
Salt Creek
West Branch DuPage River
East Branch DuPage River
Des Plaines River Tributaries
Fox River Tributaries
DuPage River Tributaries
Sawmill Creek
Legend
WATERSHED PLANNING AREAS
Salt Creek
Fox River Tributaries
Sawmill Creek
West Branch DuPage River
East Branch DuPage River
Des Plaines Tributaries
Township Boundary
Main Watershed Boundary
Subwatershed Boundary
River
0 1 2 4 Miles
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What are the odds of a flood?

The term "100-year flood" has caused much confusion for people not familiar with statistics. Another way of looking at it is to think of the odds that a base flood will happen sometime during the life of a 30-year mortgage (26% chance).

Chance of Flooding over a Period of Years

	Flood Size			
Period	10-year	25-year	50-year	100-year
1 year	10%	4%	2%	1%
10 years	65%	34%	18%	10%
20 years	88%	56%	33%	18%
30 years	96%	71%	45%	26%
50 years	99%	87%	64%	39%

Even these numbers do not convey the true flood risk because they focus on the larger, less frequent, floods. If a house is low enough, it may be subject to the 10- or 25-year flood. During the proverbial 30-year mortgage, it may have a 26% chance of being hit by the 100-year flood, but the odds are 96% (nearly guaranteed) that a 10-year flood will occur during the 30 year period. Compare those odds to the only 5% chance that the house will catch fire during the same 30-year mortgage.

In northeastern Illinois at 24-hour precipitation amount of 7.58 inches is considered to be a 100-year rainfall event. For a relatively short, intense rainfall event of 3 hours, the 100-year rainfall amount is 4.85 inches.

Riverine flooding: The most common and most damaging floods occur along rivers and streams and this is called overbank flooding. Overbank flooding of rivers and streams can be caused by one or more of three factors:

- Too much precipitation in the watershed for the channels to convey
- Obstructions in a channel, such as an ice jam or beaver dam, and
- Large release of water when a dam or other obstruction fails.

During a riverine flooding event other flood problems can also occur. Streets can flood when rainwater can't flow into a storm sewer. Basements can flood when rainwater can't flow away from the house or when the sewers back up. These problems are usually caused by heavy local rains and can occur when not related to overbank flooding.

Flash floods: Flash floods are generated by severe storms that drop much rainfall in a short time. All flash floods strike quickly and end swiftly. In urban areas, flash flooding can occur where impervious surfaces, gutters and storm sewers speed runoff. Flash floods also can be caused by dam failure, the release of ice-jam flooding, or the collapse of a debris dam.

Obstructions: Obstructions can be channel obstructions, such as small bridge openings or log jams, or floodplain obstructions, such as road embankments, fill and buildings. Channel obstructions will cause smaller, more frequent floods, while floodplain obstructions impact the larger, less frequent floods where most of the flow is overbank, outside the channel. Obstructions can be natural or man made. Natural obstructions, like log jams, can be cleared out or are washed away during larger floods. DuPage County also has a history of problems with beaver dams. The greater problem is man made obstructions, which tend to be more permanent. They are discussed in Chapter 4's section on floodways.

Flood risk: Past floods are indications of what can happen in the future, but flood studies and mitigation plans are based on the *risk* of future flooding. Flood studies extrapolate from historical records to determine the statistical potential that storms and floods of certain

magnitude will recur. Such events are measured by their "recurrence interval," i.e., a 10-year storm or a 50-year flood.

These terms are often misconstrued. Commonly, people interpret the 50-year flood definition to mean "once every 50 years." This is incorrect. Statistically speaking, a 50-year flood has a 1/50 (2 percent) chance of occurring in any given year. In reality, a 50-year flood could occur two times in the same year, two years in a row, or four times over the course of 50 years. It is possible not to have a 50-year flood over the course of 100 years.

FEMA uses the "base" flood as the basis for its regulatory requirements and flood insurance rate setting; it is also the basis for this analysis. The base flood is the one percent chance flood, i.e., the flood that has a one percent (one out of 100) chance of occurring in any given year. The one percent chance flood has also been called the 100-year flood.

The "500-year flood" has a 0.2 percent chance of occurring in any given year. While the odds are more remote, it is the national standard used for protecting critical facilities, such as hospitals and power plants.

The base floodplain: The area inundated by the base flood is the "base floodplain." FEMA maps (called Flood Insurance Rate Maps, or FIRMs) also call this the Special Flood Hazard Area or A Zone. An example of a FIRM is shown above.

The central part of the floodplain is called the floodway. The floodway is the channel and that portion of the adjacent floodplain which must remain open to permit passage of the base flood. Floodwaters generally are deepest and swiftest in the floodway, and anything in this area is in the greatest danger during a flood. The remainder of the floodplain is called the fringe, where water may be shallower and slower.

Floodplain maps were originally developed by FEMA for DuPage County. However, as part of the DuPage County Stormwater Management Program, new floodplain maps have been developed by the County and adopted by FEMA. DuPage County regulatory floodplains can be accessed at [www.dupageco.org.....] Table 2-6 shows the 100-year flood elevations for the major rivers in DuPage County, which are included in the FEMA Flood Insurance Studies.

Table 2-6 DuPage County 100-year Flood Elevations

River	Location	Approximate 100-year Flood Elevation
[ ] River at south end of the County		feet
[ ] at the north end of the County		

Source: FEMA Flood Insurance Study [ ]

Velocity: The speed of moving water, or velocity, is measured in feet per second. Flood velocity is important to mitigation because the faster water moves, the more pressure it puts on a structure and the more it will erode stream banks and scour the earth around a building's foundation. The FEMA Flood Insurance Study typically includes the "average

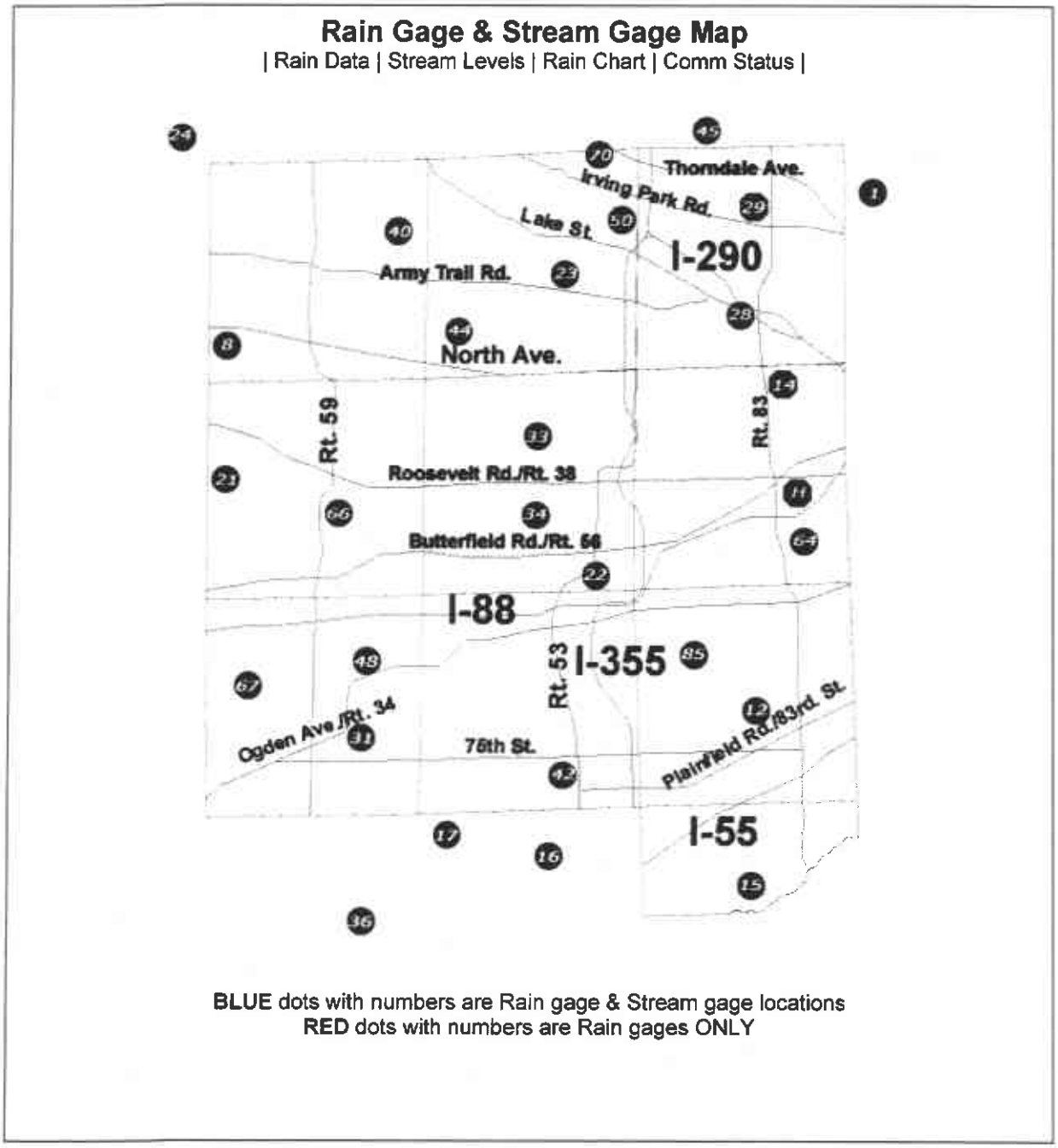


Figure 2-2
DuPage County Rain and Stream Gage Locations

floodway velocity" for those streams that were studied in detail. This figure is helpful in determining the relative hazard of an area, but is not an accurate indication of the velocity of a flood at any individual site.

Depth: There are several stream gages in DuPage County that are jointly funded and maintained by the USGS, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) and the County. Gages are in place on Salt Creek, the East Branch DuPage River and the West Branch DuPage River. Figure 2-2 shows the gage locations. Figure 2-3 shows a graphical representation of a gage that was located on the East Branch DuPage River at Lisle. The figure was developed by IDNR, and it shows flood damage beginning at stage 10.0 or at elevation 659.0 (zero elevation of 649.0 plus 10). Also shown is the flood depth reached during the 1987 flood. This gage is no longer in place, but it provides as example of how all gages can be interpreted.

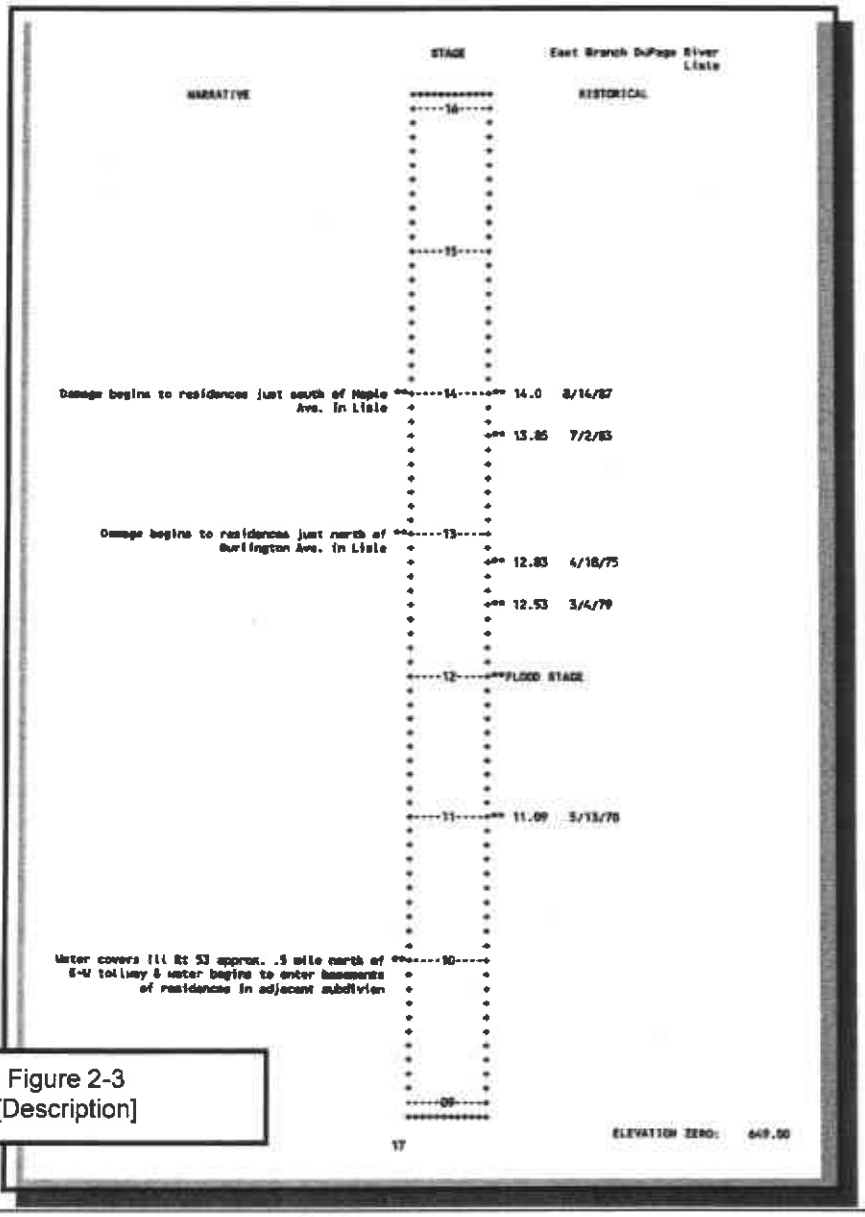


Figure 2-3
[Description]

DuPage County gage information can be found at the web sites in the box to the right.

DuPage County Stormwater Management Division

http://ec.dupageco.org/dec/cfm/raindata.cfm

Or

IDNR's "Flood Surveillance Bookmarks" Website:

http://dnr.state.il.us/owr/Surveillance.htm

http://solon.er.usgs.gov/nwis-w/IL/datasum.components/owrtable.cgi?table=norm

Gives stage and precipitation records and forecasts.

The Table 2-7 shows average difference between flood stage, the 10-year, 50-year, and the 100-year flood for a location in the Salt Creek, East Branch DuPage River, and West Branch DuPage River. The Table shows that [ ] level reaches flood stage at the [ ] gage, it will rise another [ ] feet before reaching the 10-year flood elevation. There is an average of [ ] feet difference between the 10-year and 50-year levels, and there is only around [ ] feet in difference between the 50-year and 100-year flood levels.

Table 2-7 DuPage County Comparison of Flood Elevations

Stream	Flood Stage	10-Year	*Difference 10-yr to flood stage*	50-year	*Difference 10-yr to 50-yr*	100-Year	*Difference 50-yr to 100-yr*
[To be completed.]							

2.3.1.2 Safety, Health and Damage Considerations

Safety: A car will float in less than 2 feet of moving water and can be swept downstream into deeper waters. This is one reason floods kill more people trapped in vehicles than anywhere else (see table).

Flood Related Deaths, Illinois and United States

	Vehicle		Outdoors		Indoors		Total	
	IL	US	IL	US	IL	US	IL	US
1995		39	1	35		6	1	80
1996		79	2	39		13	2	131
1997	1	46		60		12	1	118
1998		75	1	40		21	1	136
1999		26	1	34		8	1	68
2000	3	24	1	13			4	37
2001	1	24		20		4	1	48
Update								
Total	5	313	6	241	0	64	11	618

Deaths are from river and flash floods. Most of the deaths are from flash floods. *Source: National Weather Service*

People die of heart attacks, especially from exertion during a flood fight. Electrocution is a cause of flood deaths, claiming lives in flooded areas that carry a live current created when electrical components short out. Floods also can damage gas lines, floors, and stairs, creating

secondary hazards such as gas leaks, unsafe structures, and fires. Fires are particularly damaging in areas made inaccessible to fire-fighting equipment by high water or flood-related road or bridge damage.

