



Agenda
Village of Glen Ellyn
Special Meeting
Tuesday, February 16, 2016
6:30 PM
Glen Ellyn Civic Center, Room 301

Village Board Meeting Procedures Statement

Visitors are most welcome to attend all meetings of the Village Board and can find copies of the Agenda on their chairs or online at www.glenellyn.org prior to the meeting. Any individual with a disability requiring a reasonable accommodation in order to participate in a meeting should contact the Village of Glen Ellyn ADA Coordinator, 630-469-5000, at least five (5) business days in advance of the next scheduled meeting. All matters on the Agenda may be discussed, amended, and acted upon.

A. Call to Order

B. Roll Call

C. Pledge of Allegiance

D. Audience Participation

1. Open: Members of the public are welcome to speak to any item *not* specifically listed on tonight's agenda for up to three minutes. For those items which are on tonight's agenda, the public will have the opportunity to comment at the time the item is discussed. In either case, please complete the Audience Participation form and turn it in to the Village Clerk. It is requested that, if possible, one spokesman for a group be appointed to present the views of the entire group. Speakers who are recognized are requested to step to a microphone and state their name, address and the group they are representing prior to addressing the Village Board.

E. Consent Agenda - The following items are considered routine business by the Village Board and will be approved in a single vote in the form listed below:

Motion to approve the following items: (Trustee Senak)

1. Ordinance No. 6385, An Ordinance Granting Exterior Appearance Approval for JAYNE to be Located at 476 N. Main Street. (Planning and Development Director Hulseberg)
2. Approve a Facade Improvement Award request in the amount of \$15,000 to Craig B. Cohen, business owner of property located at 476 N. Main Street. (Economic Development Coordinator Hannah)

F. Central Business District Street Lights: (Presented by Public Works Director Hansen) (Discussion Only)

1. Public Works Director Julius Hansen will present information regarding the potential replacement or upgrade of street lights in the Central Business District.

G. Wayfinding Plan Update: (Presented by Planning and Development Director Hulseberg) (Discussion Only)

1. Planning and Development Director Staci Hulseberg will lead the discussion on the proposed Wayfinding Plan.

H. Curbside Composting Pilot Program: (Presented by Assistant Manager Stonitsch and Administrative Intern Mendoza) (Discussion Only)

1. Assistant Manager Al Stonitsch and Administrative Intern Brendon Mendoza will discuss the Curbside Composting Pilot Program.

I. Draft Village Strategic Plan 2016-2019: (Village Manager Franz) (Discussion Only)

1. Village Manager Mark Franz will lead the discussion on the draft Village Strategic Plan for 2016-2019.

J. Reminders

1. A Village Board Meeting is scheduled for Monday, February 22, 2016 at 7:00PM in the Galligan Board Room of the Glen Ellyn Civic Center.
2. A Village Board Special Workshop is scheduled for Monday, February 29, 2016 at 7:00PM in Room 301 of the Glen Ellyn Civic Center.

K. Other Business

L. Adjournment



Glen Ellyn Village Board
535 Duane Street
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

Meeting: 02/16/16 06:30 PM
Department: Planning & Development
Department Head: Staci Hulseberg
Category: Ordinance
Prepared By: Caron Bricks

SCHEDULED

ORDINANCE 6385

DOC ID: 2099

Ordinance No. 6385, An Ordinance Granting Exterior Appearance Approval for JAYNE to be Located at 476 N. Main Street. (Planning and Development Director Hulseberg)

Background: The petitioner is Craig Cohen, owner of JAYNE, a regional shoe, clothing, and accessory chain. The petitioner has leased the space at 476 N. Main Street to open a JAYNE store in Glen Ellyn and is requesting Exterior Appearance approval to accommodate the new business.

The primary proposed changes to the exterior include pushing the storefront windows back approximately 18 inches. The current window system is in the shape of a "V" and the petitioner proposes to reconfigure the windows into a straight line, similar to Costello's Jewelry at 474 N. Main Street. The current façade also includes a row of upper windows and tile that are hidden by an existing awning. The petitioner proposes to remove the hidden row of windows and tile, as well as the entire existing storefront window system. The new storefront installed in their place would be 12 feet high. The storefront would include a 1½ foot bronze metal panel base, which would match the soffit and hide an interior display platform. The new storefront would be 3½ feet taller than the existing storefront.

A bronze finished storefront window system with two rows of windows is proposed. The bottom row would be approximately 6 feet tall and the upper row would be approximately 4 feet, for a total of just over 10 feet of windows. The petitioner would also include a double door entry, also finished in bronze. The soffit above the double door entry would be constructed with a metal panel finished in bronze to match the proposed window system as would the base of the storefront and the exterior sidewalls.

The proposed sign for the new store would be approximately 14 square feet, which is within code. The proposed sign would be 21.5 inches by 93 inches and would include 14 inch high black acrylic letters on an aluminum backer panel, which will match the signs at other JAYNE locations. The sign will be illuminated by three black angled arm aluminum exterior light fixtures.

Architectural Review Commission (ARC) Recommendation: The petitioner is appeared before the ARC at the February 10, 2016 meeting and no members of the public spoke at this meeting in favor of or in opposition to the requests. By a vote of 7-0, the ARC recommended approval of the requested Exterior Appearance.

Village Board Action: The Village Board may approve, approve with conditions or deny the proposed Exterior Appearance. A draft Ordinance approving the request is attached for consideration at the February 16, 2016 Village Board meeting.

Attachments:

- Ordinance

Ordinance 6385

Meeting of February 16, 2016

- Location Map
- Select Materials from Petitioner's Packet

CC: Craig Cohen, Petitioner
Elizabeth Trail, Architect

Ordinance No. _____**An Ordinance Granting Exterior Appearance Approval
for JAYNE to be Located at
476 N. Main Street
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137**

Whereas, Craig Cohen, owner of the business, JAYNE, to be located at 476 N. Main Street, has petitioned the Village President and Board of Trustees for Exterior Appearance approval in accordance with the Appearance Review Guidelines, adopted on October 9, 2006 by Ordinance 5508, to allow exterior modifications to the existing building on the property; and

Whereas, the subject site is located on the west side of Main Street between Pennsylvania Avenue and Crescent Boulevard in the C5A Central Business District – Retail Core Sub-District and is legally described as follows:

THE SOUTH 50.7 FEET OF LOT 9 AND THAT PART OF LOT 8 LYING NORTH OF THE NORTH FACE OF THE NORTH WALL OF THE BANK BUILDING, SO-CALLED, AND SAID NORTH WALL, IF EXTENDED EAST AND WEST, IN BLOCK 4 IN COUNTY CLERK'S SECOND ASSESSMENT DIVISION IN SECTION 11, TOWNSHIP 39 NORTH, RANGE 10, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED JULY 3, 1906 AS DOCUMENT 88052, IN DUPAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

P.I.N: 05-11-315-020; and

Whereas, at the February 10, 2016 public meeting of the Architectural Review Commission, the petitioner presented evidence, testimony, and exhibits relative to the request for Exterior Appearance approval and no persons spoke either in favor of or in opposition to the request; and

Whereas, based upon the evidence, testimony, and exhibits presented at the February 10, 2016 Architectural Review Commission public meeting, by a vote of seven (7) "yes" and zero (0) "no", the Architectural Review Commission recommended approval of the proposed Exterior

Appearance as set forth in the minutes from the February 10, 2016 Architectural Review Commission meeting, a draft of which is attached hereto as Exhibit “A”; and

Whereas, the Village President and Board of Trustees have reviewed the evidence, exhibits, and materials presented at the February 10, 2016 public meeting of the Architectural Review Commission and have considered the recommendation of the Architectural Review Commission; and

Whereas, the President and Board of Trustees have determined that approving the Exterior Appearance of the project is consistent with the objectives of the Glen Ellyn Appearance Review Guidelines, adopted on October 9, 2006 by Ordinance 5508.

Now, Therefore, be it Ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Glen Ellyn, DuPage County, Illinois, in the exercise of its home rule powers, as follows:

Section One: Based upon a review of the evidence, testimony, and exhibits presented at the February 10, 2016 Architectural Review Commission meeting, the Village President and Board of Trustees hereby grant Exterior Appearance approval as requested to allow modifications to the existing building at 476 N. Main Street subject to the condition that the project shall be constructed in substantial conformance with the petitioner’s application packet stamped received January 7, 2016 and February 4, 2016 including the following plans and documents as though they were attached to this Ordinance:

- A. Exterior Appearance Application, stamped received January 7, 2016
- B. Scope of Work/Narrative Statement, stamped received February 4, 2016, Exhibit “B”
- C. Sign Illustrations, stamped received February 4, 2016, Exhibit “C”
- D. Light Fixture Specifications, stamped received February 4, 2016
- E. Exterior Rendering, stamped received February 10, 2016, Exhibit “D”
- F. Exterior Elevation, Sheet 8, stamped received February 4, 2016, Exhibit “E”

- G. Existing Storefront Plan & Section, Sheet 9, stamped received February 4, 2016
- H. Proposed Storefront Plan & Section, dated February 10, 2016, stamped received February 10, 2016, Exhibit "F"
- I. Partial Floor Plan, Sheet 11, stamped received February 4, 2016

and these plans and documents shall be filed with and made part of the permanent records of the Glen Ellyn Planning and Development Department.

Section Two: The Building and Zoning Official is hereby authorized to issue all necessary building and occupancy permits pursuant to the Exterior Appearance approved herein provided that all the conditions set forth hereinabove have been met and that the applicant complies with all other applicable laws and ordinances of the Village of Glen Ellyn. This grant of Exterior Appearance approval shall expire and become null and void within 24 months of the date of this Ordinance unless the requisite permits are applied for within said time period provided, however, that the Village Board, by motion, may extend the period during which a building permit must be applied for. Further, the Village Board may, for good cause shown, waive or modify any conditions set forth in this Ordinance without requiring that the matter return to the Architectural Review Commission for further review.

Section Three: This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after the passage, approval, and publication in pamphlet form.

Section Four: Failure of the owners or other party in interest or a subsequent owner or other party in interest to comply with the terms of this Ordinance, after execution of such Ordinance, shall subject the owners or party in interest to the penalties set forth in Section 10-10-18 (A) and (B) of the Village of Glen Ellyn Zoning Code.

Passed by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Glen Ellyn, Illinois, this _____ day of _____, 20____.

Ordinance 6385

Meeting of February 16, 2016

Ayes:**Nays:****Absent:**

Approved by the Village President of the Village of Glen Ellyn, Illinois, this _____
day of _____, 20____.

Village President of the
Village of Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Attest:

Village Clerk of the
Village of Glen Ellyn, Illinois

(Published in pamphlet form and posted on the ____ day of _____.)

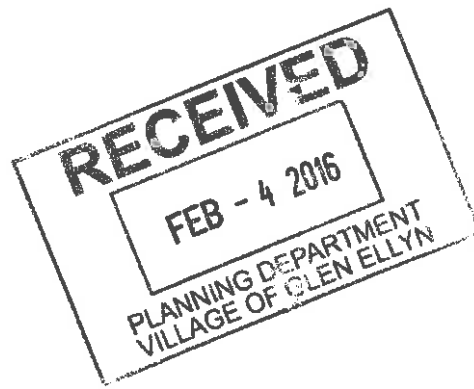
ATTACHMENTS:

- Location Map (PDF)
- Select Materials from Petitioner's Packet (PDF)
- Select Plans from Petitioner's Packet (PDF)



0 37.5 75 150 225 300 Feet

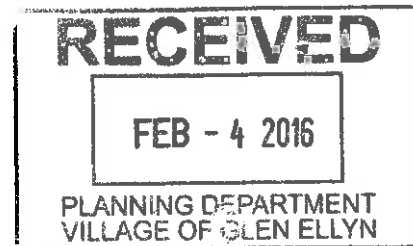
Prepared by: Planning and Development
February 2016



476 North Main Street

GLEN ELLYN, ILLINOIS

Exterior Appearance Review | Architectural Review Commission Meeting | 10 February 2016



Scope of Work

476 North Main Street, Glen Ellyn, Illinois was built in 1920 and is a typical example of retail construction from this era. This one story brick structure features simple limestone details and an expansive glass storefront. The red running bond brick and limestone, which border the top and sides of the building, are original and will be retained in their entirety. The following are not original and will be removed: the angled storefront with single-pane glass, the transom windows which run parallel the width of the building, the rows of tile along both the top and bottom of the transom windows, the fabric awning, and the square tile floor between the door and the sidewalk. The new storefront will be contemporary, but will respect the existing historic character of the overall building and the surrounding historic district. The interior will be reconfigured for a women's clothing and shoe store, Jayne, which will feature the original wood floors and decorative tin ceiling.

The original configuration of the storefront is unknown. There is no remaining physical evidence, and there are no historic records at the Glen Ellyn Center for Historical Research or the Village of Glen Ellyn. Since there is no documentation of the historic appearance of this building, general design elements typical of commercial buildings from this time were incorporated, including: central double door entry flanked by display windows, recessed entrance, first floor storefront windows raised off the ground by metal panels, and a series of transom windows above the doors and windows. A description of how these historic design features will specifically be incorporated into 46 North Main Street follows.

An energy efficient, dark bronze finished storefront window system will infill the opening up to the bottom of the historic brick. These tall windows will allow the maximum amount of light to infiltrate the deep interior retail space. The entrance to the store will consist of two eight-foot-high, double doors centered on the building. Large storefront windows on either sides of the entry will be elevated on an eighteen-inch-high limestone faced base. This base will conceal the interior window display platform. Above the storefront windows and doors an approximately four feet high transoms will run the length of the building and extend up to the bottom of the original brick. This new aluminum storefront system will be set back eighteen inches to provide pedestrians some protection in inclement weather. The eighteen-inch-deep exterior space created by this setback will be clad with limestone on the walls to blend with the existing material and a break metal ceiling panel in dark bronze. The exterior floor will be tiled.

Recessed lighting will be provided in both the exterior and interior soffits. In addition, black finished gooseneck wall mounted light fixtures will be installed on the brick façade for signage illumination. Signs on Main Street are limited by code to areas of half a square foot per linear foot of frontage. The proposed sign will be twenty-one and a half inches high by ninety-three inches long with fourteen-inch-high letters. The total area of the sign is approximately fourteen square feet which is less than half of the thirty liner feet of frontage and therefore complies with the code. In addition, this sign is identical to the signs installed at other Jayne stores in the Chicagoland area, which is desirable for brand recognition.

The buildings in the surrounding area are one and two stories, predominately brick construction, with large storefronts. The proposed renovation to 476 North Main will be in keeping with the historic flavor of this downtown district, and will comply with the Glen Ellyn Appearance Review Guidelines and the U.S. Department of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Illustrations (cont.)



Illustration 6 – Proposed Sign (La Grange store)

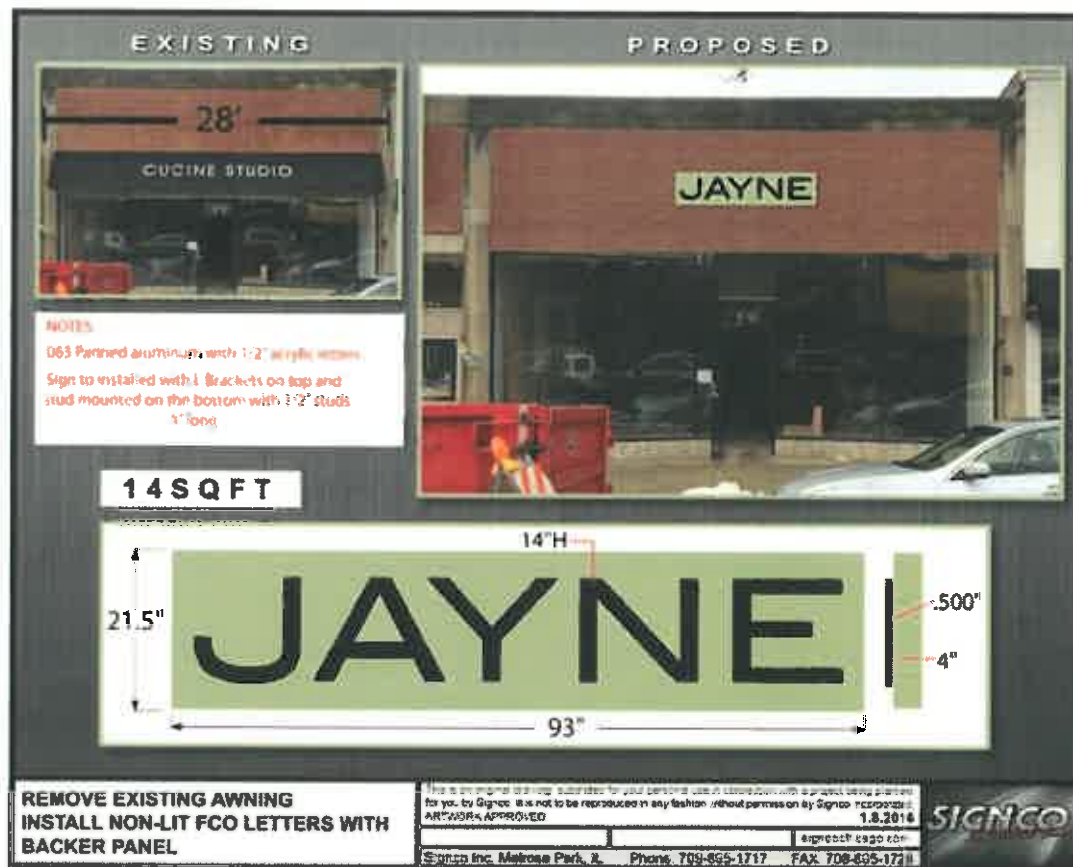
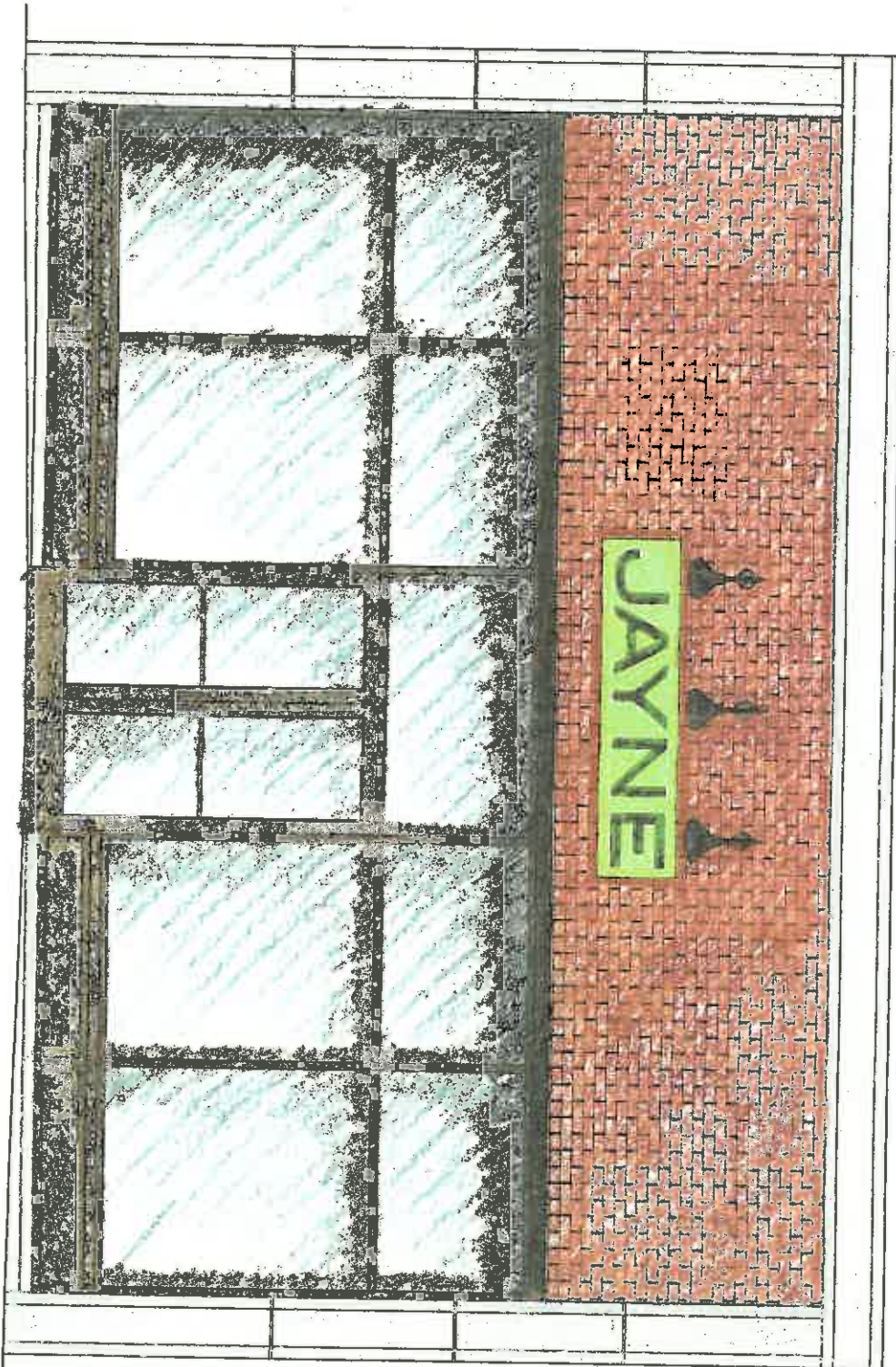
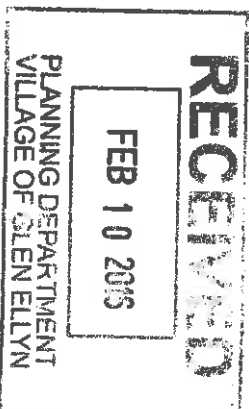


