AGENDA
PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES COMMITTEE
Village of Hoffman Estates
May 17, 2010

Immediately following Finance

Members: Jacquelyn Green, Chairperson
Roll Call: Anna Newell, Vice Chairperson
Karen V. Mills, Trustee
Cary Collins, Trustee
Ray Kincaid, Trustee
Gary Pilafas, Trustee
William McLeod, Mayor

I. Roll Call

II. Approval of Minutes – April 26, 2010

NEW BUSINESS

1. Discussion regarding Emerald Ash Borer update including options for addressing its probable infestation within the Village of Hoffman Estates.

2. Request authorization to award contract for replacement of sixteen (16) concrete street light poles to Meade Electric, McCook, IL (low bid), in an amount not to exceed $32,400 (MFT funds).

3. Request authorization to utilize Water/Sewer fund balance for conversion of former ambulance Unit #FA24A for use as a sanitary sewer maintenance vehicle, to eliminate need for 2011 scheduled replacement of PW Unit #40, at a cost not to exceed $8,000.

4. Request acceptance of the Department of Public Works Monthly Report.

5. Request acceptance of the Department of Development Services Monthly Report for the Transportation and Engineering Division.

III. President's Report

IV. Other

V. Items in Review

VI. Adjournment

The Village of Hoffman Estates complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). For accessibility assistance call the ADA Coordinator at 847/882-9100.

Village of Hoffman Estates

DRAFT

PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES
COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

April 26, 2010

I. Roll Call

Members in Attendance:	**Jacquelyn Green, Chairmain** **Anna Newell, Vice-Chairman** **Trustee Karen Mills**
Other Corporate Authorities in Attendance:	**Trustee Ray Kincaid** (via phone) **Trustee Gary Pilafas** **Village President William McLeod**
Management Team Members in Attendance:	**Jim Norris, Village Manager** **Dan O'Malley, Deputy Village Manager** **Arthur Janura, Corporation Counsel** **Gary Salavitch, Director of Engineering** **Robert Gorvett, Fire Chief** **Clint Herdegen, Police Chief** **Algean Garner, Director of HHS** **Ken Hari, Director of Public Works** **Bruce Anderson, Cable TV Coordinator** **Rachel Musiala, Asst. Director of Finance** **Gordon Eaken, Director of IS** **Dave Christensen, Emergency Mgt Coordinator** **Ashley Monroe, Assistant Planner**
Others in Attendance	**Reporter from *Daily Herald***

The Public Works & Utilities Committee meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m.

II. Approval of Minutes

Motion by Trustee Mills, seconded by Trustee Pilafas, to approve the Public Works & Utilities Committee meeting minutes of March 22nd, 2010.

Roll Call:
Aye: Mills, Kincaid, Green, Newell, Pilafas
Nay:
Absent: Collins
Mayor McLeod voted Aye.
Motion carried.

Motion by Trustee Pilafas, seconded by Trustee Newell, to approve the Special Public Works & Utilities Committee meeting minutes of April 12, 2010 with revisions.

Motion by Mayor McLeod, seconded by Trustee Newell, to approve the Public Works & Utilities Committee meeting minutes of March 15, 2010, Special Meeting.

Roll Call:
Aye: Mills, Kincaid, Green, Newell, Pilafas
Nay:
Absent: Collins
Mayor McLeod voted Aye.
Motion carried.

NEW BUSINESS

1. **Discussion regarding Tree City USA recognition.**

An item summary sheet from Ken Hari, Joe Nebel and Kelly Kerr was presented to Committee.

Mr. Hari explained the background on the recognition from the Department of Natural Resources.

2. **Request authorization to award contract for 2010 Contracted Parkway Tree Trimming Program to Steve Piper & Sons, Inc, Naperville, IL (low bid), in an amount not to exceed $55,000.**

An item summary sheet from Ken Hari and Joe Nebel was presented to Committee.

Trustee Pilafas requested a list of areas that would be addressed.

Motion by Trustee Mills, seconded by Trustee Pilafas, to award contract for 2010 Contracted Parkway Tree Trimming Program to Steve Piper & Sons, Inc, Naperville, IL (low bid), in an amount not to exceed $55,000.

Roll Call:
Aye: Mills, Kincaid, Green, Newell, Pilafas
Nay:
Absent: Collins
Mayor McLeod voted Aye.
Motion carried.

3. **Request authorization for bulk-purchase of Neptune meters according to proposed 2010 extension of the three year pricing agreement and to waive formal bidding for the purchase of non-bulk and non-uniform sized Neptune meters from Water Resources, Inc., Elgin, IL (sole supplier) at 2010 unit prices, in an amount not to exceed $66,400.**

An item summary sheet from Ken Hari, Joe Nebel and Haileng Xiao was presented to Committee.

Motion by Trustee Mills, seconded by Trustee Pilafas, to approve bulk-purchase of Neptune meters according to proposed 2010 extension of the three year pricing agreement and to waive formal bidding for the purchase of non-bulk and non-uniform sized Neptune meters from Water Resources, Inc., Elgin, IL (sole supplier) at 2010 unit prices, in an amount not to exceed $66,400.

Roll Call:
Aye: Mills, Kincaid, Green, Newell, Pilafas
Nay:
Absent: Collins
Mayor McLeod voted Aye.
Motion carried.

4. **Request authorization to extend 2009 contract for 2010 Concrete Maintenance Program to Strada Construction Co., Addison, IL (low bid) at unit price of $7.99 per square foot for sidewalk and $23.00 per lineal foot for curb replacements, in an amount not to exceed $27,320.**

An item summary sheet from Ken Hari and Joe Nebel was presented to Committee.

Motion by Trustee Pilafas, seconded by Trustee Mills, to extend 2009 contract for 2010 Concrete Maintenance Program to Strada Construction Co., Addison, IL (low bid) at unit price of $7.99 per square foot for sidewalk and $23.00 per lineal foot for curb replacements, in an amount not to exceed $27,320.

Roll Call:
Aye: Mills, Kincaid, Green, Newell, Pilafas
Nay:
Absent: Collins
Mayor McLeod voted Aye.
Motion carried.

5. **Request authorization to award contract for Joint Construction Project with the Village of Schaumburg for abandonment of three lift stations and installation of new joint gravity sewer to George W. Kennedy Construction Co., Inc, Park City, IL, in an amount not to exceed $1,135,432.**

An item summary sheet from Ken Hari, Joe Nebel and Haileng Xiao was presented to Committee.

Trustee Green and Mr. Hari discussed the financial implications of the agreement.

Motion by Trustee Mills, seconded by Trustee Pilafas, to award contract for Joint Construction Project with the Village of Schaumburg for abandonment of three lift stations and installation of new joint gravity sewer to George W. Kennedy Construction Co., Inc, Park City, IL, in an amount not to exceed $1,135,432.

Roll Call:
Aye: Mills, Kincaid, Green, Newell, Pilafas
Nay:
Absent: Collins
Mayor McLeod voted Aye.
Motion carried.

6. **Request authorization for Change Order #1 for additional construction services for new T-7 water tower to Chicago Bridge and Iron Inc., Bolingbrook, IL in an amount not to exceed $132,504.**

An item summary sheet from Ken Hari, Joe Nebel and Haileng Xiao was presented to Committee.

Mr. Wendell, 1877 Jamestown Circle, asked the Committee to explain why the change order was required and Mr. Hari and Mr. Norris responded that adjustments were made in order to maximize the space usage while adhering to code requirements.

Motion by Trustee Mills, seconded by Trustee Pilafas, to approve Change Order #1 for additional construction services for new T-7 water tower to Chicago Bridge and Iron Inc., Bolingbrook, IL in an amount not to exceed $132,504.

Roll Call:
Aye: Mills, Kincaid, Green, Newell, Pilafas
Nay:
Absent: Collins
Mayor McLeod voted Aye.
Motion carried.

7. **Request authorization to extend 2009 contract for 2010-2011 Janitorial Maintenance Service for Village Hall, Bruce C. Lind Complex, Sue Kenley-Rupnow Center and Fleet Services Facility, including periodic cleaning extras, and add new services to contract for periodic cleaning of public space and EOC at Station #24, to Alpha Building Maintenance Service, Homer Glen, IL in an amount not to exceed $93,800.**

An item summary sheet from Ken Hari and Paul Petrenko was presented to Committee.

Motion by Trustee Mills, seconded by Trustee Pilafas, to extend 2009 contract for 2010-2011 Janitorial Maintenance Service for Village Hall, Bruce C. Lind Complex, Sue Kenley-Rupnow Center and Fleet Services Facility, including periodic cleaning extras, and add new services to contract for periodic cleaning of public space and EOC at Station #24, to Alpha Building Maintenance Service, Homer Glen, IL in an amount not to exceed $93,800.

Roll Call:
Aye: Mills, Kincaid, Green, Newell, Pilafas

Nay:
Absent: Collins
Mayor McLeod voted Aye.
Motion carried.

8. Request acceptance of the Department of Public Works Monthly Report.

An item summary sheet from Ken Gomoll, Joe Nebel and Ken Hari was presented to Committee.

Motion by Trustee Pilafas, seconded by Trustee Mills, to accept the Department of Public Works Monthly Report.

Roll Call:
Aye: Mills, Kincaid, Green, Newell, Pilafas
Nay:
Absent: Collins
Mayor McLeod voted Aye.
Motion carried.

9. Request acceptance of the Department of Development Services Monthly Report for the Transportation and Engineering Division.

An item summary sheet from Gary Salavitch was presented to Committee.

Motion by Trustee Mills, seconded by Trustee Pilafas, to accept the Department of Development Services Monthly Report for the Transportation and Engineering Division.

Roll Call:
Aye: Mills, Kincaid, Green, Newell, Pilafas
Nay:
Absent: Collins
Mayor McLeod voted Aye.
Motion carried.

III. President's Report

Mayor McLeod reviewed past Village events and highlighted upcoming events.

IV. Other

V. Items in Review

VI. Adjournment

Trustee Collins entered the meeting at 7:44 p.m.

Motion by Trustee Mills, seconded by Trustee Pilafas, to adjourn the meeting at 7:45 p.m.

Roll Call:

Aye: Mills, Collins, Kincaid, Green, Newell, Pilafas
Nay:
Mayor McLeod voted Aye.

Motion carried.

Minutes submitted by:

Emily Kerous, Director of Operations
Office of the Mayor & Board

Date

COMMITTEE AGENDA ITEM
VILLAGE OF HOFFMAN ESTATES

SUBJECT:	**Discussion regarding Emerald Ash Borer update including options for addressing its probable infestation within the Village of Hoffman Estates.**
MEETING DATE:	**May 17, 2010**
COMMITTEE:	**Public Works & Utilities**
FROM:	**Kenneth Hari, Director of Public Works** **Joseph Nebel, Superintendent of Operations** **Kelly Kerr, Village Forester**

PURPOSE:

To provide updated information regarding the current status of the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) infestation problem including options for addressing a probable infestation within the Village of Hoffman Estates.

BACKGROUND:

First discovered in Illinois in June 2006, EAB has since been found in communities within Kane, Cook, LaSalle and DuPage counties. Since initial discovery the beetle has been confirmed in more than 70 municipalities, cities and townships including Wilmette, Evanston, Winnetka, Skokie, Glendale Heights, Homewood, Carol Stream and St. Charles. Additional confirmed locations, in a closer proximity to Hoffman Estates, include; Algonquin, Palatine, Itasca, South Elgin, Crystal Lake, Buffalo Grove, Arlington Heights and Schaumburg. Although no infestation has been confirmed to date in Hoffman Estates, EAB is likely to be present and confirmation probable within the next two growing seasons. An 18 county quarantine has been issued for the northeastern-most area of the state. An estimated 110 million ash trees are growing in Illinois, with about 20 percent of all parkway trees in the Chicago and neighboring suburban areas being made up of susceptible ash species. Most municipalities in northern Illinois, including Hoffman Estates, have parkway tree populations that include a large quantity of ash trees. These ash trees will be severely and dramatically reduced and most likely completely lost when an infestation of this insect occurs in our area or a neighboring town. Areas that would likely be open to the greatest threat of infestation and loss are those that have "monoculture" or single tree specie type plantings.

BACKGROUND, Continued

In Hoffman Estates, monoculture planting was common decades ago and occurred regularly in older sections of town such as Parcel C, PIE, Highlands, Highpoint and the Winston Knolls subdivision. The purpose for utilization of this method of planting was to create a tunnel like canopy along a street. While aesthetically pleasing, experience has shown that problems occur and increase rapidly when an insect or disease problem is introduced and the pest is provided with an unlimited host source on which to feed, mature and reproduce. This manner of planting is no longer practiced or permitted via ordinance in Hoffman Estates, especially for new developments. Addressing older sections has been limited to replanting of trees that have been removed with a variety of different species to avoid maintaining or increasing this "monoculture" style of planting.

The Village of Hoffman Estates has a parkway tree population in excess of 16,000 trees. Susceptible species of ash account for 5796 trees or 37% of the total parkway tree population.

DISCUSSION:

The attached report is submitted as an update for the pest insect that has now been found throughout a large number of locations in Northern Illinois and which is expected to become a significant problem among the ash tree population within the Village and neighboring communities.

Management of this pest has been extremely difficult, as can be seen by its spread throughout the state of Michigan as well as parts of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Many different approaches have been implemented with varying degrees of success.

Four (4) primary options are available for consideration in regards to a response to a likely infestation of Emerald Ash Borer. These options vary widely with regards to action, timing and cost but make no mistake that cost regardless of option selected will be extremely considerable. Options for consideration are:

Option #1 - No Treatment – Wait & See
Option #2 - Multi-year Programmed Tree Removal & Replacement
Option #3 - Chemical Treatment
Option #4 - Combination Tree Removal & Chemical Treatment

A detailed description of these options and costs is included in the attached supplemental report which was originally submitted in May of 2009.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Economic impact continues to have the potential to be enormous for all jurisdictions with ash tree populations that will largely be driven by, Federal & State, Department of Agriculture's regulations, directives and the level of funding support.

Current indications from officials suggest that any federal and state funding following wide spread infestation would be earmarked for the purpose of inspection, monitoring and in kind matching of funds for replacement tree plantings as well as possible subsidizing of sites utilized for the processing of woodchips, logs and stumping material resulting from removal of infected trees. Costs incurred for tree removal operations will likely be the responsibility of affected municipalities as well as private property owners. While we experience a number of insect and disease problems associated with trees and other plants each year, this pest is likely to cause the most problems and create the most destruction since the problems municipalities experienced with Dutch Elm Diseased that began occurring in the 1970's.

Should a number of municipalities experience parallel infestations at the same time, as is likely to occur, additional problems can be anticipated related to competition between municipalities for contractor resources as well as expected increase in costs for replacement plantings.

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommend that this issue and resolution options be discussed during the 2011-2015 CIP process.