Warning and evacuation: The threat to life posed by a flood can be avoided if people can evacuate before the waters reach their buildings or close their evacuation routes. This requires advance notice that a flood is coming and a system to disseminate flood warnings. For smaller, urban, streams, flood waters can rise so fast during a heavy local rain, that expensive systems of remote rain and stream gages would be needed to provide adequate notice to emergency managers. Even with those types of systems, there is often little time to reach to high ground.

Bridges: A key evacuation and safety concern is when roads and bridges go under water. Generally, the larger the road, the more likely it will not flood, but this is not always the case. Interstate highways have flooded in the Chicago metropolitan area. A bridge does not have to be under water to be damaged or to cut off an evacuation route. In some cases the bridge is high, but the access road may be flooded. In other cases, the bridge or culvert can be washed out. This is especially dangerous if a person drives on a flooded road and assumes that the bridge is still there.

Health: While such problems are often not reported, three general types of health hazards accompany floods. The first comes from the water itself. Floodwaters carry pollutant from the ground that the upstream runoff picked up, including dirt, oil, animal waste, and lawn, farm and industrial chemicals.

Flood waters saturate the ground which leads to infiltration into sanitary sewer lines. When wastewater treatment facilities are flooded, there is often nowhere for the treated sewage to be discharge or inflowing sewage to be stored. Infiltration and lack of treatment lead to overloaded sewer lines which back up into low lying areas and some homes. Even though diluted by flood waters, raw sewage can be a breeding ground for bacteria, such as E. coli, and other disease-causing agents. Because of this threat, tetanus shots are given to people affected by a flood.

The second type of health problem comes after the water is gone. Stagnant pools become breeding grounds for mosquitoes, and wet areas of a building that have not been cleaned breed mold and mildew. A building that is not thoroughly and properly cleaned becomes a health hazard, especially for small children and the elderly.

Another health hazard occurs when heating ducts in a forced-air system are not properly cleaned after inundation. When the furnace or air conditioner is turned on, the sediments left in the ducts are circulated throughout the building and breathed in by the occupants.

If the water system loses pressure, a boil order may be issued to protect people and animals from contaminated water.

The third problem is the long-term psychological impact of having been through a flood and seeing one's home damaged and irreplaceable keepsakes destroyed. The cost and labor needed to repair a flood-damaged home puts a severe strain on people, especially the unprepared and uninsured. There is also a long-term problem for those who know that their

homes can be flooded again. The resulting stress on floodplain residents takes its toll in the form of aggravated physical and mental health problems.

> "These follow-up studies show a consistent pattern of increased psychological problems among flood victims for up to 5 years after the flood. The findings regarding non-psychiatric morbidity are less consistent, but many of the reported morbidity problems such as hypertension and cardiovascular disease-and even leukemia and lymphoma-may be stress related." – *The Public Health Consequences of Disasters*, page 74.

Building damage: Deep or fast moving waters will push a building off its foundation. Structural damage can also be caused by the weight of standing water, known as "hydrostatic pressure."

Basement walls and floors are particularly susceptible to damage by hydrostatic pressure. Not only is the water acting on basement walls deeper, a basement is subjected to the combined weight of water and saturated earth. In addition, water in the ground underneath a flooded building will seek its own level, resulting in uplift forces that can break a concrete basement floor.

Another common type of damage inflicted by a flood is caused by soaking. When soaked, many materials change their composition or shape. Wet wood will swell and, if dried too quickly, will crack, split or warp. Plywood can come apart. Gypsum wallboard will fall apart if it is bumped before it dries out. The longer these materials are wet, the more moisture, sediment and pollutants they will absorb.

Soaking can cause extensive damage to household goods. Wooden furniture may become so badly warped that it cannot be used. Other furnishings such as upholstery, carpeting, mattresses, and books usually are not worth drying out and restoring. Electrical appliances and gasoline engines will not work safely until they are professionally dried and cleaned.

In short, while a building may look sound and unharmed after a flood, the waters can cause a lot of damage. To properly clean a flooded building, the walls and floors should be stripped, cleaned, and allowed to dry before being recovered. This can take weeks and is expensive.

2.3.1.3 Floods Events

The NCDC began keeping consistent records of flood events for DuPage County in 1996. Review of gage records shows other flood events prior to [ ]. Municipal records provide a picture of the flood event and a description of needed emergency action and resulting damages. Based on the NCDC, gage records and municipal data, Table 2-8 shows the known flood events for DuPage County.

Following Table 2-8 is a description of damage that municipalities reported from the August 1987 and July 1996 floods.

August 1987: On August 13 to 14, 1987, 3 inches to 9.4 inches of rain fell on DuPage and Cook Counties. Four deaths were attributed to the flood. An estimated 400 vehicles were stranded at depth as much as six feet. At least 30 intersections and stretches of roadway were closed due to flooding. 3,000 homes were damaged. Total damage estimates range from $75 to $150 million.

DuPage County suffered the worst in the Salt Creek watershed. The Village of Addison estimated that 30 percent of the community was affected, and over 100 homes were damaged. Some elderly people were evacuated from their residences. Businesses were significantly impacted, along with critical facilities, such as their treatment plants. Injuries were limited, but damage totaled to several million dollars.

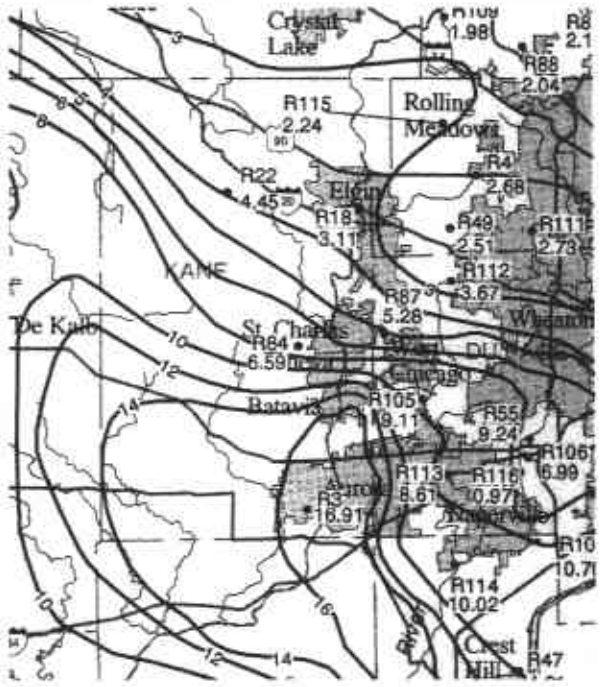
In Elmhurst the southwest third of the City was impacted. 3,100 homes were damaged, their wastewater treatment facility was flooded, and 3,500 phones were lost due to submerged phone cables. Damage totaled over $33 million.

Flooding extended to the East Branch DuPage River watershed. For example, in Glendale Heights several businesses flooded at the intersection of North Avenue (Illinois State Route 64) and Glen Ellyn Road. Also in Wheaton homes and businesses in the floodplain were flooded, and City Hall was damages. Also impacted were two water mains, storm and sanitary sewers and a bridge abutment. Some businesses and schools were forced to close due to the impact of the flood in the region.

July 1996: Beginning on July 17, 1996, rain from thunderstorms began to fall across northeastern Illinois. Naperville reported that the first of the thunderstorms began around 10:00 a.m. By 7:00 p.m. Route 59 in Naperville was closed. The thunderstorms continued into the next day. Record rainfall came from several thunderstorms that tracked along a stalled west to east low-pressure front. Around 1:45 a.m. on July 18, 1996 the National Weather Service issued a flash flood warning.

Around 2:00 a.m. the DuPage Emergency Operations Center was opened and response plans executed. By 6:00 a.m. the mayors of Naperville and Lisle declared a state of emergency. The County worked to evacuate portions of Steeple Run subdivision in Lisle Township. The West Branch DuPage River crested around 6:00 p.m. on July 18th.

Figure 2-3. Isohyets of the July 1996 Rainfall



Source: Illinois State Water Survey

The pattern of the rain is shown on Figure 2-3. It can be seen that the heaviest rainfall concentrated over southeastern Kane County and northeastern Kendall County. An Aurora rain gage recorded 16.91 inches in 24 hours, a record for the state. Record peak flows were recorded at 19 stream flow gages in the area. The US Geological Survey estimated that the flooding was greater than a 100-year flood on Blackberry Creek near Yorkville and the Fox River at Dayton.

The severity of the July 1996 flood was due to a combination of wet conditions (July was the wettest month on record for Aurora) and heavy local rain.

The City of Naperville and the City of Aurora were extremely hard hit. Naperville estimated total public damage at $2.2 million. Private property damage was estimated at $30.7 million. For business, many were forced to close temporarily. Downtown businesses with basement were adversely affected.

For the 1996 flood, the cost to the Village of Woodridge for response and cleanup was $256,061. The flooding was village-wide. Homes and cars were flooded throughout the village. Some businesses were closed temporarily. Woodridge also experienced streambank erosion, sewer back-ups and street flooding. Total damages were not recorded in the Village of Lisle, but the Village was reimbursed $28,590 by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency for emergency response and recovery costs. In Downers Grove an estimated 180 homes were damaged. Damage was estimated at $1,020,000 for Downers Grove.

Other flood events: For the August 4, 1998 event, the Village of Lisle estimated 3.5 inches of rain in 24 hours. The Village received over 30 calls from residents and businesses. Flooding was limited to yards and basements. From 5 inches of rain in about 12 hours, DuPage County suffered widespread flooding. Lisle reported 39 locations of street flooding. Short Street at the East Branch DuPage River was closed for 24 hours. Route 53 was also flooded. In Lisle, 10 homes suffered storm sewer backups and 10 home suffered sanitary sewer backups. In October 2002 Addison experienced community-wide flooding where dozens of home were damaged. Cost was estimated at several hundred thousand. After an August 28, 2004 heavy rainfall, the Village of Woodridge spent $10,000 on barricades, inlet cleaning and other clean-up after the event.

2.3.2 Vulnerability Analysis - Floods

Past and future flood impacts in terms of people and costs will be discussed in this section. Impacts being considered are summarized under four categories: damage to buildings, damage to critical facilities, health and safety, and economic impact (damage to businesses and infrastructure).

DuPage County's vulnerability to flooding, while still significant, has been greatly reduced due to the implementation of the DuPage County Stormwater Management Plan of 1989. Flooding experienced in the 1987 flood has been mitigated through the construction of flood control facilities, such as the Elmhurst Quarry Reservoir in the Salt Creek watershed, the adoption and enforcement of countywide stormwater management ordinance, the acquisition of floodplain properties, and the implementation of watershed plans. The 1996

flood showed the County's continued vulnerability to flooding, due to the urban nature of the entire County.

Damage to buildings: To examine the exposure of buildings to flooding, the County's GIS was used to estimate the number of buildings in the 100-year floodplain. Figure 2-4 shows the 100-year floodplain in DuPage County. Table 2-9 summarizes the finding for buildings exposed to the 100-year flood event and the estimate of losses. Therefore, around [ ] percent losses can be anticipated of the total floodplain value in a 100-year event.

Table 2-9
Buildings Located in DuPage County 100-year Floodplains

Watershed:	Area of Floodplain:	Number of Buildings:
Salt Creek		
East Branch DuPage River		
West Branch DuPage River		
Sawmill Creek		
Des Plaines River Tributaries		
Fox River Tributaries		

The [ ] buildings located in the floodplain represents a range of land uses. An estimate of the types of buildings in the floodplain and their location are shown in Table 2-10

Table 2-10
Floodplain Buildings

Community	Single Family	Manufactured Homes	Other Residential	Non-Residential	Critical Facility	Total

Table 2-11 examines the value of potential floodplain losses. The estimate are taken form the guidance in FEMA's Understanding Your Risks, page 3-11. For residential structures, contents are valued at 50 percent of the buildings value. For non-residential structures, 100 percent is used. These values will be used for other hazards evaluated in the Chapter.

Table 2-11
Estimate of DuPage County Floodplain Losses

Building:	Number of Buildings:	Estimate of Structure Value:	Estimate of Contents	Estimate of 100-year Flood Losses:
Single Family				
Manufactured				
Other Residential				
Non-Residential				
Critical Facilities				
Total				

Figure 2-4
DuPage County 100-year Floodplains

Another source of damage data is past claims paid by the National Flood Insurance Program. The figure to the right summarizes flood insurance claims in DuPage County. Table 2-12 summarizes flood insurance claims made in DuPage County from the beginning of the program through 2003. Flood insurance claims figures do not include items not covered by a flood insurance policy, such as landscaping and automobiles, and the value of lost family heirlooms. They also do not include damage to uninsured or underinsured properties.

Table 2-12 DuPage County Flood Insurance Claims 1978 to 2003

Repetitive Losses: There are several different definitions of a "repetitive loss property." This *Plan* uses FEMA's Community Rating System definition, in part because data is readily available: a repetitive loss property is one which has received two flood insurance claim payments for at least $1,000 each since 1978. These properties are important to the National Flood Insurance Program and the Community Rating System because even though they comprise 2 percent of the policy base, they account for 33 percent of the country's flood insurance claim payments.

There are several FEMA programs that encourage communities to identify the causes of their repetitive losses and develop a plan to mitigate the losses (this *Plan* meets FEMA's repetitive loss planning criteria). There are [ ] remaining repetitive loss properties in DuPage County municipalities and the unincorporated areas. Most repetitive loss properties have been addressed through the County's stormwater management activities.

Overall impact of floods to buildings is high.

Critical facilities: Critical facilities that could be impacted by flooding are, of course, located in the floodplain. Figure 2-5 shows critical facilities located in the floodplain.

[To be completed.]

Transportation: During the 1996 flood, only County road shoulders were damaged. The County bridges and roadways faired well. The flow of traffic during a flood event will always be of great concern in DuPage County. The need for County and municipal officials to be aware of rain events and hazardous intersections remains great.

Health and safety: The flooding experienced in DuPage County over the last ten years show that the safety and lives of peoples is of concern during flood events. The response time for rainwater to become runoff in DuPage County is short, due to the amount of urbanization (buildings, parking lots, streets, sidewalks). The runoff is able to quickly reach sewers. When sewers are full, runoff will make its way down streets and low lying areas on its way to streams. This leaves viaducts and underpasses extremely susceptible to flooding. People continue to be at risk in driving through floodwaters. Fast moving waters are a hazard to people in and out of cars as emphasized in the death during the August 1998 flood event.

Past flood events show that warning, evacuation, and rescue is important. Chapter 1 shows an estimate of 73 percent of the County being developed. That percent of developed land is

expected to grow. The amount of impervious surfaces in the County will increase with that development, which could potentially increase flash flood hazards. As shown in Section 2.2 of this Chapter, DuPage County has a large resident population and a large number of people who travel in and out of the County for work.

Based on the number of historic injuries and deaths, the impact to health and safety is **moderate** during flood events.

Economic Impact: Flood damage to businesses is difficult to estimate. Businesses that are disrupted by floods often have to be closed. They lose their inventories, customers cannot reach them, and employees are often busy protecting or cleaning up their flooded homes. Business can be disrupted regardless of the business being located in the floodplain when customers and clients cannot reach their location.