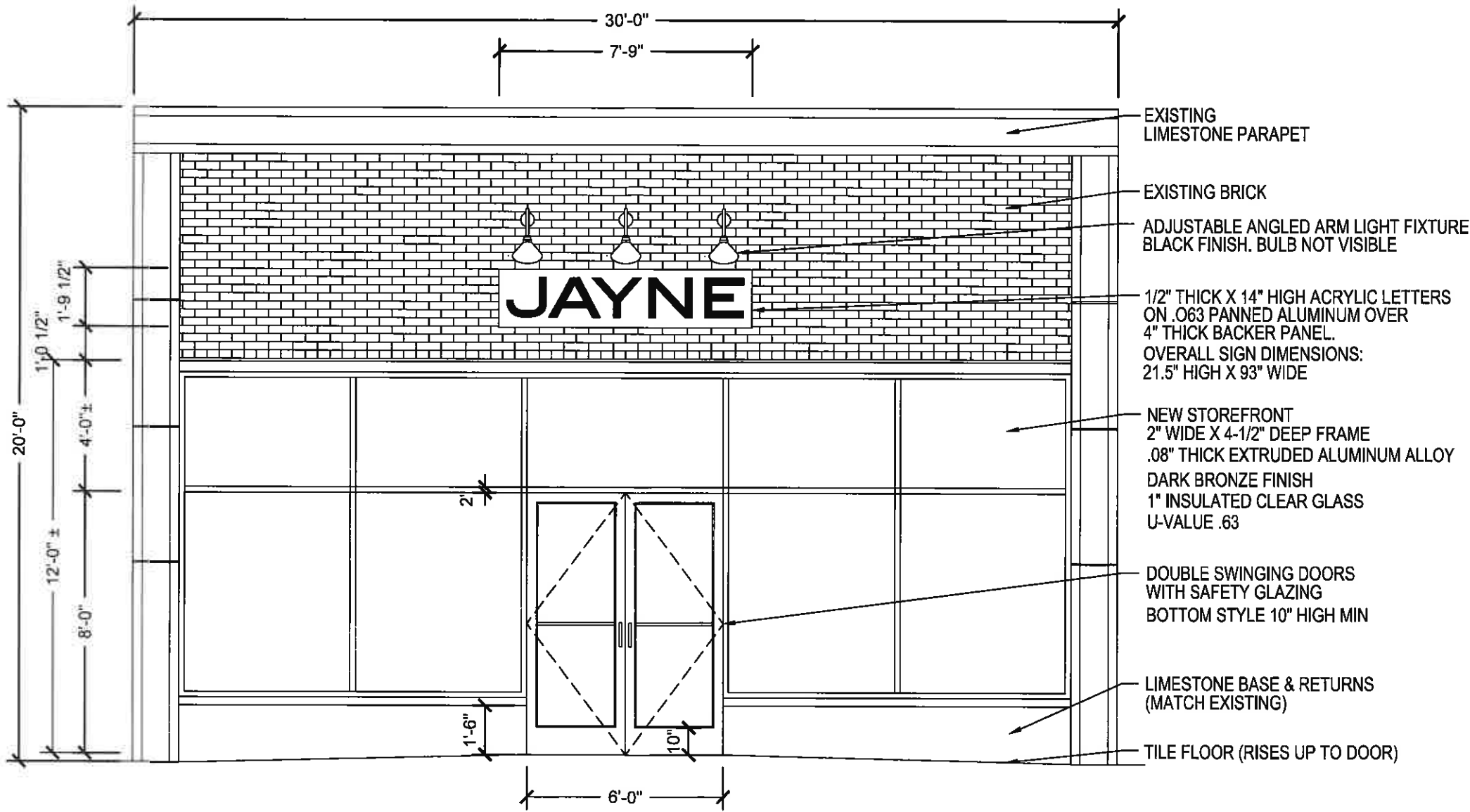
Illustration 7 – Proposed Sign specifications

Exhibit "D"



ELEVATION





RECEIVED

FEB - 4 2016

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
VILLAGE OF GLEN ELLYN

RETAIL REMODEL
476 NORTH MAIN STREET
GLEN ELLYN, ILLINOIS

DATE
02/03/16 FOR REVIEW

EXTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

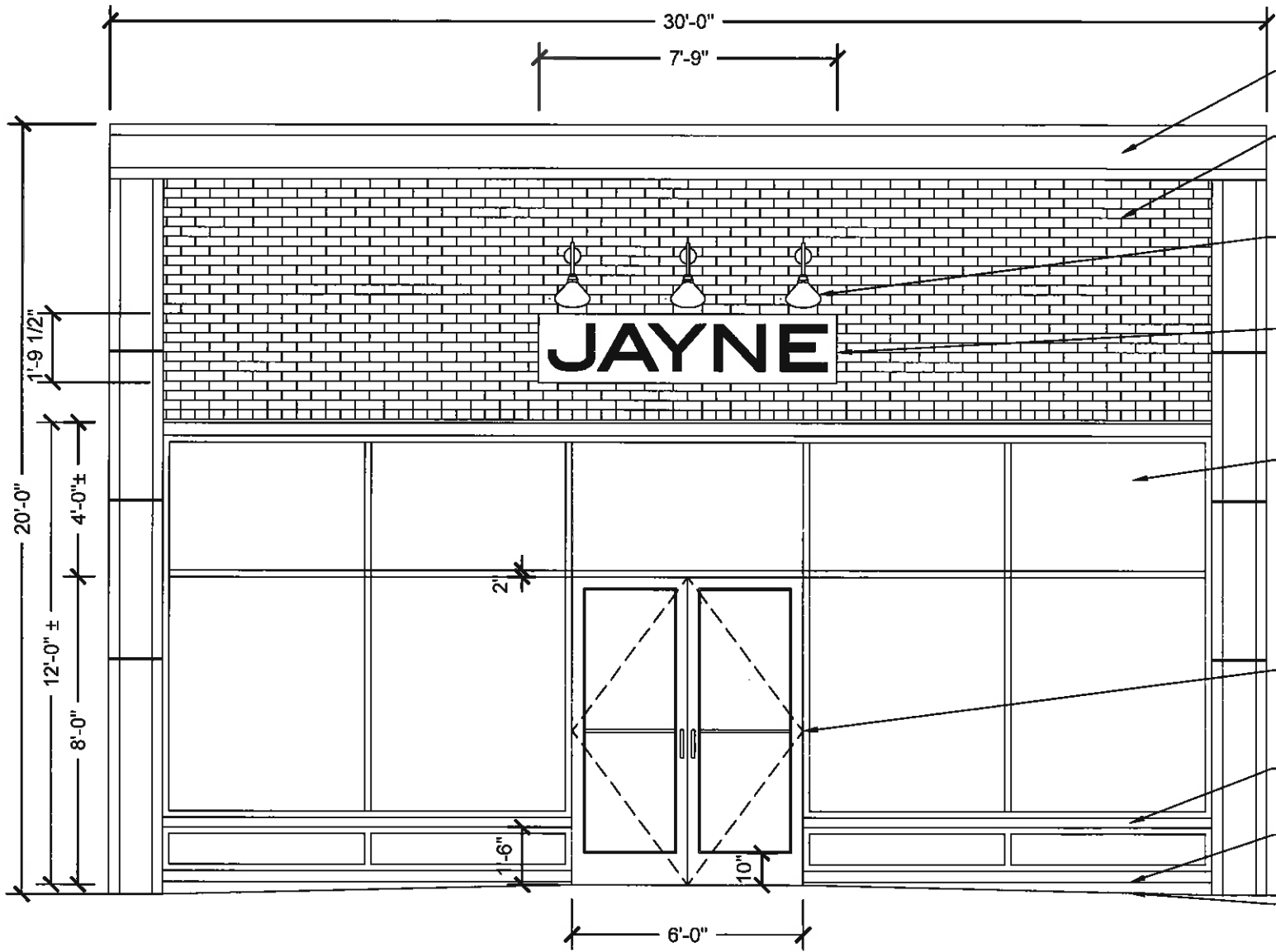
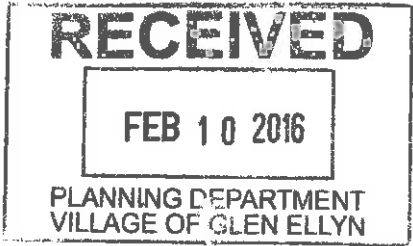
DATE
02/03/16

FROM THE STUDIO OF
ELIZABETH R. TRAIL ARCHITECT
4205 CLAUSEN AVENUE
WESTERN SPRINGS, IL 60557-0160
(708) 557-0160

SHEET
8

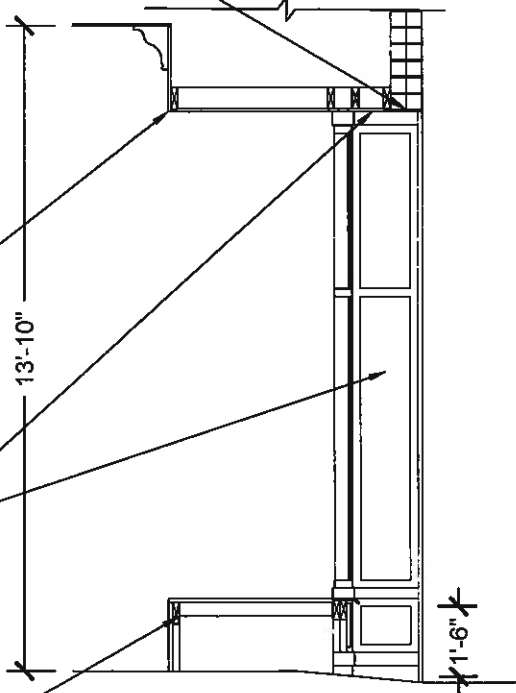
OF 12 SHEETS

Exhibit "F"



ELEVATION

- EXISTING LIMESTONE PARAPET
- EXISTING BRICK
- STEEL LINTEL (EXISTING)
PAINT UNDERSIDE DARK BRONZE
- ADJUSTABLE ANGLED ARM
LIGHT FIXTURE
BLACK FINISH. BULB NOT VISIBLE
- 1/2" THICK X 14" HIGH ACRYLIC
LETTERS ON .063 PANNED ALUM.
OVER 4" THICK BACKER PANEL.
OVERALL SIGN DIMENSIONS:
21.5" HIGH X 93" WIDE
- NEW STOREFRONT
2" WIDE X 4-1/2" DEEP FRAME
.08" THICK EXTRUDED ALUMINUM ALLOY
DARK BRONZE FINISH
1" INSULATED CLEAR GLASS U-VALUE .63
- WOOD FRAMED SOFFIT -
INTERIOR FINISHED W/ DRYWALL
INSULATE CAVITY
- DOUBLE SWINGING DOORS
WITH SAFETY GLAZING
BOTTOM STYLE 10" HIGH MIN
- 1" THICK INSULATED BREAK METAL
PANELS. MATCH STOREFRONT
- 3-1/2" HIGH LIMESTONE BASE ON
CONCRETE FOUNDATION
- NON- SLIP TILE FLOOR
(RISES UP TO DOOR)
- WOOD FRAMED RAISED PLATFORM.
INSULATE CAVITY



SECTION

RETAIL REMODEL
476 NORTH MAIN STREET
GLEN ELLYN, ILLINOIS

DATE:
02/10/16 ARCH REVIEW MTD

EXTERIOR ELEVATION & SECTION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

CONSULT: 02/10/16
ALL INFORMATION

FROM THE STUDIO OF
ELIZABETH R. TRAIL, ARCHITECT
4205 CLAREN AVENUE
WESTERN SPRINGS, IL 60091-5701

SHEET
1
OF 1 SHEETS



Glen Ellyn Village Board
535 Duane Street
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

Meeting: 02/16/16 06:30 PM
Department: Administration
Department Head: Al Stonitsch
Category: Award
Prepared By: Meredith Hannah

SCHEDULED

AGENDA ITEM (ID # 2106)

DOC ID: 2106

Approve a Facade Improvement Award request in the amount of \$15,000 to Craig B. Cohen, business owner of property located at 476 N. Main Street. (Economic Development Coordinator Hannah)

Background

The Facade Improvement Award Program was created to facilitate the private sector in making facade improvements that benefit the overall quality and vitality of the Village's commercial districts. Approved projects are eligible for up to a maximum of \$15,000 for facade improvements based on the following award scale:

Investment			Award
Low		High	
\$ 2,000.00	up to	\$ 3,499.00	\$ 1,000.00
\$ 3,500.00	up to	\$ 4,999.00	\$ 1,750.00
\$ 5,000.00	up to	\$ 7,499.00	\$ 2,500.00
\$ 7,500.00	up to	\$ 9,999.00	\$ 3,750.00
\$ 10,000.00	up to	\$ 12,499.00	\$ 5,000.00
\$ 12,500.00	up to	\$ 14,999.00	\$ 6,250.00
\$ 15,000.00	up to	\$ 17,499.00	\$ 7,500.00
\$ 17,500.00	up to	\$ 19,999.00	\$ 8,750.00
\$ 20,000.00	up to	\$ 22,499.00	\$10,000.00
\$ 25,000.00	up to	\$ 27,499.00	\$12,500.00
\$ 27,500.00	up to	\$ 29,999.00	\$13,750.00
\$ 30,000.00	up to	+	\$15,000.00

The Village Board approved \$100,000 for the Award programs (including the Interior Program and Fire Prevention Assistance Program) for 2016. No awards have been requested or approved for 2016.

Craig B. Cohen, is opening his newest location JAYNE boutique in downtown Glen Ellyn at 476 N. Main Street. JAYNE is a women's boutique store that offers a wide variety of clothing and a large collection of women's shoes. This will be the fifth location for JAYNE, other locations are in Forest Park, Highland Park, LaGrange and Lake Geneva.

On January 11, 2016, Mr. Cohen submitted the application for the Façade Improvement Award Request. Mr. Cohen outlined the initial façade improvement cost estimates to be \$33,515; he is requesting \$15,000 in Award funds.

Façade Award Issues

Facade Improvement Awards are available to all commercial properties in the Village. Eligible applicants include the owners of commercial buildings or commercial businesses. Work which qualifies for assistance through the Facade Improvement Award includes improvements to the exterior of a building which are visible from the public right-of-way and are permanent structural improvements. Eligible improvements include significant facade enhancements, new window systems or frame replacement and repair (excluding broken glass), exterior doors, exterior lighting, restoration of original architectural features, exterior building materials for building additions, or other permanent exterior enhancements to property consistent with the architectural integrity of the building and the Village's Appearance Review Guidelines. Additionally, applicants must plan to install a minimum of \$2,000 of material improvements.

Staff recognizes the following eligible facade improvement costs outlined/identified in the application:

New framing, doors and glass, front/outside structural remodel	\$33,515.00
(See attached estimates for details)	
Total eligible expenses	\$33,515.00

These improvements are consistent with the intent of the Award program. Staff has no concerns with the Village Board authorizing the requested Award.

Funding

As \$100,000 is available this fiscal year and no other requests have been received to date, sufficient funds are available for this Award.

Action Requested

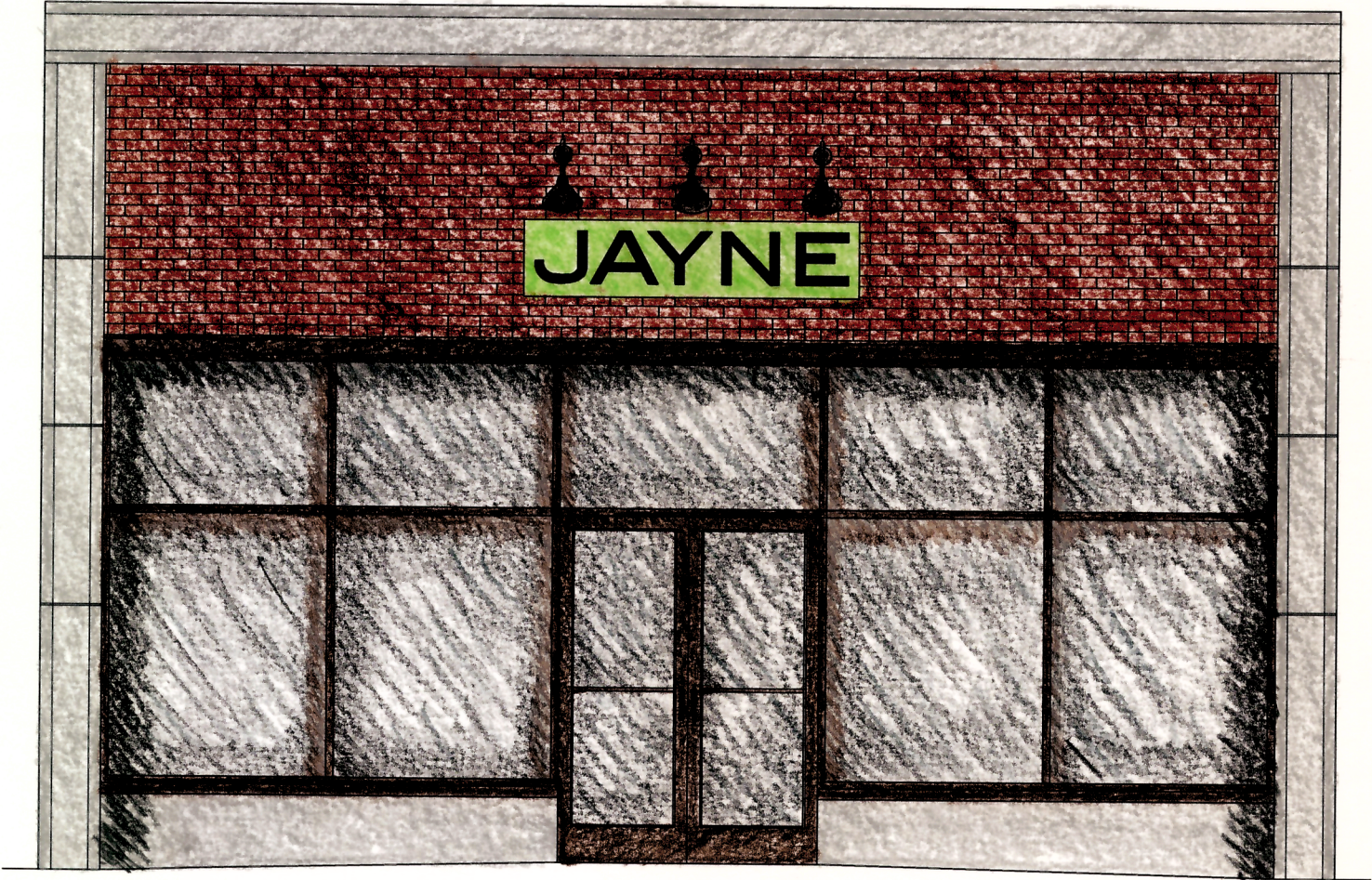
The Village Board may approve the request for a \$15,000 Facade Improvement Award, approve a different Award amount, or choose to deny the request.

Attachments

1. JAYNE, 476 N. Main Street Application
2. Renderings for 476 N. Main Street

ATTACHMENTS:

- JAYNE Storefront Rendering (PDF)
- 476 N Main St Facade Award application (PDF)



EXTERIOR RENDERING
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

RETAIL REMODEL
476 NORTH MAIN STREET
GLEN ELLEN, ILLINOIS

DATE:
02/03/16 FOR REVIEW

8
SHEET

FROM THE STUDIO OF
ELIZABETH R. TRAIL ARCHITECT
4026 CAULEN AVENUE
WESTERN SPRING, IL (708)557-0160

7
OF 12 SHEETS

VILLAGE OF GLEN ELLYN
Retail Façade Improvement Award

REQUIRED SUBMITTALS WITH APPLICATION:

- Current digital photos of all building facades visible from the public right of way which will receive improvements
- A schematic drawing with enough detail to depict the proposed improvements
- Signed vendor contract(s) with detailed costs for each proposed improvement (excluding ineligible portions of improvements, e.g. lettering on awnings)
- Consent from the building owner for proposed improvements, by signature on the attached form
- Completed IRS Form W-9 Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification
- A narrative as outlined below:
 - Description of proposed facade work including information about the proposed building materials and methodology for proposed changes.
 - Description of your business and the related industry.
 - Features and advantages of your product and how improvements sought will improve the business and/or Village.
 - Credentials and experience of business owner.
 - Any unusual or expected difficulties or hardships in making the proposed improvements.

✓ **BUSINESS OWNER INFORMATION:**

Business Owner Name: Craig B. Cohen

Home Address: 521 E Park Manor Ct. Elmhurst, IL 60126

Business Name: Blue Rose Shoe Corp

Business Address: 7500 Madison St. Forest Park, IL 60130

Business Phone: 708-771-7200 Fax: 708-771-7202

Home Phone: 773-459-8274 Email: craigbcohen@aol.com

Pay Back Provision

The following pay back schedule shall apply if a business closes or moves out of Glen Ellyn within 3 years of receiving a Retail Façade Improvement Award.

Out of Business	< 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years
% of Award Repaid to the Village	75%	50%	25%

The applicant agrees to this provision when she/he signs the Award Request Certification and the Application Certification.

If tenant, what is the expiration date of your current lease? Feb 28, 2023

If buyer under contract or tenant, who is the property owner? _____

Property Owner Name: Joseph Costello

Property Owner Address: 95 371 Stearman Dr. Naperville IL 60564

Property Owner Phone: _____ Property Owner Fax: _____

Property Owner E-mail: JNC199@aol.com

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

ITEMIZED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

COST

frame, doors, glass
front/outside Remodel, overhang
Cement / Limestone Base

33,515

*See attached estimates

TOTAL PROJECT COST:

\$ 33,515

AMOUNT OF AWARD REQUESTED:

\$15,000.00

SEE ATTACHED ESTIMATE

APPLICATION CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, certify that I have read the program description and requirements for the Village of Glen Ellyn Retail Façade Improvement Award. I certify that all information provided herein is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the improvements described in this application must receive all required permit approvals from the Village of Glen Ellyn prior to the commencement of construction.

Furthermore, I, the undersigned, my successors and assigns, hereby agree to save and hold harmless the Village of Glen Ellyn and any of its employees, officers and directors from all cost, injury and damage to any person or property whatsoever, any of which is caused by an activity, condition or event arising out of the performance, preparation for performance or nonperformance of any project improvement included in my award application. The above cost, injury, damage or other injury or damage incurred by or to any of the above shall include, in the event of an action, court costs, expenses of litigation and reasonable attorneys' fees. I understand that if my business closes or moves out of the Village of Glen Ellyn within 3 years I will be required to repay the Village in an amount as described on page 3 of the award packet.

Craig Cotton
Applicant Name (PRINT)

[Signature]
Applicant Signature

Date: 1/8/16

CONSENT FROM PROPERTY OWNER (Required if different from Applicant)

[Signature]
Property Owner Name (PRINT)

JOE COSTELLO
Property Owner Signature

Date: 1/8/16

*****Office Use Only*****

Application is: _____Approved _____Denied

Village President

Date

Economic Development Coordinator

Date

**Star-Tech Glass, Inc.**

1835 N. Major Ave.
Chicago, IL 60639-4117
Phone: 773.745.0800
Fax: 773.745.0889

**Proposal**

DATE	9/9/2015
PROPOSAL #	11644

NAME / ADDRESS

J. Ford Construction
6706 Carpenter Cort
Woodridge, IL 60517

TERMS		REP	PROJECT	
50%dep/bal COD		SH	476 N. Main St - Glen Ellyn, IL	
QTY	DESCRIPTION	RATE	TOTAL	
	Furnish and Install: REVISED: EFCO 2" x 4-1/2" extra dark bronze anodized, center glaze thermally broken aluminum storefront framing with head receptor and sill flashing into one (1) punched opening approx. 300" x 148" consisting of: One (1) custom size 6'0" x 8'2" pair of entry doors with 10" bottom base. Four (4) stationary window sections split horizontally at the top. Doors hardware includes standard surface mounted closer, 2 pairs of butt hinge, back to back pull handle, door sweep threshold. Active door leaf - deadbolt lock. In-active door leaf - top/bottom concealed flushbolts. All to be glazed with 1" o.a. clear insulated glass, tempered where required. Upgrade for High performance Low E glass (Solarban 60 or equal) Upgrade for black air spacer.	14,130.00 1,860.00 310.00	14130.00T 1860.00T 310.00T	
	EXCLUDED: Demo of existing. Interior finishes. Break metal.			
	NOTES: 1. If proposal is acceptable, please sign and return one copy along with your deposit to this office.			
A 50% deposit is required with the balance due upon completion of the job. COD			Subtotal	
Acceptance of Proposal: The above prices, specifications and conditions are accepted. You are authorized to do the work as specified. This proposal may be withdrawn by us if not accepted within 15 days. Custom orders are non-refundable nor returnable. For your convenience, we now accept most major credit cards.			Sales Tax (4.625%)	
I agree to pay above amount according to card issuer agreement. CC# _____ Exp. Date _____			Total	
Signature of Acceptance of Proposal and attached Notes.				



Star-Tech Glass, Inc.