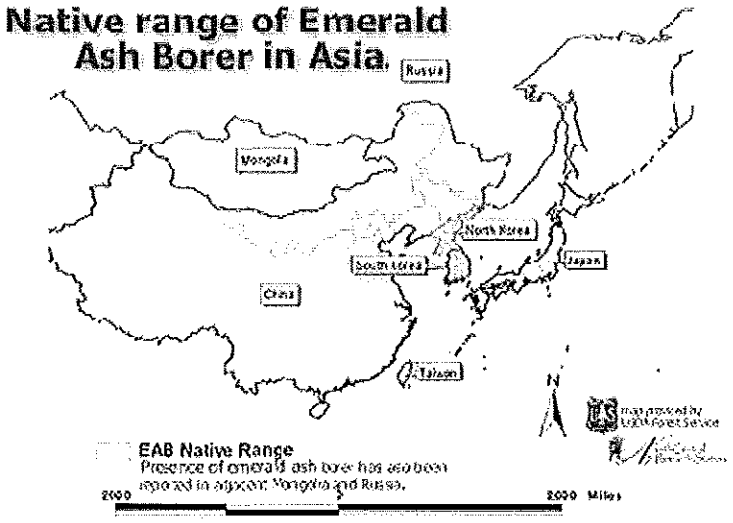
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT
MAY 22, 2009

Emerald Ash Borer Information Update
Including Options and Costs for Addressing Its Infestation
Within The Village of Hoffman Estates

INTRODUCTION

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) has had a dramatic impact on urban and community trees. Cities and municipalities in Illinois have begun dealing with this pest by developing, communicating and implementing EAB preparedness plans to enable us to address public and private concerns and needs in an efficient and effective manor. Once EAB becomes established, the Village will be challenged with a number of difficult economic, environmental, legal, and social issues. Early planning will allow the Village to better prepare to minimize the severity of these impacts and establish a foundation for recovery.

HISTORY

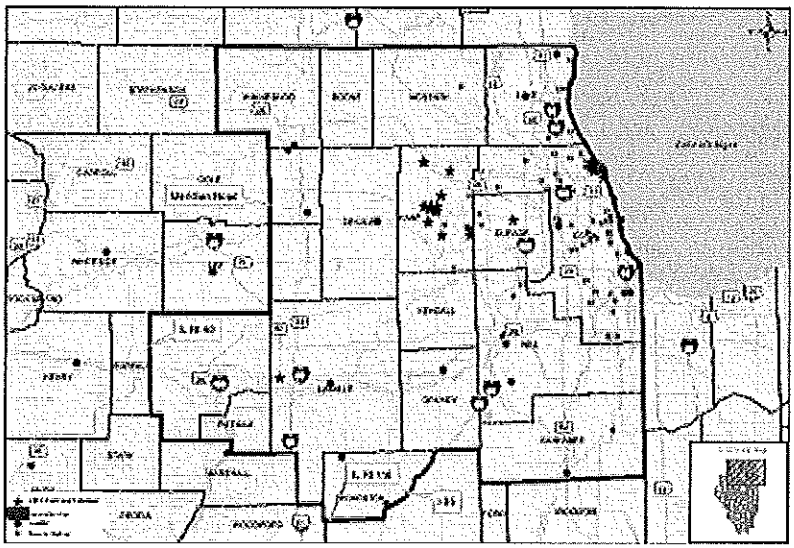


Emerald Ash borer is not a native species to North America. Prior to its discovery in the U.S., EAB was primarily found in Korea, China, Japan, and other East Asian countries. First discovered in the Detroit area of Michigan in 2002; experts estimate the beetles had been present in the area for ten to twelve years before their damage began to become a problem.

EAB most likely arrived in the U.S. on solid wood packing material carried in cargo ships or airplanes originating in its native Asia. Since being identified this pest has marched across the state of Michigan and has been found in Indiana in 2004, Ohio in 2003, northern Illinois in 2006, Pennsylvania in 2007, and isolated areas in West Virginia, and Maryland. The pest also has established itself in Windsor, Ontario. Most of the damage has occurred in Southeastern Michigan. This pest has killed more than 20 million ash trees in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana.

On June 9, 2006, two ash trees in The Windings subdivision, near Lilly Lake in Kane County Illinois were positively identified as being infested with EAB. Upon the discovery of EAB in that area the federal government placed the state of Illinois on an interstate quarantine on November 21, 2006. This restricted the movement of Firewood, ash nursery stock, and other ash materials, such as logs, branches and composted and un-composted wood chips. Since initial discovery the beetle has been discovered in Wilmette, Evanston, Winnetka, Skokie, Glendale Heights and St Charles during the summer of 2007 and in 2008 confirmed in Algonquin, Carol Stream and Homewood. On July 21, 2007 based upon the additional discoveries the state of Illinois has imposed an

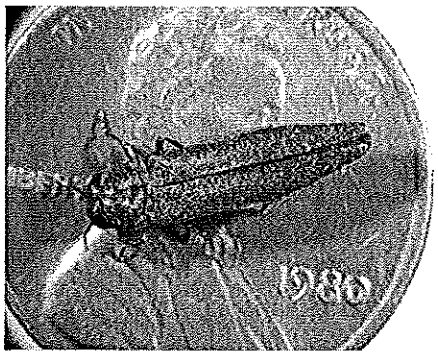
additional intra-state quarantine on the eighteen northeastern counties of Illinois. Under this quarantine it prohibits the removal of the following items from the quarantined area:



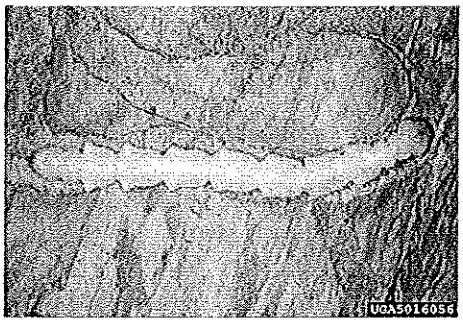
- The emerald ash borer in any living stage of development.
- Ash trees of any size.
- Ash limbs and branches.
- Any cut, non coniferous cut fire wood.
- Bark from ash trees and wood chips larger than one inch.
- Ash logs and lumber with either the bark or the outer one inch of sapwood, or both, attached.
- Any items made from or containing the wood of the ash tree that is capable of spreading the emerald ash borer.
- Any article, product or means of conveyance determined by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to present a risk of spreading the beetle.

Anyone convicted of moving prohibited items from the quarantine area without prior certification by the Department of Agriculture may be fined $500.00.

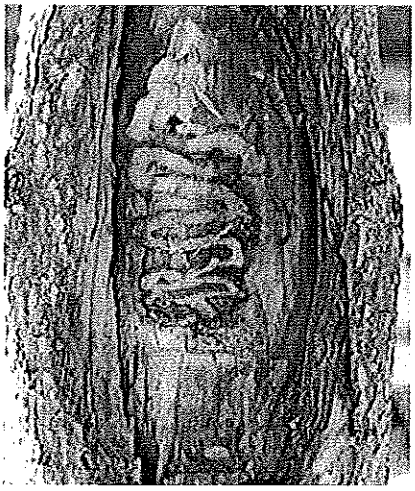
EMERALD ASH BORER DESCRIPTION



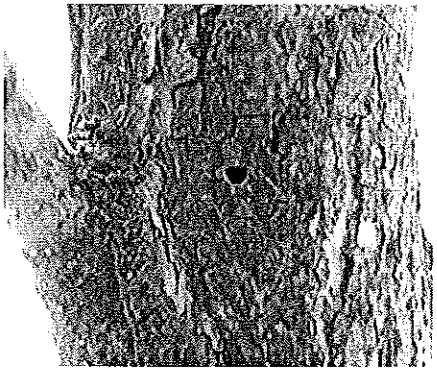
The adult beetle is elongated, metallic green and 3/8" to 5/8" long. The adults emerge in late May to early August. The adults feed on leaves causing minimal damage. The females deposit their eggs deep into bark crevices and lower main branches.



After the eggs hatch the extensive damage begins to occur to the tree. The larva tunnels into the phloem and sapwood, which is located just under the bark of the tree, feeding in this area.



As the larva feeds it creates ¼" s-shaped feeding tunnels. The intense tunneling disrupts the flow of water and nutrients in the tree.



The larva lays dormant over winter and emerges in May from the tree as an adult, leaving a unique D-shaped exit hole.

Ash trees usually have been infested with EAB for a few years before you will begin to see outward symptoms of the trees decline. Some signs and symptoms of an EAB Infestation include:

- Delayed leaf-out in Spring (symptom)
- Thinning canopy or crown (symptom)
- Branch dieback from the top of the tree (symptom)
- S-shape galleries(tunneling) under the bark (sign)
- Woodpecker damage (symptom)
- Epicormic shoots/water sprouts (symptom)
- Bark splits (symptom)
- D-shaped exit holes first occurring in the upper limbs of trees (sign)

The only conclusive way to determine the presence of EAB is to remove the tree and perform a bark strip. This will expose the serpentine channels caused by the beetle larva.

THE URBAN FOREST IN HOFFMAN ESTATES

Most municipalities in northern Illinois, including Hoffman Estates, have parkway tree populations that include a large quantity of ash trees. These ash trees will be severely and dramatically reduced and most likely completely lost when an infestation of this insect occurs in our area or a neighboring town. Areas that would likely be open to the greatest

threat of infestation and loss are those that have "monoculture" or single tree specie type plantings. In Hoffman Estates, monoculture planting was common decades ago and occurred regularly in older sections of town such as Parcel C, PIE, Highlands, Highpoint and the Winston Knolls subdivision. The purpose for utilization of this method of planting was to create a tunnel like canopy along a street. While aesthetically pleasing, experience has shown that problems occur and increase rapidly when an insect or disease problem is introduced and the pest is provided with an unlimited host source on which to feed, mature and reproduce. This manner of planting is no longer practiced or permitted via ordinance in Hoffman Estates, especially for new developments. Addressing older sections of the Village, in an attempt to reduce this style of planting, has been limited to replanting of trees that have been removed with a variety of different species to avoid maintaining or increasing this "monoculture" style of planting.

A key factor in the process for addressing the EAB is accessing the potential risk to the village's urban forest. Our tree inventory database provides information related to the location, condition, size and specie of all parkway trees allowing us to determine which areas of the Village have the highest probability of an infestation as well as pinpoint areas for inspection and monitoring, establish areas for treatment applications and manage removal of infested or susceptible species of Ash trees. A breakdown of this information follows:

2009 PARKWAY TREE INVENTORY STATISTICS

Overall Parkway Tree Population – 16,430

Overall breakdown by all species:

(AC) Maple	6,009	(37%)
(FX) Ash	**5,796**	**(35%)**
(GL) Honeylocust	1,903	(12%)
(TI) Linden	985	(6%)
(UL) Elm	240	(1.5%)
(CE) Hackberry	184	(1%)
(QU) Oak	161	(1%)
(PL) Sycamore	125	(1%)
(PY) Ornamental Pear	57	(.5%)
All other species	970	(5%)

Ash Tree Population – 5,796 (35%)

Breakdown by ash species:

(FX PA) Green Ash – 4,611 (28%)
(FX AM) White Ash – 834 (5%)
(FX EX) European Ash – 340 (2%)
(FX QD) Blue Ash – 9 (< .50%)
(FX NI) Black Ash – 2 (< .25%)

Breakdown of ash tree population by area:

Parcel B – 64	(14%) 448
Parcel BS – 86	**(45%) 189**
Parcel C – 308	(14%) 2,150
Parcel D – 507	**(40%) 1,274**
Highlands – 356	(16%) 2,172
Highpoint – 1,488	**(75%) 1,990**
Moon Lake – 175	(31%) 566
North A – 57	(29%) 195
North B – 1,034	**(52%) 1,976**
North C – 278	(30%) 935
North D – 578	(38%) 1,514
North E – 281	(35%) 803
PIE – 290	**(53%) 545**
W – 294	(18%) 1,673

Breakdown of ash tree population by size:
(DBH- diameter at breast height of 54")

1" to 6" – 1,079	18.6%
6.5" to 12" – 1,572	27.1%
12.5" to 18" – 2,276	39.3%
18.5" to 24" – 723	12.5%
> 24.5" – 146	2.5%

Breakdown of ash tree population by condition:
(3/4- decline & deficiencies common to species noted, 5/6- average condition & minor problems noted, 7/8- above average condition, no apparent deficiencies)

3 to 4 – 440	7.6%
5 to 6 – 5,084	87.7%
7 to 8 – 272	4.7%

With the extensive population of ash trees in Village parkways, EAB will cause extensive and significant damage once it arrives. The aforementioned information reflects data specific only to Village maintained parkway trees and does not relate to the ash tree population on private property which will also be equally if not more extensively affected. While no inventory exists for these trees, it is estimated that there are 4000 to 5000 ash trees currently growing on private property throughout the Village. An infestation of EAB will in all probability impact private property trees to an even greater extent than the Village parkway tree population because of likelihood for an infestation to go undetected for a long period of time. This would allow the insect infestation to increase exponentially and spread to other ash trees until the infestation is found and

addressed. Additionally, private property trees commonly have a greater inaccessibility (back yards) that will lead to a higher expense for the property owners to have the infested trees chemically treated and/or removed. Once an infestation is found, the need to have all infested trees removed in a timely manner, on private and public property, will be a necessary requirement to control the spread of EAB. For private property trees, this will in all probability require a strict and timely enforcement of the Hoffman Estates Municipal Code Section 7-8-9 Article C Private Property Trees Item 4. This ordinance provides the Village the right to cause removal of private property trees that are diseased, harbor insects and/or constitute a threat to other trees within the Village. Currently, the Village of Hoffman Estates requires a permit for removal of trees for larger properties that are planned for development. Consideration should be given to modifying the requirements for developers to provide a complete tree inventory of the property being developed that would include all tree species and sizes. Areas possessing stands of Ash tree growth could be treated or removed by the developer in an attempt to prevent future sites for possible infestation.

In order to most effectively address a response to EAB, the Village will need to modify the current ordinance(s) to provide Village staff with additional tools for use in combating EAB. The following amendments/revisions are recommended.

- To ensure contractor compliance and achievement for proper inspections, removals and processing requirements for Ash trees, a permit shall be required for removal of any Ash tree, regardless of size.
- All contractors must be licensed, bonded and insured before performing any tree work related to trimming, removing or treating any infested Ash tree, on public or private property.
- All contractors performing Ash tree removals or trimming must sign a Compliance Agreement with the Illinois Department of Agriculture indicating their assurance to comply with all of the provisions of the EAB quarantine.
- During the fly season, (April 15 through September 15) all Ash tree material/debris (chips, branches, limbs, logs, trunks, etc) must be transported to an approved IL Dept of Ag disposal site, within an enclosed truck or covered with heavy plastic, canvas, tarp or other tightly woven fabric in order to prevent the dispersal of EAB.
- The Village Forester, or his/her designee, may perform or observe a bark peeling survey for any Ash tree being removed, public or private, to inspect the tree for symptoms or signs of EAB infestation.
- Any Ash tree that is positively identified to be infested with EAB shall be declared a nuisance and shall be removed. Material produced as a result of the tree removal shall be processed to a size no larger than 1 inch in size.

Based on the large ash population, on both public and private properties, it is imperative the Village explore options to address this problem and develop a plan to combat the inevitable arrival of Emerald Ash Borer (EAB).

EMERALD ASH BORER RESPONSE OPTIONS

Management of this pest has been extremely difficult, as can be seen by its spread throughout the state of Michigan as well as parts of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Many different approaches have been implemented with varying degrees of success.