Historic data tells us that many businesses around the County are impacted when there is flooding, but there is insufficient data to determine a dollar impact. Therefore, overall economic impact to businesses is **high**.

Budget impact: As with flooded roads, public expenditures on flood fighting, sandbags, fire department calls, clean-up and repairs to damaged public property affect all residents of the County, not just those in the floodplain.

2.4 Severe Storms

In this Plan, severe storms are considered to be thunderstorms, microbursts or high wind events, lightning events, and hail storms.

Building damaged by a microburst, July 7, 1994 storm in Aurora

Source: Aurora Emergency Management

2.4.1 Hazard Assessment

Thunderstorms are most likely to happen in the spring and summer months and during the afternoon and evening hours, but can occur year-round and at all hours. The biggest threats from thunderstorms are flash flooding and lightning. In most cases, flash flooding occurs in small drainage areas where water quickly accumulates before it drains to floodplains.

The National Weather Service classifies a thunderstorm as severe if its winds reach or exceed 58 mph, produces a tornado, or drops surface hail at least 0.75 inch in diameter. Compared with other atmospheric hazards such as tropical cyclones and winter low pressure systems, individual thunderstorms affect relatively small geographic areas. The average thunderstorm system is approximately 15 miles in diameter (75 square miles) and typically lasts less than 30 minutes at a single location. However, weather monitoring reports indicate that coherent thunderstorm systems can travel intact for distances in excess of 600 miles.

Other threats from thunderstorms include downburst winds, high winds, hail and tornados. Downdraft winds occur during the dissipating stage of all thunderstorms. Downburst winds are strong, concentrated, straight-line winds created by falling rain and sinking air that can reach speeds of 125 mph and are often associated with intense thunderstorms. Downbursts may produce damaging winds at the surface.

Thunderstorm Deaths, Illinois and United States

	Lightning		Wind		Flash Flood		Total	
	IL	US	IL	US	IL	US	IL	US
1995	1	85	2	38		60	3	183
1996	2	52		23	2	94	4	169
1997	1	42		37		86	1	165
1998		44		41		118	0	203
1999	2	46		29		60	2	135
2000	0	51	1	25	3	29	4	105
2001	5	44	1	17		35	6	96
Total	11	364	4	210	5	482	20	1,056

Source: National Weather Service.

Lightning, which occurs during all thunderstorms, can strike anywhere. Generated by the buildup of charged ions in a thundercloud, the discharge of a lightning bolt interacts with the best conducting object or surface on the ground. The air in the channel of a lightning strike reaches temperatures higher than 50,000°F. The rapid heating and cooling of the air near the channel causes a shock wave which produces thunder.

When lightning strikes a human being, death, or at a minimum, serious burns are the common outcomes. For every person killed by lightning, three people are injured. For those who survive, their injuries can lead to permanent disabilities. Seventy percent of the survivors suffer serious, long-term effects, such as memory loss, sleep disorders, depression, and fatigue.

Table 2-x
DuPage County Recorded Lightning Strikes

Location:	Date:	Time:	Deaths:	Injuries:	Property Damage:	Description:
Aurora	7/23/2001	3:00 PM	0	0	$ 4,000	Lightning struck chimney and traveled down flue
West Chicago	8/25/2001	9:14 AM	0	0	$ 25,000	Lightning struck a house and started a fire in the attic.
Naperville	7/15/2003	3:52 AM	0	0	$ 9,000	Lightning struck a storage shed and started a fire
Roselle	6/26/2005	6:15 PM	1	1	–	Lightning struck two people in their backyard. Both were taken to the hospital. One person survived, the other died of injuries
Woodridge	7/19/2005	–	0	0	$ 9,500	Damage to Water Tower 1
Glendale Heights	10/2/2005	–	0	0	–	Damage to central communications

Source: NCDC and municipal surveys

Microbursts can form from intense thunderstorms. A microburst is a convective downdraft with an affected outflow area of less than 2½ miles wide and peak winds lasting less than 5 minutes. Microbursts may induce dangerous horizontal or vertical wind shears, which can cause property damage (and adversely affect aircraft performance).

Hailstones are ice crystals that form within a low-pressure front due to warm air rising rapidly into the upper atmosphere and the subsequent cooling of the air mass. Frozen droplets gradually accumulate on the

DuPage County Hail Events
From 1961 to May 30, 2005

Size (inches):	Number of Events:
0.75	29
0.88	15
1.00	29
1.25	5
1.50	3
1.75	19
2.00	2
Total:	102

Table 2-x
DuPage County Hail Events
Larger that 1.00 inch in size:

Date:	Time:		Size: (inches)	Location:
8/4/1961	5:00	p.m.	1.50	Unincorpated
7/18/1966	6:03	p.m.	2.00	Unincorpated
5/17/1972	4:14	p.m.	1.75	Unincorpated
4/3/1974	1:00	p.m.	1.25	Unincorpated
6/4/1975	5:30	p.m.	1.75	Unincorpated
6/13/1976	4:00	p.m.	1.75	Unincorpated
6/22/1984	1:30	p.m.	1.75	Unincorpated
4/15/1992	6:24	p.m.	1.75	Unincorpated
4/15/1992		p.m.	1.75	Unincorpated
7/4/1992	8:10	p.m.	1.75	Unincorpated
7/4/1992		p.m.	1.75	Unincorpated
5/25/1994	3:18	p.m.	1.75	Elmhurst
4/12/1996	9:45	a.m.	1.75	Glendale Heights
6/20/1997	7:45	p.m.	1.75	Downers Grove
7/18/1997	2:29	p.m.	1.75	St. Charles
4/21/1999	8:20	p.m.	1.75	Bartett
5/18/2000	10:45	a.m.	1.50	Wood Dale
5/18/2000	10:40	a.m.	1.75	Carol Stream
5/18/2000	10:45	a.m.	1.75	Itasca
6/11/2001	11:05	p.m.	1.25	Carol Stream
7/22/2001	2:00	p.m.	1.25	Aurora
8/9/2001	7:20	p.m.	1.75	Villa Park
4/4/2003	3:35	p.m.	1.25	Downers Grove
5/9/2003	10:31	p.m.	1.50	Roselle
7/5/2003	4:17	p.m.	2.00	Bloomingdale
8/1/2003	2:30	p.m.	1.75	Hanover Park
8/1/2003	3:22	p.m.	1.75	Lombard
8/1/2003	3:23	p.m.	1.75	Glendale Heights
3/30/2005	5:30	p.m.	1.75	Willowbrook
3/30/2005	7:20	p.m.	1.75	Woodridge
10/2/2005	2:57	p.m.	1.25	Glen Ellyn

Source: NCDC

National Weather Service:	
Description	**Diameter (inches)**
Pea	0.25
Marble or Mothball	0.50
Penny or Dime	0.75
Nickel	0.88
Quarter	1.00
Half Dollar	1.25
Walnut or Ping Pong Ball	1.50
Golfball	1.75
Hen's Egg	2.00
Tennis Ball	2.50
Baseball	2.75
Tea Cup	3.00
Grapefruit	4.00
Softball	4.50

ice crystals until, having developed sufficient weight, they fall as precipitation. The size of hailstones is a direct function of the severity and size of the storm. Significant damage does not result until the stones reach 1.5 inches in diameter, which occurs in less than half of all hailstorms.

Safety: The threat to life and the cause of death vary by the type of storm. Between 1995 and 2000, the National Weather Service reported 20 people in Illinois were killed by flash floods, wind, and lightning brought by thunderstorms (see table).

Hail rarely causes loss of life. Most deaths can be prevented through safe practices. Much information has come out over the last 20 years about lightning safety, for example, which has reduced the loss of life. Before 1990, an average of 89 people were killed by lightning each year.

Health: No special health problems are attributable to thunderstorms, other than the potential for tetanus and other diseases that arise from injuries and damaged property.

Thunderstorm Deaths, Illinois and United States

	Lightning		Wind		Flash Flood		Total	
	IL	US	IL	US	IL	US	IL	US
1995	1	85	2	38		60	3	183
1996	2	52		23	2	94	4	169
1997	1	42		37		86	1	165
1998		44		41		118	0	203
1999	2	46		29		60	2	135
2000	0	51	1	25	3	29	4	105
2001	5	44	1	17		35	6	96
Total	11	364	4	210	5	482	20	1,056

Source: National Weather Service.

2.4.2 Vulnerability Assessment – Severe Storms

Frequency: The DuPage County area averages 5.8 thunderstorm events each year with winds in excess of 50 miles per hour. They average an hour in duration. It is estimated that only five storms each year have the hailstorms and high winds to be considered a severe thunderstorm. Assuming the average severe storm affects 100 square miles, the odds of a severe thunderstorm hitting any particular square mile in DuPage County are 1 to 1 or 100 percent.

Year	Number of Storms	Magnitude
1996	2	48-50 mph
1997	7	36-64 mph
1998	7	50-65 mph
1999	--	-- mph
2000	3	52-61 mph
2001	5	50-55 mph
2002	3	50-60 mph
2003	13	50-65 mph
2004	11	50-60 mph
2005	5	50-55 mph

2006	2	50-55 mph

Damage to buildings: As with tornados, mobile homes are at a high risk for damage from thunderstorms. Wind and water damage can result when windows are broken by flying debris or hail. Lightning can cause direct damage to structures (especially those without lightning protection systems) and can cause fires that damage forests and structures.

Hail can inflict severe damage to roofs, windows and siding, depending on hailstone size and winds. One study of insured losses in St. Louis found that 75 percent of the dollar damage was to roofing, 12 percent to awnings, 6 percent to exterior paint, 4 percent to glass and 3 percent to siding (*Hail Loss Potential in the US*, page 2).

During July 6, 2003 hail event, 4,400 to 5,000 properties in Glendale Heights suffered roof or siding damage as a result of 2-inch hail.

In the summer of 1992, a microburst in Woodridge knocked down a wall under construction. Multiple injuries were sustained with one fatality from falling debris. Also a wind event in November 2004 in Woodridge cost the Village around $40,000 for the removal of hanging limbs and branch cleanup.

In Addison, at Lake Street and 4th Avenue, a billboard was damaged due to high winds on March 31, 2006. Repair costs were in the tens of thousands.

Impact to buildings is considered **moderate.**

Damage to critical facilities: Critical facilities are susceptible to the same damage and disruption from thunderstorms as other buildings. Emergency operations can be disrupted as thunderstorms and lightning affect radio communications and antennas are a prime target for lightning. To date, there is not record of critical facilities having incurred any damages due to severe storms. Damage to critical facilities is considered **moderate.**

Health and safety: Severe summer storms pose a real danger to people's lives. With thunderstorms, high winds, lightning and hail, there is a large risk of injury and death. Impact to health and safety is considered **moderate.**

Economic Impact: Thunderstorms can impact transportation and utilities. Airplanes have crashed when hit by downbursts or lightning. Automobiles and their windshields are subject to damage by hail.

Power lines can be knocked out by lightning or knocked down by wind and debris. Lightning can also cause power surges that damage appliances, electronic equipment and computers. Cost of cleanup by towns can add up. Economic impact is considered **moderate.**

2.5 Winter Storms

2.5.1 Hazard Assessment

The Illinois Emergency Management Agency defines a severe winter storm as a storm that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- A snowstorm that produces six inches or more of snow within 48 hours or less,
- An ice storm in which 10 percent of the cooperative National Weather Service stations in Illinois report glaze, and/or
- A snowstorm or ice storm in which deaths, injuries, or property damage occurs.

There are many ways for winter storms to form, but certain key ingredients are needed. First temperatures must be below freezing in the clouds and near the ground. There must be a source of moisture in the form of evaporating water. Then lift in the atmosphere causes the moisture to rise and form clouds of precipitation.

Winter storms in the Midwest are caused by Canadian and Arctic cold fronts that push snow and ice deep into the interior region of the United States. Our area is also subject to lake effect snowstorms that develop from the passage of cold air over the relatively warm surface of Lake Michigan which can cause heavy snowfall and blizzard conditions.

Winter storms can occur as heavy snowfalls, ice storms or extreme cold temperatures. Winter storms can occur as a single event or they can occur in combination which can make an event more severe. For example, a moderate snowfall could create severe conditions if it were followed by freezing rain and subsequent extremely cold temperatures. The aftermath of a winter storm can impact a community or region for weeks, and even months.

Snow: Heavy snowfalls can range from large accumulations of snow over many hours to blizzard conditions with blowing snow that could last several days. The National Weather Service's snow classifications are shown below.

Snow Classifications	
Blizzard	Winds of 35 miles per hour or more with snow and blowing snow reducing visibility to less that ¼ mile for at least 3 hours.
Blowing Snow	Wind-driven snow that reduces visibility. Blowing snow may be falling snow and/or snow on the ground picked up by the wind.
Snow Squalls	Brief, intense snow showers accompanied by strong, gusty winds. Accumulation may be significant.
Snow Showers	Snow falling at varying intensities for brief periods of time. Some accumulation possible.
Snow Flurries	Light snow falling for short duration with little or no accumulation.
Source: National Weather Service	

Ice Storms: An ice storm occurs when freezing rain falls from clouds and freezes immediately upon impact. Freezing rain is found in between sleet and rain. It occurs when the precipitation falls into a large layer of warm air and does not have time to refreeze in a cold layer (near or below 32°F) before it comes in contact with the surface, which is also near or below 32°F, as illustrated below.

Source: University of Nebraska website, http://hpccsun.unl.edu/nebraska/icestorms.html

Note that ice jam flooding is covered under the flood hazard. It is not related to ice storms, but the break up of frozen rivers in late winter.

Historical Events: The average annual snowfall for DuPage County is 36 inches. The largest snowfall over a period of days was recorded on January 25, 1979, with a total of 29 inches.

Reports on recent winter storms are summarized in Table 2-13. The January 1999 snow event blanketed the entire County. In Naperville, 11 inches of snowfall was recorded. The event brought a federal disaster declaration. DuPage County spent $187,000 over their regular costs. Woodridge spent over $102,000, Downer Grove spent over $44,000, and Wheaton over $82,000. Elmhurst spent over $90,000, and Lisle over $40,000

The December 2000 snow event cost Elmhurst $74,000, Lisle $21,500, and Wheaton $51,103

Numerous deaths of people who had been recorded for people suffering heart attacks following snow shoveling,

Table 2-13
DuPage County Recorded Winter Storm Events

Date	Type
January 26, 1994	Ice Storm
December 6, 1994	Winter Storm
December 5, 1995	Winter Storm
February 2, 1996	Extreme Cold
January 9, 1997	Winter Storm
January 15, 1997	Winter Storm
March 9, 1998	Heavy Snow
January 1, 1999	Heavy Snow
March 5, 1999	Heavy Snow
March 8, 1999	Heavy Snow
February 18, 2000	Heavy Snow
December 11, 2000	Blizzard
January 30, 2002	Winter Storm
March 2, 2002	Winter Storm
January 23, 2003	Extreme Cold
March 4, 2003	Winter Storm
January 4, 2004	Heavy Snow
January 29, 2004	Extreme Cold
January 21, 2005	Heavy Snow
December 8, 2005	Winter Storm
January 20, 2006	Winter Storm
February 18, 2006	Extreme Cold

Source: NCDC

2.5.2 Vulnerability Assessment – Winter Storms

Above ground lines are especially susceptible to damage by ice storms. The loss of power has a ripple affect to many other properties.

Source: Matthew Masek, University of Nebraska

Frequency: Since 1994 when the National Climate Data Center (NCDC) started recording events, DuPage County has been impacted by one to three snow or ice events each winter. Therefore, the odds of a winter storm hitting DuPage County in any given year are 1:1 or a 100 percent chance.