1835 N. Major Ave.
Chicago, IL 60639-4117
Phone: 773.745.0800
Fax: 773.745.0889



Proposal

DATE	9/9/2015
PROPOSAL #	11644

NAME / ADDRESS

J. Ford Construction
6706 Carpenter Cort
Woodridge , IL 60517

TERMS		REP	PROJECT	
50%dep/bal COD		SH	476 N. Main St - Glen Ellyn, IL	
QTY	DESCRIPTION	RATE	TOTAL	
	2.All steel and brick work, if required, by others. 3.Proper lintel support required by others to attach our aluminum framing or openings to be fully framed with treated lumber and heavy duty moisture barrier sheathing by others. Commercial grade aluminum extrusions are not warranted against leakage when used in a wood framed application. 4.Customer responsible for preparation of smooth and level floor in door areas and to inform us if floor finishes will change. If additional floor finishes are installed after our final measurements, customer is responsible for any additional charges to change the door size. 5.Caulking on exterior only. 6.Interior finishes by others. 7.Protection of interior finished walls and floors during our installation by others. 8.Covering, masking off or protection of our material from other trades is specifically excluded from this contract. 9.Final finish cleaning by others. 10.Commercial aluminum entry doors are not thermally broken and some condensation or freezing may occur in adverse weather conditions. 11.Commercial aluminum framing above grade level (even if thermal barrier framing is chosen) may form condensation and freeze in adverse weather conditions. Insulating steel beams on exterior and properly locating HVAC vents on the interior will minimize the probability of this occurring. 12.We shall not be liable for glass breakage after installation, theft or damage to materials furnished by us, other than damage caused by our employees. 13.Customer to provide access to the building. 14.Installation will be performed by non-union glaziers during normal weekday business hours.			
A 50% deposit is required with the balance due upon completion of the job. COD			Subtotal	
Acceptance of Proposal: The above prices, specifications and conditions are accepted. You are authorized to do the work as specified. This proposal may be withdrawn by us if not accepted within 15 days. Custom orders are non-refundable nor returnable. For your convenience, we now accept most major credit cards. I agree to pay above amount according to card issuer agreement.			Sales Tax (4.625%)	
CC# _____ Exp. Date _____ Signature of Acceptance of Proposal and attached Notes.			Total	

**Star-Tech Glass, Inc.**

1835 N. Major Ave.
Chicago, IL 60639-4117
Phone: 773.745.0800
Fax: 773.745.0889

**Proposal**

DATE	9/9/2015
PROPOSAL #	11644

NAME / ADDRESS

J. Ford Construction
6706 Carpenter Cort
Woodridge , IL 60517

TERMS		REP	PROJECT	
50%dep/bal COD		SH	476 N. Main St - Glen Ellyn, IL	
QTY	DESCRIPTION	RATE	TOTAL	
	When overtime work is required, prevailing labor rates will be charged accordingly in addition to the price stated in this proposal. 15.If additional material is required, you will be charged accordingly. 16.Above prices are subject to change after final field dimensions. 17.Pricing has been based on the size of the project and installation of the entire project at the same time. 18.Licenses, permits, and bonds will be additional, if required. 19.We provide standard manufacturer's warranty on material and a one year labor warranty from Star-Tech Glass, Inc.			
A 50% deposit is required with the balance due upon completion of the job. COD			Subtotal	\$16,300.00
Acceptance of Proposal: The above prices, specifications and conditions are accepted. You are authorized to do the work as specified. This proposal may be withdrawn by us if not accepted within 15 days. Custom orders are non-refundable nor returnable. For your convenience, we now accept most major credit cards.			Sales Tax (4.625%)	\$753.88
I agree to pay above amount according to card issuer agreement. CC# _____ Exp. Date _____			Total	\$17,053.88
Signature of Acceptance of Proposal and attached Notes. _____				

**Star-Tech Glass, Inc.**

1835 N. Major Ave.
Chicago, IL 60639-4117
Phone: 773.745.0800
Fax: 773.745.0889

**Proposal**

DATE	2/9/2016
PROPOSAL #	11955

NAME / ADDRESS

J. Ford Construction
6706 Carpenter Cort
Woodridge , IL 60517

TERMS		REP	PROJECT	
50%dep/bal COD		MBS		
QTY	DESCRIPTION	RATE	TOTAL	
	Furnish and Install: Recess area panel trim - two (2) sides and top of the opening along with bottom sile trim using 1/4' bronze panel Labor included	3,900.00	3900.00T	
			Subtotal	\$3,900.00
Interest charges to aged accounts - Any outstanding balances not paid when due as agreed will accrue an interest charge of 1 and 1/2 percent per month from the due date until paid. Seiler shall be entitled to payment of reasonable attorney fees incurred in collection of any delinquent accounts of buyer or necessitated by buyer's breach of contract.			Sales Tax (5.125%)	\$199.88
Acceptance of Proposal: The above prices, specifications and conditions are accepted. You are authorized to do the work as specified. This proposal may be withdrawn by us if not accepted within 15 days. Custom orders are non-refundable nor returnable. For your convenience, we now accept most major credit cards. I agree to pay above amount according to card issuer agreement.			Total	\$4,099.88
CC# _____ Exp. Date _____				
Signature of Acceptance of Proposal and attached Notes.				

Jim Ford
General Contractor
6706 CARPENTER CT.
WOODRIDGE, IL 60517
708-516-8815

Jimford Construction @ Yahoo.com

Proposal

PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO:

WORK TO BE PERFORMED AT:

PROPOSAL NO.

1348

SHEET NO.

1

DATE

1-28-16

NAME Jayne Glen Eilyn - CRAIG COHEN	ADDRESS 476 N. MAIN ST Glen Eilyn IL 60137
ADDRESS 476 N. MAIN ST. Glen Eilyn IL 60137	DATE OF PLANS 1-6-16
PHONE NO.	ARCHITECT Elizabeth TRAIL

We hereby propose to furnish the materials and perform the labor necessary for the completion of Storefront Window Prep.

1. Removal of Existing Window System + Doors.
2. Removal of Tile base and substructure.
3. Removal of Soffit components, framing + Transom Windows.
4. Prepare base: Pour 5" wide Cement base to local existing grade.
5. Cap Cement with 3 1/2" Limestone.
6. frame to finish height of 18"
7. frame + Build soffit support structure.
8. ON-SITE for window install - fittings
9. Removal of all debris - dumpster cost
10. Install temporary construction wall w/ locking door to secure storefront during window demolition.

All material is guaranteed to be as specified, and the above work to be performed in accordance with the drawings and specifications submitted for above work and completed in a substantial workmanlike manner for the sum of Thirteen Thousand Three Hundred and Fifteen dollars Dollars (\$ 13,315.00) with payments to be made as follows.

1/3 down \$ 4,438.33
2/3 upon completion \$ 8,876.67

Any alteration or deviation from above specifications involving extra costs will be executed only upon written order, and will become an extra charge over and above the estimate. All agreements contingent upon strikes, accidents, or delays beyond our control.

Respectfully submitted

Jr Ford

Per

Note — this proposal may be withdrawn by us if not accepted within 30 days.

ACCEPTANCE OF PROPOSAL

The above prices, specifications, and conditions are satisfactory and are hereby accepted. You are authorized to do the work as specified. Payments will be made as outlined above.

Signature

Signature

Date 1-31-16



Glen Ellyn Village Board
535 Duane Street
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

Meeting: 02/16/16 06:30 PM
Department: Public Works
Department Head: Julius Hansen
Category: Discussion Item
Prepared By: Julius Hansen

SCHEDULED

AGENDA ITEM (ID # 2100)

DOC ID: 2100

Public Works Director Julius Hansen will present information regarding the potential replacement or upgrade of street lights in the Central Business District.

Purpose:

Staff is looking for some initial feedback and direction on the potential replacement or upgrade of the street lights in the Central Business District ("CBD"). This project has been identified in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for the last few years and was budgeted this year to begin the program. However, there are many different alternatives and options to consider so staff has simultaneously conducted meetings with the Capital Improvement Commission, Environmental Commission, and the Historical Preservation Commission.

Background:

The existing street lights in the CBD were installed in 1985 and the luminaires are near the end of the useful life with repairs becoming more difficult. The project would include 285 street lights in the CBD. These lights are a 150 high pressure sodium ("HPS") system that consumes 188 watts total per luminaires while producing 1.5 foot candles of 2000 Kelvin producing amber colored light. These lights cost more to operate and maintain than the Light Emitting Diode ("LED") street lights. Consequently, staff is seeking the Village Board's input on purchasing LED street lighting in the CBD in order to reduce maintenance costs and electricity consumption.

LED street lighting uses 75% less electricity than the HPS street lighting the Village currently uses. Aside from the reduced electricity costs and overall benefits to the environment, less electrical consumption would also free up electricity capacity that the Village could use for other purposes in the CBD, such as for holidays and special events. Recall that the current electrical infrastructure in the CBD has limited capacity and adding more electrical demand to the existing circuits(s) would likely lead to overload. Changing to LED's would free up some much needed capacity in the short-term. For the long-term, additional electrical work would still need to be completed on the separate circuit that powers the 120 volt duplex receptacles to make the system more robust. Such work would include more duplex receptacles that could be installed by Public Works staff based on workload and Village priorities in order to defray those costs. However, contracting the work would likely allow the Village to complete the project more quickly, but with additional expense.

Estimated Payback of LED's: (See attached)

The Village currently spends on average \$15,000 annually (estimated at \$235,000 over 15 years) for parts and labor to maintain the 285 street lights in the CBD. Total electrical costs on average is \$15,000 annual (\$225,000 over 15 years). Electricity savings should total \$170,000 over 15 years, given that LED uses 75% less electricity. Therefore, the total savings including electrical costs, parts and public works labor equals \$375,000 over a 15 year period or \$25,000 per year exclusive of any inflationary cost factors, and factoring in some minor maintenance costs with LED lights.

The capital cost to change from HPS to LED street lights in the CBD is estimated to be range from \$283,500 to \$456,000. This cost does not include labor, but if Public Works can complete this project with in-house labor, then an estimated \$100,000 could be saved.

Fixture Options

The LED street lights typically produce a white light, and the higher the Kelvin temperature the more white light is produced. One example are the relatively new LED street lights installed in the Duane/Glenwood Parking Lot showing the white light of 4500 Kelvin. However, some new LED street lights have been created to further soften the white light to reproduce the warmer glow of HPS. The current CBD street lights are HPS, and produce a traditional “soft” amber light of 2000 Kelvin (See attached Kelvin Color Temperature Chart). Selecting the color of light is a significant decision on this project because of the desire for the right complimentary look in the downtown.

New Fixtures

The cost of a new LED luminaire will range from \$995 to \$1600, so on average \$1300 per street light. However, the maximum effective life of the new luminaires should last at least 30 years based on the life span of our existing lights. Note: It can be difficult to know how long LED lights will last as this is somewhat newer technology in the street lighting context, but most vendors nonetheless offer 10 year warranties. For an average cost fixture the payback for these lights would be 15 years. The ultimate cost of this proposed lighting transition is driven by the type of LED that the Village Board selects for this project.

CBD Street Light LED Prototypes Display on Duane (see diagram attachment)

To help facilitate this decision, Public Works has assembled a display of luminaires **that are all LED** to assist with the Board’s evaluation of selecting a street light for the CBD. The display is located on the south side of Duane Street starting from Main Street (#1) to just west of Forest (#5) directly in front of the Civic Center. Each street light is numbered 1 - 5 about four feet above the sidewalk corresponding to the numbers on the following diagram and descriptions. **Staff is seeking the Board’s evaluation of these LED street lights on display, and is requesting that the Board observe the lighting options prior to the workshop if at all possible.**

Evaluation Criteria:

As the Board evaluates the street lights on display, staff suggests that it consider the quality of a LED street light based upon the following factors:

1. Appearance & quality of the light: color, glare, uniformity, consistency.
2. Illumination of the surface: brightness, pattern, shadowing.
3. Quality of the underlying LEDs and the luminaire (company of origin).
4. Appearance of the luminaire that displays the LED light.

Fixture/Luminaire Sample Types: (see attachment)

The location numbers listed 1-5 below are also shown on the diagram provided for easy identification of the location of each described LED Street light on display. The diagram and numbering system starts at Main Street on the south side of Duane walking from the West to the East ending at the first street light east of the Civic Center driveway.

Location #1: Holophane (Acuity) is 70 watts & 3000K producing 7.0 foot candles. **This style of luminaire is recommended by the Capital Improvements Commission with a few modifications.** This option would represent a significant departure from the current style of luminaire. LED's used in this fixture are from Nichia, a market leader like CREE. This luminaire is dark sky compliant. The **Historical Preservation Commission is strongly opposed** to this Holophane design and the light emitted from this luminaire. The cost is \$1,072 per luminaire.

Location #2: This is the modified **Holophane** (Acuity) as specified by the **Capital Improvements Commission** with adjustable wattage from 28w to 70w currently set at 50 watts & 3000K, producing 2.8 foot candles. The custom modifications reduced the glare of light from the diodes with an etched glass panel to diffuse the concentration of light, and the light output was also reduced with a dimmer module to control wattage. LED's used in this fixture are from Nichia, a market leader like CREE. This luminaire is dark sky compliant. The **Environmental Commission was supportive of this option.** The cost is \$1,072 per luminaire.

Sample #3: Spring City is the same company that in 1985 manufactured the current street lights in the CBD. This Spring City luminaire was custom made to replicate the existing CBD streetlights to match the design of the luminaire and reproduces the amber color light of HPS that illuminates the downtown. The **Historical Preservation Commission recommends this luminaire as specified,** and the **Environmental Commission was supportive of this option as well.** It was modified with a custom etched Plexiglas panel to cover the diodes to reduce the glare of light by diffusing the concentration of light from the diodes. The unit is 70w at 2200K, producing 1.5 foot candles.

The wattage would not be reduced because of the 2200k specification needing more wattage to produce enough light thereby consuming slightly more electricity to produce enough light. The luminaire could be made in a higher Kelvin temperature to change the amber color to white, and wattage could then be reduced accordingly. The LED components are made by CREE. **The Capital Improvements Commission is strongly opposed to this luminaire because of the antiquated style and the amber light that is emitted.** This luminaire is dark sky compliant. The cost is \$1300 per luminaire.

Sample #4: Sternberg a local company in Roselle, Illinois. This luminaire is another reproduction of the existing CBD streetlight design of the luminaire but this luminaire does not have the same amber color light. It produces a warm white light at 2700K and 59 watts total producing 2.4 foot candles. LED components are made by CREE a high quality producer of LED's. This luminaire is dark sky compliant. The cost is \$1600.00 per luminaire.

Sample #5: Sun Valley this is another luminaire with **the same style recommended by the Capital Improvements Commission.** The display model is brown but comes in black or a variety of other colors. This luminaire currently does not have modifications but can easily be changed to meet any specifications including the modifications made to other luminaires on display (variable wattage and diffused covering of diodes). This luminaire has the highest kelvin rating on display showing a whiter light than others on display. This luminaire can be specified with 3000K. It is 70 watts with 4000K producing 3.3 foot candles. LED components are made by Lumileds a former Philips company. This luminaire is dark sky compliant. The cost is \$994.70 per luminaire.

Grant Funding and Budget:

Early last year, staff received notice from the Illinois Clean Energy Community (ICE) Foundation that the grant application submitted for converting the Central Business District's HPS street lighting to an LED system, was approved for the maximum amount of \$25,000. These funds must be allocated by June 2016. Staff has accepted the grant on behalf of the Village, based on having money budgeted for the project. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) has offered a grant that the Village could be eligible for, but some predict those funds will no longer be available from the State of Illinois. Total available from DCEO could be up to \$20,000, but nothing was awarded in 2015.

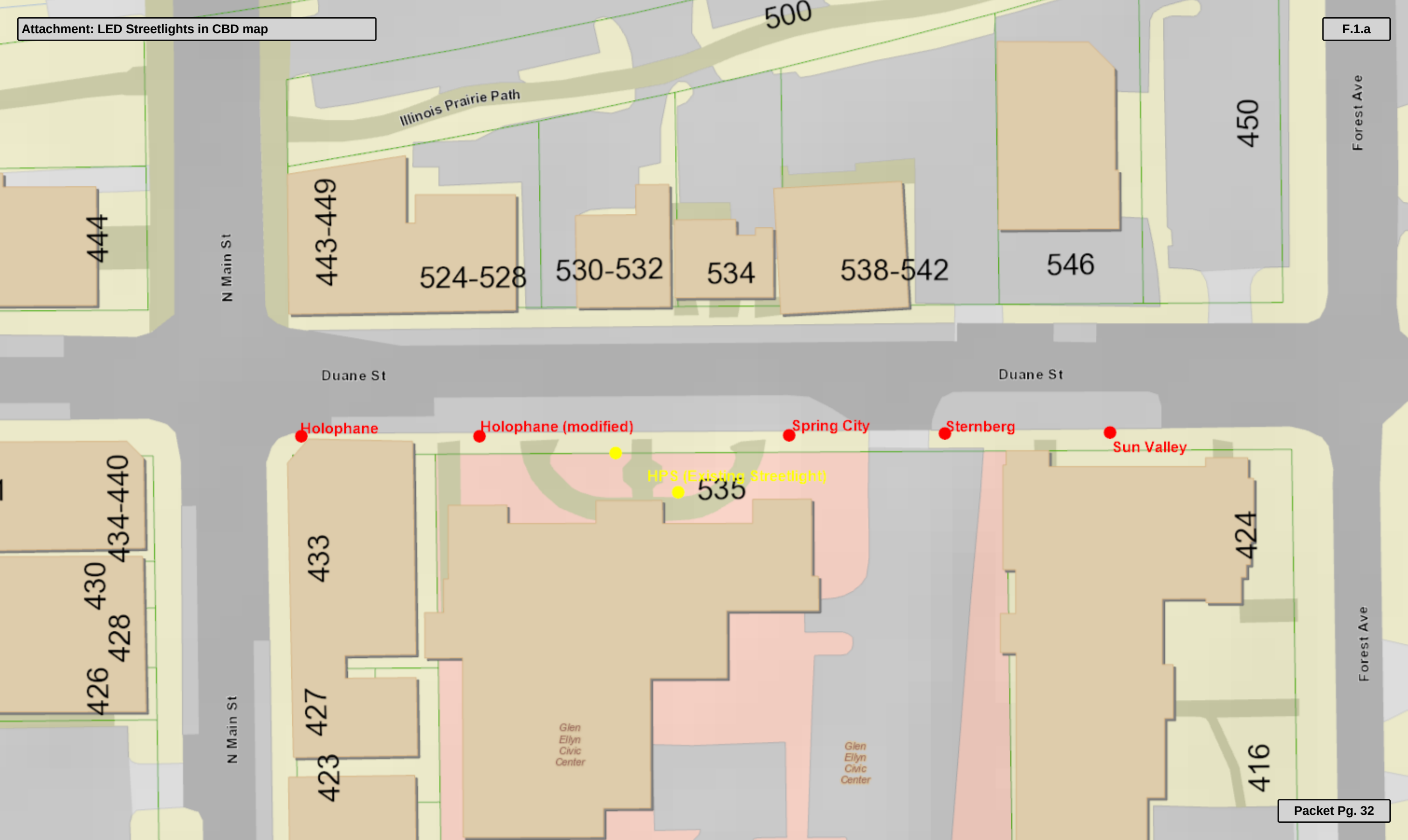
Total cost for this project is estimated to range from \$283,500 to \$456,000. The expected Return on Investment (ROI) is difficult to gage given the various different options available. Staff's best estimate is that the Village would save approximately \$25,000 per year in labor, parts, and electricity. Total savings over 15 years would be approximately \$375,000. The Village has budgeted \$105,000 in 2016 Capital Projects Fund and \$30,000 in the Parking Fund for this project. The project would be completed in 2017, over two calendar years as proposed.

Summary/Next Steps:

Updating the lighting fixtures in the CBD, utilizing new LED technology, improving the look and feel of downtown, being more environmental conscious by reducing electricity use and light pollution, and taking advantage of some nominal grant funding, are all reasons for the Village to consider updating the CBD street lighting. In addition, there is a significant upside if LED lights and fixtures have extended life cycles, as the annual savings would continue and improve the overall ROI. Staff has sought input from three (3) commissions on this topic to help inform the Board's decision-making process, and looks forward to receiving feedback and direction from the Village Board at the February 16 Workshop.

ATTACHMENTS:

- LED Streetlights in CBD map (PNG)
- Diagram of LED lights on Duane (DOCX)
- CBD Streetlights to LED Cost Analysis (DOCX)
- CBD Streetlights to LED Luminaire Choices (DOCX)

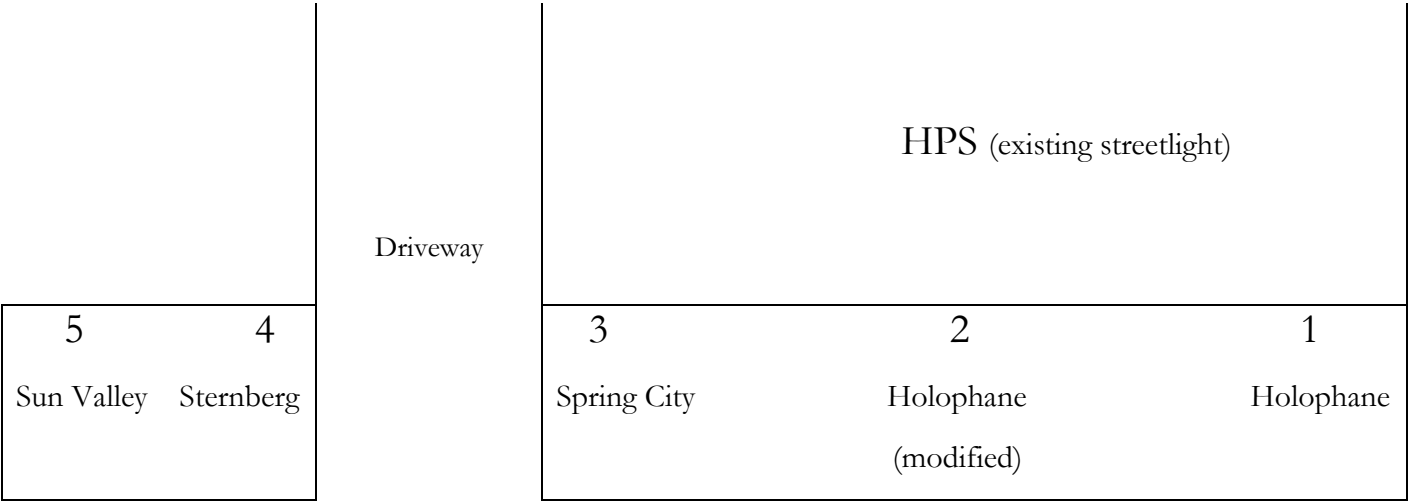


N↓

Diagram of LED Streetlights on Display



HPS (existing streetlight)



CBD Streetlights to LED Cost Analysis

	Cost	Life	Years	Parts Cost Per Light	Parts Cost For 285 Lights	Labor Per Change of Part	Labor Cost Per Light	Labor Cost For 285 Lights	HPS Total	LED
Bulb	\$10.29	5	15	\$30.87	\$8,797.95	\$25.00	\$75.00	\$21,375	\$30,172.95	\$0.00
Ballast	\$177.19	5	15	\$531.57	\$151,497.45	\$25.00	\$75.00	\$21,375	\$172,872.45	\$0.00
Fuse	\$11.30	3	15	\$56.50	\$16,102.50	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$14,250	\$30,352.50	\$0.00
Electrical Cost	(285 lights for 15 years)								\$225,000	\$56,250.00
Cost of New Luminaires									\$0.00	\$375,000.00 (estimated cost)
Totals					\$176,397.90			\$57,000.00	\$458,397.90	\$431,250.00

CBD Streetlights to LED Luminaire Choices

COMPANY	TYPE	KELVIN	WATTS	FOOT CANDLES	WARRANTY	DARK SKY	ESTIMATED UNIT COST/ PROJECT COST
1). Holophane	New Design Luminaire	3000k	70w	7.0	10 years	yes	\$1072/\$305,520
2). Holophane (Modified)	New Design Luminaire	3000k	28w -70w (variable)	2.8	10 years	yes	\$1072/\$305,520
3).Spring City	Replica Luminaire	2200k	70w	1.5	10 years	yes	\$1300/ \$370,500
4). Sternberg	Replica Luminaire	2700k	59w	2.4	5 years	yes	\$1600/\$456,000
5). Sun Valley	New Design Luminaire	4000k	70w	3.3	10 years	yes	\$994.70/\$283,490



Glen Ellyn Village Board
535 Duane Street
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

Meeting: 02/16/16 06:30 PM
Department: Planning & Development
Department Head: Staci Hulseberg
Category: Discussion Item
Prepared By: Michele Stegall

SCHEDULED

AGENDA ITEM (ID # 2101)

DOC ID: 2101

Planning and Development Director Staci Hulseberg will lead the discussion on the proposed Wayfinding Plan.