Four (4) primary options are available for consideration in regards to a response to a likely infestation of Emerald Ash Borer. These options vary widely with regards to action, timing and cost but make no mistake that cost regardless of option selected will be extremely considerable. Options for consideration with addressing the invasive pest include:

OPTION #1 - NO TREATMENT – WAIT & SEE

This option basically utilizes a wait and see approach to the potential EAB infestation problem, in hopes that natural predators or some other form of control develops over time. Listed below are various pros and cons for utilization of this method:

Pros:

- Delays the impact to the urban forest in Hoffman Estates.
- Removes a negative perception from the public that healthy trees are being removed.
- Budgetary impacts are delayed until EAB infestation occurs.
- Ongoing research may determine a method for treatment that offers control without the need for tree removal.

Cons:

- Budgetary impact can be severe when EAB infestation is established in the community.
- Contractor availability for tree removal may be limited as competition with other municipalities would be likely.
- Tree availability for replacements may likely be limited as a result of high demand.

OPTION #2 - TREE REMOVAL & REPLACEMENT

While the option of tree removal is the most controversial and severe response, in the case of EAB tree removal is an effective and necessary management tool. The worst case scenario, and one that has occurred in a number of towns especially in Michigan, would involve the removal of all ash trees in Village rights of way and on property maintained by the Village. Additionally, to control the spread of the insect, private property removal of Ash trees would be required with this option.

Once a municipality becomes infested with EAB, Ash trees typically begin to decline over a two to four year period. The burden of dealing with hundreds or thousands of dead and dying trees over a short period of time can place enormous strains on a municipal budget, personnel and resources. Some neighboring communities have taken

the approach of preemptively removing a portion of the ash trees annually (Ash Reduction Program) as a way of minimizing these impacts over time. Other municipalities are reluctant to take this approach and remove only infested and dead trees signifying that no healthy trees will be removed prior to infestation. In general each community will need to decide whether to choose to be proactive or reactive with the removal of Ash trees. Listed below are various pros and cons for this method:

Proactive Removals- Removal of ash trees prior to confirmed EAB infestation.

Pros:

- Allows an opportunity to spread costs over a longer time frame.
- Only proven method for absolute control of EAB.
- Reduces the difficulty of dealing with numerous dead or hazardous Ash trees at one time.
- Permits an opportunity to begin the replanting /recovery process earlier.
- Increased flexibility in organizing and scheduling removal and other routine work agendas.

Cons:

- Produces an immediate impact to tree canopy and aesthetics.
- Removal of non-infested trees would likely create negative opinion among Village residents.
- Omits the possibility that scientific research may find an effective chemical or biological control method for EAB.

Reactive Removals- Removal of ash trees that are either infested with EAB, in a state of decline or dead.

Pros:

- Delays and slows impact to overall tree canopy and aesthetics.
- Avoids negative public perception of removing healthy trees.
- Delays budgetary impacts until large or numerous infestations of EAB occur.
- Permits ongoing EAB research to develop and offer effective methods for control that may minimize need for removals.

Cons:

- Budget impact would be severe when large or numerous infestations of EAB occur.
- Cost for use of professional and reliable contractor services to perform tree removal may escalate as numerous municipalities compete for these services.
- Funding for replanting may not be available or severely limited due to significant removal costs.
- Replacement tree availability from area nurseries may likely be limited as numerous municipalities may be competing for plant supplies.

Based upon information from our tree inventory database, an estimated cost can be determined for tree removal and the subsequent replacement of the removed trees. These are only estimates and should be expected to increase as demand for contractor services and replacement trees will likely occur.

Total number of Ash parkway trees:	5,796
Average diameter:	14.5"
Estimated removal cost for a 14.5" tree:	$ 750.00
Estimated removal cost for all Ash trees:	**$ 4,347,000**

Removal cost estimates do not include stump grinding, restoration and replacement tree planting costs. These estimated costs are based on current pricing for contracted tree removal service and does not include tree removal by in-house crews. Current staffing and equipment levels would limit staff efforts to removals of Ash trees in the 8 inch and smaller range as a result of other duties and responsibilities.

Replacement Plantings

One of the primary reasons EAB is having such a devastating impact is due to the overplanting of various species of Ash trees. Prior to the introduction of EAB, Ash trees were relatively insect and disease resistant, and could survive in almost any landscape setting. This led to the specie becoming a favorite for municipalities, developers and landscapers which in turn has caused many communities to lose sight of tree species diversity and subsequently resulted in Ash species making up a large percentage of their tree population. Species diversity requires planting a variety of different tree species throughout the Village and is now a standard practice for in-house planting programs as well as a requirement of developers and their landscape contractors.

Once trees have been removed additional maintenance is required. Removal of the resulting stump and restoration of the location is necessary to complete the removal process and ready the site for a replacement planting. Costs associated with this phase of the removal process would add substantially to overall expenses associated with the removal of Ash trees. Costs for this portion of the process (stump grinding and site restoration) are estimated to be $880,000. A second factor that will play a major role in the process is the replacement of the removed Ash trees. The replacement of 5,796 trees will require a cost outflow estimated to be $2,463,300 using an average replacement cost of $425.00 per tree. This cost per tree involves the replacement of all trees removed with 2.5" diameter tree plantings which will have a significant affect on the overall aesthetic appearance of the community. This will be particularly evident in neighborhoods with high populations of Ash trees that may become infested and require removal in a short period of time. It is anticipated that replacement tree availability may become an issue as Hoffman Estates will not be the only community addressing this EAB problem. Based on the aforementioned numbers, the cost per Ash tree for removal, restoration and replacement would average in the range of $1325.

Cost Estimates for Removal/Replacement Program

Estimated costs would involve the eventual removal and replacement of all Village parkway Ash trees and their replacement with 2.5" tree plantings. These figures represent one time costs that would need to be spread over a determined time frame to lessen their budget impact.

• Estimated cost for tree removal	$ 4,347,000
• Estimated cost for restoration costs	$ 880,000
• Estimated cost for tree replacement	$ 2,463,300
Total estimated cost for option	**$ 7,690,300**

OPTION #3 - CHEMICAL TREATMENT

There are many unanswered questions concerning the prevention and control of EAB, including the uncertainty and effectiveness of any insecticidal control and prevention. It is important to keep in mind that controlling wood-boring insects with insecticides has been a difficult proposition. This is especially true with EAB because our native ash trees have no resistance to this pest. Research has shown that when the objective is to protect the tree, insecticides are somewhat effective. When the objective is to eradicate an EAB infestation, to keep it from spreading, insecticides have not proven to be effective. Research and experience have shown that insecticides can protect trees from EAB. However, success is not assured. Studies suggest that the best control will be obtained when treatments begin in the earliest stage of infestation before visible symptoms are present, or perhaps even the year before the trees are infested. Research data also suggests that if you want to protect the tree you should begin treatments if you are located within the EAB quarantine area, or in close proximity of the quarantined area (10-15 miles). It is important to realize the treatments will have to be repeated annually or bi-annually to provide the best chance of success. It should be pointed out that once an Ash tree is infested with EAB it is always fatal to the tree even if the tree was in a healthy condition before the insect attacked.

Ohio State and Michigan State Universities continue to take a very active role in determining the best approach for treating this pest. While insecticides have shown potential for protecting trees from EAB, it is important to realize that success is not assured and treatments may likely need to be applied for the remaining life of the tree. Other results have shown trees that have continued to decline or failed completely from EAB despite treatments over successive years. The bottom line related to chemical control is that even though there has been some degree of positive result, research on chemical controls is still in its early stages and not have enough experience has been gained to know under what circumstances chemical treatments will be most effective over the long term.

Insecticides used for control of EAB fall into three categories: (1) systematic insecticides that are applied as a soil injection or drench; (2) Systemic insecticides applied as a trunk

injection or implant; (3) protective cover sprays that are applied to the trunk, main branches and foliage. Listed below are some of the most common insecticides and application methods utilized in an effort to control EAB:

Insecticide Formulation	Active Ingredient	Application Method	Timing
Professional Use Products			
Tree-Age	Emamectin Benzoate	Trunk Injection Arbor jet	Mid April to mid June
Merit	Imidacloprid	Soil Drench	Mid April to mid May
IMA-jet	Imidacloprid	Trunk Injection Arbor jet	Mid May to Mid June
Imicide	Imidacloprid	Trunk Injection Mauget	Mid May to mid June
Astro	Permethrin	Preventive Bark and Foliage Cover Sprays	2 applications at 4 Week intervals in May
Onyx	Bifenthrin		
Sevin SL	Carbaryl		
Homeowner Use Products			
Bayer Advance Tree & Shrub Insect Control	Imidacloprid	Soil Drench	Mid April to mid May

* Arborjet and Mauget are proprietary application methods

Soil-applied Systemic Insecticides

These systemic insecticides are applied directly to the soil and are taken up by the roots and translocated throughout the tree. The most widely tested systemic insecticide for the control of EAB contains the active ingredient imidacloprid. Examples of this product are Merit for professional use and Bayer Advanced Tree and Shrub Insect Control for use by the homeowner.

All Imidacloprid formulations can be applied as a soil drench by mixing it with water and pouring it directly on the soil at the base of the tree or injection into the soil by probe. Soil drenches offer the advantage of requiring no special equipment. However surface layers of organic matter, such as turfgrass, mulch or leaf litter can impede the uptake of the insecticide. Prior to application, it is important to remove or pull back any mulch or dead leaves so the insecticide is poured directly on to the soil. Application requires close attention to insure run off does not occur as well as the need to restrict movement in the treated area by pedestrians, prior to product absorption into the soil. Merit can also be applied as a soil injection, which does require some special equipment, but the advantage is the application is directly into the root zone.

A study conducted by Michigan State University Extension Service in its summer update in 2006 on Imidacloprid soil drenches reported that the drenches have shown a good level of control when small ash trees, less than 6", are drenched each spring. Studies are

underway where larger ash trees have received the basal soil drench but, in these studies they have had mixed results. Further testing is occurring and the results are still inconclusive. Other results have suggested that if soil drenching begins when the trees are still very healthy, the treatment will likely save more than 50% of ash trees treated.

Optimal timing for soil-applied systemic insecticides is mid April to mid May, which allows 4-6 weeks that are necessary uptake and distribution within the tree before the larva become active in mid to late June. A very important detail to remember regarding applications of Imidacloprid soil drenches is that application treatments must occur annually to permit effectiveness. Additionally, due to the limited window available for application (mid April to mid June) the number of trees that can be treated is somewhat limited.

Trunk-applied Systemic Insecticides

Several systemic insecticides can be implanted or injected directly into the trunk of the tree. These forms of insecticide application require special equipment to allow for their application. Some examples are Tree-Age and IMA-jet, which are injected using various Arbor jet injection systems; and Mauget Imicide micro-injection capsules. Trunk injections have the advantage of being absorbed by the tree more quickly than soil applications and concerns with chemical run off are eliminated. Trunk injections do require small holes to be drilled into the trunks of the trees which can injure the trunk and may cause long-term damage, especially if treatments are applied annually.

Although studies made in 2004 and 2005 at Ohio State University confirmed mixed results with Imidacloprid trunk injections, recent extremely preliminary studies from the University of Michigan have shown a high degree of effectiveness with the insecticide Tree-Age. The insecticide is injected directly into the vascular system of trees being treated and affects only the borer larvae. It has shown not to cause any harm to anything coming into contact with the tree such as butterflies, birds and squirrels but concerns with damage caused to the trunks of treated trees has been expressed by a number of tree professionals. Optimal timing of the trunk injections is between mid May and mid June. The most efficient uptake occurs when the tree are actively growing. Although soil and/or trunk injections of Imidacloprid products are required annually, research is indicating the treatment application of Tree-Age is only necessary every two years, to provide positive results. Recommendations and updated research information related to product effectiveness continues to be modified on a regular intervals. Recently, some studies are suggesting a possible 2 year control with Imidacloprid products which when injected into the soil causes no damage to the tree being treated but this information has not been confirmed by reliable sources such as the Morton Arboretum.

Protective Cover Spray Insecticides

Protective cover sprays are applied to kill newly hatched larva on the bark of an infested Ash tree before they can tunnel into the tree. Spray type insecticides are usually applied in conjunction with soil applications as a way to handle hot spot areas within the treatment sites. Spraying involves the use of large hydraulic tree sprayers and are utilized to apply products such as Astro, Onyx and Sevin.

In 2005 a study conducted at Michigan State found that protective cover spray insecticides had adequate results the first year under relatively light pressure from EAB. In the second year it was not as effective under a heavier pest pressure and effectiveness continued to decline as pest populations rose. The major factor against this form of treatment is timing. A few days too early or late and the treatment can be ineffective.

Optimal timing for these sprays is difficult to precisely time, in that the protective residues must be present on the bark before the eggs hatch to prevent infestation and also be timed with adult emergence. This is extremely difficult to time because there are no pheromone traps for EAB available that would provide insect population counts and permit proper timing of an application. Additionally, this method of application commonly creates a high degree of concern from area residents and can easily drift to non-target areas as a result of weather conditions.

Cost Comparisons of Contractor Insecticide Treatment Option

These estimated costs are based on current pricing for contracted pesticide application of the various methods of pesticide applications previously discussed. As a result of other duties and responsibilities, current staffing and equipment needs in addition to requirements necessary to purchase, store and timely apply necessary pesticide chemical limit in-house crew efforts in this area

- Soil Drench Application of Imidacloprid product
  - Requires treatment annually for effective results
  - Cost per 14.5 inch tree - $65.00
  - Yearly Cost $376,740

- Trunk-applied Systemic Insecticides (Imidacloprid)
  - Requires treatment annually for effective results
  - Cost per 14.5 inch tree - $105.00
  - Yearly Cost $608,580

- Trunk-applied Systemic Insecticides (Tree-Age)
  - Current recommendations suggest application needed every 2 years.
  - Cost per 14.5 inch tree - $150.00
  - Yearly cost $434,700 (2 Year Cost $869,400)

- Protective Cover Sprays
    - Not recommended for large scale treatments as chemical may drift to non target areas
    - Cost per 14.5 inch tree - $75.00
    - Yearly cost $434,700

This method of action would involve treatment of all trees that are maintained on Village parkways, sites and rights-of way. Estimated costs for chemical treatment vary depending on method of application and chemical chosen for treatment. Listed below are pros and cons for this method:

Pros:

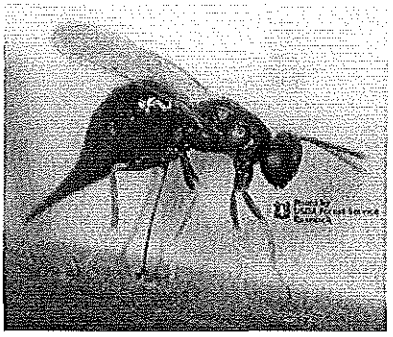
- Conveys a positive perception to the public that attempts to treat the problem with methods other than tree removal are being pursued.
- May delay the negative impact on the urban forest in Hoffman Estates.
- Allows research to continue that may offer new methods for control.
- Current research has shown this form of treatment may slow the spread of EAB.
- Trunk injections take about 2 weeks to move throughout the tree.
- May save a high percent of ash trees maintained by the Village.