Damage to Buildings: Historically, roofs would collapse due to heavy snow loads, but most buildings are now constructed with low temperatures, snow loads and ice storms in mind. With today's energy consciousness, buildings are much better insulated than they were 50 years ago. Winter storms do not have a major impact on buildings. Impact on critical facilities is low.

Critical Facilities: The major impacts of snow and ice storms on property are to utilities and roads. Power lines and tree limbs are coated with heavy ice resulting in disrupted power and telephone service, often for days. Even small accumulations of ice can be extremely dangerous to motorists and pedestrians. Bridges and over passes are particularly dangerous because they freeze before other surfaces. Impact on critical facilities is low.

Health and safety: Winter storms bring the following two types of safety hazards:

- Weather related hazards, including hazardous driving and walking conditions and heart attacks from shoveling snow.
- Extreme cold, from the low temperatures, wind chill, and loss of heat due to power outages.

In the United States, the number of deaths peaks in midwinter and reaches a low point in late summer, but most deaths are not directly related to the weather. The table to the right shows that winter storms have led to more deaths in Illinois than any other natural hazard. Certain populations are especially vulnerable to the cold, including the elderly, the homeless, and lower income families with heating problems.

About 70 percent of the injuries caused by snow and ice storms result from vehicle accidents and 25 percent occur to people caught out in the storm.

Winter Storm Deaths
Illinois and United States

	Winter Weather		Cold Related		Total	
	IL	US	IL	US	IL	US
1995		11		22	0	33
1996	1	86	5	62	6	148
1997	10	90	8	51	18	141
1998	2	68		11	2	79
1999	2	41	1	7	3	48
2000	1	33		15	1	48
2001		18		4	0	22
Total	16	347	14	172	30	519

Source: National Weather Service.

The effect of cold on people is usually made more severe by the impact of wind chill factors. Wind chill is reported as a temperature, but is not the actual temperature. Rather it is how wind and cold feel on exposed skin. As the wind increases, heat is carried away from the body at an accelerated rate, driving down the body temperature.

Extreme cold can result in people and animals suffering from frostbite and hypothermia. Frostbite is damage to tissue caused by the effects of ice crystals in frozen tissue. Extremities (hands, feet, ears, and nose) with more circulation difficulties are most frequently affected.

Injuries Related to Cold

- 50 percent happen to people over 60 years old
- More than 75 percent happen to males
- About 20 percent happen at home

Hypothermia is the lowering of the core body temperature. It is "clinically significant" when the body temperature is below 95°F. Severe hypothermia occurs when the body's temperature drops below 85°F, resulting in unconsciousness. If help does not come, death follows. Great care is needed to properly re-warm a person, even mild cases.

Health and safety impact is **moderate.**

Economic impact: Loss of power means businesses and manufacturing concerns must close down. Loss of access due to snow or ice covered roads has a similar effect. There are also impacts when people cannot get to work, to school, or to the store.

Budget impact: As shown by the funds spent by the County and municipalities, the cost of snow removal for a winter storm event can add up. For the January 1999 snow event, the $187,000 spent by DuPage County Highway Division was the amount spent above their budgeted about for snow event of about $50,000.

Economic impact is **moderate.**

2.6 Tornado

2.6.1 Hazard Assessment

Tornados are one of nature's most violent storms. A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground. The most violent tornados are capable of tremendous destruction with wind speeds of 250 mph or more. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. A majority of tornados, however, have wind speeds of 112 mph or less. On page 2-x is the tornado magnitude scale, the Fujita Tornado Scale, used to categorized tornado events. Often, a tornado isn't classified until the damaged area is inspected to determine the level of damage.

Debris hurled by the wind can hit with enough force to penetrate walls. Tornados create localized low-pressure areas that can make a building explode. Windows, chimneys and roofs are the most vulnerable parts of buildings to tornado damage.

Fujita Tornado Scale (Magnitude)

F0 Gale tornado 40-72 mph, chimney damage, tree branches broken

F1 Moderate tornado 73-112 mph, mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned

F2 Significant tornado 113-157 mph, considerable damage, mobile homes demolished, trees uprooted

F3 Severe tornado 158-206 mph, roofs and walls torn down, trains overturned, cars thrown around

F4 Devastating tornado 207-260 mph, well-constructed walls leveled

F5 Incredible tornado 261-318 mph, homes lifted off foundation and carried considerable distances, autos carried as far as 100 meters

Tornados are classified as F0 through F5, based on wind speed and damage.

Tornados can move forward at up to 70 miles per hour, pause, slow down and change directions. Most have a narrow path, less than 100 yards wide and a couple of miles long. However, damage paths can be more than 1 mile wide and 50 miles long.

Tornados come in all shapes and sizes and can occur anywhere in the U.S. at any time of the year. In the southern states, peak tornado season is March through May, while peak months in the northern states are during the summer months.

In an average year, about 1,000 tornados are reported across the United States. Since 1995, deaths due to tornados are about 55 per year. Illinois is tied for 7th in the United States with an average of 26 tornados per year. A tornado can occur any time of year and at any time of day, though statistics show that over half strike between 3:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m.

The chart to the right shows the tornado-related fatalities in the United States for the last ten years and where they occurred. The number of people who live in mobile homes is far smaller than the number who live in permanent homes, however they have practically the same number of deaths. The table also shows that the residents in mobile homes are at the greatest risk.

Tornado Fatalities in the United States

Year	Vehicle	Permanent Home	Mobile Home	Other	Total
1995	4	15	8	3	30
1996	2	8	14	1	25
1997	3	38	15	11	67
1998	16	46	64	4	130
1999	6	39	36	13	94
2000	3	6	18	2	29
2002	3	15	17	5	40
2003	-	-	-	-	54
2004	-	-	-	-	34
2005*	-	-	-	-	4
Totals	37	167	172	39	507*

During this period, 15 people were killed in **Illinois**, four in mobile homes and two in vehicles.

* As of March 31, 2005

Source: National Weather Service

Table 2-14 shows the recorded tornado events for DuPage County from 1950 to 2006, as recorded by NOAA's National Climate Data Center. From 1950 to 2006, DuPage County has had one F3 tornado and one F4 tornado during the same month, June 1976.; three occurred during the same event in

1957 and the other in 1967. There were no deaths attributed to those, however there were several injuries. There have been seven F2 events.

Health and safety: Although no deaths have been attributed to a tornado in DuPage County, the risk of loss of life is still great. The August 1990 twister in Plainfield, Illinois caused 28 deaths. The Utica, Illinois tornado of 2004 killed eight people in one location.

The major health hazard from tornados is physical injury from flying debris or being in a collapsed building or mobile home. Based on national statistics for 1970 – 1980, for every person killed by a tornado, 25 people were injured and 1,000 people received some sort of emergency care. The August 1990 twister in Plainfield, Illinois injured 350 people.

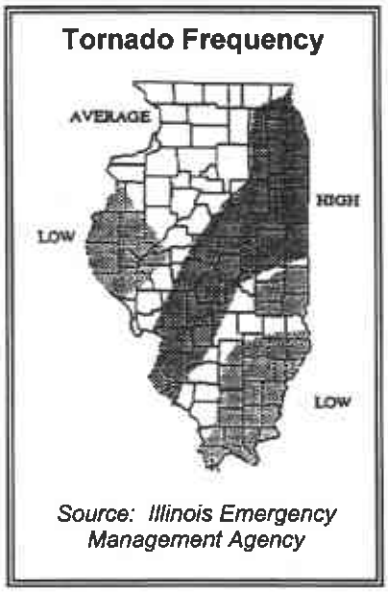
Within a building, flying debris or missiles are generally stopped by interior walls. However, if a building has no partitions, any glass, brick or other debris blown into the interior is life threatening. Following a tornado, damaged buildings are a potential health hazard due to instability, electrical system damage, and gas leaks. Sewage and water lines may also be damaged.

Table 2-14
DuPage County Recorded Tornados

Date	Time	Magnitude	Length (miles)	Width (yards)	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage
4/28/1955	9:05 p.m.	F1	9	33	0	3	$2.5 million
9/26/1959	5:45 p.m.	F2	9	33	0	0	$ 250,000
9/30/1981	1:30 p.m.	F1	2	33	0	0	$ 25,000
5/26/1985	7:45 a.m.	F2	14	70	0	11	$ 250,000
6/23/1985	5:45 p.m.	F1			0	0	$ 3,000
11/12/1985	2:48 p.m.	F2	1	20	0	0	$ 25,000
4/19/1986	10:30 p.m.	F2	1	40	0	0	$ 250,000
4/21/1987	5:10 p.m.	F1	1	33	0	0	$ 25,000
4/21/1987	5:10 p.m.	F1	7	20	0	0	$ 250,000
7/26/1989	3:50 p.m.	F1	5	37	0	0	$ 25,000
8/24/1971	7:15 p.m.	F2	1	83	0	2	$ 250,000
7/17/1972	7:10 p.m.	F2			0	0	$2.5 million
6/20/1974	6:40 p.m.	F0			0	0	$ -
6/18/1975	12:50 p.m.	F0			0	0	$ 3,000
3/12/1976	12:57 p.m.	F3	16	30	0	3	$2.5 million
3/12/1976	1:20 p.m.	F2			0	25	$2.5 million
6/13/1976	4:48 p.m.	F4			0	0	$ 250,000
8/2/1978	3:30 p.m.	F0	4	880	0	0	$ -
4/23/1991	12:50 p.m.	F1		100	0	0	$ 3,000
7/18/1997	2:30 p.m.	F1	3	150	0	0	$ -

Source: NCDC

2.6.2 Vulnerability Assessment - Tornados



Source: Illinois Emergency Management Agency

Frequency: For DuPage County tornados appear to occur throughout March through September. There doesn't appear to be a prominent month of tornado activity. Peak months in the northern states are during the summer.

In the 2004 Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, DuPage County had 20 of the 1,472 tornados recorded in Illinois between 1950 and 1999. This ranks DuPage County 3rd in the State for the highest normalized number of tornados per 1000 square miles. DuPage County is classified as having a "elevated" tornado risk based on historic tornado wind speeds and the number of recorded tornados per 1,000 square miles.

Figure 2-5 shows the plotted of recorded tornados in DuPage County from 1950 to 2006. The plot shows tornados have struck [to be completed].

Though there are no official recurrence intervals calculated for tornados, with 20 occurrences over 57 years (1950 to 2007), the likelihood of a tornado hitting somewhere in the county is 0..35 (35 percent) in any given year. The width and the length of a tornado's path can vary greatly, but with an assumption that a tornado affects one square mile of land, and there are 334 square miles in DuPage County, the odds of a tornado hitting any particular square mile in the County is 1 in 960 each year, or a 0.001% chance.

Damage to buildings: Although tornados strike at random, making all buildings vulnerable, three types of structures are more likely to suffer damage:

- Mobile homes,
- Homes on crawlspaces (more susceptible to lift), and
- Buildings with large spans, such as airplane hangers, gymnasiums and factories.

Structures within the direct path of a tornado vortex are often reduced to rubble. However, structures adjacent to the tornado's path are often severely damaged by high winds flowing into the tornado vortex, known as inflow winds. It is here, adjacent to the tornado's path where the building type and construction techniques are critical to the structure's survival.

Figure 2-5
[GIS map of tornado occurrences.]

Community:	Potential Tornado Property Damage:	Other Considerations:
[To be developed]		

In 1999, FEMA conducted an extensive damage survey of residential and non-residential buildings in Oklahoma and Kansas following an outbreak of tornados on May 3, 1999, which killed 49 people. The assessment found:

- The failure for many residential structures occurred where the framing wasn't secured to the foundation, or when nails were used as the primary connectors between the roof structure and the walls. A home in Kansas, for example, was lifted from its foundation. The addition of nuts to the foundation anchor bolts (connected to the wood framing) may have been all that was needed to prevent this.
- Roof geometry also played a significant role in a building's performance.
- Failure of garage doors, commercial overhead doors, residential entry doors or large windows caused a significant number of catastrophic building failures.
- Manufactured homes on permanent foundations were found to perform better than those that were not on solid foundation walls.

Tornado impact to buildings is [ ].

Damage to critical facilities: Because a tornado can hit anywhere in the County, all of them are susceptible to being hit. Schools are a particular concern, though for two reasons:

- They have large numbers of people present, either during school or as a storm shelter, and
- They have large span areas, such as gyms and theaters.

The 1990 Plainfield tornado was an unfortunate example of this. It struck the Plainfield High School, Grand Prairie Elementary School, St. Mary Immaculate Church and the gymnasium to the Church's elementary school. Cost to repair the two public schools was estimated at up to $35 million. The cost for the church and its school was $5 million.

Large span buildings were also affected in 1990. In addition to the schools and their gyms, hangers at the Aurora airport and Joliet's Essington Road Fire Station were damaged. At this time, we do not know which critical facilities in DuPage County may have large span structures.

Impact to critical facilities for tornados is [ ].

Impact on people: DuPage County has lost a life to a tornado and had injuries. Residents living in mobile homes are more vulnerable than people in permanent homes. People can

inadvertently put their lives in danger during a tornado, or have little or no warning. Impact to people is high.

Economic Impact: The major impact of a tornado on the local economy is damage to businesses and infrastructure. A heavily damaged business, especially one that was barely making a profit, often has to be closed. The post-disaster damage report stated that at least 50 businesses were destroyed by the 1990 tornado.

Infrastructure damage is usually limited to above ground utilities, such as power lines. Damage to roads and railroads is also localized. If it can't be repaired promptly, alternate transportation routes are usually available. Public expenditures include search and rescue, shelters, and emergency protection measures. The large expenses are for repairs to public facilities and clean up and disposal of debris. Most public facilities are insured, so the economic impact on the local treasury may be small.

Clean up and disposal can be a larger problem, especially with limited landfill capacity near the damage site.

Economic impact of tornados is high.

2.7 Extreme Heat and Drought

2.7.1 Hazard Assessment

Extreme heat is when temperatures are 10 degrees, or more, above the average high temperature for the region, and last for several weeks. Humid or muggy conditions, which add to the discomfort of high temperatures, occur when a "dome" of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground. Excessively dry and hot conditions can provoke dust storms and low visibility.

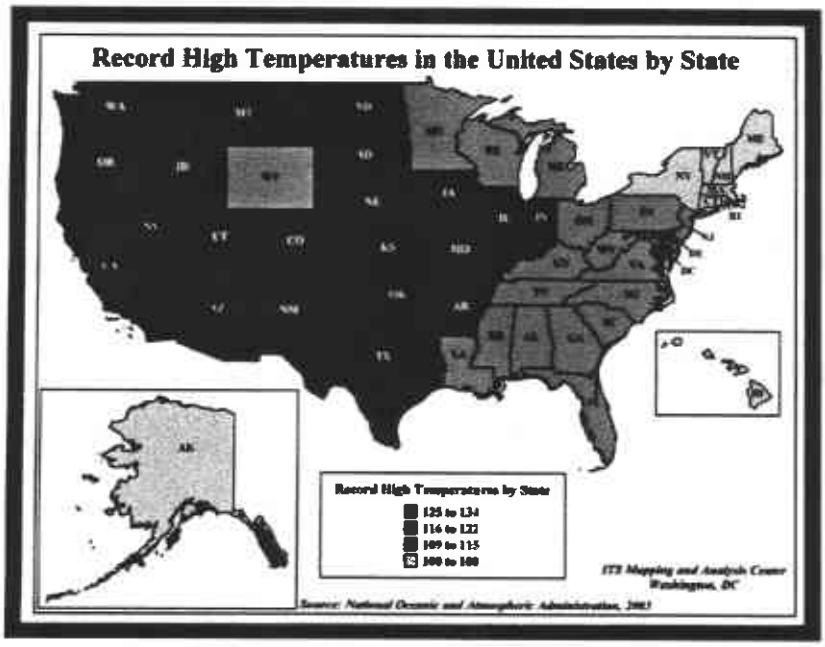
Heat kills by pushing the human body beyond its limits. Under normal conditions, the body's internal thermostat produces perspiration that evaporates and cools the body. However, in extreme heat and high humidity, evaporation is slowed and the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature.