Background. The Village has been working with The Lakota Group and Western Remac on the completion of a community signage and wayfinding study as recommended in Glen Ellyn's 2009 Downtown Strategic Plan. The purpose of the study is to strengthen the economic vitality of the Village by better directing residents, visitors, shoppers and others to the community's shopping districts, parking facilities and abundant community assets and to provide a more unified image of the Village.

After a series of public meetings including a meeting before the Architectural Review Commission and three meetings with the Village Board as well as two online surveys, in April of 2014, the Board gave staff direction on the preferred signage design. At this same meeting, the Board also gave staff the go ahead to begin working with the consultant team on Phase II of the project which was to develop a plan showing proposed sign locations and content as well as shop drawings and a potential budget and implementation schedule.

As the economy improved, an increase in development projects took time away from the project as did the coordination of the Marston/Bemis Road annexation. In the meantime, with the signage design finalized, the Village has been looking to the approved designs as guidance on various projects and proceeded with the installation of the downtown message board sign utilizing the design called for in the first phase of the study. A version of one of the gateway style signs is also being looked at for possible use with the Police Station project. Following discussion, the Village decided to go forward with a different style sign for The Links/Reserve 22 to provide this unique business a separate and distinct look, consisting with the golf course that has been in business for almost 50 years.

Phase II Project Summary. The second phase of the study is now complete and the full plan is ready for consideration by the Village Board. The proposed wayfinding plan is, by definition, a planning document. The plan offers suggestions as to the location and number of each type of potential sign in order to allow the Village to plan and budget for the installation of improved wayfinding, should the Village Board decide to move forward with any new signage. The overall plan calls for potentially 255 gateway, directional, special event, banner, parking, historic district and other signs to be installed around the Village over a period of 4 or more years. The total estimated budget, including a 10% contingency, is \$626,000. The budget is conservative in that where sign options are provided, the more expensive option was used. With an estimated cost difference ranging from \$3,000-\$25,000 each for the different gateway signs, this could ultimately have a significant impact in reducing the total budget. The numbers in the study are estimates and if the Village Board were interested in moving forward with any sign(s), the project would be bid. The proposed plan does not require the Village to move forward with the installation of any signage.

A possible 4-year implementation schedule is located on page 21 of the plan. Adoption of the plan in no ways binds the Board to the schedule and prior to moving forward with the purchase of any signage, the Village Board would review and approve the expenditure and the Public Works Department would evaluate the specific location and content of each sign. Moving forward, the Board may also choose not to install all of the signs or a certain type of signage.

The schedule in the plan gives priority to directional signage in and leading to the downtown as well as facilities around the downtown. The Village's five existing deteriorating entryway signs are also given priority and recommended for replacement in Phase I (2016). Gateway signage at other key locations is called for in Phase II (2017) and Phase IV (2019). A variety of downtown signage is also suggested for installation in 2017 in coordination with the downtown roadway improvement and streetscape projects. As proposed, other signage could be installed in future years.

There is currently \$50,000 in the 2016 budget for the installation of wayfinding signage with up to \$96,000 of signage called for in Phase I of the plan. Therefore, assuming that the plan is adopted, at a later date the Board will need to discuss what, if any, signage to proceed with this year and will also need to begin discussions in the near future about what signage to proceed with in conjunction with the 2017 downtown road improvement project.

Village Board Action. The Village Board is requested to set time aside on the February 16 workshop agenda for a brief update and discussion of the proposed plan. This item is tentatively scheduled for formal consideration by the Board at the February 22 meeting.

Attachment. Proposed Signage and Wayfinding Plan

CC: JULIUS HANSEN, PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR
DAVE BUCKLEY, ASSISTANT PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR
ZAC MCCONNELL, THE LAKOTA GROUP

X:\Plandev\PLANNING\DOWNTOWN\Downtown Plan\Implementation\Signage and Wayfinding\VB Memo 020416.docx

ATTACHMENTS:

- Proposed Wayfinding Plan (PDF)

VILLAGE OF GLEN ELLYN, ILLINOIS COMMUNITY SIGNAGE AND WAYFINDING PLAN

DESIGN INTENT DRAWINGS AND STANDARDS REPORT - DRAFT

FEBRUARY 16, 2016

Prepared For:
Village of Glen Ellyn

Prepared By:
LAKOTA



TABLE OF CONTENTS:

SECTION 1: STUDY INTRODUCTION - PG. 3

SECTION 2: SIGN FAMILY ELEMENTS - PG. 4

SECTION 3: WAYFINDING PLAN - PG. 6

SECTION 4: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT DRAWINGS - PG. 22

APPENDIX A: FOUNDATION DETAILS - PG. 38

APPENDIX B: ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SPECIFICATIONS PG. 40

APPENDIX C: ONLINE COMMUNITY SIGNAGE SURVEY PG. 46

SECTION 1: STUDY INTRODUCTION

The Village of Glen Ellyn, with assistance from their professional design consultant team, The Lakota Group and Western Remac, have developed the following Community Wide Signage and Wayfinding Plan. This program is the result of an extensive community input and design process with feedback received from the Village Board, Architectural Review Commission, Village Staff and the residents of Glen Ellyn. Several methods of data collection, including community meetings and online surveys were used to supplement the public input.

PROCESS

Beginning in 2013, the consultant team kicked off the project with a community analysis process. The first step was a community wide tour to understand the status of the community in regards to identity, wayfinding and overall flow of users through the Village. The team conducted independent field work to analyze the existing signage types, placement and hierarchy of the sign elements. In addition, discussions with the Architectural Review Commission, Public Works Staff, the Historic Preservation Commission Chairman and Village Staff members shed light on the current character of the community and its desired image to the surrounding area, as well as what the goals of the wayfinding should be.

From the analysis process, the design team began developing a range of conceptual signage families that identified and explored sign types and their hierarchy, overall graphic themes, architectural styles, potential sign materials, color palettes and font styles. The families included signage elements such as:

- ☐ Village Gateway
- ☐ Primary | Secondary Directional Signs
- ☐ Community Facility Identification
- ☐ Parking Directional and Identity
- ☐ Street Signs
- ☐ Branding Elements

The families gave a range of styles and a potential “com-

munity brand” that would be carried out throughout the program. These families were reviewed and discussed with the Village Staff and narrowed down to a select grouping of themes. These three sign families were posted to an online survey for the residents of Glen Ellyn to way in and provide comments. Of the three, the more traditional design style was favored by the majority. The sign families are included in Appendix C of this report.

The previous three sign families were presented to the Architectural Review Commission, along with the results of the survey. With input received from the Architectural Review Commission, general modifications were made to solidify the themes and then presented to the Village Board members at a public meeting. The Team refined the signage elements of the preferred traditional-styled theme and created two separate families with slight variations in each element, based on the Board’s direction. The intent was to understand the community’s desire for either a more ornate or more simplified style within the Traditional family.

In order to capture the public’s opinion again, the Team conducted a second design review survey through the third-party, online service. With the survey results, the Village Board made the determination that the more simplified, less ornate sign design theme was preferred over the decorative and ornate elements proposed. The preferred family was finalized and approved by the Village Board to move into design development for further detailing in order to create the design development document which would be used in obtaining pricing to fabricate and install the signs.

With the design theme selected, the Village Staff and consultant team began developing the wayfinding portion of the report. The preliminary Wayfinding Plan was drafted with the guidance from Village Staff, who provided insight to desired community locations and districts to direct users to and from, and identification of community buildings and public parking facilities. The Wayfinding Plan embodies the entire community and provides a framework on how to guide users

throughout the Village through primary and secondary roadways. It takes into consideration the location of community facilities, commercial and shopping districts, parks and opens spaces and residential neighborhoods.

The Wayfinding Plan also allowed for a phasing or implementation plan of the program to be started. The goal of the implementation plan is to analyze the potential costs of the sign elements and factor quantities needed of each so an overall budget can be established. This budget also provides direction on potential phasing of the program over a period of time determined by the Village. The implementation plan can be adjusted overtime as budgetary discussions occur and determination of priority projects are decided upon. The implementation plan that has been prepared is a recommendation only and prior to proceeding with any phase, a review and consent of expenditures by the Village Board is required.

The recommended implementation plan gives priority to the community gateway’s, directional signage and downtown signage with the existing gateway signs being replaced first based on their current condition of deterioration. Also, in coordination with the 2017 roadway improvements project and streetscape installation, it is recommended to proceed with the installation of the Downtown signage and directionals leading to Downtown and facilities surrounding it. The remainder of the sign family can be implemented in the upcoming years.

SECTION 2: SIGN FAMILY ELEMENTS

The following is a summary of the different sign types provided in the signage family and what their intent and purposes are. Each sign functions independently, but provides a cohesive approach and “brand” as a whole.

Village Gateway – Horizontal Option

Village Gateways are intended to be entrance monuments to the community which announce your arrival into Glen Ellyn. They are located at key intersections or crossroads at the borders of the Village. Depending upon the location and space available, alternative orientations were developed to accommodate for multiple scenarios.

Major Roadway Directional

Major roadway directionals would be utilized along major corridors such as Roosevelt Road as well as the surrounding roadways and major connectors into the Village. The color coded feature of each destination category allows for easier readability by the motorists and assists with consistency throughout the sign program. This sign will abide by MUTCD standards and achieve the required retro-reflective levels necessary. The reflective material will aid visibility for motorists after dark.

Minor Roadway Directional

Minor roadway directionals would be utilized within the core downtown area as well as the surrounding roadways and major connectors to the Downtown. The color coded feature of each category of signs allows for easier readability by the motorists and assists with consistence throughout the sign program. This sign will abide by MUTCD standards and achieve the required retro-reflective levels necessary. The reflective material will aid visibility for motorists after dark.

Parking Identifier

The parking identifier will be located at entrances of public parking lots/facilities. Additional information such as the name of the facility, hours of operations or restrictions are

provided on the main sign panel or additional, smaller panels.

Informational Kiosk

The informational kiosk will be located within the downtown area to assist pedestrians in locating key features or locations within the District. Quantities will be determined by budget and need.

Street Name Signs

These street signs will be predominately located within the Downtown District, but can also be used on the fringe streets in order to build character in leading up to the core of the area. The signs can be mounted to existing poles or new decorative poles can be purchased to accommodate the installation. This sign will abide by MUTCD standards and achieve the required retro-reflective levels necessary. The reflective material will aid visibility for motorists after dark.

Facility Signage

The facility sign element would be located at public facilities operated by the Village such as Civic Center or Public Works Facility. There could be the need for multiple identification signs at one location dependent upon the access points and exposure of each facility.

Pedestrian Directional

Pedestrian directionals would be utilized along sidewalks and pedestrian ways within and around the Downtown. The color coded feature of each destination category allows for easier readability by the user and assists with consistency throughout the sign program. These sign types are more character building elements that provide structure and decorative elements to a Downtown, while still providing a function of directing people to destinations.

Bike Trail/Path Signage

The bike trail or path signage would be used within the proximity of a trail access point or trailhead to direct users to the

proper start point. The signs can be mounted to existing poles or new decorative poles can be purchased to accommodate the installation. This sign will abide by MUTCD standards and achieve the required retro-reflective levels necessary. The reflective material will aid visibility for cyclists after dark.

Special Event Signage

Special Event signage elements act as temporary “A-Frame” signs. The intent is for them to be installed for short periods of time to identify a community event along major roadways. The sign and mounting systems are designed to allow for easy on and off and provide for an efficient storage system when not in use. They would be secured to existing poles. This sign will abide by MUTCD standards and achieve the required retro-reflective levels necessary. The reflective material will aid visibility for motorists after dark.

Electronic Message Board

The purpose of the LED message board is to allow for the public to display events, community messages or announcements and alert the public in case of an emergency in a quick and rotating manner. With the many requests to post such announcements on the previous message board, which was limited in size and the placard letters used, the Village desired an option to provide more opportunities to users and modernize the vehicle used to display them. To date, one LED message board has been installed within the Downtown and specifications are included within in this package, provided additional boards are desired in the future.

Branding Medallion

The medallions are intended to be used as character building elements throughout the community and would be mounted to existing poles on either a side mounting bracket or center mount. This sign will abide by MUTCD standards and achieve the required retro-reflective levels necessary. The reflective material will aid visibility for motorists after dark. facilities, commercial and shopping districts, parks and opens spaces and residential neighborhoods.

Banner Signage

Banner Signage, as proposed, can be either a seasonal element or a permanent sign fixture. Both would be installed at standard heights along major road corridors, such as Roosevelt Road. Seasonal banners would be constructed of a fabric or vinyl and could be exchanged throughout the year. The permanent banners would remain all year long and display an approved image or graphic or Village logo. The permanent banners will alternate poles, with seasonals inbetween. However, at Stacy’s Corners, all banners would be seasonal.

Historic District Marker

To identify historical homes or districts within the Village, the Historic District Marker was developed to give significance to approved areas and announce their entrance or arrival to visitors. It follows the architectural theme of the family and replicates the style of the hanging Village Gateway sign. Due to its size, these markers will fit well within public parkways and/or divider islands and not overwhelm the installation area, but still stand out within the environment.

SECTION 3: WAYFINDING PLAN

SIGN	TYPE	OPTION	PHASE	LOCATION	CONTENT
D.1	Vehicular Directional	A	2	Park and Elmwood (southeast corner)	COLLEGE OF DUPAGE (LEFT) WILLOWBROOK WILDLIFE CENTER (AHEAD) VILLAGE LINKS/RESERVE 22 (AHEAD)
D.2	Vehicular Directional	A	2	Park and Fawell (southeast corner)	COLLEGE OF DUPAGE (LEFT) VILLAGE GREEN/PUBLIC WORKS (LEFT) DOWNTOWN (AHEAD)
D.3	Vehicular Directional	A	2	Park and Winchell/Sheehan (southeast corner)	VILLAGE LINKS/RESERVE 22 (LEFT) MARYKNOLL PARK (RIGHT) PANFISH PARK (AHEAD)
D.4 D.4	Vehicular Directional	A/B	4	Sheehan and Route 53 (southwest corner)	MARYKNOLL PARK (LEFT) SPRINGHILL RECREATION CENTER (LEFT)
D.5	Vehicular Directional	A	4	Lambert and Fawell/22nd (northeast corner)	VILLAGE GREEN (RIGHT) PUBLIC WORKS (RIGHT) LAMBERT LAKE (RIGHT)
D.6	Vehicular Directional	A	4	Park and Wilson (southeast corner)	PANFISH PARK (RIGHT) NEWTOWN PARK (AHEAD) SUNSET PARK (AHEAD)
D.7	Vehicular Directional	A	2	Park and Fairview (southeast corner)	NEWTOWN PARK (RIGHT) SUNSET PARK (LEFT) DOWNTOWN (AHEAD)
D.8 D.8	Vehicular Directional	A/B	4	Route 53 and Pershing (southeast corner)	MARYKNOLL PARK (RIGHT) SPRINGHILL RECREATION CENTER (AHEAD)
D.9 D.9	Vehicular Directional	A/B	4	Fairview and Spring (southwest corner)	SPRINGHILL RECREATION CENTER (LEFT)
D.10	Vehicular Directional	B	2	Park and Duane (southeast corner)	CIVIC CENTER (LEFT) LIBRARY (LEFT) TRAIN STATION (AHEAD)
D.11	Vehicular Directional	B	2	Park and Crescent (southeast corner)	TRAIN STATION (LEFT) GLENBARD WEST (RIGHT) LAKE ELLYN (RIGHT)
D.12 D.12	Vehicular Directional	A/B	4	Crescent and Riford (southwest corner)	ACKERMAN PARK (LEFT)
D.13 D.13	Vehicular Directional	A/B	4	Riford and Oak (southeast corner)	ACKERMAN PARK (RIGHT)
D.14	Vehicular Directional	A	4	Roosevelt and Lambert (southwest corner)	PUBLIC WORKS (RIGHT) VILLAGE GREEN (RIGHT)* COLLEGE OF DUPAGE (RIGHT)
D.15	Vehicular Directional	A	2	Roosevelt and Main (southwest corner)	SUNSET PARK (LEFT) NEWTOWN PARK (LEFT) DOWNTOWN (LEFT)
D.16	Vehicular Directional	A	2	Roosevelt and Park (southwest corner)	PANFISH PARK (RIGHT) VILLAGE LINKS/RESERVE 22 (RIGHT) WILLOWBROOK WILDLIFE CENTER (RIGHT)
D.17	Vehicular Directional	A	4	Roosevelt and Bryant (southwest corner)	MARYKNOLL PARK (RIGHT) SPRINGHILL RECREATION CENTER (LEFT)
D.18	Vehicular Directional	A	4	Roosevelt and Bryant (northeast corner)	SPRINGHILL RECREATION CENTER (RIGHT) MARYKNOLL PARK (LEFT)
D.19	Vehicular Directional	A	2	Roosevelt and Park (northeast corner)	PANFISH PARK (LEFT) VILLAGE LINKS/RESERVE 22 (LEFT) WILLOWBROOK WILDLIFE CENTER (LEFT)
D.20	Vehicular Directional	A	2	Roosevelt and Main (northeast corner)	SUNSET PARK (RIGHT) NEWTOWN PARK (RIGHT) DOWNTOWN (RIGHT)
D.21	Vehicular Directional	A	4	Roosevelt and Lambert (northeast corner)	PUBLIC WORKS (LEFT) VILLAGE GREEN (LEFT)* COLLEGE OF DUPAGE (LEFT)
D.22	Vehicular Directional	B	2	Park and Duane (northwest corner)	CIVIC CENTER (RIGHT) LIBRARY (RIGHT)
D.23 D.23	Vehicular Directional	A/B	4	Park and Fairview (northwest corner)	SUNSET PARK (RIGHT) NEWTOWN PARK (RIGHT)
D.24	Vehicular Directional	A	4	Park and Roosevelt (northwest corner)	VILLAGE GREEN (RIGHT) MARYKNOLL PARK (LEFT) SPRINGHILL RECREATION CENTER (LEFT)
D.25	Vehicular Directional	A	4	Park and Fawell (northwest corner)	COLLEGE OF DUPAGE (RIGHT) VILLAGE GREEN (RIGHT)* PUBLIC WORK (RIGHT)
D.26 D.26	Vehicular Directional	A/B	2	Main and Fairview (southeast corner)	NEWTOWN PARK (RIGHT)* TRAIN STATION (AHEAD) DOWNTOWN (AHEAD)
D.27	Vehicular Directional	B	2	Main and Duane (southeast corner)	CIVIC CENTER (RIGHT) LIBRARY (LEFT) TRAIN STATION (AHEAD)
D.28	Vehicular Directional	B	2	Main and Crescent (southeast corner)	TRAIN STATION (RIGHT) GLENBARD WEST (RIGHT) LAKE ELLYN (RIGHT)
D.29	Vehicular Directional	A	4	Main and St. Charles (southeast corner)	ACKERMAN PARK (RIGHT)
D.30	Vehicular Directional	A	2	Main and St. Charles (northwest corner)	ACKERMAN PARK (LEFT)* TRAIN STATION (AHEAD) DOWNTOWN (AHEAD)
D.31	Vehicular Directional	B	2	Main and Crescent (northwest corner)	TRAIN STATION (LEFT) GLENBARD WEST (LEFT) LAKE ELLYN (LEFT)
D.32	Vehicular Directional	B	2	Main and Duane (northwest corner)	LIBRARY (RIGHT) CIVIC CENTER (LEFT) SUNSET PARK (AHEAD)*
D.33 D.33	Vehicular Directional	A/B	4	Main and Fairview (northwest corner)	NEWTOWN PARK (LEFT) VILLAGE GREEN (AHEAD) WILLOWBROOK WILDLIFE CENTER (AHEAD)
D.34	Vehicular Directional	A	2	Main and Roosevelt (northwest corner)	VILLAGE GREEN (RIGHT)* VILLAGE LINKS/RESERVE 22 (LEFT) WILLOWBROOK WILDLIFE CENTER (LEFT)
D.35	Vehicular Directional	A	2	St. Charles and Main (northeast corner)	DOWNTOWN (LEFT) LAKE ELLYN (LEFT) GLENBARD WEST (LEFT)
D.36 D.36	Vehicular Directional	A/B	2	Main and Hawthorne (northwest corner)	LAKE ELLYN (LEFT) GLENBARD WEST (LEFT) DOWNTOWN (AHEAD)

SIGN	TYPE	OPTION	PHASE	LOCATION	CONTENT
	Vehicular Directional	A/B	2	Main and Hawthorne (southeast corner)	LAKE ELLYN (RIGHT) GLENBARD WEST (RIGHT) ACKERMAN PARK (AHEAD)
	Vehicular Directional	A	2	Geneva and Main (southwest corner)	ACKERMAN PARK (AHEAD) TRAIN STATION (RIGHT) DOWNTOWN (RIGHT)
	Vehicular Directional	A	2	St. Charles and Main (southwest corner)	ACKERMAN PARK (AHEAD) TRAIN STATION (RIGHT) DOWNTOWN (RIGHT)
	Vehicular Directional	B	2	Pennsylvania and Prospect (southwest corner)	LIBRARY (RIGHT) TRAIN STATION (RIGHT) CIVIC CENTER (RIGHT)
	Vehicular Directional	B	2	Prospect and Crescent (northwest corner)	TRAIN STATION (LEFT) GLENBARD WEST (LEFT) LAKE ELLYN (LEFT)
	Vehicular Directional	B	2	Prospect and Duane (northwest corner)	LIBRARY (RIGHT) CIVIC CENTER (LEFT)
	Vehicular Directional	A/B	2	Crescent and Rilford (northeast corner)	ACKERMAN PARK (RIGHT) GLENBARD WEST (AHEAD) DOWNTOWN (AHEAD)
	Vehicular Directional	B	2	Crescent and Main (northeast corner)	CIVIC CENTER (LEFT) LIBRARY (LEFT) SUNSET PARK (LEFT)*
	Vehicular Directional	B	2	Main and Crescent (southeast corner)	TRAIN STATION (RIGHT) GLENBARD WEST (RIGHT) LAKE ELLYN (RIGHT)
	Electronic Village Sign	x	x	Main and Crescent (southeast corner)	ELECTRONIC MESSAGES (COMPLETE)
	Village Facility Identification	A/B	3	Main and Duane (southeast corner)	GLEN ELLYN CIVIC CENTER
	Village Facility Identification	A	3	Lambert and Reno (southwest corner)	PUBLIC WORKS RENO CENTER
	Village Facility Identification	A	3	Park and Wilson (southeast corner)	PANFISH PARK
	Village Facility Identification	A	3	Lambert and Wilson (southwest corner)	LAMBERT LAKE
	THIS SIGN HAS BEEN REMOVED				
	Village Facility Identification	A	3	Taylor and Walnut (southeast corner)	SPICELY PARK
	THIS SIGN HAS BEEN REMOVED				
	Village Facility Identification	A	3	Prospect and Pennsylvania (wouthwest corner)	VOLUNTEER PARK
	Village Gateway	Hanging	1	Roosevelt and Finley (northwest corner)	
	Village Gateway	Vertical/ Horizontal	2 or 3	Roosevelt and I-355 (northwest corner)	
	Village Gateway	Pole/Vertical	2 or 3	Roosevelt and Lambert (southwest corner)	
	Village Gateway	Pole/ Vertical	2 or 3	Main and Emerson (southwest corner)	
	Village Gateway	Pole/ Horizontal	2 or 3	Park and Ahlstrand (northeast corner)	LONG TERM LOCATION AND WILL SHIFT IF VILLAGE BOUNDARIES ARE ADJUSTED BASED ON FUTURE ANNEXATIONS.
	Village Gateway	Pole/ Vertical	2 or 3	Geneva and Kenilworth (southwest corner)	
	Village Gateway	Pole/ Horizontal	2 or 3	St. Charles and Eastern (southeast corner)	
	Village Gateway	Pole/ Hanging	1	Crescent and Scott (northeast corner)	
	Village Gateway	Pole/ Hanging	1	Pennsylvania and Kenilworth (southwest corner)	
	Village Gateway	Pole/ Vertical/ Hanging	2 or 3	St. Charles and Newton (southwest corner)	
	Village Gateway	Hanging	2 or 3	Fairview and Grove (northeast corner)	
	Village Gateway	Pole/ Vertical	2 or 3	Route 53 and Fawell (northeast corner)	
	Village Gateway	Hanging	1	Hill Avenue and Village Boundary	