Cons:

- Treatments must be given on a yearly basis for a majority of chemical treatments.
- Research has shown mixed results on the success of this method of treatment.
- Soil injections take 1 to 2 months to move throughout the tree.
- Removal of a high percentage of the Ash tree population may still require removal if treatments become ineffective due to insect resistance to chemical.

Other methods for control being studied

Studies are under way to determine if biological controls are available to help with the control of EAB. Currently in the United States the only substantial natural occurring biological control for EAB is the woodpecker. Woodpeckers appear to have some effect on the populations of EAB, but currently the woodpecker population is too small to make a substantial impact on the pest. Over time as EAB continues to spread, the woodpecker population may increase to a point where it may have some impact on this pest, but it is not believed to be a method that will provide enough control for consideration as a treatment.



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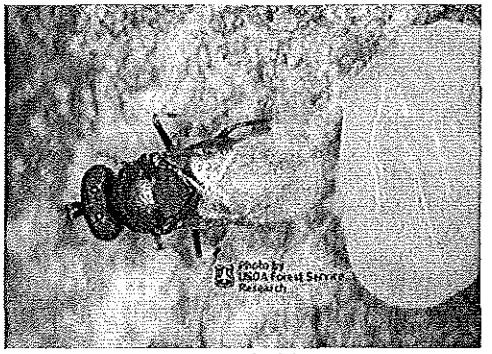

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Research continues in China for two forms of parasitic wasps (pictured above) that have shown some promise in their abilities to control EAB. The research is being conducted in a mixed hardwood forest in China, where the combined impact of these two parasitic wasps was a 60% reduction of the EAB population in the forest. Further studies are underway to evaluate the potential to non target insects. Once studies are completed, federal and state agencies will decide if the benefits to the forested areas outweigh the risks to non target insects should the wasps be introduced and establish in North America. This research is in its early development and could take years to come to a definitive conclusion.

OPTION #4 – HYBRID TREE REMOVAL & CHEMICAL TREATMENT

This option addresses the probable infestation of EAB by combining tree removal along with chemical treatment in an effort to control pest infestation and also maintain a percentage of the Village's Ash tree population. A goal of this option would involve a reduction of Ash trees in all sections of the Village possessing species of Ash trees exceeding 15% to 18% of the overall parkway tree population. A breakdown of Ash tree populations by section as well as estimates of the number of trees requiring removal follows:

Area of Village	**Current Ash Population**	**Current Ash Population %**	**Reduction Amount**
Parcel B	64	(14%) 448	0
Parcel BS	86	(45%) 189	52
Parcel C	308	(14%) 2,150	0
Parcel D	507	(40%) 1,274	277
Highlands	356	(16%) 2,172	0
Highpoint	1,488	(75%) 1,990	1130
Moon Lake	175	(31%) 566	73
North A	57	(29%) 195	22
North B	1,034	(52%) 1,976	679
North C	278	(30%) 935	109

North D	578	(38%) 1,514	305
North E	281	(35%) 803	136
PIE	290	(53%) 545	192
W	294	(18%) 1,673	0

Utilization of this option would require the removal and replacement of approximately 2,975 Ash trees to meet the aforementioned goal related to Ash tree reduction. The process for determining which Ash trees to be removed would be based on a number of factors including condition, excessive number of Ash species in area, size and likelihood of infestation occurrence. Clearly areas of the Village such as Winston Knolls and Highpoint would experience the greatest degree of loss and change in aesthetic value due to their potential for infestation.

The cost associated with the contracted removal, stumping, restoration and replacement of these trees would total $3,941,875. This option would also include the chemical treatment of the remaining parkway Ash trees in an attempt to preserve a portion of the species population. Based on most current research data, chemical treatment involving the trunk applied systemic insecticide, Tree-Age, appears to offer the best chance at success for possible survival of the remaining Ash trees slated for preservation. This chemical treatment has proven to be the most effective to date and requires application every 2 years, as opposed to other insecticide treatments that are required to be reapplied annually. The utilization of a chemical treatment over a 2 year period would permit a more realistic schedule to be achieved. Application to 1000 to 1500 Ash trees every year would require less product and contractor labor than would be required to annually treat these 2821 Ash trees. The recommendation for the use of this product may require change or update should ongoing research suggest increased control results with an Imidacloprid product or new chemical which is found to produce better results. A caveat for any chemical treatment remains the fact that costs for future removal of the Ash trees slated for preservation may still be required should these treatments become ineffective due to the pest insect becoming resistant to the chemical. It is also important to note that current research suggests the probable need for these treatments to continue for the remaining life of the trees receiving this attention. The process for determining which Ash trees are to receive chemical treatment would involve a number of factors including condition, size and likelihood of infestation. Current research recommends not applying chemical treatment for Ash trees with a diameter less than 5" as it more cost effective to remove and replace ash trees in this size range. Moreover research highly recommends not treating Ash trees with a diameter greater than 20" as it is again more cost effective to remove these Ash trees rather than incur the high cost for biannual chemical treatments.

The cost associated with contractor application of chemical treatment involving the trunk applied systemic insecticide; Tree-Age would be estimated to be in the range of $423,150 bi-annually treatment of 2800+ Ash trees not scheduled for removal as part of the Ash Reduction Program.

Listed below are pros and cons for this option:

Pros:

- Allows an opportunity to spread costs over a longer time frame.
- Attempts to reduce difficulties of dealing with numerous dead or hazardous Ash trees at one time.
- Reduces the Ash tree population to a more manageable number allowing better treatment strategies.
- Permits an opportunity to begin the replanting /recovery process.
- Increased flexibility in organizing and scheduling removal and other routine work agendas.
- Delays and slows impact to overall tree canopy and aesthetics.
- Avoids negative public perception at program inception by removing declining and/or poorer quality trees first.
- Delays budgetary impacts until large or numerous infestations of EAB occur.
- Permits ongoing EAB research to develop and offer effective methods for control that may minimize need for removals.

Cons:

- Cost for use of professional and reliable contractor services to perform tree removal may escalate as numerous municipalities compete for these services.
- Increases chances for negative public perception as program moves into Ash tree reduction phase that includes removal of non-infested trees.
- Budget impact would be severe when large or numerous infestations of EAB occur.
- Cost for use of professional and reliable contractor services to perform tree removal may escalate as numerous municipalities compete for these services.
- Funding for replanting may not be available or severely limited due to significant removal costs if large areas become infested simultaneously.
- Replacement tree availability from area nurseries may likely be limited as numerous municipalities may be competing for plant supplies.
- Removal of a high percentage of the Ash tree population may still require removal if treatments become ineffective due to insect resistance to chemical.

Cost Estimates for Hybrid Tree Removal & Chemical Treatment Option

Estimated costs would involve the removal and replacement of selected Village parkway Ash trees and their replacement with 2.5" tree plantings. Additionally, the remaining Ash tree population would be slated for biannual chemical treatment.

• Estimated cost for removal, restoration & replacement of 2970+ Ash trees	$ 3,941,875
• Estimated cost for biannual chemical treatment of 2820+ Ash trees	$ 423,150
Total estimated cost for option	**$ 4,365,025**

Cost Comparisons for Options Provided

OPTION #1 - No Treatment – Wait & See

This option basically utilizes a reactive as opposed to a proactive approach to the potential EAB infestation problem. No cost is associated with approach until an infestation occurs at which time selection of another option would be necessary.

OPTION #2 - TREE REMOVAL & REPLACEMENT

This option offers the best control for an anticipated EAB infestation but is also the most severe, controversial and difficult to choose. Estimated costs would involve the eventual removal and replacement of all **5790+** public Ash trees and their replacement with 2.5" tree plantings. These figures represent one time costs that would need to be spread over a determined time frame to lessen their budget impact.

• Estimated cost for tree removal	$ 4,347,000
• Estimated cost for restoration costs	$ 880,000
• Estimated cost for tree replacement	$ 2,463,300
Total estimated cost for option	**$ 7,690,300**

OPTION #3 - CHEMICAL TREATMENT

This option would involve treatment of **5790+** public Ash trees that are maintained on Village parkways, sites and rights-of way. Estimated costs for chemical treatment vary depending on method of application and chemical chosen for treatment. The cost estimate provided is based on an average of 3 viable methods available. It is important to remember that this option will likely require an annual expense as the treatment must continue for an unknown period of time, probably for the life of the tree.

• Estimated cost for annual chemical treatment	**$ 473,340**

OPTION #4 – HYBRID TREE REMOVAL & CHEMICAL TREATMENT

This option would involve the removal and replacement of 2970+ Village parkway Ash trees and their replacement with 2.5" tree plantings. Additionally, the remaining 2820+ Ash tree population would be slated for annual chemical treatment.

• Estimated cost for removal, restoration & replacement of 2970+ Ash trees	$ 3,941,875
• Estimated cost for annual chemical treatment of 2820+ Ash trees	$ 423,150
Total estimated cost for option	**$ 4,365,025**

Recommendations

Communities in Illinois that have experienced EAB infestations have already begun making the arduous decision on how to respond to this pest. Wilmette, Algonquin and Homewood, all having confirmed EAB infestations, have selected removing and replacing their respective Ash tree populations as a treatment option while the city of Glen Ellyn has elected to attempt chemical treatment for their Ash tree population. To date, a greater number of municipalities are leaning toward the option to remove and replace their Ash tree populations as opposed to choosing to chemically treat their trees. This is due in large part to the costs associated with the need to continue these chemical treatments for what may be the remaining life of these trees. Those selecting the removal and replacement option indicate that while costly, the expense is a one time expenditure as opposed to the annual expense associated with chemical treatments that may prove to be ineffective and produce an end result requiring removal and replacement anyway.

Currently, there is no benchmark available which suggests one option to be a more successful or a more appropriate method for addressing the EAB obstacle. Each city and municipality will need to determine which plan will be the most effective in meeting their community's policies, goals and budgetary considerations. Regardless of the option selected communities will be affected financially, aesthetically and politically when an infestation occurs. The need for developing, adopting and implementing a response plan is critical in preparing for this anticipated challenge.

While all of the options mentioned earlier are possible responses to the EAB pest, the option that appears to provide the best choice for the Village of Hoffman Estates is the approach that involves removal of a portion of the Village's Ash tree population and also chemical treatment for those Ash trees not slated for removal. Utilizing this option, the Village would schedule the removal and replacement of 2,975 Ash trees, over a determined period of time and beginning with trees in a declining, questionable condition or should an infestation of EAB occur. Annual/bi-annual chemical insecticide treatment of the remaining 2821 Ash trees is also recommended. This option allows the Village to attempt preserving a portion of the Ash tree species population while reducing the existing Ash tree population to a desired 15% to 18% of the overall tree population.

The tree removal and subsequent replacement plantings portion of the option would require a number of years to complete. It is anticipated to necessitate 6 to 8 years to complete the removal/replacement process which would allow costs to be spread over this time period. This timetable would need to be adjusted accordingly should large or numerous EAB infestations occur. There is a potential for cost savings for this portion of the option by utilizing in-house staff for removals of Ash trees in the 6 inch and smaller range. Removal of Ash trees greater than the 6 inch range would require contractor assistance due to current staffing and equipment levels as well as other crew duties and responsibilities.

This option also includes the chemical treatment of the remaining parkway Ash trees, not slated for removal, in an attempt to preserve a portion of the species population.

Chemical treatment involving the trunk applied systemic insecticide, Tree-Age, is recommended as it currently offers the best chance at success for survival. Additionally, this insecticide requires application every 2 years and possibly only every 3 years, as opposed to other insecticide treatments that are required to be reapplied annually thus permitting a more realistic treatment schedule to be achieved. It must be reiterated that these applications will likely be required to continue biannually for the life of the Ash trees being treated and that there is a high possibility that tree removal may still be required should these treatments become ineffective due to the pest insect becoming resistant to the chemical.

Ash trees on private property

A large amount of a community's trees are located on resident's property. As it is impracticable and unrealistic to inventory these trees, it is estimated that there are 4000 to 5000 Ash trees currently growing on private property throughout the Village. A majority of these trees are located in areas with limited accessibility such as back yards. As a result of limited access to these trees, an infestation occurring on private property will likely have a larger impact as it may go undetected for a long period of time. This will permit the insect infestation to increase exponentially and spread to other Ash trees until the infestation is found and addressed. Additionally, because of the limited access to these private property trees, the expense for the property owners to have the infested trees chemically treated and/or removed can be expected to be much higher than the cost to remove parkway trees. For this reason and in an attempt to encourage as many residents as possible to address any EAB infestation, the Village may want to consider offering residents the option of utilizing the same contractor who would be performing tree removal and/or chemical treatment for Village owned parkway trees. Bid specifications prepared for addressing Village owned parkway trees could be modified to include requirements of the contractor to offer residents favorable pricing for removals and treatment of private property Ash trees. Additional assistance could be provided to private property owners experiencing an EAB infestation by way of a list of certified tree removal and treatment companies that are licensed, through the Village, to perform this type of work.

Once an infestation is found, the need to have all infested trees removed in a timely manner, on private and public property, will be a necessary requirement to control the spread of EAB. To most effectively address a response to EAB, staff is recommending approval of the modifications to the current ordinance(s) mentioned earlier in this document.

The need for providing timely, accurate and consistent information and communication will greatly assist with credibility and community support for an EAB management plan. For 2009, a proactive approach will continue to address the likelihood of an Emerald Ash Borer infestation in Hoffman Estates:

- Ongoing Education and Training
  Efforts will include a continued focus on the education of our staff as well as residents. Crew members will attend any training and informational sessions held by the IL Department of Natural Resources, the Morton Arboretum, the Illinois Arborist Association and the Illinois and US Department's of Agriculture. These sessions provide updated training for spotting the pest, monitoring processes, updates as to current infestations. Endeavors to educate our residents will include informational brochures available at the Village Hall and Public Works Center, informational articles in local papers, a spring and summer daily airing of the "Green Menace", an educational video which illustrates the destruction EAB has caused, on our local cable station as well as an article in a spring edition of the Village's newsletter. Results from the infestation in Michigan have shown that public education and involvement will permit the best chance of early detection and offers the greatest hope for preventing or limiting the spread of this pest insect.

- Ongoing Inspection Performance
  In the summer 2006, Public Works Forestry & Grounds crews began performing inspections of parkway ash trees in search of EAB as well as responding to requests from residents for inspections of insects they have found on private property trees. Crews will continue these efforts to insure the pest may be found as quickly and early as possible. As far as we are aware to date, EAB is not present in Hoffman Estates but information and incidents being shared from affected Illinois communities who have experienced EAB infestations have not been encouraging with results being less than positive as the insect continues to be found in additional communities annually.

- Continuing Participation in Regional, State & Local Communications
  Monitoring, inspections and close communication has and will continue with local neighboring communities as well as the IL Department of Agriculture and the State Forester's office to remain current with activities and information related to the pest and its control. Village staff members will continue participating in the Northwest Municipal Conference's "Best Practices Committee" and the "Municipal EAB Team", in order to promote a regional approach to the EAB battle. Additionally, to insure compliance with the IDOA, Hoffman Estates will continue to require all tree care companies working for the Village to sign the IDOA EAB Compliance Agreement.