Most heat disorders occur because the victim has been overexposed to heat or has over exercised for his or her age and physical condition. Other conditions that can induce heat-related illnesses include stagnant atmospheric conditions and poor air quality.

Extreme heat events can be just as deadly as other natural hazards due to the nature of the event. Extreme heat doesn't immediately impact people when it sets in, instead it is when the periods of extreme heat last for days and weeks that it takes its toll on people. The elderly are at particular risk.

Droughts occur when a long period passes without substantial rainfall. A heat wave combined with a drought creates a very dangerous environment. Also, a prolonged drought, such as the drought that remained in the Midwest from 1987 to 1991, can have a serious economic impact on a community. Increased demand for water and electricity may result in

shortages of resources. Moreover, food shortages may occur if agricultural production is damaged or destroyed by a loss of crops or livestock.



2.7.2 Vulnerability Assessment

DuPage County, like most areas of the Midwest, is very vulnerable to extreme heat. Urban areas are exposed more acutely to the dangers of extreme heat due to heat being retained in asphalt and concrete and being released at night. This effect brings little relief to the area even in the nighttime. DuPage County is at risk due to its highly urbanized setting. Table 2-15 shows the limited data available for DuPage County for heat and drought events. [To be completed]

Table 2-15
DuPage County Recorded Heat and Drought Events

July 12, 1995	Excessive Heat
July 21, 1999	Excessive Heat
July 28, 1999	Excessive Heat
June 15, 2005	Drought
July 1, 2005	Drought
August 1, 2005	Drought
September 1, 2005	Drought
October 1, 2005	Drought
November 1, 2005	Drought
December 1, 2005	Drought
January 1, 2006	Drought
February 1, 2006	Drought

Source: NCDC

2.8 Other Natural Hazards

Other natural hazards that exist in DuPage County are shown in the table on page 2-x, including, drought, dam failure, and earthquakes. As shown in the table (page 2-x), these hazards have a low frequency and a small area of impact. They are, however, hazards that can impact the region. Wildland fire, droughts, and ice jams will not be discussed in detail in this Plan. Available data and resources regarding permitted dams and sinkhole hazards are discussed below for informational purposes. A hazard analysis of these hazards may be performed in future revisions or updates to this Plan.

2.8.1 Earthquakes

2.8.1.1 Hazard Assessment

Earthquakes are one of nature's most damaging hazards. Earthquakes, and the potential damage from earthquakes, are more widespread than people realize. Earthquakes are caused by the release of strain between or within the Earth's tectonic plates. The severity of an earthquake depends on the amount of strain or energy that is released along a fault or at the epicenter of an earthquake. The energy released by an earthquake is sent to the earth's surface and released.

USGS maps and other earthquake resources were examined to determine DuPage County's exposure to earthquakes. A major earthquake near the New Madrid Fault or other fault areas in the Midwest will be felt in Chicago, however it was concluded that DuPage County is not vulnerable to serious earthquake damage. Earthquakes are discussed here in the event that DuPage County opted in the future to put more emphasis on the potential earthquake hazard.

Earthquake measurements: There are several common measures of earthquakes, including the Richter Scale and the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale. The Richter Scale is a measurement of the magnitude, or the amount of energy released by an earthquake. Magnitude is measured by seismographs. The Modified Mercalli Intensity is an observed measurement of the earthquake's intensity felt at the earth's surface. The MMI varies, depending on the observer's location to the earthquake's epicenter.

An earthquake's intensity depends on the geologic makeup of the area and the stability of underlying soils. The effects of earthquakes can be localized near its epicenter or felt significant distances away. For example, a 6.8-magnitude earthquake in the New Madrid Fault in Missouri would have a much wider impact than a comparable event on the California Coast. The thick sandstone and limestone strata of the central United States behave as "conductors" of the earthquake's energy, and tremors can be felt hundreds of miles away. By contrast, the geology of the West Coast allows the energy to be dissipated relatively quickly which keeps the affects of the earthquake more localized.

USGS Earthquake Hazards Program
http://earthquake.usgs.gov/

Earthquakes can trigger other types of ground failures which could contribute to the damage. These include landslides, dam failures, and liquefaction. In the last situation, shaking can mix groundwater and soil, liquefying and weakening the ground that supports buildings and severing utility lines. This is a special problem in floodplains where the water table is relatively high and the soils are more susceptible to liquefaction.

The Modified Mercalli and Richter Scales are compared in the table on page 2-x, but it is important to note that the Mercalli Intensity varies based on the observer's proximity to the epicenter. Using the example of a 6.8-magnitude earthquake event at the New Madrid Fault, the intensity in St. Louis may be "IX", but in Chicago the intensity may be observed as a "VI."

Measuring Earthquakes:

For many years, the Richter Scale was the most common and familiar earthquake magnitude scale. As recording instruments have become increasingly sophisticated, more accurate calculations have evolved to determine magnitude. Today, the Richter Scale is seldom used, and scientists prefer to designate any given earthquake with just the word "magnitude," which can represent a number of different scales used in the calculation process.

There are two important things to remember about earthquake magnitude:

- The size of an earthquake increases by a factor of 10 as magnitude increases by one whole number. So, a magnitude 6.0 earthquake is 10 times larger than a 5.0; a magnitude 7.0 is 100 times larger, and a magnitude 8.0 is 1,000 times larger than a 5.0.
- The amount of energy released, however, increases by a factor of about 32. Looking at the same magnitudes, a magnitude 6.0 earthquake releases 32 times more energy than a magnitude 5.0; a 7.0 releases about 1,000 times more energy, and a magnitude 8.0 releases about 32,000 times more energy than a 5.0. It is easy to see why magnitude 7.0 and 8.0 earthquakes cause such widespread damage and destruction.

From these numbers it can also be observed that even when a fault produces many small earthquakes, there is simply not enough energy released to prevent a large one. A fault would have to have 1,000 4.0 earthquakes to prevent the occurrence of one 6.0 earthquake, or a million 4.0 events to prevent a single 8.0 earthquake.

Historical events: In the United States, the most frequent reports of earthquakes come from the West Coast, but the largest earthquakes felt in the U.S. occurred in Missouri in 1811 and 1812 along the New Madrid Fault. The Great New Madrid Earthquakes are the benchmarks from which all earthquakes in the Midwest are measured. An important fact is that the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812 were not single events. Rather the earthquakes were a series of over 2,000 shocks in five months.

Table 2-13 Recent Earthquakes Felt in Illinois

Richter	Date	Epicenter
5.0	May 10, 1987	Near Lawrenceville IL
4.5	Sep. 28, 1989	15 miles south of Cairo, IL
4.7	Apr. 27, 1989	15 miles SW of Caruthersville, MO
4.6	Sep. 26, 1990	10 miles south of Cape Girardeau, MO
4.6	May 3, 1991	10 miles west of New Madrid, MO
4.2	Feb. 5, 1994	Lick Creek-Goreville Area

Source: Illinois Hazard Mitigation Plan 2000

Five of these quakes were larger than a magnitude of 8.0 on the Richter Scale, which totally destroyed the town of New Madrid. The earthquakes caused the land to roll in visible waves that raised and sank land as much as 20 feet. The tremors of these earthquakes were no doubt felt throughout all of Illinois, since the quakes are said to have rung church bells in New England.

There was a report of a quake at Fort Dearborn (Chicago) in August 1804. On October 31, 1895 an earthquake near Charlestown, Missouri measured 6.2 on the Richter Scale and caused damage up to level IX on the MMI Scale.

Magnitude	Mercalli Intensity	Abbreviated Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale
1.0 to 2.9	I	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.
3.0 to 3.9	II	Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.
	III	Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.
4.0 to 4.9	IV	Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.
	V	Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.
5.0 to 5.9	VI	Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.
	VII	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.
6.0 to 6.9	VIII	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.
	IX	Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.
7.0 and higher	X	Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.
	XI	Few, if any (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Rails bent greatly.
	XII	Damage total. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects thrown into the air.

*Typical Maximum Modified Mercalli Intensity – at epicenter

2.8.1.2 Vulnerability Assessment - Earthquakes

The figure on page 2-x from the USGS website shows the peak acceleration for the eastern United States in a *percent g* (%g). The scenario on the U.S. map is for a 2 percent probability of exceedance in 50 years, which has a return period higher that 750 years. In the figure, DuPage County is predicted to have a peak ground acceleration of approximately 10%g. From map of 1968 earthquake, which was a 5.3 magnitude was considered to be an intensity VI in DuPage County. That is to say that people indoor felt the earthquake, but few felt it outdoors. Damage would not be incurred until intensity VII is reached. .

Should DuPage County choose to do an earthquake vulnerability assessment in the future, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency recommends the following earthquake scenario:
Earthquake magnitude of 8.0 and a probabilistic return period of 750 years.
Building damage:

The New Madrid Fault

The New Madrid seismic zone (NMSZ) extends more than 120 miles southward from Cairo, Illinois, at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, into Arkansas and parts of Kentucky and Tennessee. It roughly follows Interstate 55 through Blytheville down to Marked Tree, Arkansas, crossing four state lines and the Mississippi River in three places as it progresses through some of the richest farmland in the country.

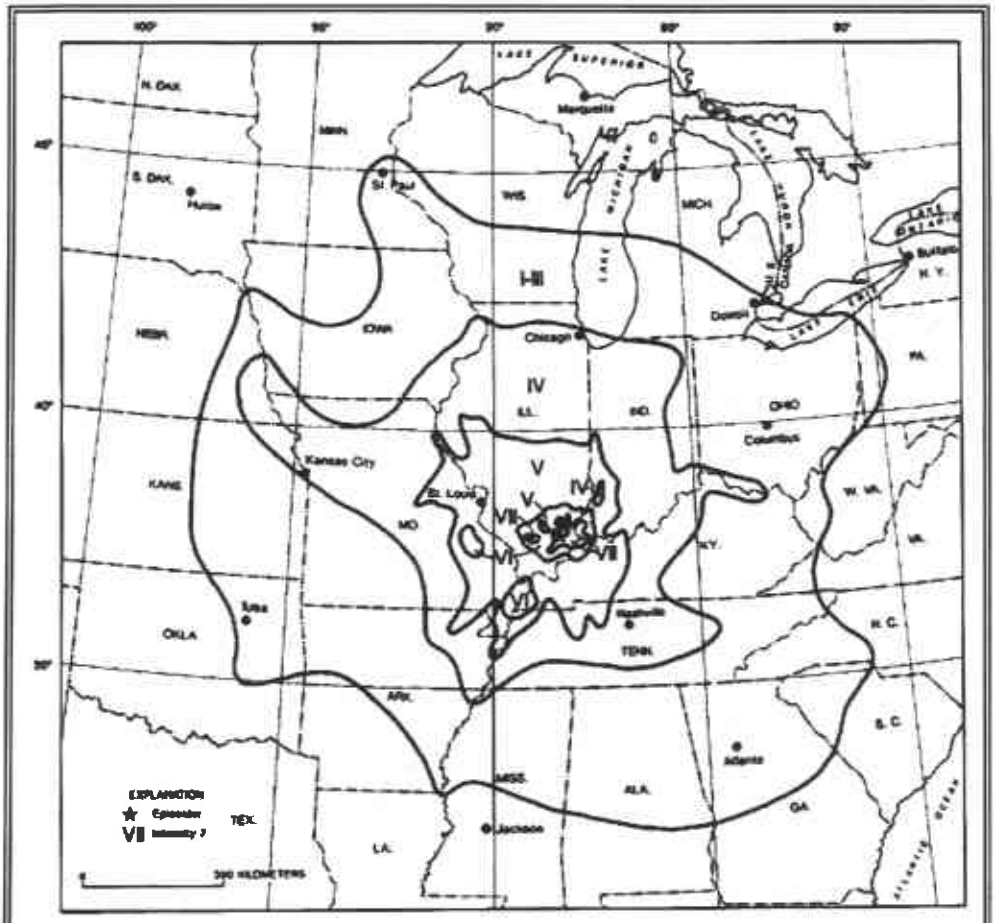
The greatest earthquake risk east of the Rocky Mountains is along the NMSZ. Damaging earthquakes are not as frequent as in California, but when they do occur, the destruction covers more than 15 times the area because of the underlying geology and soil conditions prevalent in the region. The zone is active, averaging about 200 earthquakes per year, though most of them are too small to be felt. With modern seismic networks, the capability to detect earthquakes has greatly increased, and many more very small earthquakes are being detected now than in the past. There is a common misconception that the number of earthquakes has increased over the years, but the increase is due to more sophisticated recording methods that can detect earthquakes that were previously unrecorded. The history of the region tells us, however, that the earthquake risk is the most serious potential disaster we could face.

In the winter of 1811-1812, a series of very large earthquakes occurred along the fault system buried deep within the NMSZ. Using felt information reported in newspapers and from eyewitness accounts of effects, magnitudes have been estimated to be 7.8, 8.0, and 8.1. In addition to the main shocks in December, January, and February, there were more than a thousand aftershocks, some of which were almost as large as the main shocks. The earthquakes were felt throughout the eastern United States and into Canada, ringing church bells as far away as Richmond, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina. Closer to home, much of the area was flooded, making it unfit for farming for many years, and most of the building infrastructure in the epicentral region was destroyed. In some areas, land rose or subsided as much as 20 feet, and small waterfalls or rapids were observed on the Mississippi River, causing part of the river to flow backwards for a short time. Seismologists now believe the New Madrid earthquakes represent the greatest known release of seismic energy in the world. As a result of the earthquakes, Congress passed the nation's first disaster assistance bill, offering arable land to farmers in exchange for ruined cropland, the initiation of a federal disaster policy that continues today.

Since 1811 and 1812, two more large earthquakes have occurred in the NMSZ – an estimated magnitude 6.4 near Marked Tree, Arkansas, in 1843, and an estimated magnitude 6.8 near Charleston, Missouri, in 1895. While scientists believe magnitude 8.0 earthquakes are very rare in this area, they are concerned about smaller but potentially damaging earthquakes similar in size to those in 1843 and 1895, which occur more frequently. With the older infrastructure in our region and the relatively unprepared population, even a magnitude 6.0 event could be devastating to people and communities in the epicentral region.

Scientists have also learned that the New Madrid fault system may not be the only fault system in the Central U.S. capable of producing damaging earthquakes. The Wabash Valley fault system in Illinois and Indiana shows evidence of large earthquakes in its geologic history, and there may be other, as yet unidentified, faults that could produce strong earthquakes.

Source: Illinois Emergency Management Agency



November 9, 1968 Earthquake of magnitude 5.3 and an intensity of VII. Intensity felt in DuPage County estimated to be IV. *Source: USGS*

This [the November 9, 1968 earthquake] was the strongest felt earthquake in southern Illinois since the 1895 Missouri event. Property damage in the area consisted mainly of fallen bricks from chimneys, broken windows, toppled television aerials, and cracked or fallen plaster. In the epicentral area, near Dale, Hamilton County, MM intensity VII was characterized by downed chimneys, cracked foundations, overturned tombstones, and scattered instances of collapsed parapets.