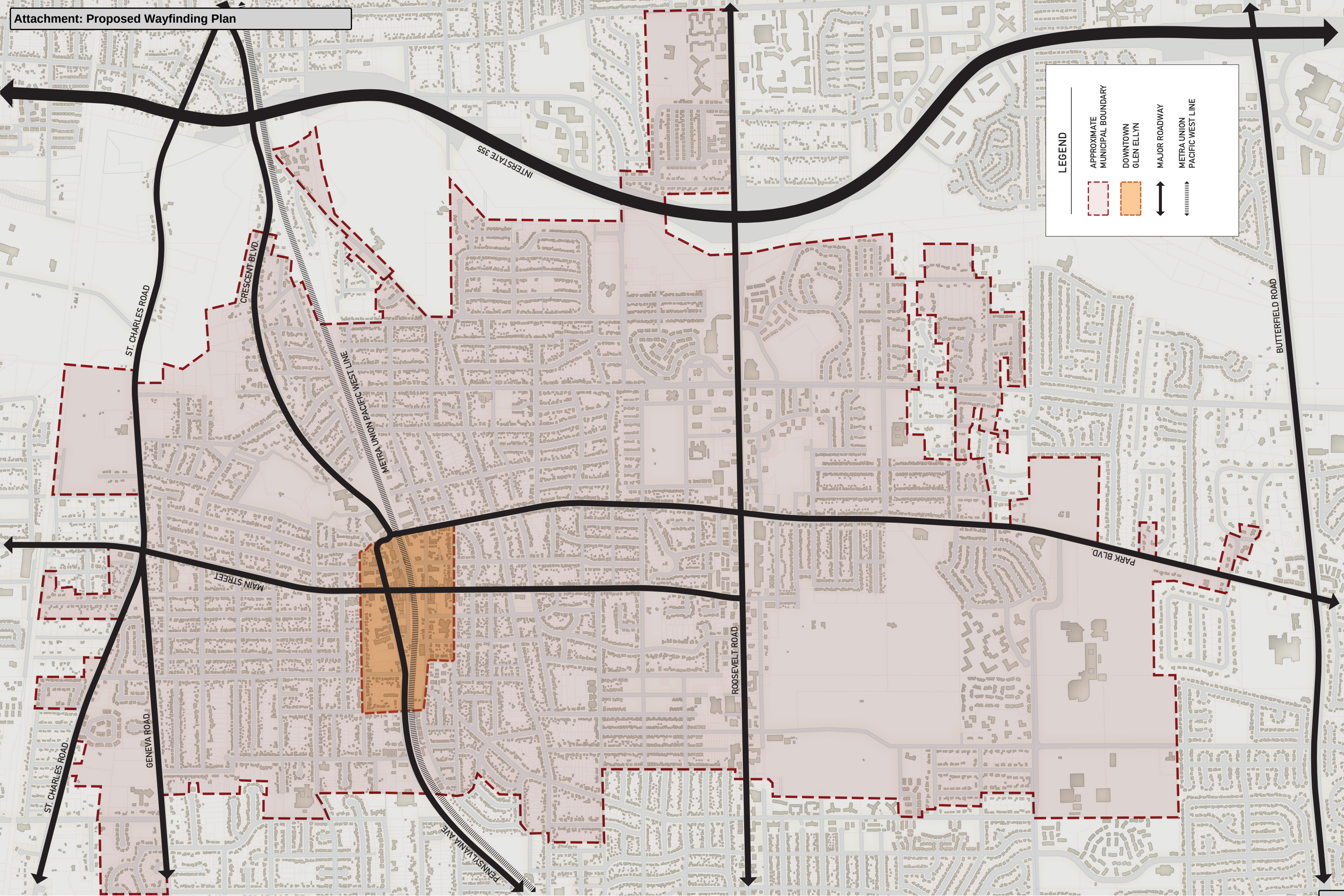
★ DENOTES PHASE 4 (2019) SIGN ADDITION

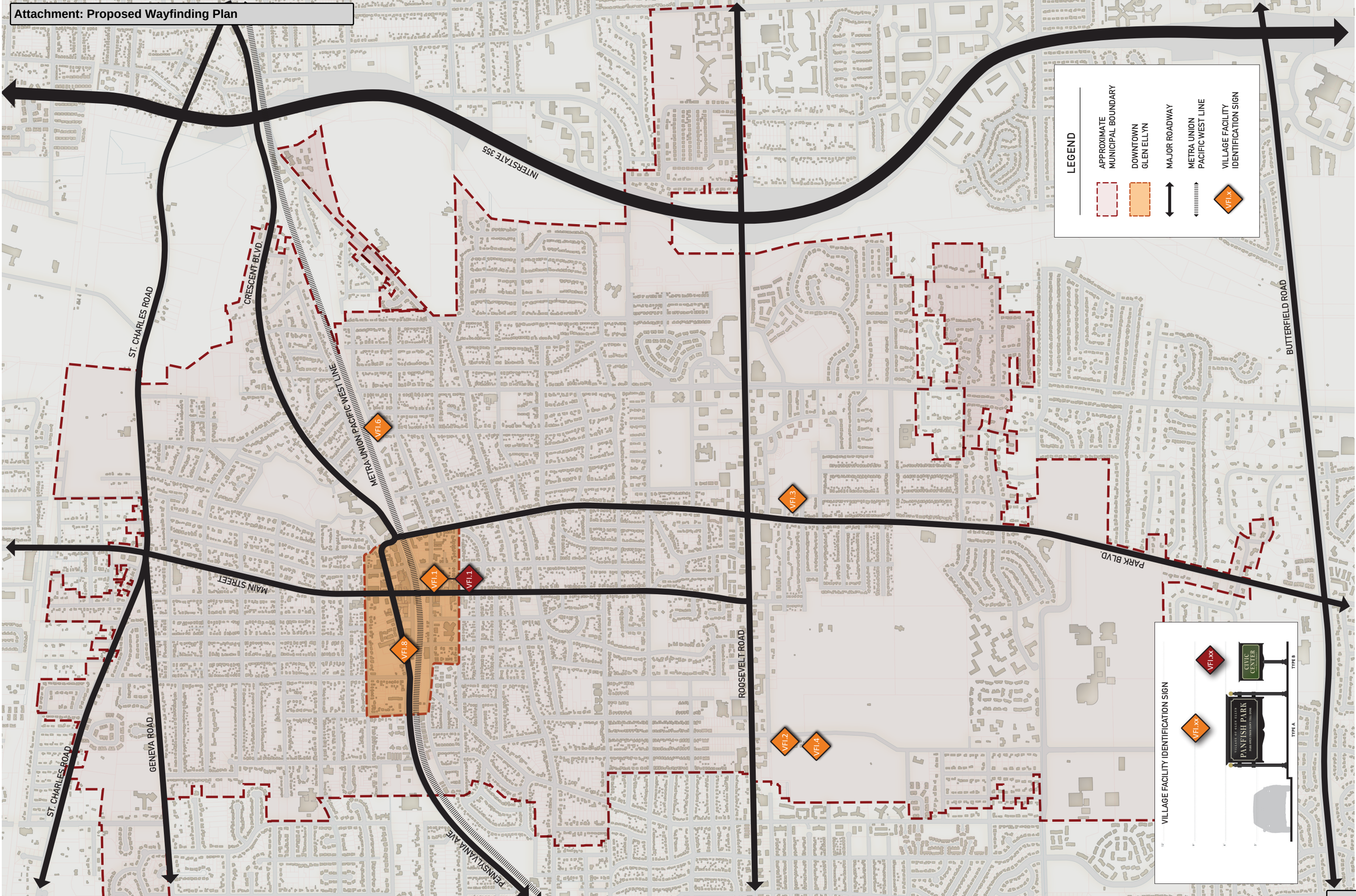
SIGN	TYPE	OPTION	PHASE	LOCATION	CONTENT
	Village Gateway	Hanging	1	Traver Avenue and Hill Avenue	
	Village Gateway	Hanging	1	Lorraine Road and Greenfield Avenue	
	Village Gateway	Vertical	2 or 3	Lambert Avenue and College Avenue	
	Village Gateway	Horizontal	2 or 3	Fawell Blvd and Lorraine Road	

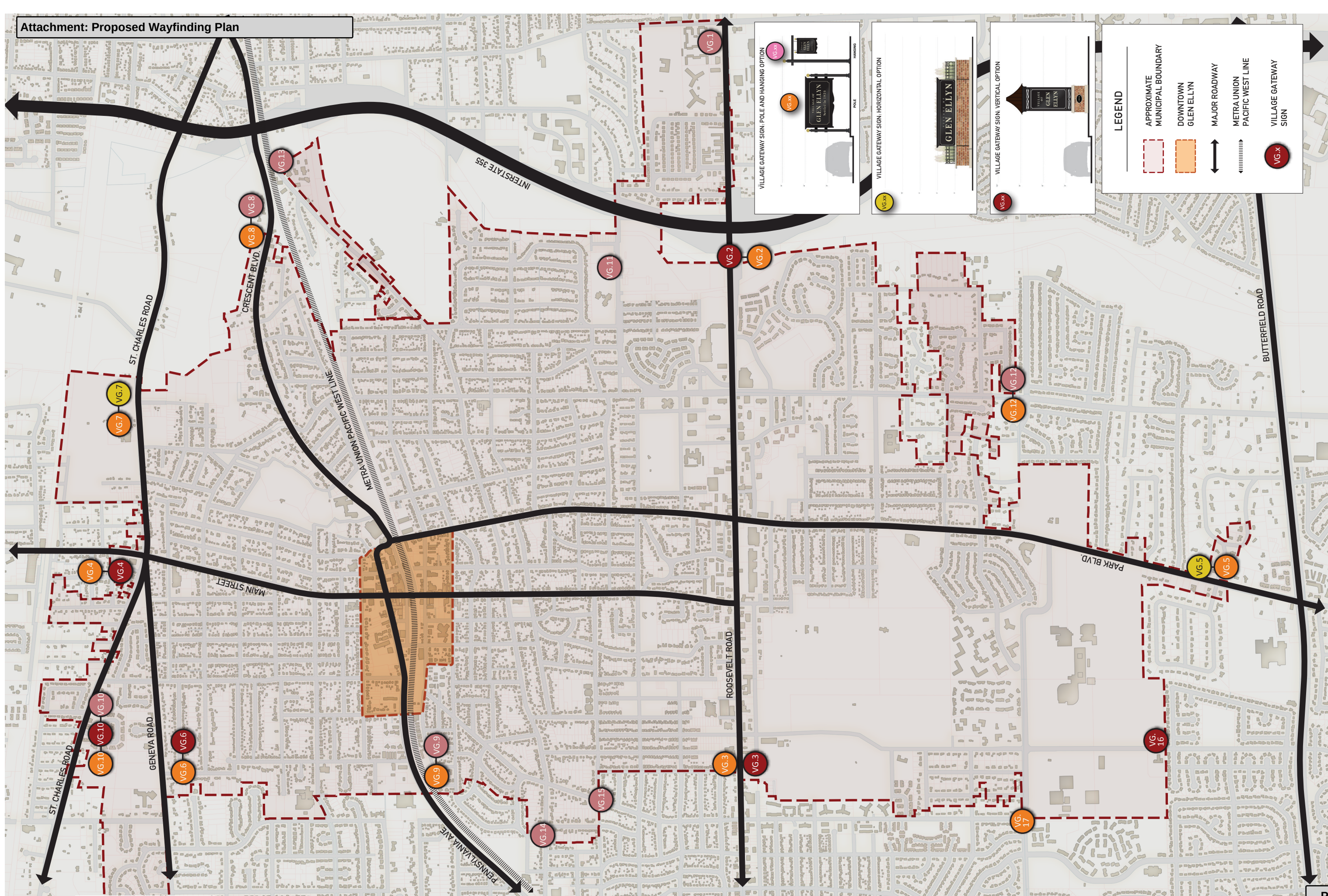
SIGN	TYPE	OPTION	PHASE	LOCATION	CONTENT
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Anthony (southside) (between Western and Pleasant)	FREE 4-HOUR FOR ALL USERS
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Anthony (northside) (between Western and Pleasant)	FREE 4-HOUR FOR ALL USERS
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Anthony (southside) (between Pleasant and Main)	FREE 4-HOUR FOR ALL USERS
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Anthony (northside) (between Pleasant and Main)	FREE 4-HOUR FOR ALL USERS
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Anthony (southside) (between Main and Forest)	FREE 4-HOUR FOR ALL USERS
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Anthony (northside) (between Main and Forest)	FREE 4-HOUR FOR ALL USERS
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Forest (westside) (between Anthony and Pennsylvania)	FREE 4-HOUR FOR ALL USERS
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Forest (eastside) (between Anthony and Pennsylvania)	FREE 4-HOUR FOR ALL USERS
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Forest (westside) (between Pennsylvania and Crescent)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Forest (eastside) (between Pennsylvania and Crescent)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Crescent (northside) (between Forest and Park)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Crescent (southside) (between Forest and Park)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Crescent (southside) (between Main and Forest)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Crescent (northside) (between Main and Forest)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Main (eastside) (between Crescent and Pennsylvania)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Main (westside) (between Crescent and Pennsylvania)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Crescent (southside) (between Main and Glenwood)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Crescent (northside) (between Main and Glenwood)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Pennsylvania (southside) (between Main and Glenwood)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Glenwood (eastside) (between Crescent and Pennsylvania)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Pennsylvania (northside) (between Main and Prospect)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Glenwood (westside) (between Crescent and Pennsylvania)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Pennsylvania (southside) (between Glenwood and Prospect)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Crescent (northside) (between Glenwood and Prospect)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Crescent (southside) (between Glenwood and Prospect)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Duane (southside) (between Prospect and Glenwood)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Duane (northside) (between Prospect and Main)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Duane (southside) (between Glenwood and Main)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Duane (northside) (between Main and Forest)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Duane (southside) (between Main and Forest)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Main (westside) (between Duane and Hillside)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Main (eastside) (between Duane and Hillside)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Forest (westside) (between Duane and Hillside)	FREE 4-HOUR FOR ALL USERS
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Forest (eastside) (between Duane and Hillside)	FREE 4-HOUR FOR ALL USERS
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Hillside (southside) (between Glenwood and Main)	EMPLOYEE (PERMIT ONLY)
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Hillside (southside) (between Main and Forest)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY

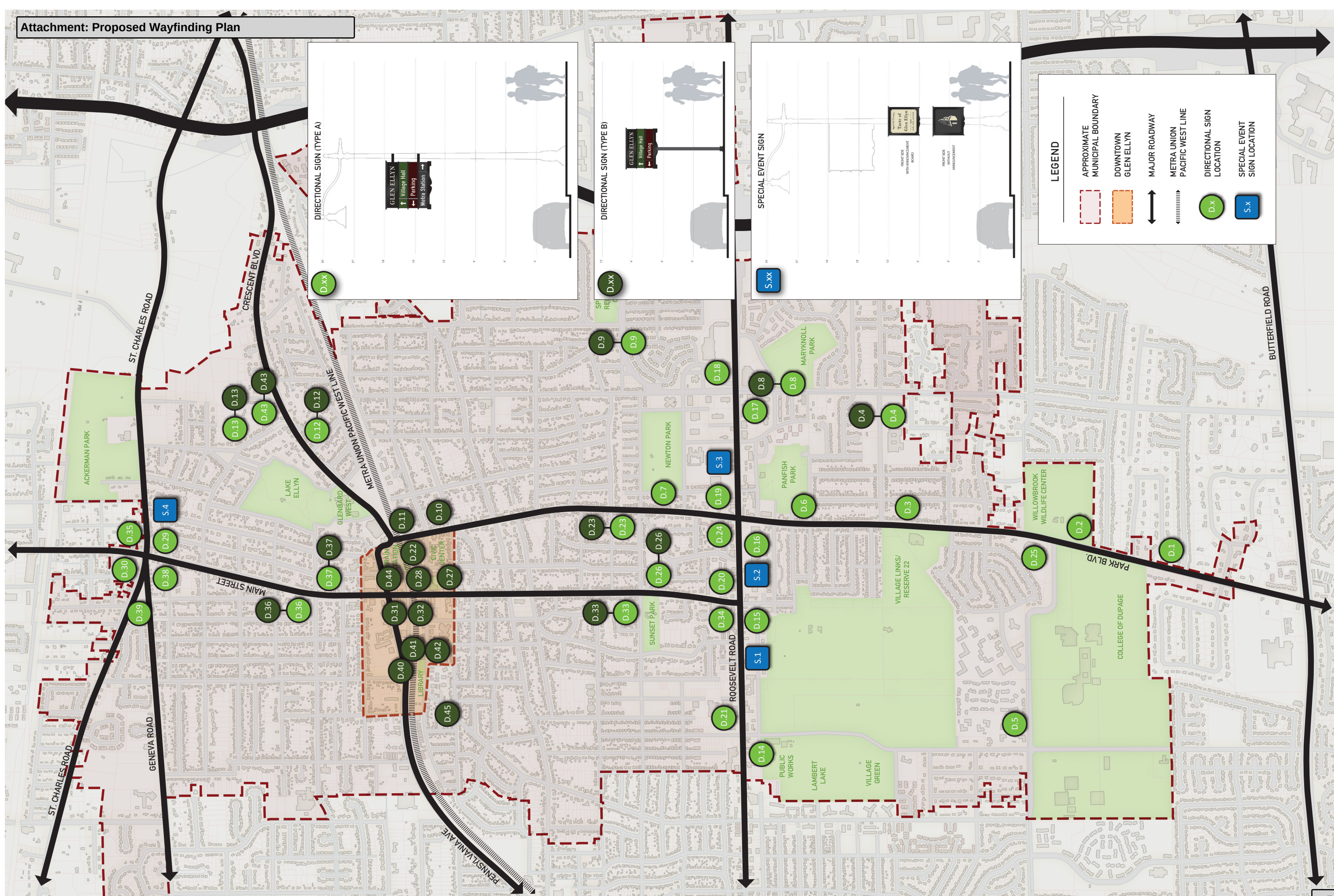
SIGN	TYPE	OPTION	PHASE	LOCATION	CONTENT
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Hillside (northside) (between Main and Forest)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Hillside (northside) (between Main and Forest)	FREE 4-HOUR FOR ALL USERS
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Hillside (southside) (between Main and Forest)	FREE 4-HOUR FOR ALL USERS
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Forest (westside) (between Pleasant and Main)	FREE 5-HOUR FOR ALL USERS
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Forest (eastside) (between Hillside and Phillips)	FREE 5-HOUR FOR ALL USERS
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Main (westside) (between Anthony and Pennsylvania)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Main (eastside) (between Anthony and Pennsylvania)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Pennsylvania (northside) (between Main and Forest)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Pennsylvania (southside) (between Main and Forest)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Duane (southside) (between Prospect and Glenwood)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Prospect (westside) (between Hillside and Duane)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Prospect (westside) (between Hillside and Duane)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Duane (southside) (between Forest and Main)	FREE 2-HOUR PARKING
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Duane and Forest (northwest corner)	PERMIT PARKING. COMMUTER ONLY NO EMPLOYEE PERMIT AVAILABLE
	Parking Identifier	x	4	Duane and Main (northeast corner)	PERMIT PARKING. COMMUTER ONLY NO EMPLOYEE PERMIT AVAILABLE
	Historic District Identifier	x	4	Pennsylvania and Newton (southeast corner)	x
	Historic District Identifier	x	4	Main and Hillside (northeast corner)	x
	Historic District Identifier	x	4	Park and Hillside (northeast corner)	x
	Historic District Identifier	x	4	Crescent and Park (northwest corner)	x
	Historic District Identifier	x	4	Park and Anthony (southwest corner)	x
	Historic District Identifier	x	4	Main and Anthony (southwest corner)	x
	Parking Monument	x	1	Duane and Lorraine (northeast corner)	DAILY FEE FOR ALL USERS (\$2.00)
	Parking Monument	x	1	Anthony (southside) (between Pleasant and Main)	PERMIT PARKING
	Parking Monument	x	1	Pennsylvania (northside) (between Glenwood and Main)	PERMIT PARKING
	Parking Monument	x	1	Crescent and Glenwood (southwest corner)	3-HOUR AND 6-HOUR METERS PERMIT PARKING
	Parking Monument	x	1	Park and Crescent (southeast corner)	PERMIT PARKING. COMMUTER ONLY NO EMPLOYEE PERMIT AVAILABLE
	Parking Monument	x	1	Pennsylvania (southside) (between Main and Forest)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Monument	x	1	Crescent and Main (southeast corner)	FREE 3-HOUR FOR CUSTOMERS ONLY
	Parking Monument	x	1	Duane (northside) (between Glenwood and Main)	PERMIT PARKING. COMMUTER ONLY NO EMPLOYEE PERMIT AVAILABLE
	Parking Monument	x	1	Park and Crescent (southwest corner)	PERMIT PARKING. COMMUTER ONLY NO EMPLOYEE PERMIT AVAILABLE
	Parking Monument	x	1	Park and Crescent (southeast corner)	PERMIT PARKING. COMMUTER ONLY NO EMPLOYEE PERMIT AVAILABLE
	Parking Monument	x	1	Forest and Duane (northwest corner)	TO BE DETERMINED