COMMITTEE AGENDA ITEM
VILLAGE OF HOFFMAN ESTATES

SUBJECT: Request authorization to award contract for replacement of sixteen (16) concrete street light poles to Meade Electric, McCook, IL (low bid), in an amount not to exceed $32,400 (MFT funds).

MEETING DATE: May 17, 2010

COMMITTEE: Public Works & Utilities

FROM: Kenneth Hari, Director of Public Works

PURPOSE: To award contract for replacement of sixteen (16) concrete street light poles.

BACKGROUND: Throughout the Village, 685 concrete street light poles exist. Over time, this type of pole develops cracking and/or spalling, that eventually requires replacement. Concrete street light poles are no longer approved for installation within Village rights-of-way. Concrete poles are replaced with aluminum ones.

Each year the remaining concrete light poles are inspected. This year's inspection identified poles that are in need of replacement. These locations are prioritized as follows:

Pole #	Location	Height
N 2-6	5120 Castaway Lane	30'
N 48-6	Across from 4495 Bayside Cir.	25'
N 25-6	NE c/o Westbury & Olmstead	30'
S 7-4	NE c/o Ascot & Partridge Hill	25'
N 22-5	Across from 1345 Westbury Dr.	30'
N 75-9	1750 Ridgewood Lane	25'
N 91-16	Across from 1959 Alder Drive	25'
N 3-14	4950 Castaway Lane	30'
N 4-2	4810 Castaway Lane	30'
N 75-7	1820 Ridgewood Lane	25'
N75-4	1855 Parkside Drive W.	25'
N 21-4	Across from 1205 Westbury Dr.	30'
N 3-12	5010 Castaway lane	30'
N 84-10	3926 Whispering Trails	25'
N 2-14	4981 Tarrington Drive	25'
N 82-9	3991 Whispering Trails	25'

BACKGROUND, continued

Unit cost estimates were based on averaging bids from previous years. Based on this cost analysis, fifteen (15) street light replacements were estimated for this bid.

DISCUSSION:

On May 10, 2010, eight (8) bid proposals were opened by the Village Clerk. The low bid was received from Meade Electric, McCook, IL, in the amount of $29,380.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Fiscal year 2010 provides $32,400 (MFT funds) for replacements.

RECOMMENDATION:

Request authorization to award contract for replacement of sixteen (16) concrete street light poles to Meade Electric, McCook, IL (low bid), in an amount not to exceed $32,400 (MFT funds).

STATE OF ILLINOIS
VILLAGE OF HOFFMAN ESTATES
TABULATION OF BIDS

County: Cook Municipality: Hoffman Estates Date: May 10, 2010 Time: 10:00 A.M.	Name & Address Of Bidder		**Meade Electric** 9550 W. 55th Street Suite A McCook, IL 60525 708-588-2500		**Elmund & Nelson** 1510 Sheldon Drive Elgin, IL 60120		**H&H Electric** 2830 Commerce St. Franklin Park, IL 60131 708-453-2222		**Utility Dynamics** 23 Commerce St. Oswego, IL 60543		**Gaffneys PMI** 1890 Suncast Lane Batavia, IL 60510		**Lyons Electric Co.** 650 E. Elm Ave. LaGrange, IL 60525 708-588-6800	
Concrete Street Light Pole Replacement Program	Approved Engineers Estimate		Bid Bond Received		Bid Check Received		Bid Bond Received		Bid Bond Received		Bid Bond Received		Bid Bond Received	
Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Total	Unit Price	Total	Unit Price	Total	Unit Price	Total	Unit Price	Total	Unit Price	Total
Removal of Conc. Pole/Install 25 FT	EA	8	1877.00	15016.00	1884.00	15072.00	2100.30	16802.40	2180.00	17440.00	2170.00	17360.00	2550.51	20404.08
Aluminum Pole, Mast Arm, HPS Head Lamp														
Removal of Conc. Pole/Install 30 FT	EA	7	2052.00	14364.00	2089.00	14623.00	2231.90	15623.30	2315.00	16205.00	2410.00	16870.00	2756.56	19295.92
Aluminum Pole, Mast Arm, HPS Head Lamp														
Total Bid as Read				$29,380.00		$29,695.00		$32,425.70		$33,645.00		$34,230.00		$39,700.00
Total Bid as Corrected				$29,380.00		$29,695.00		$32,425.70		$33,645.00		$34,230.00		$39,700.00

STATE OF ILLINOIS
VILLAGE OF HOFFMAN ESTATES
TABULATION OF BIDS

County: Cook Municipality: Hoffman Estates Date: May 10, 2010 Time: 10:00 A.M.	Name & Address Of Bidder		**Hecker & Company** 250 E. Industrial Ln. Wheeling, IL 60090		**J.F. Edward Co.** PO Box 49 Geneseo, IL 61254									
Concrete Street Light Pole Replacement Program	Approved Engineers Estimate		Bid Bond Received		Bid Check Received		Bid Bond Received		Bid Bond Received		Bid Bond Received		Bid Bond Received	
Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Total	Unit Price	Total	Unit Price	Total	Unit Price	Total	Unit Price	Total	Unit Price	Total
Removal of Conc. Pole/Install 25 FT	EA	8	$2,700.00	$21,600.00	$2,811.00	$22,488.00								
Aluminum Pole, Mast Arm, HPS Head Lamp														
Removal of Conc. Pole/Install 30 FT	EA	7	$2,900.00	$20,300.00	$2,961.00	$20,727.00								
Aluminum Pole, Mast Arm, HPS Head Lamp														
Total Bid as Read				$41,900.00		$43,215.00		$0.00		$0.00		$0.00		$0.00
Total Bid as Corrected				$41,900.00		$43,215.00		$0.00		$0.00		$0.00		$0.00

COMMITTEE AGENDA ITEM
VILLAGE OF HOFFMAN ESTATES

SUBJECT:	**Request authorization to utilize Water/Sewer fund balance for conversion of former ambulance Unit #FA24A for use as a sanitary sewer maintenance vehicle, to eliminate need for 2011 scheduled replacement of PW Unit #40, at a cost not to exceed $8,000.**
MEETING DATE:	**May 17, 2010**
COMMITTEE:	**Public Works & Utilities**
FROM:	**Kenneth Hari, Director of Public Works** **Joseph Nebel, Superintendent of Operations**

PURPOSE: To convert a former HEFD ambulance for use as a Public Works maintenance vehicle allowing the vehicle to be removed from the current and future Capital Improvements Programs.

BACKGROUND: Unit #40 is a 1984 Chevrolet step van. It was formerly used as the underground excavation trailer and replaced in the 1990's with a larger vehicle. Unit #40 was kept in the fleet following its replacement as a multipurpose vehicle. Its use transitioned into a vehicle to house and transport confined space entry equipment due to increased OSHA regulations and precautions that follow. The amount of equipment required for confined space entry has become extensive and includes tripods, mast arms, harnesses, retrieval ropes, generators, air blowers, equipment ropes and atmospheric testing equipment. This equipment is in addition to the traffic control equipment typically used when conducting a confined space entry into the sanitary sewer system. Needless to say, the amount of equipment necessary to perform a confined space entry is quite extensive. It is also currently used to house and transport the Village's sanitary sewer televising equipment, which was purchased in 2008.

BACKGROUND, Continued

The Fire Department recently replaced an ambulance in their fleet. They have attempted to auction off the vehicle multiple times without receiving a bid at their set minimum. Public Works would like to utilize the ambulance (Unit #FA24A) for the permanent replacement for current Unit #40. Unit #FA24A is a 2000 International ambulance that has been well maintained by Fleet Services. The amount of cubic feet is actually larger with the ambulance than the current Unit #40 (715 vs. 520) and the layout of the rear and side compartments will provide ample storage space for equipment. It is anticipated that Public Works will obtain 7-8 years of additional service from Unit #FA24A as a confined space entry/sewer televising vehicle.

DISCUSSION:

It is estimated that $8,000 would be needed to convert the existing ambulance into a Public Works vehicle equipped with our standards. The vehicle would be repainted, a specialized power inverter installed along with additional modifications to allow for Public Works use. The $8,000 needed for the conversion can be compared with the $52,500 currently identified in the Capital Improvements Program for 2011. As previously stated, it is estimated that Public Works would receive 7-8 years of additional service from unit #FA24A and if the use remains the same, could be replaced with a future out of service ambulance at that time.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

To accomplish this use of Unit #FA24A Public Works recommends that $8,000 be expended in 2010. Unit #40 and the accompanying 2011 costs of $52,500 would be removed from the current 2011 and future Capital Improvements Replacement Program budgets. All funds involved are sourced in the water/sewer enterprise budget and upon the conversion of Unit #FA24A; Unit #40 would be auctioned. It is projected that this vehicle transfer would provide a net gain of $35,000 (replacement cost of $52,500 + estimated auction value of Unit #40 of $500 – ambulance resale value $10,000 + conversion $8,000) for the Village.

RECOMMENDATION:

Request authorization to utilize Water/Sewer fund balance for conversion of former ambulance Unit #FA24A for use as a sanitary sewer maintenance vehicle, to eliminate need for 2011 scheduled replacement of PW Unit #40, at a cost not to exceed $8,000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

APRIL MONTHLY REPORT

SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

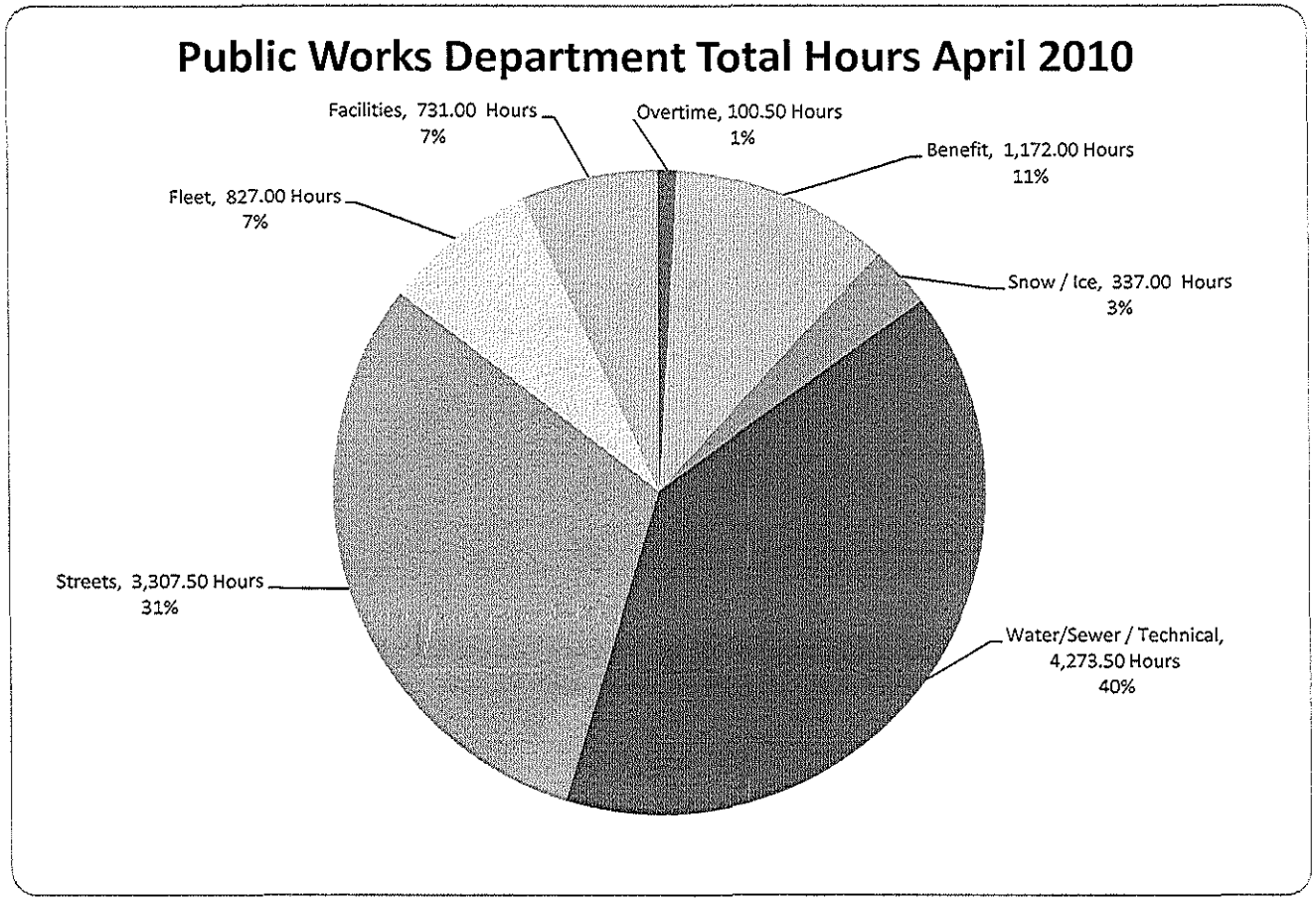
MAY 2010

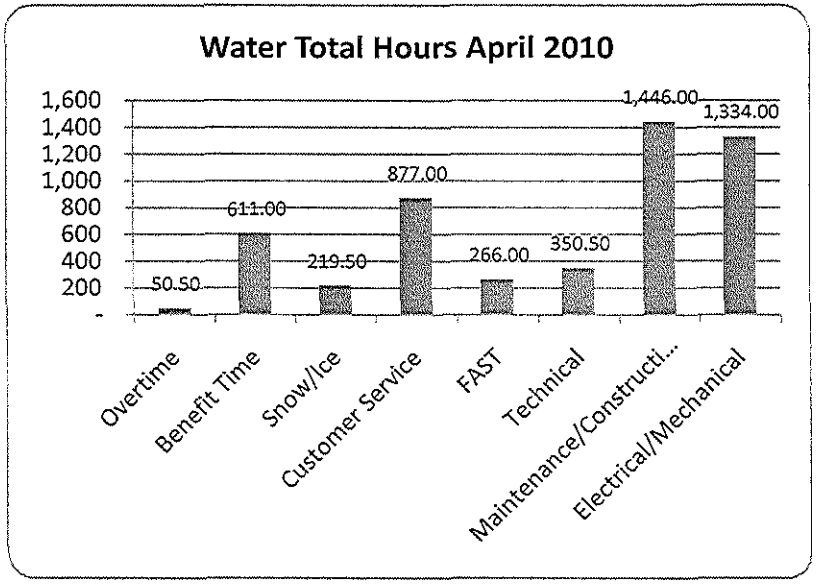
- **ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES**
- **FACILITIES**
- **FLEET SERVICES**
- **STREETS**
- **WATER AND SEWER**