Most buildings that sustained damage to chimneys were 30 to 50 years old. A large two-story brick house near Dale, Illinois, sustained several thousand dollars damage. About 10 kilometers west of Dale, near Tuckers Corners, a concrete and brick cistern collapsed. A large amount of masonry damage occurred at the City Building at Henderson, Kentucky, 80 kilometers east-southeast of the epicenter. Moderate damage to chimneys and walls occurred in several towns in south-central Illinois, southwest Indiana, and northwest Kentucky

Source: USGS

Property Damage: Generally, wood frame buildings and structures on solid ground fare best during an earthquake. Wood frame buildings are flexible enough to withstand ground shaking and swaying. Evaluations of recent earthquakes found that damage was primarily caused to:

- Unreinforced masonry structures,
- Older buildings with some degree of deterioration,
- Buildings without foundation ties.
- Multi-story structures with open or "soft" first floors, and

Most building codes have standards related to the first three concerns. This means that the most threatened buildings are older ones (built before current codes), masonry ones, and taller ones with open first floors.

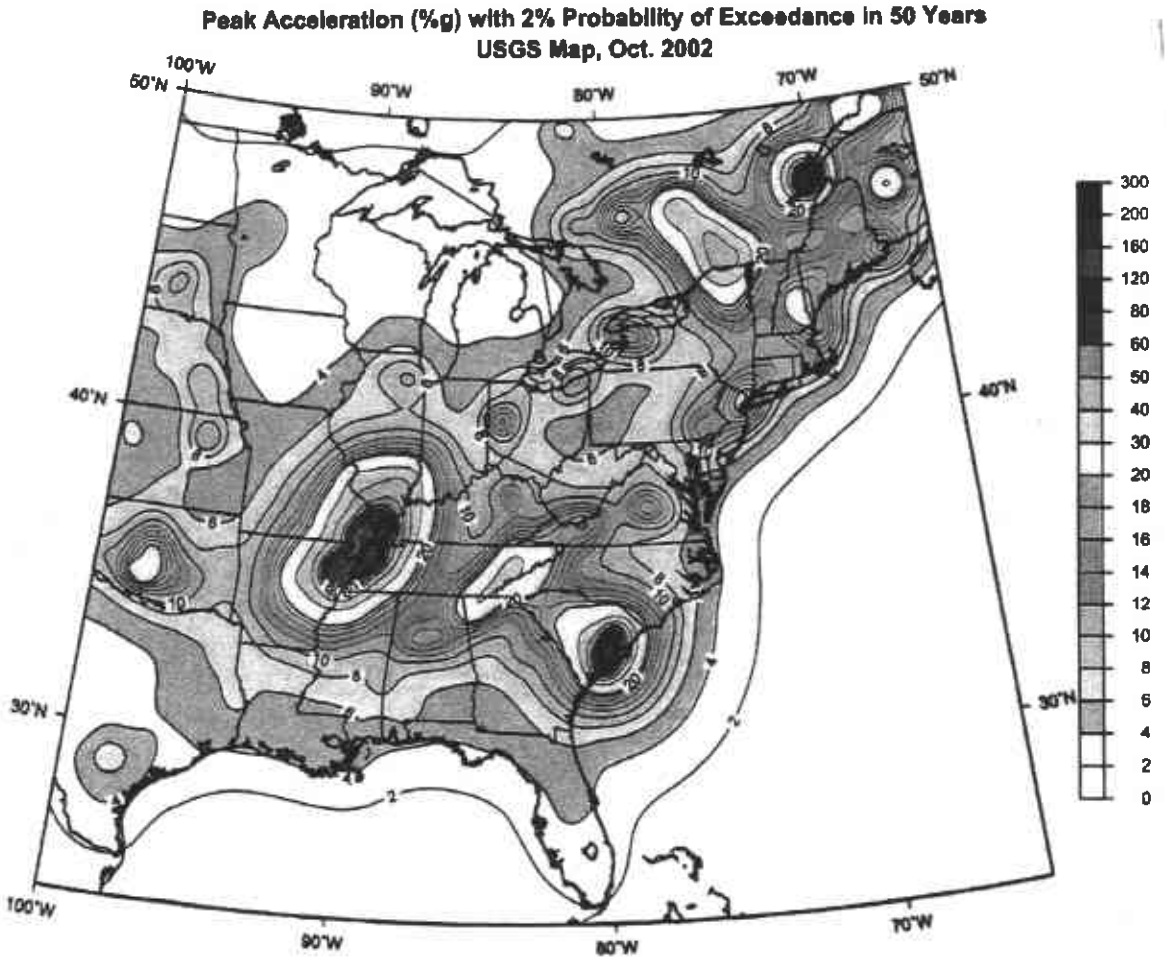
In addition to the building type, damage is related to the underlying soils. Buildings on solid ground fare better, while those on loose or sandy soils will suffer more from shaking. These can be found in floodplains. If there is enough water present, the shaking can liquefy the underlying soils, which removes the support under the foundation.

At risk in DuPage County, given the low threat of an earthquake at a Mercalli Intensity of VII or greater, are unreinforced masonry structures. Most of these structures can be considered to be history masonry buildings found in downtown areas. An estimate of damage is two percent of the value of non-residential structures in the County.

Damage to critical facilities: The overall earthquake damage to critical facilities is low.

Health and Safety: While injury and loss of life are important factors in other parts of Illinois when assessing earthquakes, they are of low concern for DuPage County. During an earthquake, injuries are expected to be few. However, should a major earthquake impact southern Illinois, there exists the potential for damage natural gas pipelines. This would be of greatest concern in the winter in northeaster Illinois. Therefore, the overall impact to health and safely is considered to be moderate.

Economic Impact: The impact of an earthquake would be on the local economy if any damage was sustained to businesses and infrastructure. Public expenditures for repairs to public facilities and clean up and disposal of debris can be high, especially if the structures are not insured for earthquakes. The overall expected economic impact is considered to be low.



2.9 Summary – Impact of the Hazards

The impacts of the hazards are summarized according to the four major concerns:

- Heath and safety,
- Damage to buildings,
- Damage to critical facilities, and
- Economic impact.

After the conclusion of the hazard assessments and vulnerability assessments of the priority hazards (listed on page 2-x), the Workgroup discussed the findings in order to determine the overall impact the hazard has on the County and the communities. The hazards and their impact are shown on page 2-x, "Summary of the Hazards," and they are in order of the overall impact to DuPage County.

The different columns on the table represent the following:

Annual Chance or Frequency: The annual chance column in the table shows the likelihood of occurrence in any given year. These numbers are discussed in the "Frequency" section of each hazard.

Location: The location and area affected by a single occurrence is shown.

Property damage: The property damage column is a computed .

Critical facilities: The types of critical facilities and infrastructure that are affected are listed.

Health and safety: The safety hazard rating [ ].

Economic impact: Typical impacts on businesses and utilities are listed in this column.

Table 2-16 Summary of DuPage County Hazards [To be completed in next draft]

Hazard	Annual Chance	Impact Location	Square miles Affected	Property Damage	Critical Facilities	Heath and Safety	Economic Impact
Floods	1%	Floodplains	(Floodplain)				
Severe Storms	100%	Communities					
Winter Storms	100%	Countywide					
Tornados	35%	Countywide					
	0.001%	Communities					
Extreme Heat/Drought	100%	Countywide					
Earthquakes	< 1%	Countywide					

As a comparison, the State of Illinois Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, October 2004, summarized DuPage County's hazard risk, as follows:

Illinois Hazard Rating By County

Based on Criteria and Methodology Established at the Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Planning Workgroup Meeting on March 10, 2004

County Name	Population	Severe Storms	Floods	Severe Winter Storms	Drought	Extreme Heat	Earth-quake	Tornado
DuPage	904,161		Elevated			High		Elevated

2004 Illinois Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, October 2004, page 30 and 31.

From a review of Table 2-16 "Summary of the Problem," the assessment of hazards for DuPage County done by the DuPage County Hazard Mitigation Planning Workgroup is consistent with the assessment shown in the State Plan.

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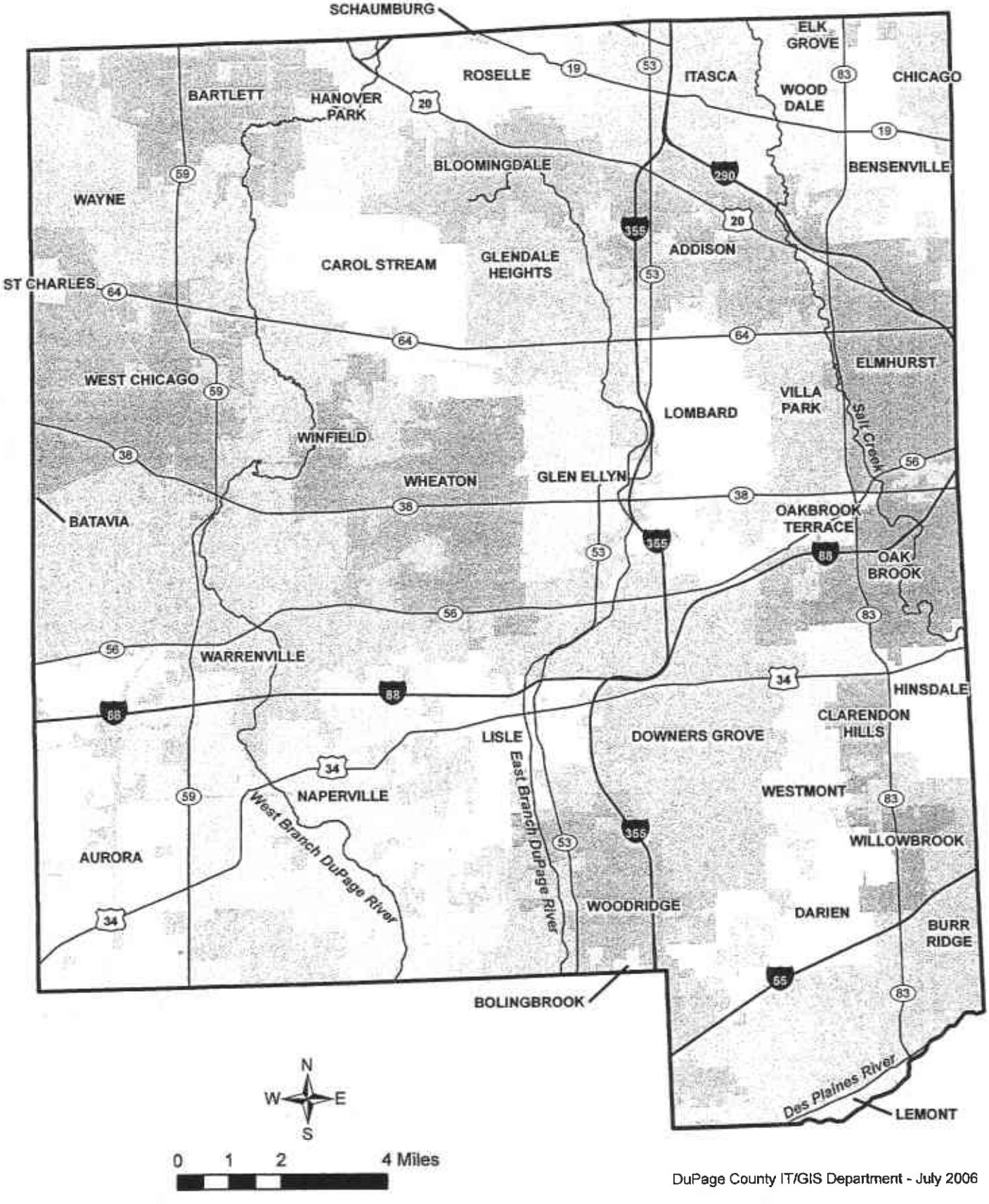
DuPage County Municipalities



DuPage County IT/GIS Department - July 2006

AGENDA ITEM
G-5 10-2-06

Village of Carol Stream

Interdepartmental Memo

TO: Joe Breinig, Village Manager

FROM: John A. Turner, Director of Public Works

DATE: September 28, 2006

RE: WRC Operating Contract 06/07

Last year, the Village entered into a new five-year agreement with Operations Management International (OMI), to operate the Thomas R. Vinson Water Reclamation Center. The agreement signed last year requires OMI to develop an annual budget for presentation and confirmation by the Village. The agreement also indicates a maximum contract cost increase in each of the subsequent years. For the second year of operation, the contract limited the cost increase to 2.87%. OMI has developed the attached proposal, breaking down their proposed operating cost for 06/07, with the total project cost not to exceed the previously-established 2.87% increase.

OMI has done a very good job of operating and maintaining the Village's WRC over the past year and has presented a cost proposal for the second year of operation, which is consistent with the previous agreement. It is, therefore, recommended that the agreement be amended to indicate that the second year's total operating cost shall not exceed $1,437,305.

JAT:lm
att.

OMI, Inc.
245 Kuhn Road
Carol Stream, IL 60188-4724
Tel 630 653.5499

OMI

Celebrating 20 Years

September 8, 2006

Mr. John A. Turner
Director of Public Works
Village of Carol Stream
Carol Stream, Illinois 60188

RE: Price Proposal for Upcoming Contract Year

Dear Mr. Turner,

Operations Management International, Inc. (OMI) is pleased to present the following cost proposal for the new contract year September 1, 2006 through August 31, 2006. The proposed total price increase is 2.87 % which is within the maximum increase allowed under Article 4.2 of our current agreement. We are also very pleased to be able to propose reduced budget amounts for both Utilities and Solids Handling.

After examining available area landfills we were able to locate a landfill in Cook County that will accept our sludge at a lower cost for tipping fees then what we are currently paying. Our sludge hauler has given us a hauling cost for the new location and despite being considerably higher then our current hauling cost, the combined effect of the changes in tipping and hauling costs results in an overall cost reduction for sludge disposal.

We were also able to find additional cost savings in both solids handling and utilities by altering our operational strategy. When the new digesters went into service in 2004, we studied several different operating scenarios to try to maximize the efficiency of the process. We opted to run only three of the four digesters and to operate them in series. This was a logical approach since three of the new digesters exceeded the treatment capacity of the old system and we could keep one tank empty as emergency storage in case of a mechanical failure or other problems that might prevent sludge removal.

After operating for one year, we reevaluated our operating strategy in the spring of 2005. At this time we decided to put the fourth digester in service. The operating cost would not increase with one additional digester in service and we had enough empty tanks in the activated sludge system to allow for emergency sludge storage. We also decided to try running each digester as a batch unit instead of in series.

The additional sludge digestion received along with the reduced electrical cost from reduced sludge transfers and run time of the belt presses resulted in budget surpluses this year in both Utilities and Solids Handling.

Budget Line Item	Current Years Budget (Sept. 05 – Aug. 06)	Proposed Budget (Sept. 06 – Aug. 07)	Percent Change
Labor & Benefits	$559,146	$572,384	2.3
Repairs	$51,200	$51,200	0
Utilities	$245,500	$228,400	-6.9
Solids Handling	$229,280	$218,706	-4.6
Total	$1,397,205	1,437,305	2.87

If the proposed costs are acceptable to the Village please have the enclosed original contract amendments signed and return one original to me. If you have any questions or concerns I will be glad to discuss them at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Roland Keating
Project Manager, OMI Inc.