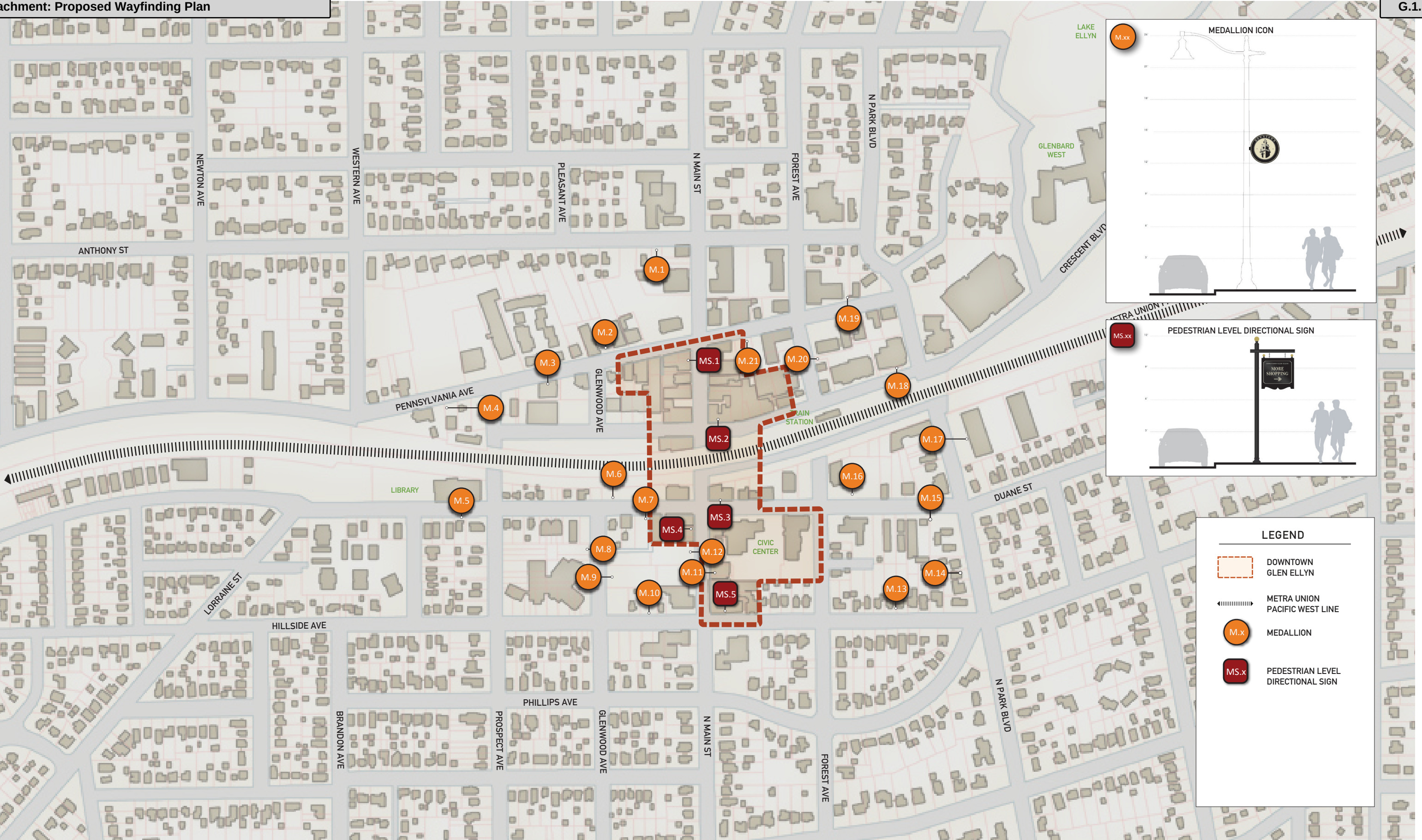
SIGN	TYPE	OPTION	PHASE	LOCATION	CONTENT
MS.1	Pedestrian Level Directional Sign	x	2	Main and Pennsylvania (<i>westside</i>)	MORE SHOPPING
MS.2	Pedestrian Level Directional Sign	x	2	Crescent and Main (<i>northside</i>)	MORE SHOPPING
MS.3	Pedestrian Level Directional Sign	x	2	Duane and Main (<i>northeast corner</i>)	MORE SHOPPING
MS.4	Pedestrian Level Directional Sign	x	2	Duane and Main (<i>southwest corner</i>)	MORE SHOPPING
MS.5	Pedestrian Level Directional Sign	x	2	Hillside and Main (<i>northeast corner</i>)	MORE SHOPPING
M.1	Medallion	x	3	Anthony (<i>southside</i>) (<i>between Pleasant and Main</i>)	x
M.2	Medallion	x	3	Pennsylvania (<i>northside</i>) (<i>between Glenwood and Main</i>)	x
M.3	Medallion	x	3	Pennsylvania (<i>southside</i>) (<i>between Prospect and Glenwood</i>)	x
M.4	Medallion	x	3	Pennsylvania (<i>southside</i>) (<i>between Western and Prospect</i>)	x
M.5	Medallion	x	3	Duane (<i>southside</i>) (<i>between Melrose and Prospect</i>)	x
M.6	Medallion	x	3	Duane (<i>northside</i>) (<i>between Glenwood and Main</i>)	x
M.7	Medallion	x	3	Duane (<i>southside</i>) (<i>between Glenwood and Main</i>)	x
M.8	Medallion	x	3	Glenwood (<i>westside</i>) (<i>between Hillside and Duane</i>)	x
M.9	Medallion	x	3	Glenwood (<i>eastside</i>) (<i>between Hillside and Duane</i>)	x
M.10	Medallion	x	3	Hillside (<i>northside</i>) (<i>between Glenwood and Main</i>)	x
M.11	Medallion	x	3	Main (<i>eastside</i>) (<i>between Hillside and Duane</i>)	x
M.12	Medallion	x	3	Main (<i>westside</i>) (<i>between Hillside and Duane</i>)	x
M.13	Medallion	x	3	Hillside (<i>northside</i>) (<i>between Forest and Park</i>)	x
M.14	Medallion	x	3	Park (<i>westside</i>) (<i>between Hillside and Duane</i>)	x
M.15	Medallion	x	3	Duane (<i>southside</i>) (<i>between Forest and Park</i>)	x
M.16	Medallion	x	3	Duane (<i>northside</i>) (<i>between Forest and Park</i>)	x
M.17	Medallion	x	3	Park (<i>eastside</i>) (<i>between Duane and Crescent</i>)	x
M.18	Medallion	x	3	Crescent (<i>northside</i>) (<i>between Forest and Park</i>)	x
M.19	Medallion	x	3	Pennsylvania (<i>northside</i>) (<i>between Forest and Park</i>)	x
M.20	Medallion	x	3	Forest (<i>eastside</i>) (<i>between Main and Park</i>)	x
M.21	Medallion	x	3	Pennsylvania (<i>southside</i>) (<i>between Main and Forest</i>)	x
S.1	Special Event Sign	x	2	Roosevelt Rd. (<i>southside</i>) (<i>between Lambert and Main</i>)	x
S.2	Special Event Sign	x	2	Roosevelt Rd. (<i>southside</i>) (<i>between Main and Park Blvd</i>)	x
S.3	Special Event Sign	x	2	Roosevelt Rd. (<i>northside</i>) (<i>between Park Blvd and Nicoll Way</i>)	x
S.4	Special Event Sign	x	2	St. Charles and Main Street	x

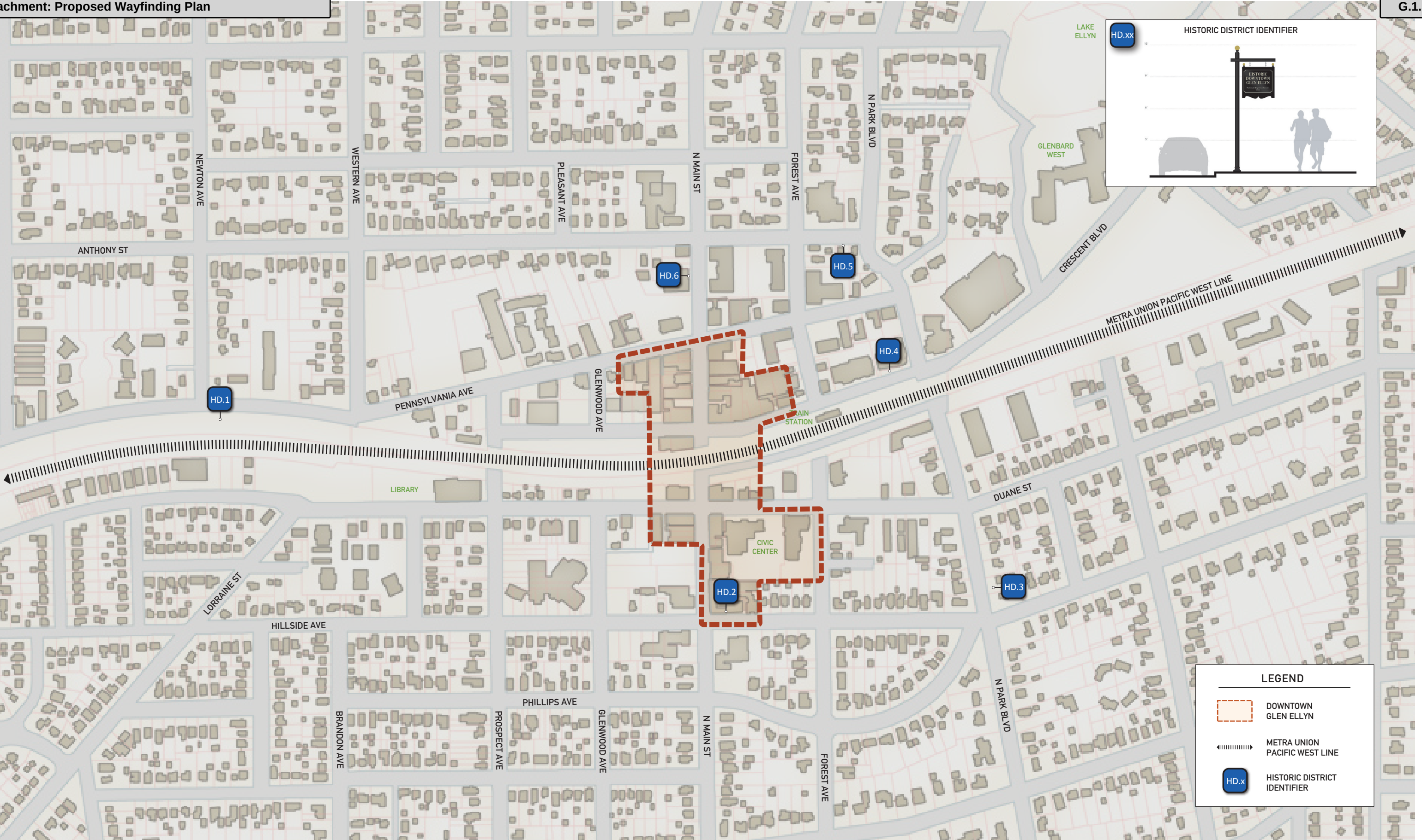


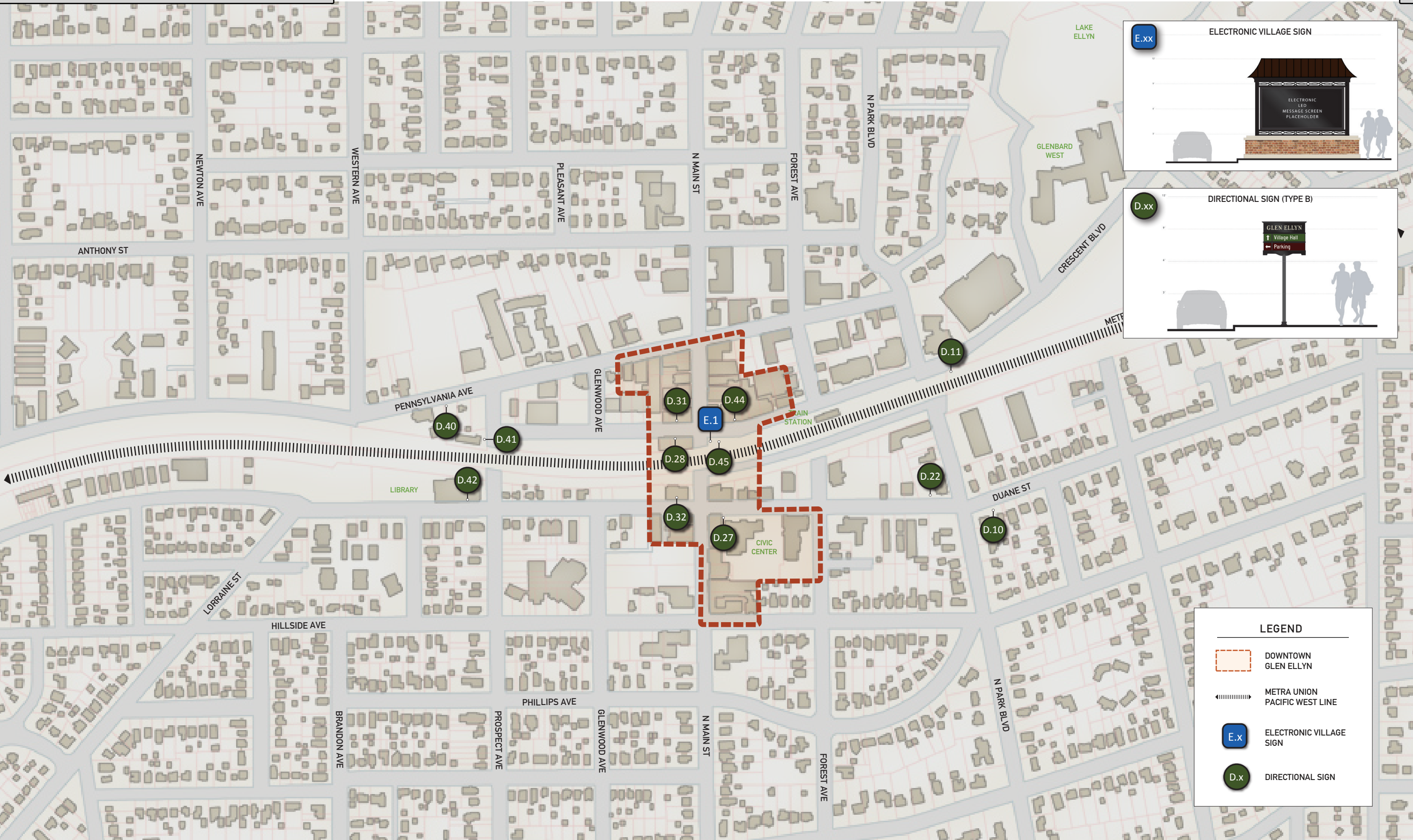




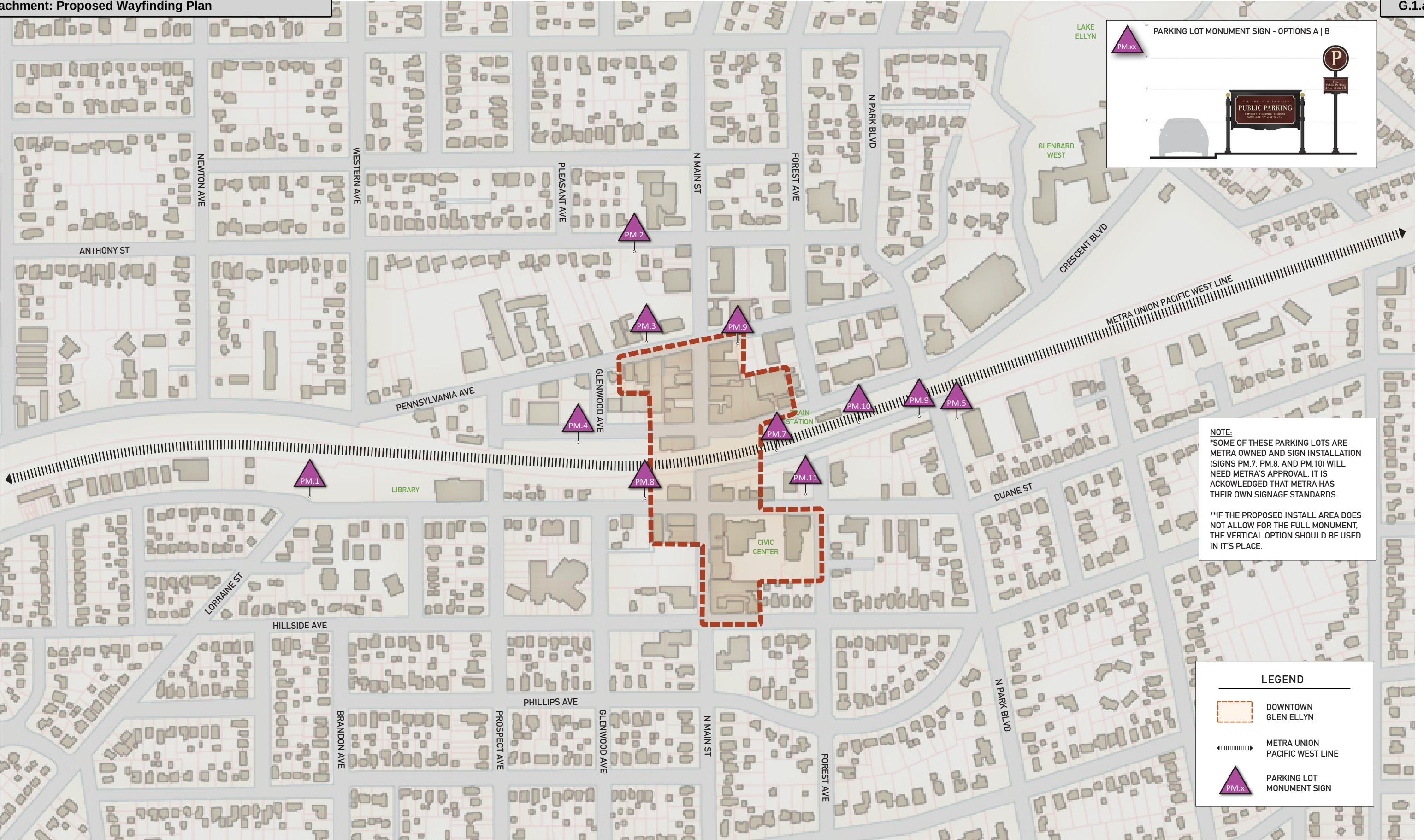


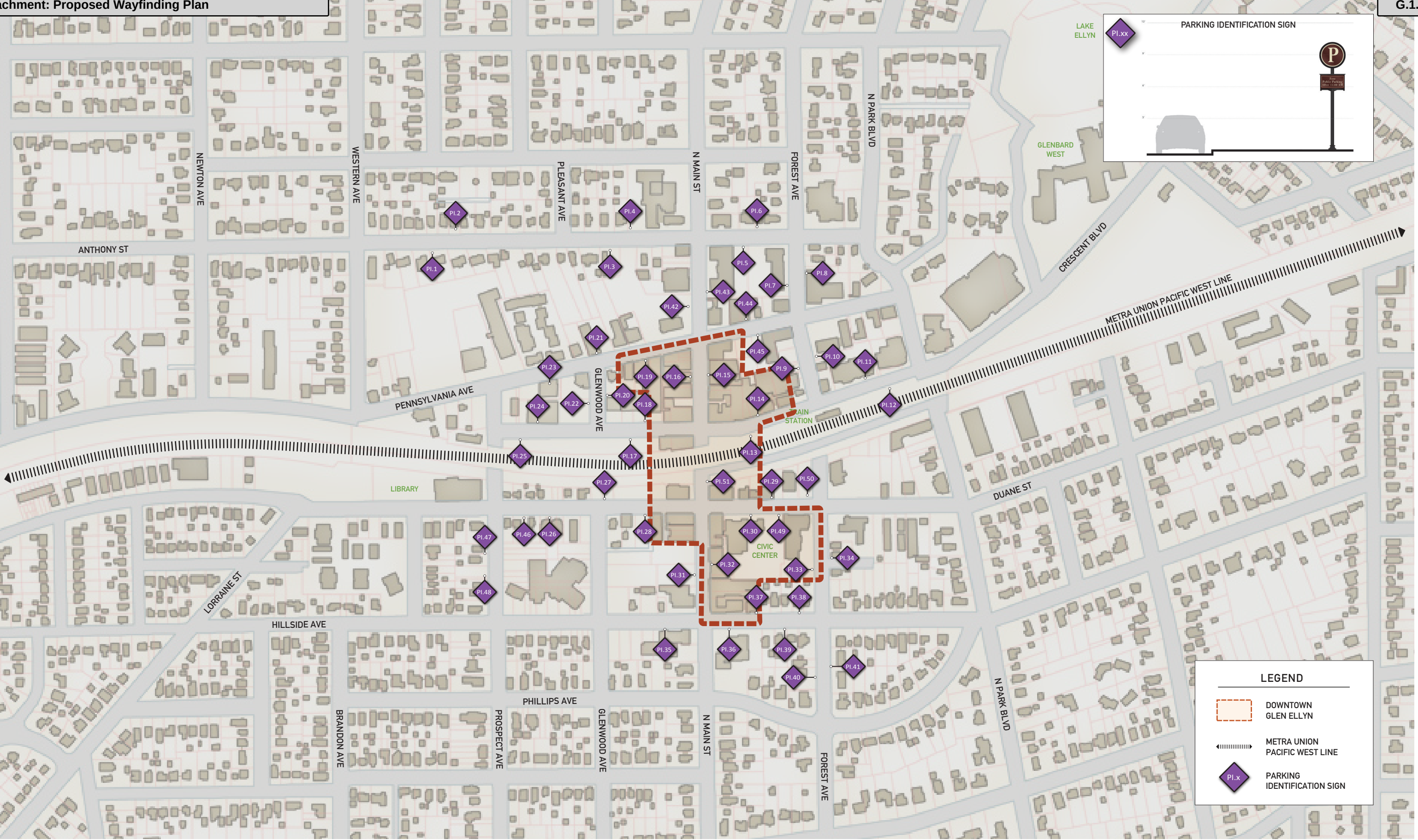






BT.x





VILLAGE OF GLEN ELLYN - WAYFINDING-SIGNAGE SUGGESTED PHASING

Prepared by The Lakota Group and Western Remac

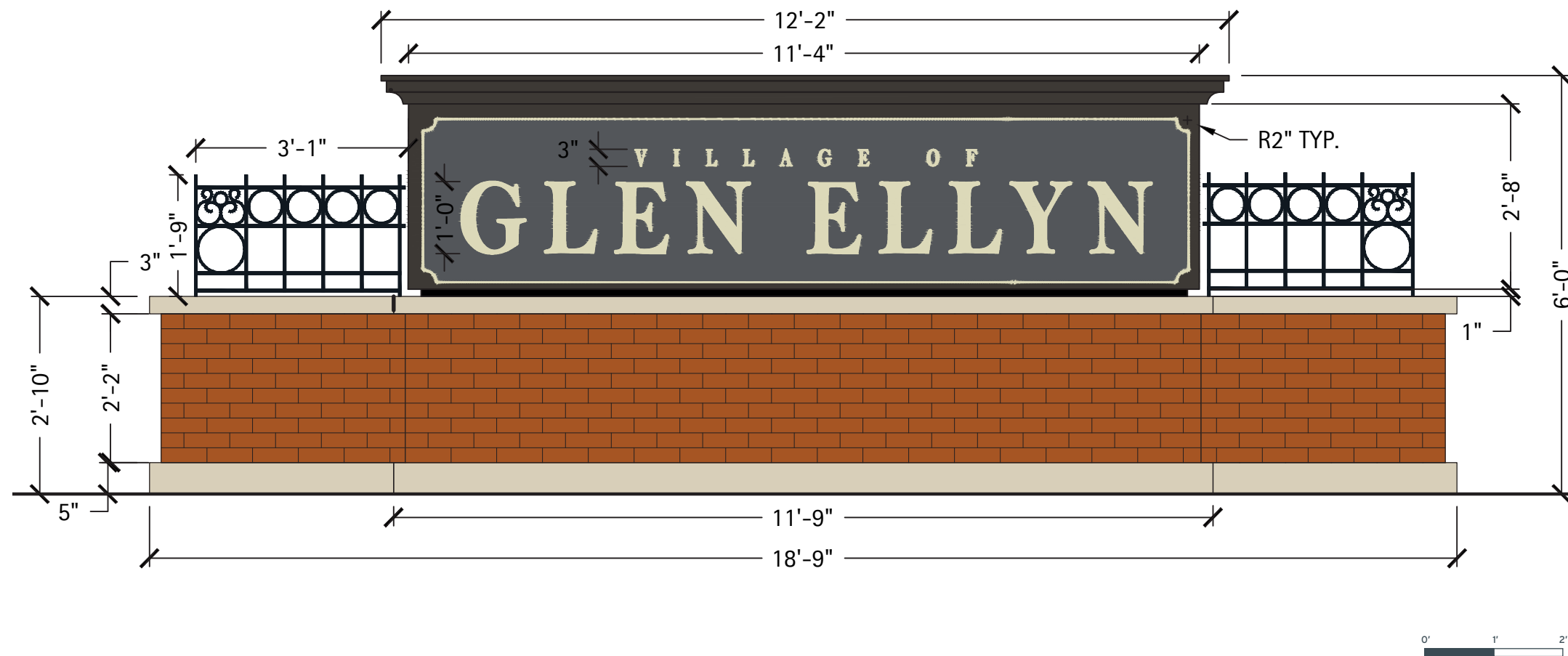
ITEM	QTY.	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL
PHASE 1 (2016)				
Parking Identifier - Monument	11	EACH	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 66,000.00
Village Gateway Sign - Pole Mounted	5	EACH	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
PHASE 1 SUBTOTAL			\$	96,000.00
PHASE 2 (2017)				
Village Gateway Sign - Horizontal Option	2	EACH	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Village Gateway Sign - Vertical Option	3	EACH	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
Village Gateway Sign - Hanging Option	1	EACH	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
Vehicular Directional Sign - Type A	16	EACH	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 40,000.00
Vehicular Directional Sign - Type B	16	EACH	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 48,000.00
Pedestrian Level Direction Sign	5	EACH	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 15,000.00
Special Event Signage	4	EACH	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 6,000.00
PHASE 2 SUBTOTAL			\$	237,000.00
PHASE 3 (2018)				
Village Facility Identifier - Type A	6	EACH	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 36,000.00
Village Facility Identifier - Type B	0	EACH	\$ 3,000.00	\$ -
Historic District Identifier	6	EACH	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 18,000.00
Seasonal Banner (estimate)	62	EACH	\$ 100.00	\$ 6,200.00
PHASE 3 SUBTOTAL			\$	60,200.00
PHASE 4 (2019)				
Village Gateway Sign - Horizontal Option	2	EACH	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Village Gateway Sign - Vertical Option	3	EACH	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
Vehicular Directional Sign - Type A	6	EACH	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 15,000.00
Vehicular Directional Sign - Type B	7	EACH	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 21,000.00
Bike Trail Sign	10	EACH	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 15,000.00
PHASE 4 SUBTOTAL			\$	176,000.00
PROJECT SUBTOTAL			\$	569,200.00
CONTINGENCY - 10%			\$	56,920.00
OVERALL PROJECT TOTAL			\$	626,120.00

NOTES:
For budgeting purposes only.
Prices include fabrication, installation and poles.
Prices do not include cost of light poles or fixtures.
Does not include any necessary permit fees or any work not listed above.
Where sign options are shown on plan, more expensive option used for budget.