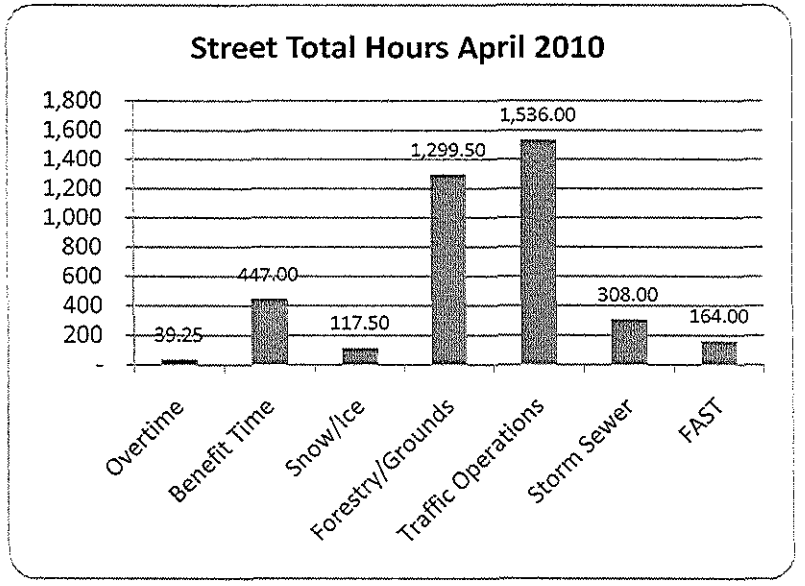
Ken Gomoll
Superintendent of Administrative Services

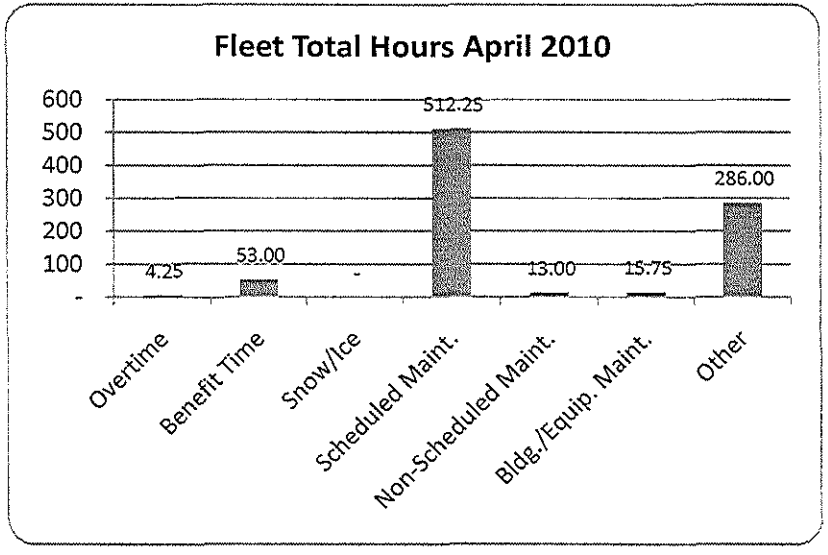
Joseph Nebel
Superintendent of Operations

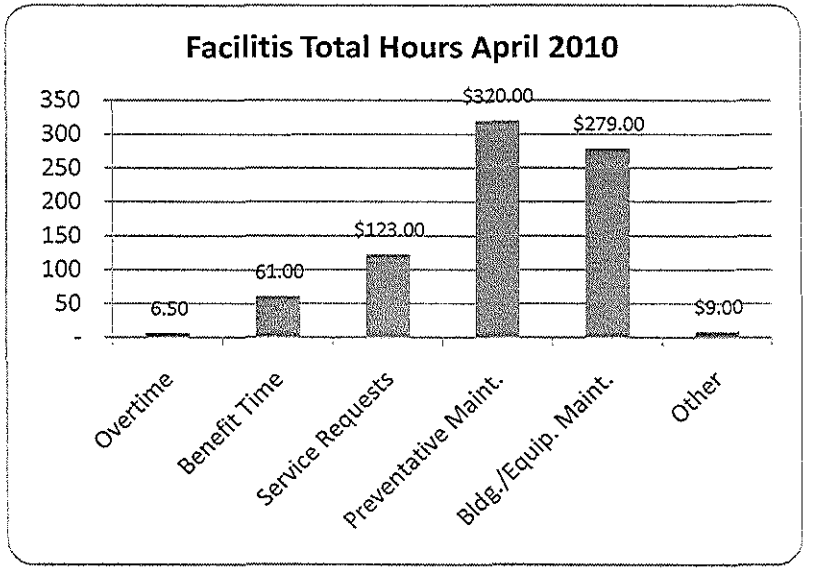
Kenneth Hari
Director of Public Works

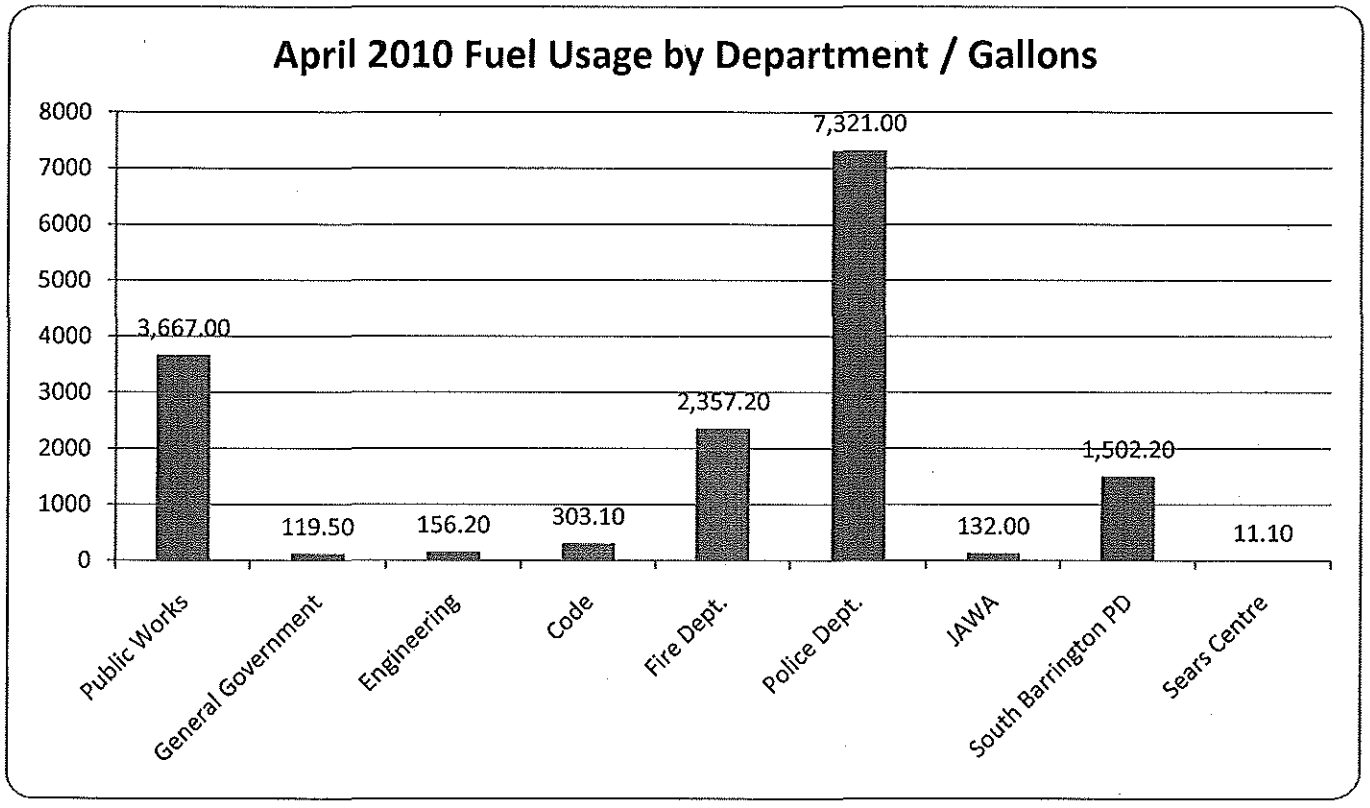

Public Works Department Total Hours April 2010
Facilities, 731.00 Hours
7%
Overtime, 100.50 Hours
1%
Benefit, 1,172.00 Hours
11%
Fleet, 827.00 Hours
7%
Snow / Ice, 337.00 Hours
3%
Streets, 3,307.50 Hours
31%
Water/Sewer / Technical,
4,273.50 Hours
40%

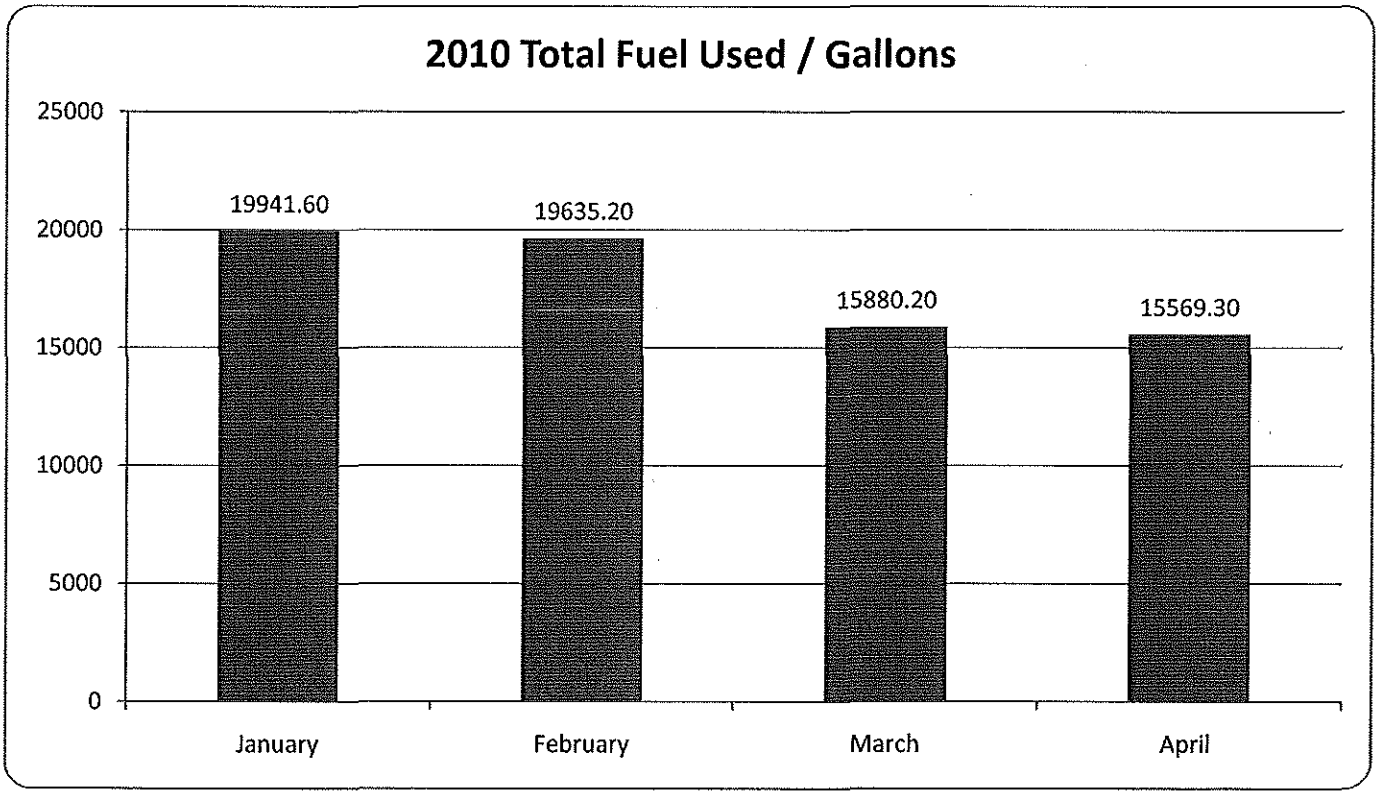

Water Total Hours April 2010
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
-
50.50
611.00
219.50
877.00
266.00
350.50
1,446.00
1,334.00
Overtime
Benefit Time
Snow/Ice
Customer Service
FAST
Technical
Maintenance/Constructi...
Electrical/Mechanical


Street Total Hours April 2010
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
-
39.25
447.00
117.50
1,299.50
1,536.00
308.00
164.00
Overtime
Benefit Time
Snow/Ice
Forestry/Grounds
Traffic Operations
Storm Sewer
FAST


Fleet Total Hours April 2010
600
500
400
300
200
100
-
4.25
53.00
-
512.25
13.00
15.75
286.00
Overtime
Benefit Time
Snow/Ice
Scheduled Maint.
Non-Scheduled Maint.
Bldg./Equip. Maint.
Other


Facilitis Total Hours April 2010
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
-
6.50
61.00
$123.00
$320.00
$279.00
$9.00
Overtime
Benefit Time
Service Requests
Preventative Maint.
Bldg./Equip. Maint.
Other


April 2010 Fuel Usage by Department / Gallons
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
3,667.00
119.50
156.20
303.10
2,357.20
7,321.00
132.00
1,502.20
11.10
Public Works
General Government
Engineering
Code
Fire Dept.
Police Dept.
JAWA
South Barrington PD
Sears Centre


2010 Total Fuel Used / Gallons
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
19941.60
19635.20
15880.20
15569.30
January
February
March
April

MAJOR PROJECT STATUS

Water Tower #7

The entire 2,000,000 gallon structure has been erected. Interior painting is currently being performed with exterior painting to follow as weather permits. The project is on schedule with a completion date of November.

Joint Sanitary Sewer Project with the Village of Schaumburg

Village Board awarded $1,135,432 project to George W. Kennedy Construction Co., on 5/3/10 and the Village received the IEPA permit on the same date. Construction is to begin in June, with target completion in December.

SCADA Upgrades

The project for the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) upgrade for key remote Water/Sewer facilities commenced in 2009 to replace the obsolete Aquatrol Remote Terminal Telemetry Units (RTU) with Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) in a sequential manner for 8 lift stations, six water towers, three reservoirs, five flow meters, two booster pump stations, and two high service pump stations. In 2009, upgrades were complete for Westbury Water Tower, Olmstead Water Tower, Huntington Water Tower, Beverly Road Water Tower, Stonington Water Tower, Eastern Interzone Pump Station and JAWA 1 & JAWA 2 flow metering sites (in early 2010). In April 2010, upgrades were completed for the Western Interzone Pump Station and JAWA 3 & JAWA 4 flow metering sites. Remaining work for 2010 includes installations at two water pump stations and at seven lift stations.