Cc: Grega St. John, OMI Inc.
File

AGENDA ITEM
H-1 10-2-06

Village of Carol Stream

Interdepartmental Memo

TO: Joseph E. Breinig, Village Manager

FROM: Robert J. Glees, Community Development Director

DATE: September 28, 2006

RE: **Agenda Item for the Village Board Meeting of October 2, 2006**
An Ordinance Amending Chapter 6 of the Municipal Code

Because recent case law has affected the way that municipalities can regulate political signs on private property and in the public right-of-way, the Village Attorney has recommended a revision to the Carol Stream Sign Code. The proposed revision would clarify that the regulations for temporary commercial signs do not pertain to the exercising of non-commercial free speech, and would remove the 45-day limitation on political signs.

The following narrative from Stewart Diamond provides information in support of the recommended changes.

> "In a memorandum previously furnished to you, it was pointed out that, in a large number of recent cases, mostly in the Federal Courts, it has been held that individuals have a right to put signs on their private property in an exercise of free speech and to maintain those signs, if desired, permanently. The only exception would be if those signs interfered with traffic, health or safety in some way. The Village can reasonably control the size of those signs.
>
> "The rule on public property is quite different. The Village can prohibit all commercial and political signs on public property, such as parkways. The danger with allowing public signs in the parkways is that while political signs can probably be required to be removed within a short period of time after the election, signs which express free speech probably can, if permitted, be maintained on a more permanent basis. The Village has not experienced any difficulty arising from this right to exercise free speech, and I believe that, until or unless our rights-of-way become the location for political signs, it is probably best for the Village to not regulate that issue, but to reasonably regulate the removal of political signs, indicating that the Village will exercise its right as the owner of the property to remove them if they are not removed within a

reasonable period of time. If such a case ever makes it way to the Federal Courts, a grant of a few extra days would probably help the Village in its defense.

"In summary, the ordinance that I am proposing would continue to allow political signs to be placed on public property, but only within the parkway, and would require that they be removed within 15 days after the close of the event or the election. I have not used stronger language indicating that the candidate would be personally responsible for the failure to remove such signs beyond the 15 days because it would be very difficult to prove that the candidate authorized or was aware of the placement of every such sign. In effect, the Village's interests are two-fold. First, the Village should have an ordinance that is not easily attackable on constitutional grounds. Second, the Village should have an ordinance that encourages political signs to be removed shortly after the election and gives the Village specific authority to remove them from parkways if the candidate or political party has chosen to be impolite or disinterested. This ordinance should meet constitutional muster."

Staff has reviewed the proposed ordinance and has no objections.

RJG:bg
u:\misc village board correspondence\political signs ordinance revision 1.doc

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 6-11-15-B OF THE CAROL STREAM SIGN CODE

WHEREAS, the Village of Carol Stream has in place a Sign Code, which is intended to allow individuals to be made aware of businesses, activities and events taking place within the Village, but it is also directed at the interest of its citizens and the aesthetics of the community and health and safety consideration; and

WHEREAS, the Village wishes to permit its public rights-of-way, but not other Village-owned land, to be utilized for political campaign signs; and

WHEREAS, the Village recognizes that recent judicial decisions have restricted the ability of the Village to govern the duration, especially prior to the election or event during which those signs may be put in place, but it recognizes that elections or events are time-bound and at a certain point the Village's ability to control its own property will accord it additional powers as a trustee of public ownership; and

WHEREAS, obstructions and signs in the rights-of-way can impede and interfere with both pedestrian and vehicular traffic and the extent to which attention is paid to safety considerations; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF CAROL STREAM, DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, IN THE EXERCISE OF ITS HOME RULE POWERS, as follows:

SECTION 1: That Section 6-11-15(B)(7) and (8) be and the same are hereby amended to read, as follows:

> (7) *Temporary signs advertising auctions, special events of charitable or public service groups, or other non-commercial signs.* Shall be located on private property with the consent of the owner and shall be no larger than 32 square feet

in area, and not more than six feet in height if a ground sign. Such signs may remain for 15 days and must be removed upon close of the event, except where exercising a non-commercial free speech right.

(8) *Political campaign signs.*

(a) On private property, not to exceed 32 square feet in area or six feet in height. Such signs placed on private property shall be placed with the consent of the owner of the property only.

(b) In public right-of-way, not to exceed eight square feet in area, and not to be located in the 25-foot sight triangle. Any party placing signs in front of a private residence is advised to receive permission of adjacent property owner. The sign must be removed within 15 days after the close of the event or election or the Village will remove the sign.

SECTION 2: This Ordinance amending the Sign Code of the Village of Carol Stream shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication in pamphlet form, as provided by law.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 2ND DAY OF OCTOBER 2006.

_____

Mayor Pro-Tem

ATTEST:

_____

Janice Koester, Village Clerk

AGENDA ITEM
I-1 10-2-06

Village of Carol Stream

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL MEMO

TO: Mayor & Trustees

FROM: Joseph E. Breinig, Village Manager

DATE: September 28, 2006

RE: Manufacturing Resolution

Several weeks ago Michael Rentiers spoke at a Listening Post about issues confronting domestic manufacturers in a global economy. Mr. Rentiers works for Moore & VanAllen, a law firm working with The Domestic Manufacturing Group, a loosely affiliated group of approximately fifty domestic manufacturers either located in Illinois or doing business with other manufacturers in Illinois. A copy of his comments is attached.

Attached for your review and consideration is a resolution submitted by Mr. Rentiers on behalf of The Domestic Manufacturing Group. Also attached is material on currency manipulation and illegal trading practices that Mr. Rentiers and the group he represents feels threatens domestic manufacturing. Staff is unable to verify the content of the resolution, but it should be noted that members of our business community have anecdotally commented on challenges and disparities in the global marketplace.

Attachments

RESOLUTION _____

A RESOLUTION ENCOURAGING THE ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND THE ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO CONTINUE SUPPORT THE WORKING FAMILIES OF ILLINOIS, TO SUPPORT THE LOCAL MANUFACTURING SECTOR, AND TO TAKE PROACTIVE MEASURES TO ENSURE FAIR TRADE POLICY ENFORCEMENT

WHEREAS, $136 billion in wages are expected to shift from the U.S. to other nations by 2015; these American jobs go to workers who are paid just pennies per hour in unsafe conditions, and who receive no medical or other benefits; and

WHEREAS, Manufacturing is a vital part of the American economy, providing tens of millions of families with jobs; and

WHEREAS, America manufacturing creates, on average, four indirect and support jobs for every one job it creates; and

WHEREAS, the United States trade deficit has been fluctuating between $60 billion and $70 billion per month, and surpassed $725 billion in 2005; and

WHEREAS, Industries that once were the pride of their communities and employed generations of the same families have lost jobs to foreign nations where labor is artificially cheap, where currency is illegally manipulated, and where environmental standards are not enforced, rendering domestic manufacturing unable to compete; and

WHEREAS, Illinois' manufacturing sector, as well as suppliers and ancillary businesses, has lost over 238,000 jobs since 1990; and

WHEREAS, Manufacturing employs more than 71,000 people in DuPage County, accounting for over 15 percent of the jobs in the county; and

WHEREAS, DuPage County has lost more than 12,000 manufacturing jobs since 1994; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF CAROL STREAM, DUPAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, IN THE EXERCISE OF ITS HOME RULE POWERS, as follows:

SECTION 1: That the Village Board, on behalf of the citizens and businesses of Carol Stream, by this resolution, encourage the Illinois General Assembly and the Congressional Delegation of Illinois to stake a proactive position on behalf of fair and free trade. Free trade can only succeed if the rule of law is diligently applied.

SECTION 2: That the Village Board urges the citizens of DuPage County to support local manufacturers and become engaged in the effort to retain and expand the Manufacturing Industry.

SECTION 3: That this resolution be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval as provided by law.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 2ND DAY OF OCTOBER 2006.

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSENT:

_____
Ross Ferraro, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Janice Koester, Village Clerk

September 26, 2006

Dear Council Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to address the Village Council during the public comments section a few weeks ago about the public awareness campaign in support our manufacturing industry that is going on in the area. I hope my comments left the appropriate impression, that this is a serious subject to working families.

As you may be aware, Illinois ranks fourth in the nation in manufacturing as a state and employs tens of thousands of people in DuPage County alone. These are highly skilled, high paying jobs, which provide great job satisfaction and a good quality of life for so many families in and around this area. The manufacturing sector is the backbone in any community, and we must work to protect and expand what we have here.

As a part of this effort, we are working with local business owners, community leaders, and elected officials to help highlight the issues that are crippling our ability to retain and grow the manufacturing sector. Unfair and illegal trade practices have cost this community over 12,000 jobs, in this county, over the last decade. Our goal is to educate the public as to why this is happening and then work to stop it. One of the most positive methods of highlighting these issues has been to work with local Councils to pass resolutions supporting the local industries and calling on our leaders to enforce trade laws that will allow our businesses to compete on a level playing field.

It is our hope that you will join with business leaders and other local Councils who have taken up this issues and support the resolution offered here.

I appreciate your consideration of the worthy endeavor and I look forward to working with you to build this effort in the Carol Stream Community.

Regards,

Michael Rentiers
Deputy Director of Government Affairs

THE EFFECTS OF ILLEGAL TRADING PRACTICES ON THE AMERICAN FAMILY

The negative effects of unemployment and declining real wages on the American family are certain and severe. Large-scale layoffs undermine entire communities, resulting in cuts to schools, hospitals, and other institutions essential to healthy families. The financial, emotional and physical impact hits us all.

WE'VE LOST OVER 3.3 MILLION MANUFACTURING JOBS nationwide since 1998. Over half of American workers who have lost jobs stay unemployed for at least a year. When they do find new jobs, these jobs:

- **⬇ Pay up to 40% less**
- **⬇ Provide fewer health, retirement, and vacation benefits**

Manufacturing workers often confront a crisis of confidence because their skills were specifically developed and are perceived as non-transferable, limiting re-employment opportunities. Displaced workers often suffer from:

- Anxiety and Depression
- Alcohol and Substance Abuse
- Chronic, Unrelenting Stress
- High Blood Pressure
- Ulcers
- Cardiovascular Disease
- Reduced Immune Function
- Psychological Distress

WORKERS' FAMILIES suffer tremendously as well. Families often . . .

- ❑ Sell their family home
- ❑ Leave their community and support networks
- ❑ Rely on public assistance
- ❑ Descend into persistent hardship
- ❑ Are unable to secure transportation, health care, and even basic food and clothing
- ❑ Exhaust the family savings
- ❑ Face increased marital discord, conflict, and eventually divorce.

CHILDREN PAY THE PRICE. Dr. Glen Jenson, Professor of Family and Human Development at Utah State University, reported that children of unemployed parents are more

likely to fall ill. Additionally, parent-child relationships are disrupted and greater hostility occurs within the family, leading to higher rates of abuse. Other studies show that adolescents may experience difficulty with self-confidence, peer relations, depression, school performance and absenteeism. Teachers have reported increased behavior problems among children of those who have lost jobs. Longer term, children often experience lower occupational status and marital stability in adulthood.

WHY HAS THE U.S. BEEN HEMORRHAGING JOBS? Overseas industries receive a competitive advantage because foreign governments engage in practices unacceptable in the U.S.:

LOW PRODUCTION COSTS: Workers are paid pennies per hour and receive no medical or other benefits. Government subsidies of industries and supporting infrastructure allow companies to "dump" goods in U.S. markets at prices far below the actual cost of production.

NO POLLUTION CONTROLS: In nations like China, with 7 of the world's 10 most polluted cities, environmental laws are nonexistent or not enforced. In the United States, the cost of goods is increased up to 22% by industries' efforts to maintain a clean environment.

CURRENCY MANIPULATION: Certain governments manipulate their currencies to ensure favorable exchange rates against the U.S. dollar. This makes exports to the U.S. unfairly cheap, while making U.S. exports to those same nations unfairly expensive. Currency manipulation is a violation of the Articles of both the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization, yet the U.S. government has failed to seek the trade remedies authorized under these articles.

INTELLECTUAL PIRACY: Piracy of intellectual property creates an unfair competitive advantage. Intellectual pirates avoid research and development costs associated with production of critical technologies and designs, often with tacit approval of their governments. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce reports that these thefts cost U.S. businesses over $250 billion a year and 750,000 jobs.

THE U.S. TRADE DEFICIT WITH CHINA WAS $202 BILLION IN 2005!This was a 25% INCREASE!

These illegal tactics also cause growing U.S. trade deficits. Between 1989 and 2003, the U.S. trade deficit with China, alone, displaced production supporting 1.5 million jobs, according to Dr. Robert Scott of the Economic Policy Institute. About 75% of these were manufacturing jobs paying above average wages. Job displacement due to our trade deficit is accelerating. The U.S. manufacturing sector has lost over 2.3 million jobs from steadily declining export revenues. Since 2001, trade deficits with China have more than doubled our nation's loss of job-supporting production. No state is immune; effects have been felt in all 50 states.

WHAT IS CURRENCY MANIPULATION?

Would it be competition if…

- ❑ a sports team could declare every point it scored was worth 5 points?
- ❑ an elected official could declare every vote he or she received was worth 10 votes?
- ❑ a business could declare every dollar it earned was worth 100 dollars?
- ❑ a nation declared every good it sold cost half the price of goods your nation made?

IN 1994, CHINA DEVALUED ITS CURRENCY BY 33%, AND THEN FIXED IT TO THE U.S. DOLLAR.

For more than a decade, China has "pegged" its currency, the Yuan, to the U.S. dollar, making its own currency artificially undervalued.

In 2005, China announced that it would allow its currency to "float" against a "basket" of currency. However, this made no significant difference.

- China limits the fluctuation in value to 0.0033% per day
- China's central bank intervenes in the currency market to hold the exchange rate stable.

WHAT IS THE RESULT?

- Chinese exports to American markets remain unfairly cheap.
- Exports from American companies to China are unfairly expensive.
- The U.S.-China trade deficit increased 25% in 2005 to **$202 Billion.**
- Over **2 million jobs** have been **lost** in the United States

CURRENCY MANIPULATION IS NOT ONLY UNFAIR, IT'S ILLEGAL!

China's currency fixing violates its obligations as a new member of the World Trade Organization, which prohibits the artificial support of a member nation's exports through government action, such as subsidies.

The International Monetary Fund also has rules prohibiting currency manipulation. In fact, the IMF has found that China needs to "unfix" its currency, but has allowed the Chinese government to set its own timetable for such a change.

And yet, the U.S. Trade Representative will make no efforts to enforce these laws – the very same laws that the rest of the world expects American companies and American governments to follow.

CURRENCY MANIPULATION BACKGROUND

Certain foreign governments manipulate their currencies to ensure favorable exchange rates against the U.S. dollar, significantly impacting U.S. manufacturing firms and undermining the long-term viability of the entire manufacturing sector. For more than a decade, China "pegged" its currency, the Yuan, to the U.S. dollar, making its own currency artificially undervalued. Last year, China announced that it would allow its currency to "float" against a "basket" of currency. However, this made no significant difference. China limited the fluctuation in value to one-third of a percent per day, and China's central bank still intervenes in the currency market to maintain a stable exchange rate. This makes Chinese exports to U.S. markets unfairly cheap while making U.S. exports to China unfairly expensive.