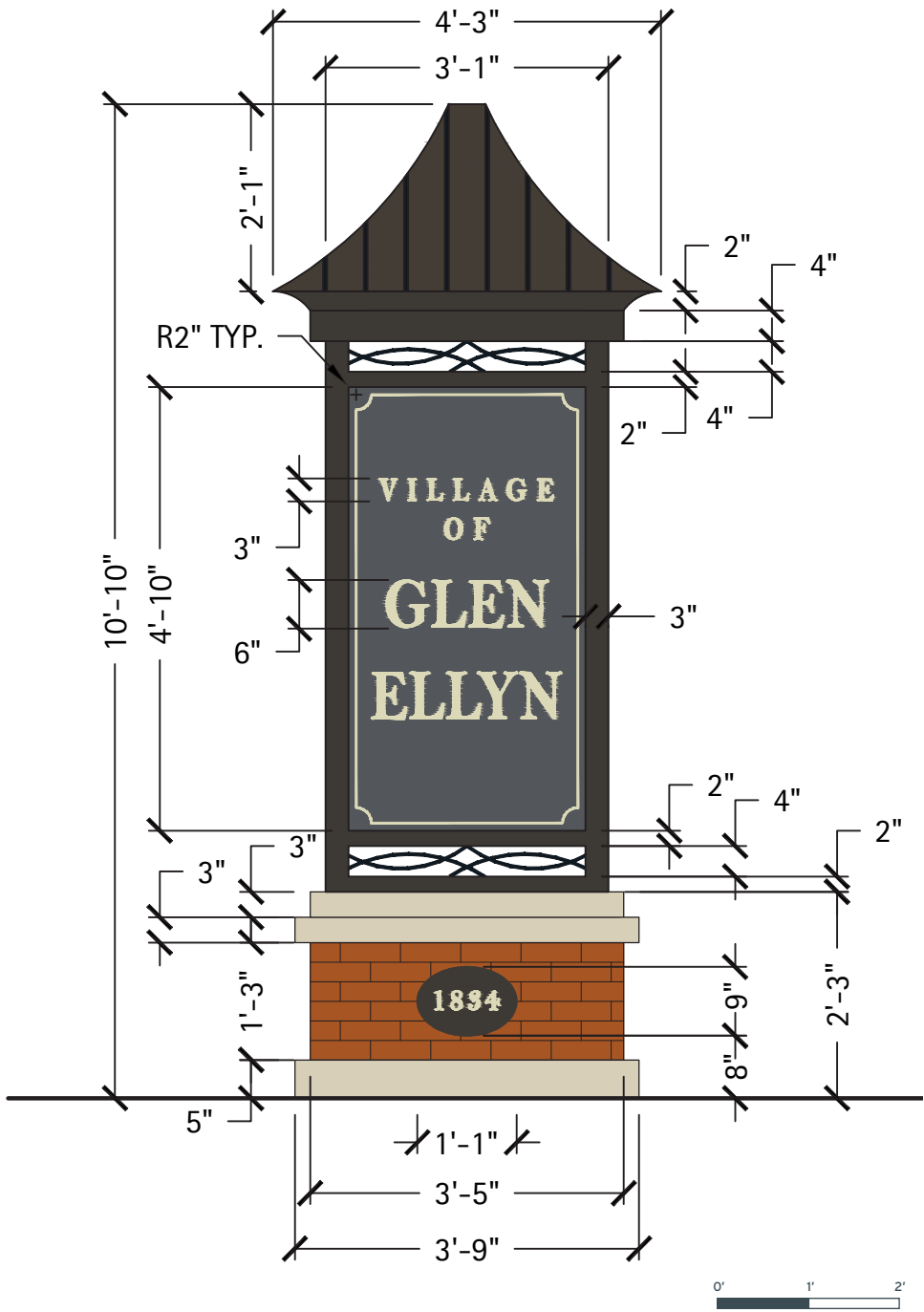
OTHER SIGNS AS NECESSARY				
Street Sign	1	EACH	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Informational Kiosk	1	EACH	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Parking Identifier - On Street	51	EACH	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 153,000.00
Branding Medallion	21	EACH	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 63,000.00
Electronic Message Board (COMPLETE)	1	EACH	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
Permanent Banner (estimate)	30	EACH	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 60,000.00

VG.xx

Font Style	Colors		
Bell MT Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
	C2	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	



FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner's rep using epoxy primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat.



SIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

Font Style	Colors		
Bell MT Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
	C2	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	
	C3	Architectural Bronze	

FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

FOUNDATIONS: See foundation design for Vertical Monument.

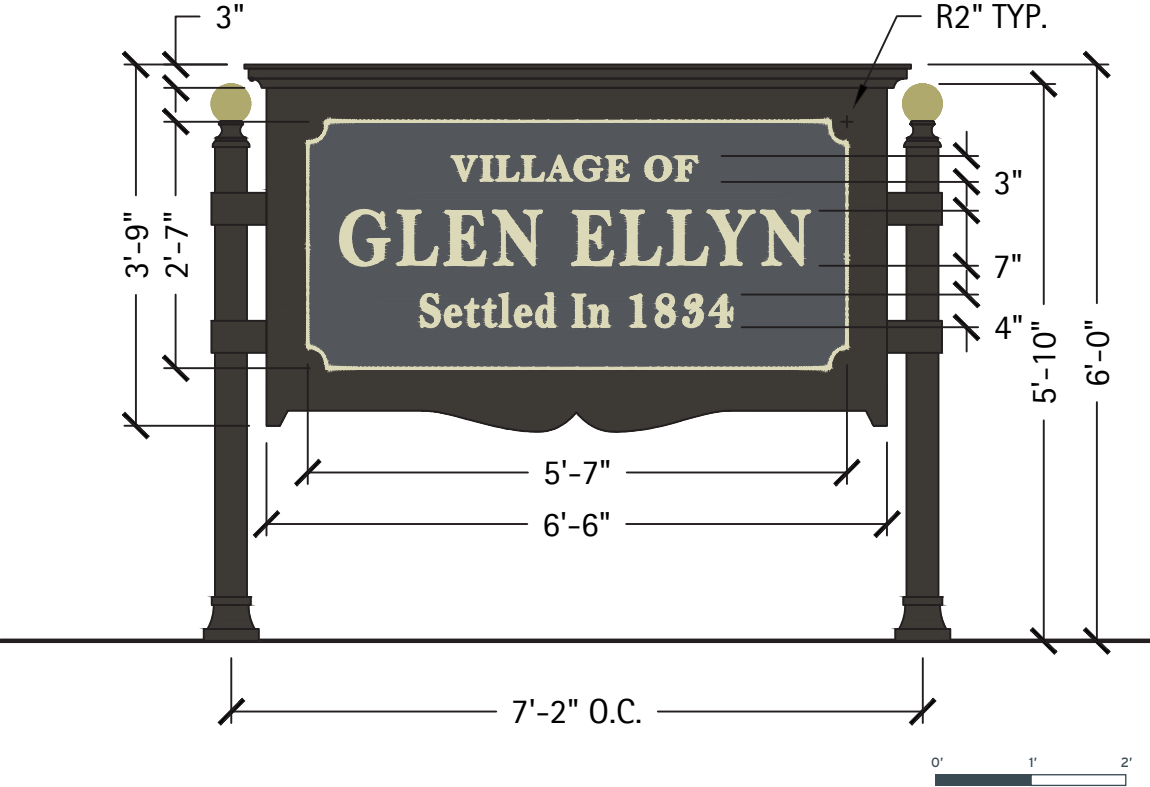
MASONRY: Brick base with 12" solid filled CMU back up wall. Choice of brick by owners rep. 5 inch thick cut stone pier cap. All masonry mechanically fastened to concrete foundation and adjacent masonry.

DISPLAY MONUMENT: 3'-1" square riser fabricated from 2" square aluminum tube frame. Scroll pattern router cut from 1/4" aluminum sheet. Display panel to be 0.125" aluminum sheet with raised deco border and dimensional text.

ROOF: Pagoda shaped 4 sided curved roof panels made from flat sheet aluminum with 1" x 1/4" standing seams at 6" centers. Aluminum tube framing supports as needed behind roof panels.

CAST BRONZE PLAQUE: To be epoxy pin mounted to masonry, all 4 sides.

FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner's rep using epoxy primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat.



SIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

Font Style	Colors		
Bell MT Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
	C2	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	

FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

FOUNDATIONS: See small sign foundation design.

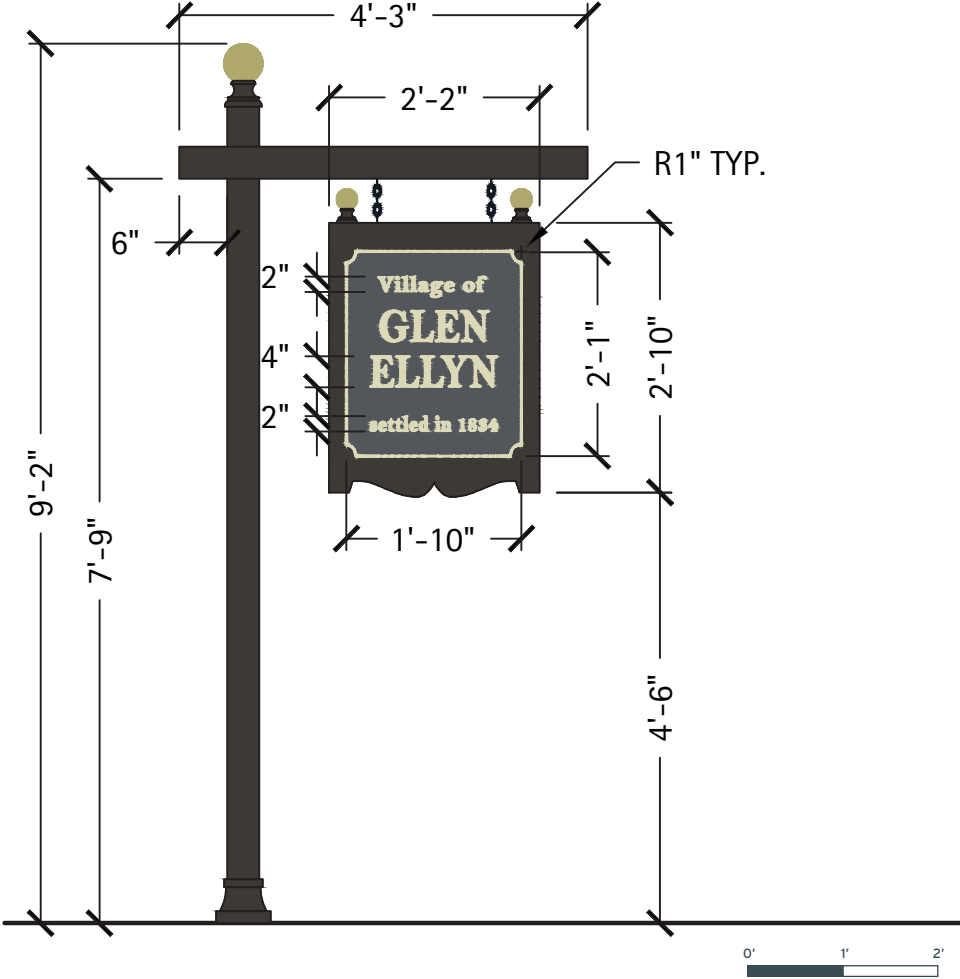
POSTS: 4" OD Aluminum post with 1/4" wall (plain post, non-fluted). Post base plate: 1/2" aluminum round plate with holes to match anchor bolt pattern in foundation.

POST CAP: Valmont "Globe" Post Cap or Equal

DECO BASE COVER: Valmont Dorchester AC1 Cast Alum Base or Equal

DISPLAY CABINET: 6" deep. Single sided display, non illuminated. Aluminum cladding over aluminum skeletal framing. Recessed reveal panel with deco border and dimensional text within recessed area.

FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner's rep using Epoxy Primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat. All sign faces meet or exceed ASTM D4956 01 Standard Specification for Retroreflective Sheeting.



SIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

Font Style	Colors		
Bell MT Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
	C2	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	

FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

FOUNDATIONS: See small sign foundation design.

POSTS: 5" OD aluminum post with ¼" wall (plain post, non-fluted). Post base plate: ½" aluminum round plate with holes to match anchor bolt pattern in foundation.

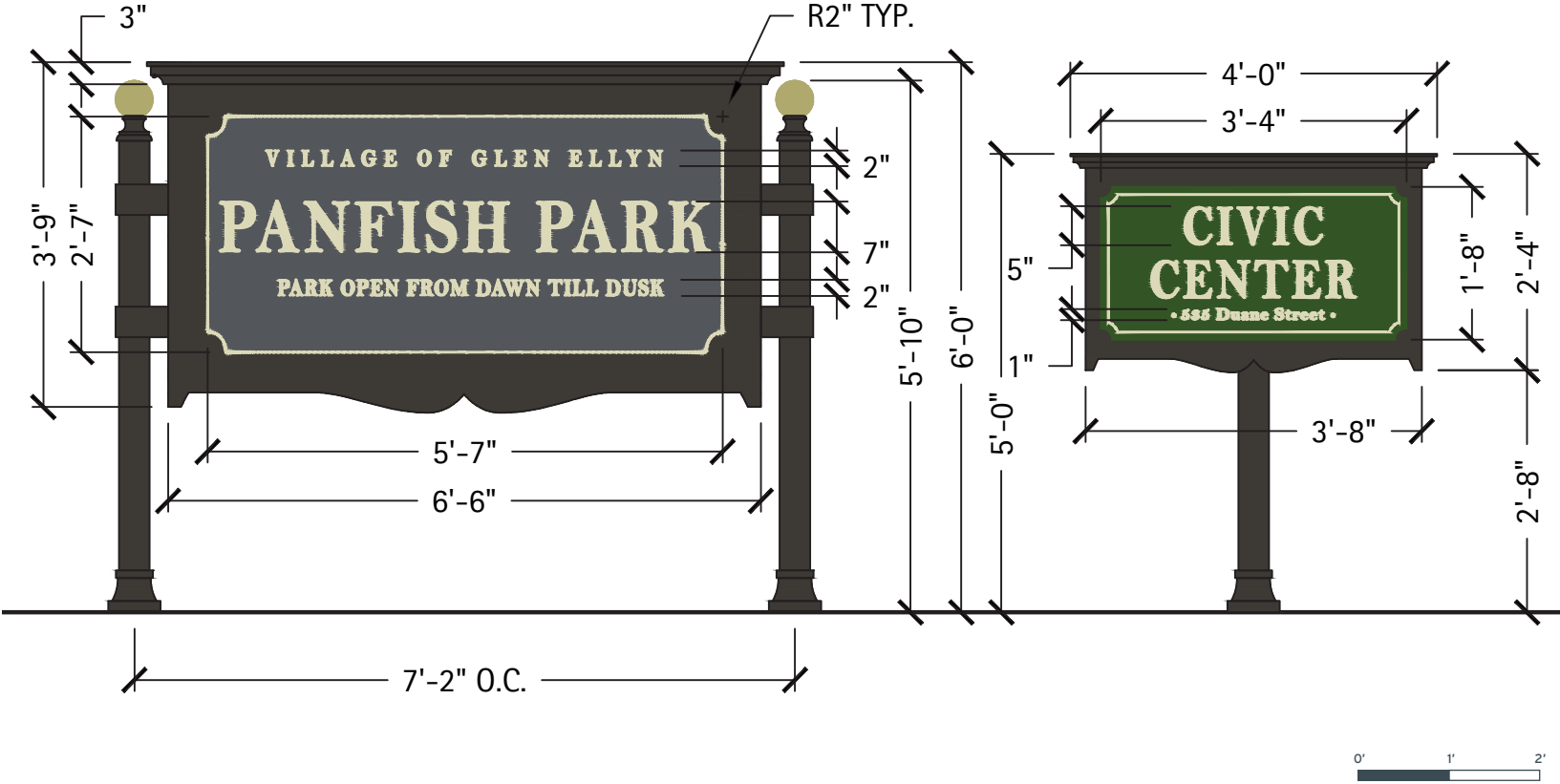
POST CAP: Valmont "Globe" Post Cap or Equal

DECO BASE COVER: Valmont Dorchester AC1 Cast Alum Base or Equal

SIGN SUPPORT ARM: 3" Square aluminum tube

DISPLAY CABINET: 2" deep. Single sided display, non illuminated. Aluminum cladding over aluminum skeletal framing with raised deco border and dimensional text.

FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner's rep using Epoxy Primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat. All sign faces meet or exceed ASTM D4956 01 Standard Specification for Retroreflective Sheeting.



SIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

Font Style	Colors		
Bell MT Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
	C2	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	
	C3	C: 71, M: 4, Y: 100, K: 45	

FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

FOUNDATIONS: See small sign foundation design.

POSTS: 4" OD Aluminum post with 1/4" wall (plain post, non-fluted). Post base plate: 1/2" Aluminum round plate with holes to match anchor bolt pattern in foundation.

POST CAP: Valmont "Globe" Post Cap or Equal

DECO BASE COVER: Valmont Dorchester AC1 Cast Alum Base or Equal

LARGE DISPLAY CABINET: 6" deep single sided display, non illuminated. Aluminum cladding over aluminum skeletal framing. Recessed reveal panel with deco border and dimensional text within recessed area.