The project was initiated to increase reliability of both water and wastewater systems and to reduce ongoing frequent maintenance expenditures. The upgrade to PLC increases the number of input and output nodes which adds more control and monitoring capabilities of facility components and instruments such as valves, pumps and level monitoring devices. As an example, the new system allows replacement of the unreliable bubbler lines with electronic transducers at sanitary sewer lift stations. The transducer uses a specially designed diaphragm to measure the water pressure and convert it to the sewage level electronically. Level information is transmitted by cable instead of pneumatic tubes as with the bubbler system. For the water system, the new controls enables water towers and pump stations to communicate directly with one another. This type of direct communication keeps the system operating properly as a backup, in case of a main control system failure.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

During the last month the following was completed:

1. Updated GIS street sign inventory
2. Updated GIS hydrant and valve aerial photos
3. Created hydrant flushing maps
4. Updated GIS storm utilities at Beacon Pointe subdivision
5. Created GIS sidewalk data from existing information
6. Updated and printed street sweeping project maps
7. Updated GIS utility information at Yorkshire Woods subdivision
8. Developed new strategy for street sign database
9. Printed maps for Com Ed pre-con meetings
10. Prepared water/sewer project binders for digital archiving
11. Participated in weekly site plan review meeting
12. Participated in IS User Group Committee
13. Performed download of M-Cal gas calibration readings per OSHA/IDOL requirements
14. Prepared articles for Citizen Newsletter
15. Supervised monthly job code data entry
16. Prepared monthly report charts
17. Coordinated R.O.W. pre-construction meetings
18. Performed monthly utility updates on utility locator field computers and updated Verizon Wireless software
19. Performed parts purchasing for Fleet Services
20. Participated in underground inspection walks for Beacon Pointe subdivision, Beacon Pointe Drive extension and Yorkshire Woods subdivision
21. Reviewed engineering plans for Heidner Development, Acura Expansion , St. Alexius parking garage, Americare Construction, Alliance Fellowship Church parking lot addition and St. Alexius temporary parking lot
22. Prepared MFT Concrete Street Light Pole Replacement bid packet
23. Prepared concrete maintenance agenda item
24. R.O.W Permits Issued (5): 4-Comcast to replace existing damaged CATV cable at 3926 Whispering Trails, 1311 Bison Ln., 1405 Caribou Ln., and 4000 Huntington Blvd.; (1) Com Ed – upgrading lines in conjunction with Hoffman Estates Road Reconstruction Project at various location north side of Village

UTILITY LOCATES TEAM

1. Performed 404 regular priority J.U.L.I.E. utility locates for the month; 898 year-to-date
2. Performed (37) emergency priority J.U.L.I.E. utility locates for the month; 100 year-to-date
3. Participated in (6) Utility Joint Meets; 16 year-to-date
4. Performed R.O.W. inspections
5. Performed sanitary sewer inspections
6. Performed Saturday Village Hall event assignments and building lock-up duties

STREETS

- **F.A.S.T. (Fast Action Service Team)**
  1. Responded to 50 requests for the month, 138 year-to-date
  2. Emptied recycling bins at Public Works Center
  3. Assisted with B-box punch list for Beacon Pointe
  4. Performed street light inspections
  5. Assisted with customer service appointments
  6. Completed permanent mailbox installations due to Snow/Ice Operations
  7. Performed barricade inspections
  8. Performed lamp inspections at Public Works Center
  9. Performed site lock ups at Public Works Center and Fleet Services
  10. Performed building maintenance at Fleet Services
  11. Performed R.O.W. inspections
  12. Assisted with emergency locates
  13. Assisted with flood control
  14. Assisted SWAP with litter pickup along Higgins Rd.
  15. Performed floor grate inspections at Public Works Center
  16. Assisted with water meter re-reads
  17. Transported 20 rain barrels from Skokie to Public Works Center
  18. Transported gator and golf cart to old Fire Station #4
  19. Transported scissor lift, message boards and light towers to Sears Centre
  20. Emptied CACL from all salt trucks
  21. Secured CACL system at Fleet Services for summer months
  22. Assisted with hanging banner at Sears Centre
  23. Began sidewalk grinding program North of the Tollway
  24. Transported plows to Fleet Services
  25. Transported vehicles for Safety Lane testing
  26. Participated in Snow/Ice Control Operations

2	Answered Office Phones	5	Black Dirt & Seed
1	Investigation of Possible Water Leak	1	Graffiti Removal
2	Sidewalk Deviations	1	Miscellaneous pick up/delivery
18	Branch Pick Ups	9	Dead animal pick ups
4	Miscellaneous service requests	5	Investigations of sanitary sewer back ups
1	Woodchip deliveries	1	Curb repair

- PAVEMENT MAINTENANCE TEAM

1. Repaired potholes and sink holes at various locations throughout the Village
2. Performed Bode Road "S" curve guard rail maintenance and repaired (1) panel
3. Performed scheduled equipment maintenance on Unit #50
4. Assisted with sign fabrication
5. Performed street inspections and inventory for pavement repairs
6. Performed maintenance inspections on Old Sutton Rd., delineated area
7. Performed safety coordination for department tailgate training, lockout/tagout emergency responses, hazwopper, blood borne pathogens, confined space and trench shoring training, fork lift, semi-dump and Unit # 50 yard training
8. Assisted with street light repairs
9. Assisted with street light inspections

PAVEMENT MAINTENANCE TEAM cont'd

10. Performed yard maintenance at Fleet Services Facility
11. Performed 2010 pavement marking inventory project
12. Performed purchasing/pricing for safety equipment, 2010 asphalt surface/cold patch and saw blades
13. Performed street light pole inspections
14. Performed raised pavement marking maintenance (6) replaced
15. Performed Tartan Day set up, clean up and take down
16. Performed parkway restoration due to snow plow damage
17. Performed asphalt repair at parking lot
18. Performed driveway patching
19. Performed inlet repairs at 5333 Prairie Stone Pkwy.
20. Performed sewer dig repair at 1959 Chelmsford Pl.
21. Performed street repairs at: 696 Partridge Hill Dr., 1045 and1055 Mayfield Ln., and c/o Deerpath Ln. and Worthington Dr.
22. Performed routine garage maintenance at the Susan Kenley-Rupnow Public Works Center

TRAFFIC OPERATIONS TEAM

- SIGNS

1. Performed maintenance on vehicles, tools and snow removal equipment
2. Assisted with street pavement patching
3. Assisted with street light repairs
4. Replaced or repaired 6 signs due to vehicle damage or vandalism
5. Replaced 32 signs during sign maintenance program due to fading, damage or not meeting current specifications
6. Changed snow ordinance signs to sprinkling ban signs at various locations throughout the Village
7. Fabricated signs used for SWANCC activity at the Village Hall
8. Attended Fork Lift training
9. Installed new pedestrian walk signs on Prairie Stone Pkwy., for walkway at Sears Centre
10. Set up and removed barricades, cones and signs for Tartan Day Parade
11. Delivered and picked up trash cans, barricades and cones for St. Baldrick event
12. Performed maintenance on traffic barricades
13. Assisted with set-up and take-down of Tartan Day Parade
14. Performed routine garage maintenance at the Susan Kenley-Rupnow Public Works Center
15. Participated in Snow/Ice Control Operations

- STREET LIGHTS

1. Responded to 9 resident requests for repair service; 48 year-to-date
2. Repaired 30 street lights; 147 year-to-date (using 36 lamps, 5 ballasts, 1 small lens, 1 photocell 2-10amp fuses and 1 socket) at the following locations from work requests: 2239 Seaver Ln., 5010 Castaway Ln., (3) Governors Ln. R.O.W., 1070 Gannon Dr., 613 Wainsford Dr., (2) Forbs Ave. R.O.W., (4) Prairie Stone Pkwy. R.O.W., 490 Wilshire Dr., (2) Old Sutton R.O.W., (5) Hoffman Blvd. R.O.W., (3) Pratum Ave. R.O.W., across from 1225 Dovington Dr., 873 Dovington Dr. N., 4200 Sturbridge Dr. W., (4) Trillium Blvd. R.O.W., 4280 Lombardy Ln., 2008 Raleigh Ln., and 1205 New Britton Dr. W.
3. Repaired street light cable ground fault at Sears Centre Arena parking lot
4. Performed parkway restoration from plow and salt damage
5. Notified Com Ed of a street light out at NE c/o Perry Ln. and Princeton St.
6. Inspected Beach Pointe subdivision for Village acceptance
7. Performed Village street light inventory
8. Performed Village-wide street light outage inspections
9. Assisted with sign installations
10. Located street light cables for sign installations, storm sewer and water excavations
11. Assisted with asphalt repairs
12. Assisted with set-up and take-down of Tartan Day Parade
13. Performed garage maintenance at the Susan Kenley-Rupnow Public Works Center
14. Attended lockout tagout, hazwopper, blood borne pathogens and fork lift training

FORESTRY TEAM

1. Responded to requests for service; 45 for the month; 89 year-to-date
2. Performed routine tree maintenance, branch pick-ups, tree removals, corrective treatments, inspections and tree trimming
3. Performed tree and turf equipment maintenance
4. Stored salt truck auger boxes for the season
5. Performed measurement and logging of daily precipitation
6. Made summer water tank conversions to Units #11, #16 and #31
7. Performed coordination, supervision and billing of contract tree planting program
8. Performed in house mowing, and contractor mowing follow-up
9. Performed duties associated with stump grinding
10. Prepared North and South garden plots
11. Performed clean up and removal of nuisance plants at Well #7
12. Performed spring clean up duties at various mowing site locations and refreshed mulch
13. Completed mulching of Village mowing site planting beds and around trees
14. Prepared annual planting beds
15. Performed garage maintenance at Susan Kenley-Rupnow Public Works Center
16. Performed duties associated with Tartan Day, Village Hall Boy Scout tree planting and Arbor Day
17. Attended lockout tagout, hazard material clean-up, blood borne pathogens and fork lift training
18. Transported vehicles to Safety Lane for testing
19. Participated in Snow/Ice Control Operations

WATER & SEWER

- STORM SEWER TEAM

1. Responded to 9 service requests for inlet repairs, 55 year-to-date
2. Performed monthly lake/creek checks and maintenance
3. Performed vehicle equipment maintenance
4. Performed yard clean-up and maintenance at Fleet Services facility
5. Continued beaver dam checks east and west of Harmon Blvd.
6. Completed weekly barricade checks
7. Assisted with annual hydrant flushing program
8. Assisted with black dirt and seed due to Snow/Ice Control Operations
9. Completed water service repairs at 1785 Sussex Walk and 470 Flagstaff Ln.
10. Completed inlet repairs at c/o Jones Rd. and Highland Blvd.
11. Performed routine garage maintenance at the Susan Kenley-Rupnow Public Works Center
12. Participated in Snow/Ice Control Operations

- OPERATIONS TEAM

1. Collected (60) monthly water samples for bacteriological testing and (7) raw well water samples and no water quality complaints
2. Performed weekly well and lift station checks
3. Exercised wells, discharged to waste
4. Collected JAWA and Interzone pump readings
5. Performed monthly sump pump maintenance at all wells, lift stations, towers and JAWA pits
6. Assembled monthly water usage and IEPA water report
7. Performed electrical work and trouble shooting at Village owned buildings
8. Performed back-up generator maintenance at lift stations, pumping stations, radio system locations and Village buildings
9. Monitored water construction and water operating permits including water pressure tests and bacteriological testing
10. Performed maintenance on Western Development Area lift station up-blast fan
11. Continued installation of new monitoring equipment for SCADA system at water sites and lift stations
12. Installed rebuilt pump motor at Well #7
13. Participated in spring parkway restoration
14. Installed static pressure tranducer to measure velocity at Western Development Area lift station blast fan
15. Performed routine garage maintenance at the Susan Kenley-Rupnow Public Works Center

- CONSTRUCTION / MAINTENANCE TEAM

1. Performed water and sewer excavation barricade checks at various locations Village-wide
2. Performed clean-up of spoil bins at Fleet Services Facility
3. Performed clean-up of spoils at water tower T-6
4. Performed removal of spinners and auger boxes from large dump trucks
5. Performed valve replacement repairs at 410 Flagstaff Ln., and SW c/o Western St. and Flagstaff Ln.
6. Performed water main repairs at 515 Norridge Ln., across from 550 Durham Ln, 850 Western St., and 470 Flagstaff Ln.
7. Performed hydrant replacement and repairs at 465 Glendale Ln., 255 Westview Ln., 4140 Crimson Dr., 425 Amherst Ln., and 2305 Pembroke Ave.
8. Performed B-box replacement at 2060 Greens Ct.
9. Participated in storm sewer inspections in Beacon Pointe subdivision
10. Participated in hazwoper training
11. Performed routine garage maintenance at the Susan Kenley-Rupnow Public Works Center
12. Assisted contractor with concrete restorations at various locations Village-wide

- SANITARY SEWER FLOW MANAGEMENT TEAM

1. Flushed 21,715 feet of main sewer lines, 27,539 year-to-date
2. Updated maps of trouble lists, viewed manhole locations, televising, flushing and root cutting
3. Performed manhole wash-downs of trouble spots
4. Performed maintenance on Units #40 and #67
5. Applied liquid and dry microbe formula for enhancement of wastewater treatment systems
6. Monitored St. Alexius Hospital waste discharge for chronic foreign debris discharge
7. Performed maintenance and repair on sewer televising equipment
8. Completed flushing maintenance of sanitary sewer trouble spots
9. Performed post root removal treatment television inspection at various locations Village-wide
10. Assisted Operations Division with taking of "raw" samples at Poplar Creek
11. Assisted Operations Division with lift station checks
12. Root cut 175 ft of sanitary lines on Raleigh Ln.
13. Participated in black dirt and seed program
14. Performed garage floor wash down with Unit # 67
15. Located and exposed manholes behind 704 Scarbrough Cir., and at c/o Bode Rd. and Harmon Blvd.
16. Performed routine garage maintenance at the Susan Kenley-Rupnow Public Works Center

- STORM SEWER CLEANING/UTILITY LOCATE TEAMS

1. Vacuumed and flushed 7,684 feet of storm sewer year-to-date
2. Performed leak investigations at 2170 Hassell Rd. and 1785 Sussex Walk
3. Completed new construction plan review for Americare Nursing Institute and for 5 E. Golf Rd.
4. Completed gas monitor calibrations
5. Completed sanitary sewer service inspections at 675 Lakeview Ln., 4565 Topaz Dr. and 1525 Falcon Ln.
6. Cleaned storm sewer inlets in Highpoint area
7. Participated in annual hydrant flushing program
8. Punch list inspection at Beacon Pointe and Yorkshire subdivisions
9. Participated in water main valve replacement at Flagstaff Ln. and Western St.
10. Performed routine vehicle and equipment maintenance
11. Repaired fire hydrants in various locations Village-wide
12. Repaired water service leaks at 1785 Sussex Walk and across from 850 Western
13. Vacuumed excavation for street light cable at Sears Centre Arena
14. Removed spinners and auger boxes from Units # 2 and #14
15. Installed new water main valve at 410 Flagstaff Ln.
16. Installed replacement fire hydrant at 465 Glendale Ln.
17. Attended lockout tagout, hazardous material clean-up , blood borne pathogens and fork lift training
18. Assisted with black dirt and seed due to Snow/Ice Control Operations

- CUSTOMER SERVICE/METER TEAM

1. Performed 27 Water Billing customer service appointments at various locations Village-wide
2. Performed 273 water meter readings related to actual/finals/investigatory concerns generated through the Finance Department
3. Performed inter-office mail delivery services
4. Performed water meter readings for 15,646 billing accounts
5. Performed 108 water turn-off and turn-ons for delinquent service billing accounts
6. Repaired 3 vault water meters in Parcels A and B
7. Performed corrective water meter repairs for 25 service requests
8. Assisted with J.U.L.I.E. locates
9. Performed Meter Interface Unit repairs
10. Perfored B-box punch list at Beacon Pointe
11. Checked 23 road reconstruction B-boxes
12. Performed routine garage maintenance at the Susan Kenley-Rupnow Public Works Center
13. Participated in Snow/Ice Control Operations