Currency manipulation is a deliberate interference with free and fair markets. Although China recently negligibly loosened its peg of the Yuan to the dollar it has failed to revalue its currency to correct the long-standing currency imbalances. Some U.S. policymakers have charged that China's currency is undervalued by as much as 40% in relation to the U.S. dollar, and academic studies support this contention. Also, China has failed to discontinue its purchase of large amounts of dollars, which further contributes to currency and trade imbalances. Joining China in this practice are the other East Asian U.S. trading "partners" Japan, Korea and Taiwan. This continues to make it virtually impossible for U.S. goods to compete on price in global markets and ultimately results in drastically reduced demand for U.S. goods.

U.S. policymakers found that China's practice of undervaluing its currency has directly contributed to the burgeoning of the U.S. trade deficit with China from $30 billion in 1994 to $201 billion in 2005. It has been estimated that one-fourth of the U.S. trade deficit is due to foreign currency manipulation. While currency manipulation is certainly not the sole cause of an overvalued U.S. dollar, it keeps the value of the U.S. dollar inflated and prevents foreign currency from appreciating.

The loss of more than 2 million domestic jobs over the past five years has been attributed to currency manipulation. Studies indicate that the U.S. manufacturing sector has lost more than 2.3 million jobs due directly to steadily declining export revenues.

As a result, the U.S. manufacturing sector has been unable to realize the benefits of increased capacity and productivity. This has stifled economic growth and recovery as the U.S. has emerged from the recent recession, and manufacturing employment is not recovering along with the rest of the economy.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) Articles of Agreement describe the purpose of the international monetary system as, "a framework that facilitates the exchange of goods, services, and capital among countries, and that sustains sound economic growth." The IMF specifically addresses the illegality of currency manipulation by stating that governments should, "avoid manipulating exchange rates or the international monetary system in order to prevent effective balance of payments adjustment or to gain an unfair competitive advantage over other members."

OR EVERY 1% INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT...

- ⬆ 4% more people are imprisoned;
- ⬆ 5.7% more are murdered;
- ⬆ 4.1% more commit suicide; and
- ⬆ 1.9% more die of heart disease, cirrhosis of the liver, and similar diseases.

VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	ACCOUNT NAME	FUND & ACCOUNT	CLAIM	INVOICE	PO#	F/P	ID	LINE
A T & T									
SRV 8/17-9/16	71.42	TELEPHONE	04.420.230		630Z86102909			211	00057
SRV 9/16-10/15	71.42	MAINTENANCE & REPAIR	01.468.244		630Z99656409			211	00071
SERV 8/17-9/16	205.93	TELEPHONE	01.456.230		630540111209			211	00048
SRV 8/17-9/16	165.14	TELEPHONE	04.410.230		708Z06300609			211	00056
SRV 8/17-9/16	71.42	TELEPHONE	04.410.230		708Z86001309			211	00055
SRV 8/17-9/16	71.42	TELEPHONE	04.410.230		708Z86121209			211	00054
SRV 8/17-9/16	1,771.72	TELEPHONE	04.420.230		708Z86529809			211	00053
	2,428.47	*VENDOR TOTAL							
A T & T									
SERV FOR AUG 11-SEPT 10	286.16	TELEPHONE	01.466.230		630668216709			211	00029
AMERICAN ADMINISTRATIVE									
FLEX SPENDING ADMIN SEPT	200.10	EMPLOYEE SERVICES	01.459.273		0000009548			211	00047
ANCEL,GLINK,DIAMOND,BUSH									
LEGAL SERV AUG 2006	43,164.71	LEGAL FEES	01.457.238		SEPT192006	001565	P	211	00082
ARMBRUST PLUMBING,HEATIN									
RPZ TEST-124 GERZEVSKE	452.00	MAINTENANCE & REPAIR	04.420.244		37132			211	00052
B & F TECHNICAL CODE SER									
PLUMBING INSPECT 9/1-15	1,020.00	CONSULTANT	01.464.253		24661	003204	P	211	00061
BASIC IRRIGATION SERVICE									
AERATOR MAINT-DAY LILY	435.00	PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	01.467.272		10679			211	00009
BEST QUALITY CLEANING IN									
CLEAN OF VILL HALL SEPT	2,621.25	JANITORIAL SERVICES	01.468.276		23199	001546	P	211	00036
CLEANING PW CENTER SEPT	873.75	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	01.467.276		23199	001546	P	211	00037
	3,495.00	*VENDOR TOTAL							
C S FIRE PROTECTION DIST									
ANNEX FEE WHEATON BIBLE	28,000.00	FIRE DISTRICT ANNEXATION	01.2402		ANNEXATION FEE			209	00003

VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	ACCOUNT NAME	FUND & ACCOUNT	CLAIM	INVOICE	PO#	F/P	ID	LINE
CALEA									
CALEA ON-SITE FEES	2,500.00	DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS	01.466.234		28693	002578	P	211	00079
CAROL STREAM ROTARY CLUB									
BEER GARDEN PROCEEDS	12,236.00	SUMMER IN THE CENTER	01.475.287		BEER GARDEN	001610	P	211	00018
CENTRAL DUPAGE HOSPITAL									
4-REG FEE -CPR INSTRU	1,280.00	TRAINING	01.466.223		10/11-12	002572	P	211	00023
CLASSIC LANDSCAPE, LTD									
GEN CLN UP-OXFORD	100.00	WEED MOWING	01.464.260		32083			211	00004
COMMONWEALTH EDISON CO									
8/17-9/18 1348 CHARGER	520.01	ELECTRICITY	04.410.248		0793651000			211	00065
8/17-9/18 1348 CHARGER	4,480.09	ELECTRICITY	04.420.248		0793651000			211	00066
8/17-9/18 867 SHENANDOAH	179.38	ELECTRICITY	01.467.248		4483019016			211	00067
CHGS 8/18-9/18 LITES	2,997.76	ELECTRICITY	06.432.248		4863004008			211	00068
8/23-9/20 1415 MAPLE PUM	13.40	ELECTRICITY	01.467.248		5838596003			211	00064
SERV 8/30-9/18	26.22	ELECTRICITY	06.432.248		6213120002			211	00072
	8,216.86	*VENDOR TOTAL							
COMMONWEALTH EDISON CO									
SERV 8/18-9/18	85.41	ELECTRICITY	06.432.248		0030086009			211	00042
SERV 8/18-9/18	167.50	ELECTRICITY	01.467.248		0803155026			211	00041
SERV 8/18-9/18	127.36	ELECTRICITY	06.432.248		1353117013			211	00043
SERV 8/18-9/18	165.24	ELECTRICITY	01.467.248		1865134015			211	00044
SERV 8/18-9/18	105.48	ELECTRICITY	06.432.248		3153036011			211	00039
SERV 8/18-9/18	89.83	ELECTRICITY	01.467.248		6337409002			211	00045
SERV 8/18-9/18	109.10	ELECTRICITY	06.432.248		6597112015			211	00040
SERV 8/18-9/18	93.45	ELECTRICITY	01.468.248		6675448009			211	00038
	943.37	*VENDOR TOTAL							
COUNTY COURT REPORTERS I									
PUBLIC HEARING 9/11	125.00	COURT RECORDER FEES	01.453.241		090101			211	00062

VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	ACCOUNT NAME	FUND & ACCOUNT	CLAIM	INVOICE	PO#	F/P	ID	LINE
CUMMINGS/DON									
MEALS-WIU RECRUIT TRNG	35.00	TRAINING	01.466.223		WIU 10/16-17			211	00025
DUPAGE COUNTY ANIMAL CON									
ANIMAL CONTROL AUG 06	940.00	ANIMAL CONTROL	01.466.249		134-12744			211	00073
DUPAGE COUNTY RECORDER									
RECORDING FEES-VLG CLRK	80.00	RECORDING FEES	01.458.233		200609130085	000438	P	211	00019
PIN#02-29-118-004	30.00	RECORDING FEES	01.458.233		200609260176			211	00081
	110.00	*VENDOR TOTAL							
DUPAGE COUNTY TREASURER									
DATA PROCESS-POLICE/AUG	250.00	DATA PROCESSING	01.466.247		2534			211	00003
DUPAGE RIVER SALT CREEK									
DRSCW DUES	9,726.00	PROPERTY MAINTENANCE(NPD	01.462.272		2006-07 MEMBER	002281	P	211	00078
DUPG JUVENILE OFFICERS A									
WELLS & PETRAGALLO	100.00	TRAINING	01.466.223		10/25/06 CONF			211	00049
FEDEX									
INV SUMMARY AUG 30	58.57	POSTAGE	01.465.229		8-384-43555	001545	P	211	00020
INV SUMMARY SEP 13	191.40	POSTAGE	01.465.229		8-408-56346	001545	P	211	00021
INV SUM SEPT 20	50.44	POSTAGE	01.465.229		8-421-74585			211	00060
	300.41	*VENDOR TOTAL							
GARZA/RICH									
MEALS-WIU RECRUIT TRNG	35.00	TRAINING	01.466.223		WIU 10/16-17			211	00026
HEALY ASPHALT COMPANY LL									
COLD PATCH	353.40	STREET SIGNS	06.432.344		6645MB			211	00046
HELGERSON/STAN									
IGFOA CONF REIM	188.44	TRAINING	01.461.223		PEORIA 9/24-26			211	00074

VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	ACCOUNT NAME	FUND & ACCOUNT	CLAIM	INVOICE	PO#	F/P	ID	LINE
HOFFRAGE/ROBERT									
ILPWSOA CONF SPRGFIELD	179.78	TRAINING	04.420.223		9/20-9/22			211	00070
HOWARD JR/THOMAS F									
LEGAL SERVICES AUG	6,311.25	LEGAL FEES-PROSECUTION	01.457.235		123	002529	P	211	00050
HR SIMPLIFIED									
COBRA NOTI 11/05	25.00	EMPLOYEE SERVICES	01.459.273		15594			211	00034
COBRA NOTIF 8/06	25.00	EMPLOYEE SERVICES	01.459.273		16787			211	00075
	50.00	*VENDOR TOTAL							
IL FIRE & POLICE COMMISS									
IFPCA SPRING SEMINAR	300.00	TRAINING	01.451.223		REG KAUFFMAN	009158	P	211	00080
IL SECRETARY OF STATE									
TITLE/PLATES-UNIT #663	73.00	AUTO MAINTENANCE & REPAI	01.466.212		UNIT 663	002410	P	211	00005
TITLE SEIZED VEHICLE	65.00	OPERATING SUPPLIES	01.466.317		2000 NISSAN EX			211	00059
	138.00	*VENDOR TOTAL							
JAKE THE STRIPER									
GRAPHICS FOR 4 SQUADS	2,380.00	SMALL EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	01.466.350		6738	002574	P	211	00001
GRAPHICS-FORD EXPLOR	325.00	SMALL EQUIPMENT EXPENSE	01.466.350		6848			211	00027
	2,705.00	*VENDOR TOTAL							
MC CARTHY/MATT									
REIM NLC MTG 12/5-10	225.90	MEETINGS	01.452.222		NLC12-/5-10			211	00035
MORONI & HANDLEY PTNSHP									
LEGAL SRV-AUGUST/06	2,205.00	LEGAL FEES-PROSECUTION	01.457.235		SEPT18,2006	001553	P	211	00028
MUNICIPAL CLERKS OF DUPG									
KOESTER,PROGAR-DUES	35.00	DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS	01.458.234		06/06-05/07			211	00024
NUTOYS LEISURE PRODUCTS									
TOUCH UP PAINT-BENCHES	41.80	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	01.468.319		29822			211	00010

VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	ACCOUNT NAME	FUND & ACCOUNT	CLAIM	INVOICE	PO#	F/P	ID	LINE
POOLCARE-AQUATECH LTD									
AUG FOUNTAIN SRV	1,370.00	MAINTENANCE & REPAIR	01.468.244		00094796	001605	P	211	00031
POWELL MSW LCSW BCD/KATH									
TRNG -CASE REVIEW-SOC SR	170.00	TRAINING	01.466.223		9/7/06			211	00002
ROWE MACHINE SERVICES									
PUMP #1 REPAIR	545.50	MAINTENANCE & REPAIR	04.420.244		111621			211	00022
SIKICH GARDNER & CO LLP									
AUDIT 2006	1,750.00	AUDIT FEES	04.410.237		81876	461446	P	211	00007
AUDIT 2006	1,750.00	AUDIT FEES	04.420.237		81876	461446	P	211	00008
	3,500.00	*VENDOR TOTAL							
SRBL SENTE RUBEL BOSMAN									
STORAGE MASTER PLAN	4,230.00	FACILITY CAPITAL IMPROVE	11.474.487		06141-1	002569	P	211	00076
TAUTGES / JOHN									
HAULING-CONCRETE/CLAY	715.00	HAULING	01.467.265		195			211	00063
TRANSYSTEMS CORP									
PHASE3 LIES RD BIKEWY	5,961.62	ROADWAY CAPITAL IMPROVEM	11.474.486		6(916789)	000253	P	211	00033
KUHN RD-SRV THRU 9/1	1,812.24	CONSULTANT	01.462.253		924556	000275	P	211	00032
	7,773.86	*VENDOR TOTAL							
TREASURER OF STATE OF IL									
JOB#C9136793 RTE 64	28,013.67	ROADWAY CAPITAL IMPROVEM	11.474.486		79956A			211	00077
U S POSTAL SERVICE									
POSTAGE-FALL CORRESPOND	2,212.31	PUBLIC NOTICES/INFORMATI	01.452.240		FALL CORRESP	001612	P	209	00002
UNCLE BUB'S									
BUS APPRC LUNCHEON 9/20	2,049.45	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	01.463.246		BUS APPRC LUNC	001611	P	209	00001

VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	ACCOUNT NAME	FUND & ACCOUNT	CLAIM	INVOICE	PO#	F/P ID LINE
WEST SUBURBAN BANK							
LOCKBOX RENTAL-FINANCE	75.00	BANKING SERVICES	01.461.256		10/06-10/07		211 00017

VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	ACCOUNT NAME	FUND & ACCOUNT	CLAIM	INVOICE	PO#	F/P	ID	LINE
REPORT TOTALS:	179,767.44								

RECORDS PRINTED - 000074

FUND RECAP:

FUND	DESCRIPTION	DISBURSEMENTS
01	GENERAL CORPORATE FUND	125,928.92
04	WATER & SEWER O/M FUND	11,828.50
06	MOTOR FUEL TAX FUND	3,804.73
11	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	38,205.29
TOTAL ALL FUNDS		179,767.44

BANK RECAP:

BANK	NAME	DISBURSEMENTS
OBB	OAK BROOK BANK	179,767.44
TOTAL ALL BANKS		179,767.44

THE PRECEDING LIST OF BILLS PAYABLE WAS REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR PAYMENT.

DATE ..... APPROVED BY .....

.....

.....

The preceding list of bills payable was received and approved for payment.

Approved: **Date:**

Joseph E. Breinig, Village Manager 9/29/22

Authorized By:

_____
Mayor Pro-Tem

_____
Janice Koester, Village Clerk

_____
Anthony D. Manzzullo, Treasurer

Date: _____

ADDENDUM WARRANTS
September 19, 2006 thru October 2, 2006

Fund	Check #	Vendor	Description	Amount
General	A C H	Oak Brook Bank	Payroll Sept 11, 2006 - Sept 24, 2006	416,745.37
Water & Sewer	A C H	Oak Brook Bank	Payroll Sept 11, 2006 - Sept 24, 2006	43,287.04
Water & Sewer	A C H	Oak Brook Bank	Dupage Water Commission -August, 2006	200,840.15
				$ 660,872.56

Approved this _____ day of _____, 2006

By: _____
- Mayor Pro-Tem

_____
Janice Koester, Village Clerk

_____
Anthony Manzzullo - Village Treasurer