Public Works Monthly Regular Hours Work Unit Report - April 2010

DIVISION	*ACTIVITIES*	*HOURS*	
ADMINISTRATION			
	GIS	176.00	
	Total Hours for Work Unit		*176.00*
ADMINSTRATION			
	BENEFIT TIME USE	1.50	
	SUPERVISION	174.50	
	Total Hours for Work Unit		*176.00*
FACILITIES			
	BENEFIT TIME USE	61.00	
	BUILDING EQUIPMENT	195.25	
	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	86.75	
	CALL DUTY	27.00	
	FLEET SERVICES	3.00	
	MEETING SET UP	23.00	
	MISC. SITE MAINTENANCE	290.00	
	MISC. STREET MAINT.	4.50	
	NON-DIV. BLDG. MAINT.	30.00	
	OTHER	9.00	
	PORTABLE MESSAGE BOARD	1.00	
	SEARS CENTRE ARENA	17.50	
	SUPERVISION	32.00	
	TRAINING	37.00	
	TURF RESTORATION	2.00	
	Total Hours for Work Unit		*819.00*

DIVISION	*ACTIVITIES*	*HOURS*	
FLEET SERVICES			
	BENEFIT TIME USE	53.00	
	CALL DUTY	38.00	
	FLEET SERVICES	587.25	
	GARAGE MAINT.	28.25	
	OTHER	2.75	
	SUPERVISION	153.00	
	TRAINING	55.75	
	Total Hours for Work Unit		*918.00*
ST-FAST			
	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	5.00	
	CALL DUTY	16.00	
	CUSTOMER SERVICE	1.00	
	EQUIPMENT MAINT.	4.00	
	GARAGE MAINT.	2.00	
	MISC. STREET MAINT.	120.00	
	PORTABLE MESSAGE BOARD	6.00	
	SIDEWALK MAINT./CONST.	2.00	
	SNOW & ICE MAINT.	12.00	
	STORM SEWER MAINT.	6.00	
	TRAINING	12.00	
	TURF RESTORATION	6.00	
	Total Hours for Work Unit		*192.00*

DIVISION	*ACTIVITIES*	*HOURS*	
ST-FORESTRY/GROUNDS			
	BENEFIT TIME USE	207.00	
	CALL DUTY	8.00	
	EQUIPMENT MAINT.	153.50	
	GARAGE MAINT.	42.00	
	INLET / CATCH BASIN CLEAN	26.00	
	NON-DIV. BLDG. MAINT.	3.50	
	OTHER	18.75	
	SNOW & ICE MAINT.	77.50	
	SPECIAL EVENTS	37.50	
	SUPERVISION	150.00	
	TRAINING	114.50	
	TREE MAINTENANCE	327.00	
	TURF MAINTENANCE	415.75	
	TURF RESTORATION	11.00	
	Total Hours for Work Unit		*1592.00*
ST-STORM SEWER			
	B-BOX MAINT.	8.00	
	BENEFIT TIME USE	16.00	
	CALL DUTY	4.00	
	CURB REPAIR / REPL.	10.00	
	EQUIPMENT MAINT.	1.00	
	GARAGE MAINT.	10.50	
	HYDRANT MAINT.	8.00	
	SAN. SEWER MAINT.	8.00	
	SNOW & ICE MAINT.	28.00	
	STORM SEWER CONST.	136.50	
	STORM SEWER MAINT.	53.00	
	TRAINING	29.00	
	VALVE MAINT.	8.00	
	WATER MAIN MAINT.	36.00	
	Total Hours for Work Unit		*356.00*

DIVISION	*ACTIVITIES*	*HOURS*	
ST-TRAFFIC OPERATION			
	ASPHALT REPAIRS	321.00	
	BENEFIT TIME USE	224.00	
	EQUIPMENT MAINT.	71.50	
	GARAGE MAINT.	58.00	
	MISC. STREET MAINT.	27.00	
	OTHER	60.00	
	SEARS CENTRE ARENA	28.00	
	SNOW & ICE MAINT.	64.00	
	SPECIAL EVENTS	40.00	
	STORM SEWER MAINT.	16.00	
	STREET LIGHT MAINT.	234.00	
	SUPERVISION	160.00	
	TRAFFIC CONTROL	277.50	
	TRAINING	170.00	
	TURF RESTORATION	9.00	
	Total Hours for Work Unit		*1760.00*

DIVISION	*ACTIVITIES*	*HOURS*	
W/S-CUSTOMER SERVICE			
	B-BOX MAINT.	55.25	
	BENEFIT TIME USE	144.00	
	CALL DUTY	55.00	
	CUSTOMER SERVICE	115.50	
	EQUIPMENT MAINT.	8.75	
	GARAGE MAINT.	2.00	
	HYDRANT MAINT.	8.00	
	METER MAINTENANCE	46.00	
	METER READING	101.00	
	MISC. STREET MAINT.	84.25	
	NON-DIV. BLDG. MAINT.	13.75	
	OTHER	14.00	
	SAN. SEWER MAINT.	6.50	
	SEWER SERVICE INSP.	1.50	
	SNOW & ICE MAINT.	35.00	
	STORM SEWER MAINT.	10.50	
	STREET LIGHT MAINT.	1.50	
	SUPERVISION	160.00	
	TRAINING	50.50	
	TURF RESTORATION	4.00	
	UTILITY LOCATES	190.00	
	WATER DIST & REG COMPL	4.00	
	Total Hours for Work Unit		*1111.00*

DIVISION	*ACTIVITIES*	*HOURS*	
W/S-ELECT/MECHANICAL			
	BENEFIT TIME USE	181.50	
	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	1.00	
	CALL DUTY	55.00	
	EQUIPMENT MAINT.	43.00	
	GARAGE MAINT.	30.50	
	LIFT STATION MAINT.	458.50	
	MEETING SET UP	16.00	
	OTHER	2.50	
	SAN. SEWER MAINT.	204.25	
	SEWER SERVICE INSP.	5.00	
	SNOW & ICE MAINT.	68.50	
	SPECIAL EVENTS	8.00	
	SUPERVISION	160.00	
	TRAINING	130.75	
	TURF RESTORATION	6.00	
	WATER DIST & REG COMPL	117.50	
	WELL MAINT.	151.00	
	Total Hours for Work Unit		*1639.00*
W/S-FAST			
	BENEFIT TIME USE	60.00	
	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	5.00	
	CALL DUTY	20.00	
	EQUIPMENT MAINT.	13.00	
	MISC. STREET MAINT.	165.00	
	PORTABLE MESSAGE BOARD	37.00	
	SIDEWALK MAINT./CONST.	14.00	
	SNOW & ICE MAINT.	26.00	
	STORM SEWER MAINT.	6.00	
	TRAINING	20.00	
	TURF RESTORATION	6.00	
	Total Hours for Work Unit		*372.00*

DIVISION	*ACTIVITIES*	*HOURS*	
W/S-MAINT/CONST			
	B-BOX MAINT.	62.00	
	BENEFIT TIME USE	224.00	
	CALL DUTY	51.00	
	CURB REPAIR / REPL.	12.00	
	EQUIPMENT MAINT.	64.50	
	GARAGE MAINT.	56.50	
	HYDRANT MAINT.	312.00	
	JETTING / WASHDOWN	3.00	
	LIFT STATION MAINT.	3.00	
	OTHER	3.00	
	SAN. SEWER MAINT.	2.00	
	SEARS CENTRE ARENA	6.00	
	SEWER SERVICE INSP.	12.50	
	SNOW & ICE MAINT.	90.00	
	STORM SEWER CONST.	171.50	
	STORM SEWER MAINT.	87.00	
	SUPERVISION	172.00	
	TRAINING	109.00	
	TURF RESTORATION	2.50	
	VALVE MAINT.	84.00	
	WATER MAIN MAINT.	283.50	
	Total Hours for Work Unit		*1811.00*

TRANSPORTATION AND ENGINEERING DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
MAY MONTHLY REPORT

Attached is the Department of Development Services Monthly Report for Transportation and Engineering for the period ending May 14, 2010.

Gary Salavitch

Gary Salavitch, P.E.
Director of Engineering

MISCELLANEOUS

- Staff has provided floodplain information to an appraiser for a commercial property in the Village.

- There have been 18 drainage inspections for drainage investigations, room additions, backyard garages and driveway additions. An article was placed in the Citizen Newsletter offering our Drainage Investigation service.

PROJECT STATUS

2010 Crack Sealing Project – Award of contract will be presented to the Village Board for approval. After Award, a preconstruction meeting will be set before the project work will start. Village Project Manager – Marty Salerno.

2010 Street Revitalization Project – Work on 5 streets to date. Please refer to the attached schedule. Village Project Manager – Marty Salerno

Airdrie Estates – No change in the last month. No site work and there are no building permits for this 21 lot subdivision. All storm, water main and sanitary are complete along with the road to the binder asphalt. Village Project Manager – Terry White.

Autumn Woods – No change in the last month. Kenar may pull off the site and restore the mass grading. Soil erosion control is ongoing. House construction has not started. Minor storm sewer completed. Village Project Manager – Terry White.

Barrington Square 2009 Renovation – Menards demolition complete, water main re-routing tested and back in service. Sidewalk installed on edge of existing parking lot. Village Project Manager – Terry White.

Beacon Pointe Subdivision – Beacon Pointe interior roads are complete to the binder level. The Village is proceeding with acceptance of Beacon Pointe subdivision this summer. Utility punch list completed. Pavement, curb and sidewalk marked out for repair. House construction is ongoing for a few lots and there are 4 vacant home sites remaining. All utilities are complete. All signs installed. Village Project Manager – Terry White.

Beacon Pointe Extension – Acceptance inspections are ongoing. Punch lists mailed to Terrestris. Village Project Manager – Gary Salavitch.

Devonshire Woods Estates – No change in the last period. The bank now owns this project and has refused to honor the letter of credit guarantee. House construction has stopped. (46 remaining home sites). Road construction is complete to the binder level for the north half and all utility installations are complete for the site. The street project team surveyed the rest of the subdivision for possible completion by the Village. Village Project Manager – Terry White.

EJ&E / CN Acquisition Project – Staff is working on the Noise Abatement Wall project as well as intersection improvements at Shoe Factory Road. Progress has been slow. Village Project Manager – Gary Salavitch.

Haverford Place – This subdivision is through the maintenance period. The one outstanding issue is buried utility boxes which were completed this summer. Ryland has extended the maintenance guarantee to cover the restoration and settlement. Village Project Manager – Gary Salavitch.

Hoffman Boulevard Bridge Crack Sealing Project – Staff is currently evaluating products for inclusion in the project specifications for bidding. The project is expected to go out for bid in June 2010.

JCL Bioassay – Site and building work are complete. Just received as-builts returned for correction. Temporary certificate of occupancy has been issued and punch list walk to be scheduled this spring. Village Project Manager – Terry White.

Police Station – Building and site work ongoing. All utilities are complete and tested. All parking areas are paved. Curb and sidewalk installation has begun. Started parking lot lighting and grading of landscape areas. Village Project Manager – Terry White.

Prairie Pointe, Phase I and Ring Road – No change in the last period. Both projects are on hold and near completion. Two left turn lanes to Prairie Pointe completed. Need as-builts for Prairie Pointe II. Ring Road work (Phase II) needs punch list walk. Village Project Manager – Terry White.

Prairie Stone Parcel 16 – No change in the last period. Clean up and regrading complete, sidewalk replaced. Erosion control in place, mass grading is complete. Twin storm lines completed and no other site utilities. Village Project Manager – Terry White.

St. Alexius Hospital – Hospital working on the central plant relocation project with building work. Village Project Manager – Terry White.

Yorkshire Woods – No change in the last period and no new house construction with four remaining lots. Utilities are complete and streets to the binder level. Village acceptance such as punch list walks will start soon. We understand that the bank owns the remaining lots. Village Project Manager – Terry White.

2010 Street Revitalization Project Schedule Update: (May 10, 2010)

RESURFACING STREETS	Start Date[1]	Pre-Construction		Construction								Landscaping		Percent Complete
		Survey	Sawcutting	Concrete Removal	Asphalt Removal	Storm Sewer	Curb & Gutter	Driveway Aprons	Sidewalks	Asphalt Patching	Asphalt Surface	Backfill Topsoil	Sod & Seed	
1. FORTUNE BAY COURT Mumford Dr to End of the street	**4/26/2010**					N/A		N/A						50%
2. PATRIOT LANE Firestone Dr N to Lexington Dr	**4/26/2010**							N/A						50%

[1] *Tentative* / **Actual**

All resurfacing streets to be completed within 30 days of start date

Completed

In Progress

Definition of Construction Steps:

Survey Staking:	Village engineers evaluate existing conditions and use wooden stakes as a point of vertical and horizontal reference.
Tree Root Pruning:	A circular saw machine cuts tree roots to reduce damage to the tree during construction.
Saw Cutting:	A circular saw machine cuts the concrete and asphalt at construction joints.
Concrete Removal:	The contractor removes existing sidewalk, curb and gutter, and driveway aprons that will be replaced.
Asphalt Removal:	The contractor either uses a backhoe or milling machine to remove existing asphalt layers.
Earth Excavation:	Removal of the all materials located below the existing road to a stabilized subgrade.
Sub base Backfill:	The installation of stone to a depth of 6"-8" with a layer of geotextile fabric.
Storm Sewer:	Repair and replacement of existing storm sewer structures and pipes.
Curb & Gutter:	The installation of concrete curb & gutter utilizing mechanical equipment or hand tools.
Driveway Aprons:	The replacement of asphalt and concrete driveway aprons.
Sidewalks:	The replacement of concrete public sidewalks.
Fine Grading:	The shaping of the stone sub base to ensure drainage, compaction, and elevation.
Asphalt Binder:	The lower levels of asphalt ranging from 4.5" - 6.5" in thickness.
Asphalt Patching:	Repair of localized pavement failures on resurfacing streets.
Asphalt Surface:	The final layer of asphalt. Striping is completed with this step.
Backfill Topsoil:	Placement of topsoil to areas that have been disturbed during construction.
Sod & Seed:	Placement of sod and seed to areas that have been disturbed during construction.

Transportation and Engineering Division
Village of Hoffman Estates

2010 Street Revitalization Project Schedule Update: (May 10, 2010)

RECONSTRUCTION STREETS	Start Date[1]	Pre-Construction			Construction											Landscaping		Percent Complete
		Survey Staking	Tree Root Pruning	Sawcutting	Concrete Removal	Asphalt Removal	Earth Excavation	Sub base Backfill	Storm Sewer	Curb & Gutter	Driveway Aprons	Sidewalks	Fine Grading	Asphalt Binder	Asphalt Surface	Backfill Topsoil	Sod & Seed	
3. AUDUBON STREET PH 1 Aberdeen St to 665 Audubon	*5/24/2010*																	
4. AUDUBON STREET PH 2 665 Audubon to Higgins Rd	*6/14/2010*																	
5. BERKLEY LANE E PH 1 Arizona Blvd to Clarendon St	**5/10/2010**																	
6. BERKLEY LANE E PH 2 Clarendon St to End of the street	*6/7/2010*																	
7. CONCORD LANE Firestone Dr N to Lexington Dr	**4/26/2010**																	70%
8. TREATY LANE Winston Dr to End of the street	**4/30/2010**																	30%
9. WESTERN STREET Flagstaff Ln to Maple Ln	*6/21/2010*																	

Completed | In Progress

Transportation and Engineering Division
Village of Hoffman Estates