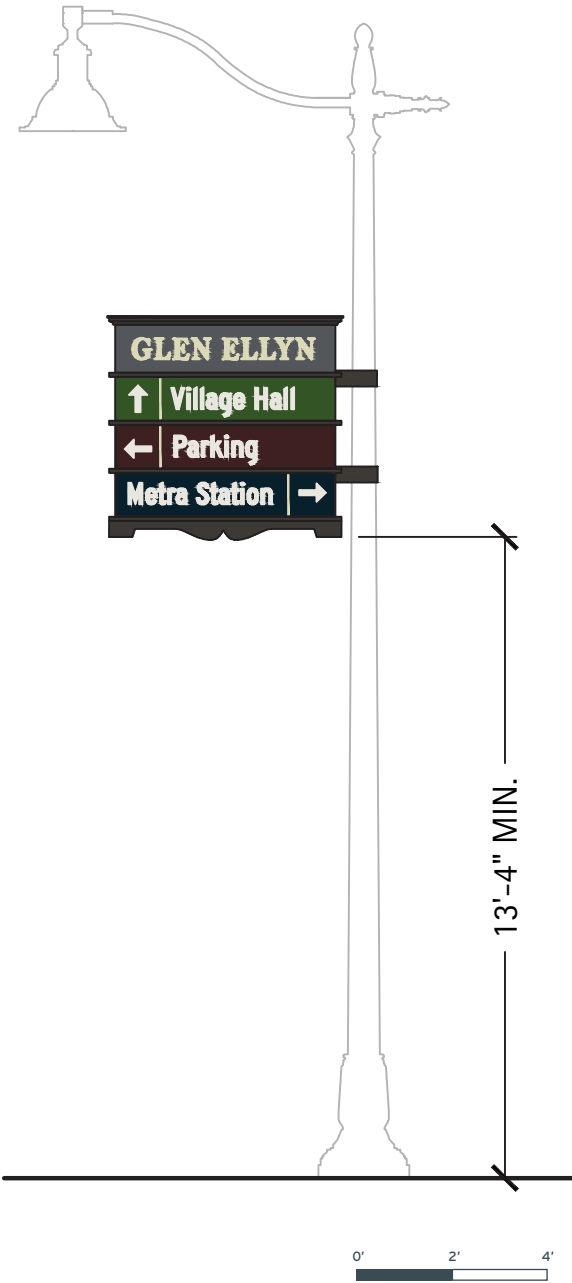
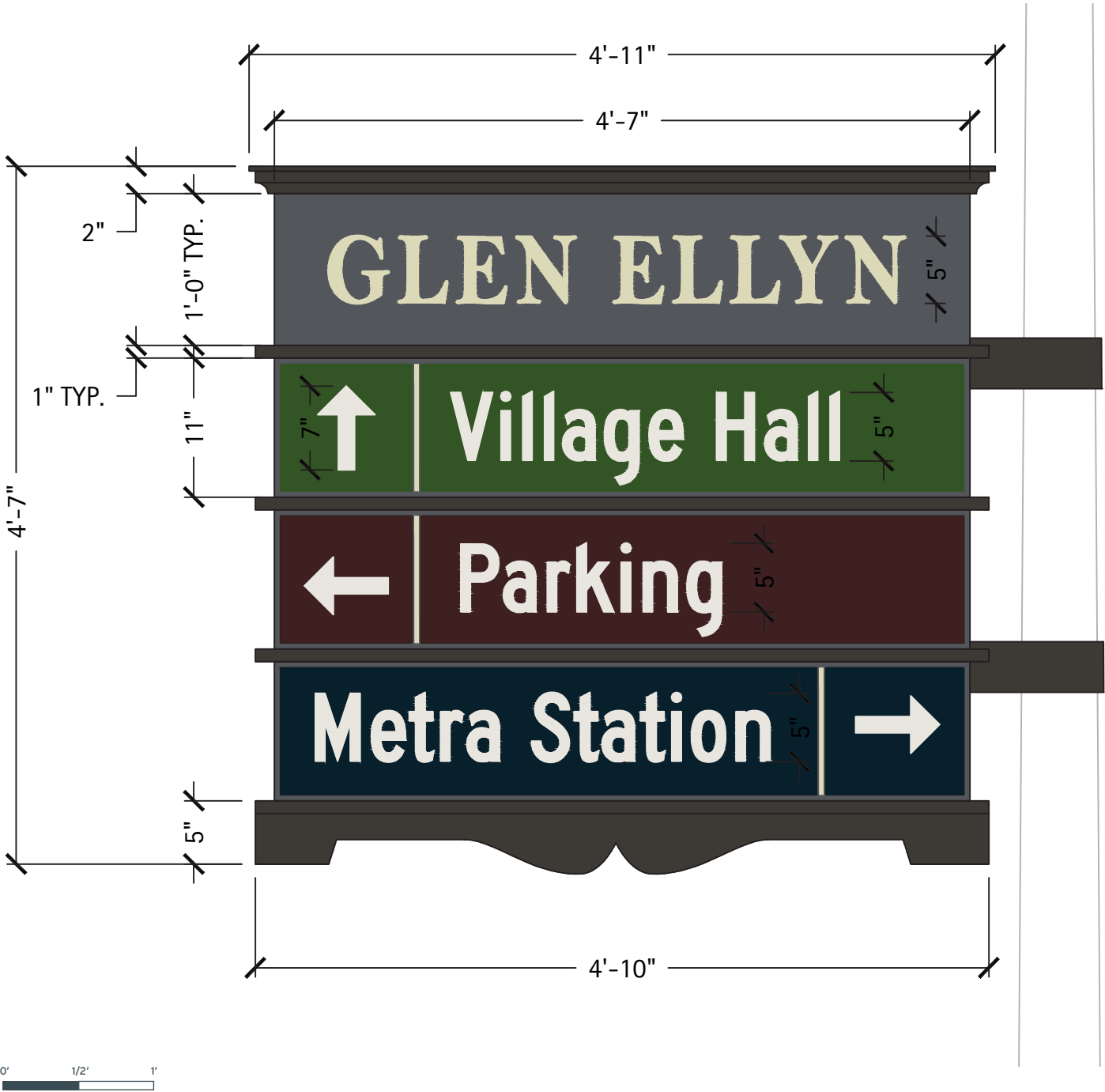
SMALL DISPLAY CABINET: Similar fabrication to Large Display.

FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner's rep using Epoxy Primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat. All sign faces meet or exceed ASTM D4956 01 Standard Specification for Retroreflective Sheeting.

D.xx

SIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

Font Style	Colors		
Bell MT Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
Highway Gothic Narrow	C2	C: 30, M: 35, Y: 33, K: 92	
	C3	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	
	C4	C: 71, M: 4, Y: 100, K: 45	
	C5	C: 36, M: 84, Y: 59, K: 85	
	C6	C: 100, M: 58, Y: 9, K: 46	



FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

DISPLAY PANEL: 2" deep. 1/4" Router cut aluminum single sided display, non illuminated. Message dividers to be dimensional aluminum bar stock. Color field and text to be reflective vinyl sheeting in accordance with ASTM D4956-13 Type XI. Mount panel to existing pole using industry standard banner arms and pole clamps.

FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner's rep using Epoxy Primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat. All sign faces meet or exceed ASTM D4956 01 Standard Specification for Retroreflective Sheeting.

D.xx



SIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

Font Style	Colors		
Bell MT Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
Highway Gothic Narrow	C2	C: 30, M: 35, Y: 33, K: 92	
	C3	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	
	C4	C: 71, M: 4, Y: 100, K: 45	
	C5	C: 36, M: 84, Y: 59, K: 85	

FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

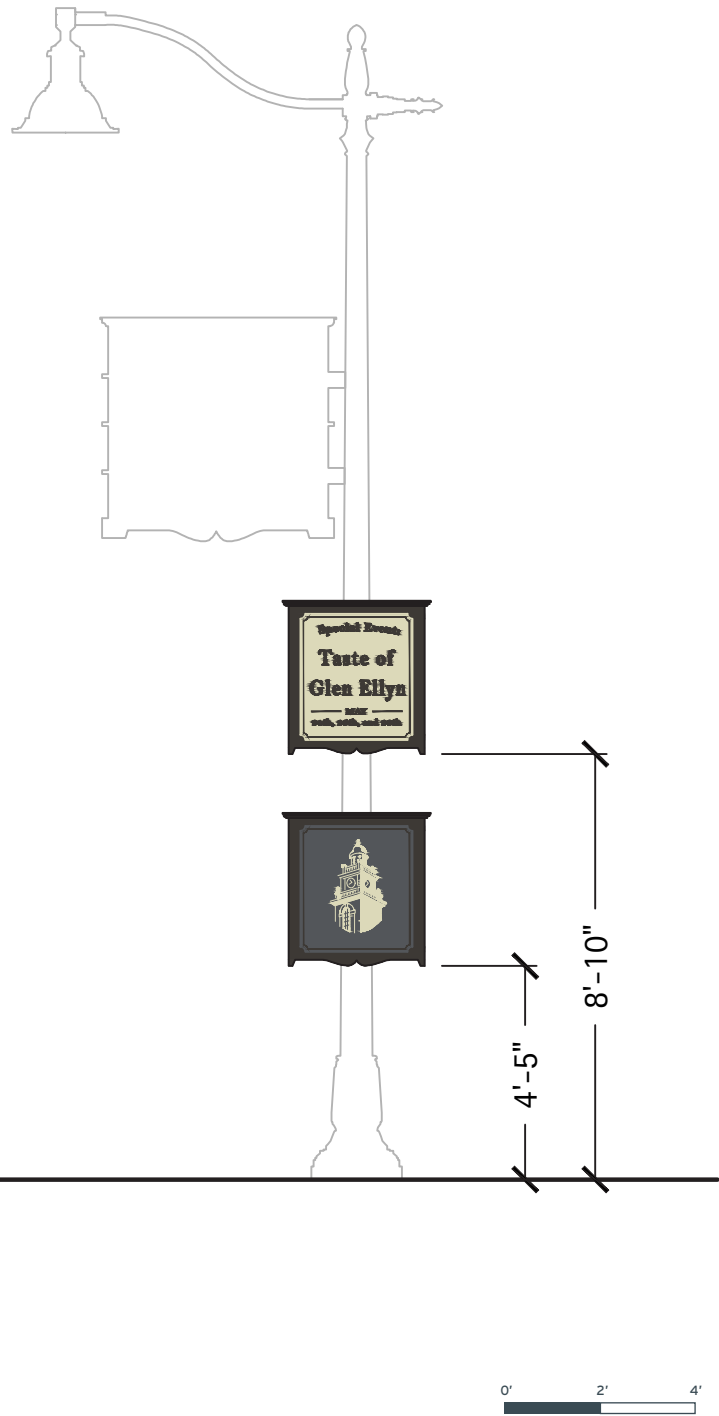
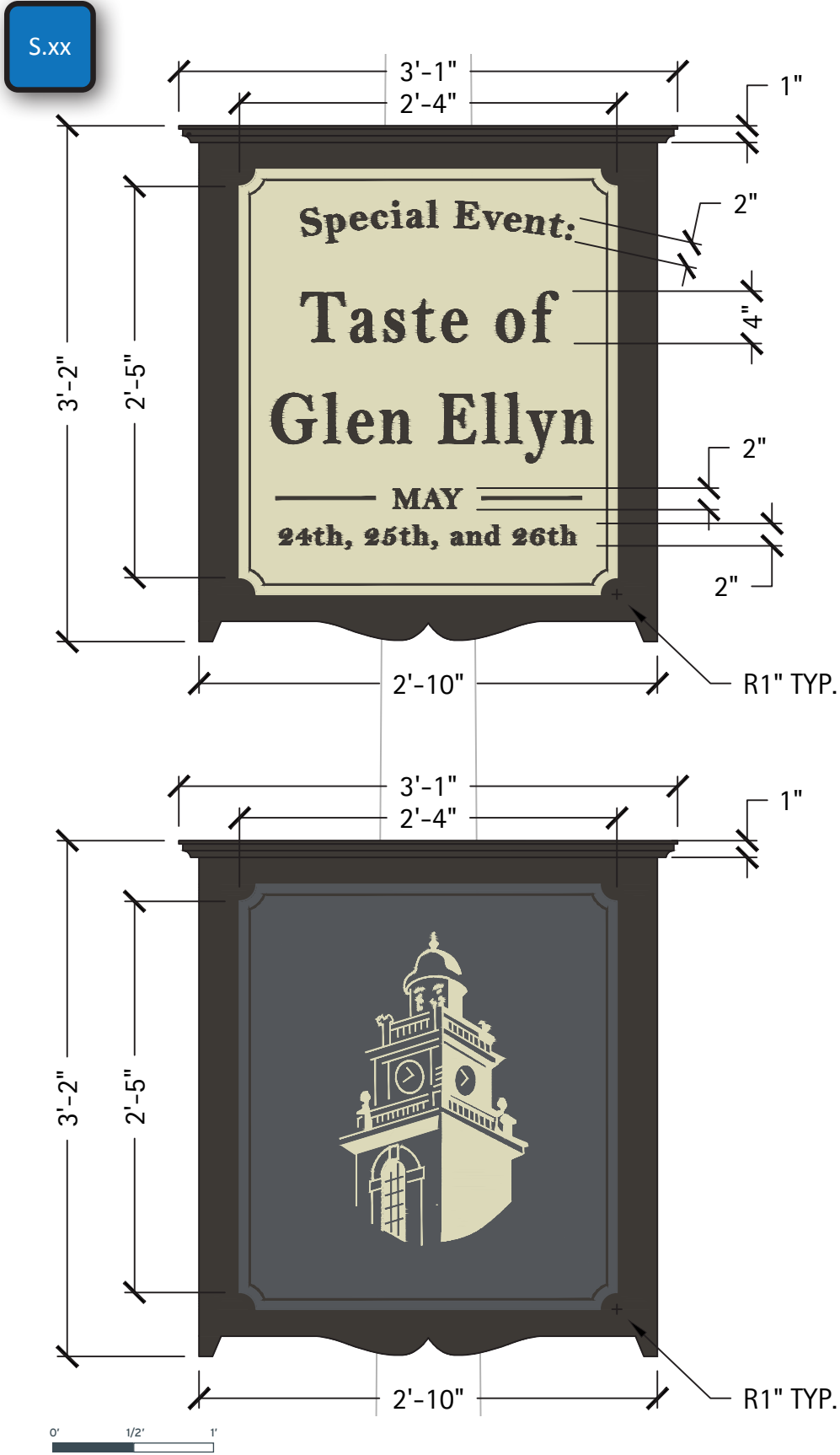
FOUNDATIONS: See small sign foundation design.

POST: 4" OD Aluminum post with ¼" wall (plain post, non-fluted). Post base plate: ½" aluminum round plate with holes to match anchor bolt pattern in foundation.

DECO BASE COVER: Valmont Dorchester AC1 Cast Alum Base or Equal

DISPLAY: 2" deep, ¼" Aluminum flat plate single sided display with non illuminated with raised aluminum deco borders. Color field and text to be reflective vinyl sheeting in accordance with ASTM D4956-13 Type XI. Panel mechanically fastened to post using concealed fasteners.

FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner's rep using Epoxy Primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat. All sign faces meet or exceed ASTM D4956 01 Standard Specification for Retroreflective Sheetting.



SIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

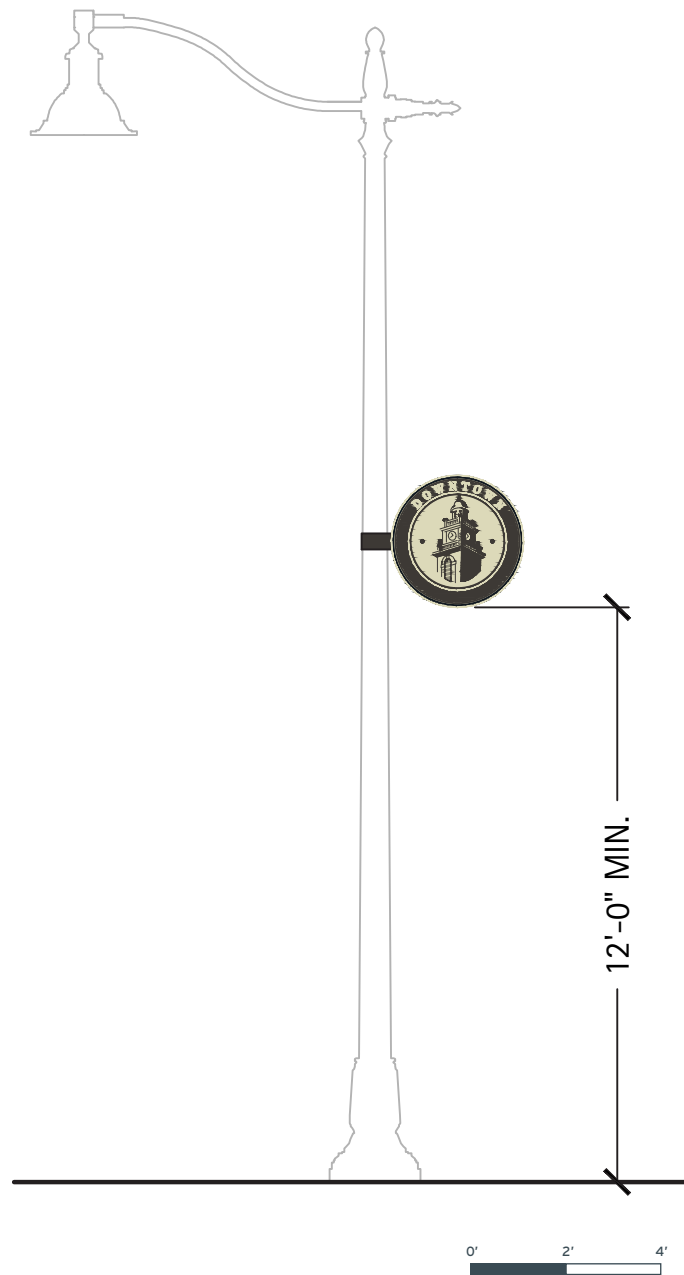
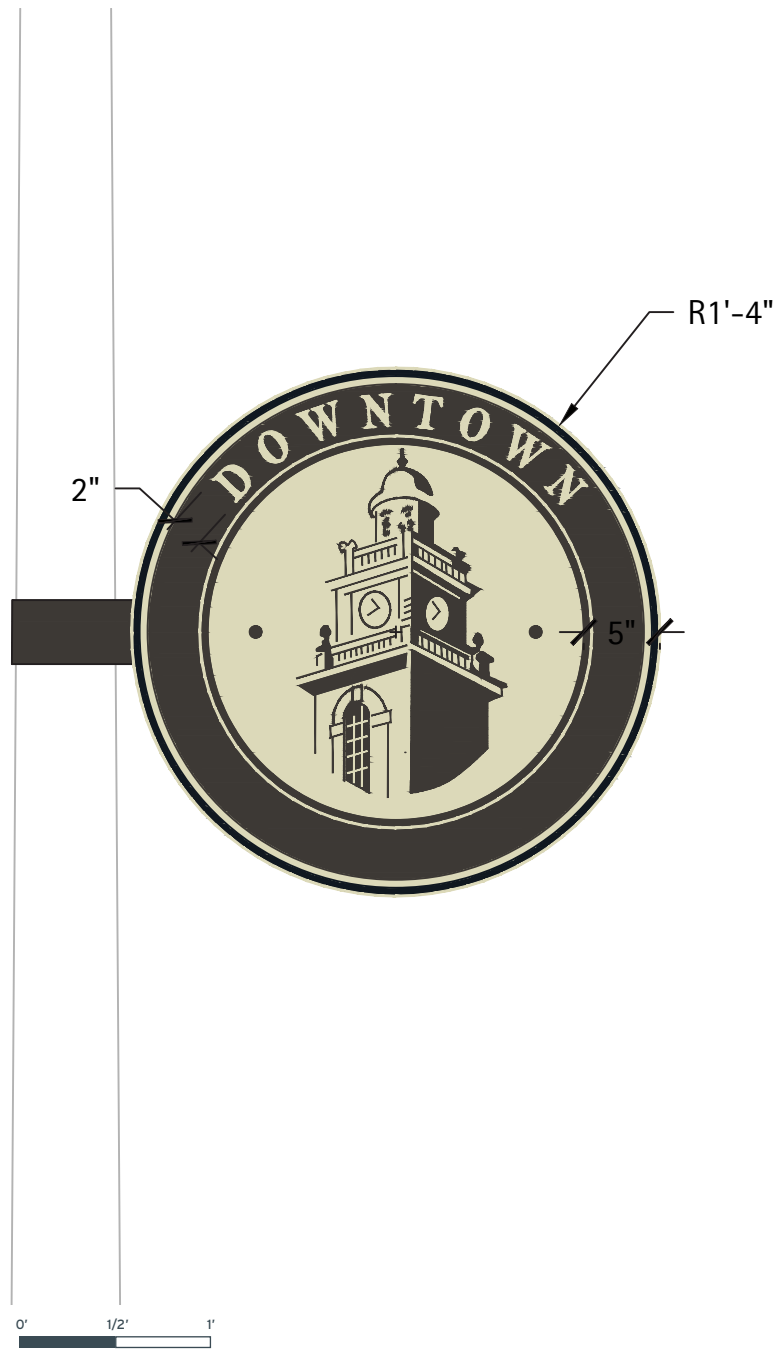
Font Style	Colors		
Bell MT Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
	C2	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	

FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

DISPLAY PANEL: 1/4" Router cut flat aluminum plate. Single sided display, non illuminated. Band panel to existing poles using "Sign Fix" hardware. Aluminum snap frame shall be mounted to front side of panel and painted to match display. Vinyl graphics will be applied to blank panel for viewing when NO insert is in place. Panel inserts will display vinyl graphics on 0.040" removable aluminum flat panel.

FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner's rep using Epoxy Primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat. All sign faces meet or exceed ASTM D4956 01 Standard Specification for Retroreflective Sheeting.

M.xx



SIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

Font Style	Colors		
Bell MT Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
	C2	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	

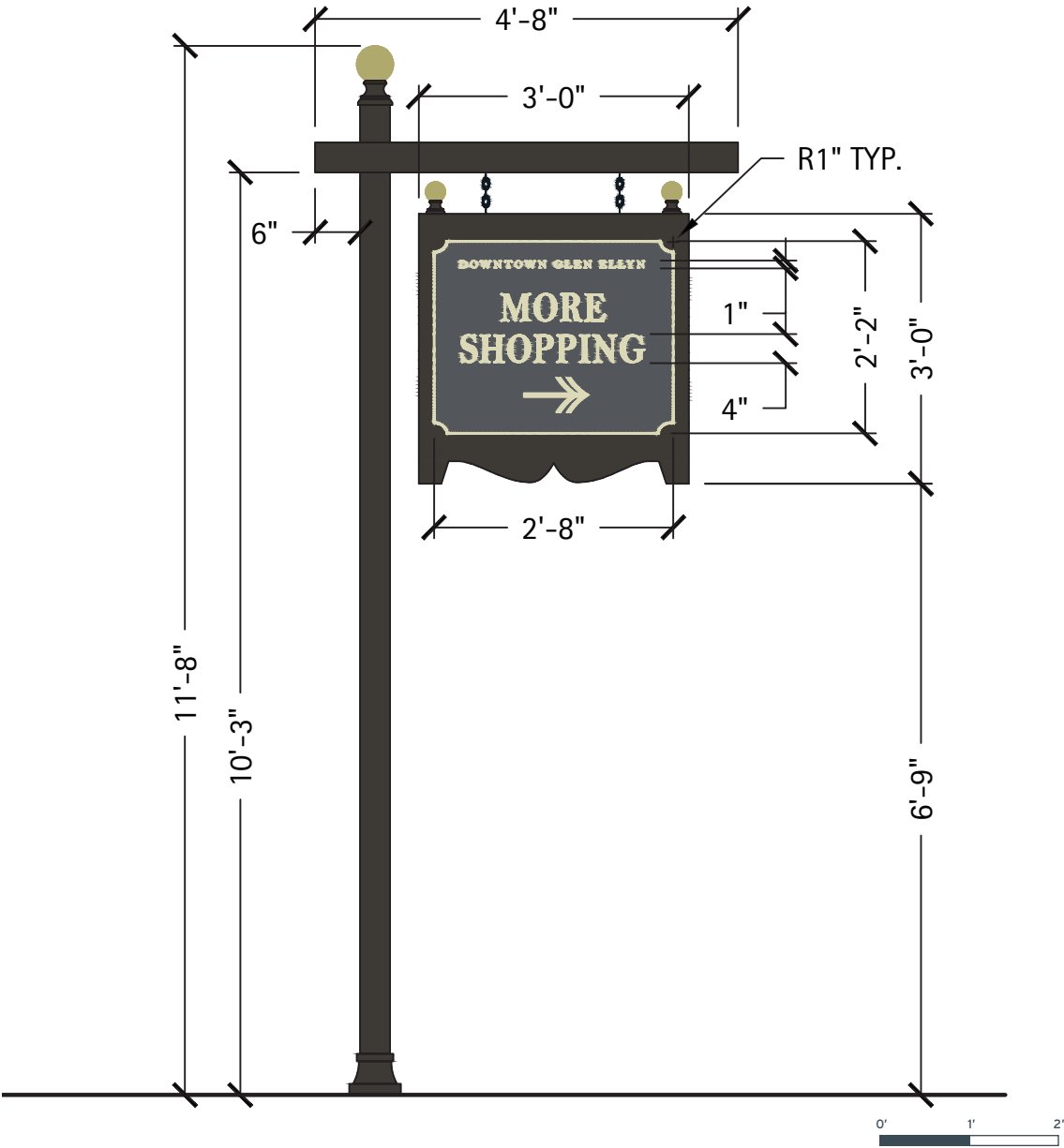
FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

SIGN SUPPORT ARM: 2" Square aluminum tube with 1/4" wall. Custom mount support arm (banner arm) to existing pole with collar mount clamp.

DISPLAY MEDALLIONS: 16" diameter double sided display, non illuminated. 0.125" Aluminum sign panels fastened back to back on support arm. Silk Screened Graphics both sides.

FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner's rep using Epoxy Primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat. All sign faces meet or exceed ASTM D4956 01 Standard Specification for Retroreflective Sheeting.

MS.xx



SIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

Font Style	Colors		
Bell MT Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
	C2	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	

FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

FOUNDATIONS: See small sign foundation design.

POSTS: 5" OD aluminum post with 1/4" wall (plain post, non-fluted). Post base plate: 1/2" aluminum round plate with holes to match anchor bolt pattern in foundation.

POST CAP: Valmont "Globe" Post Cap or Equal

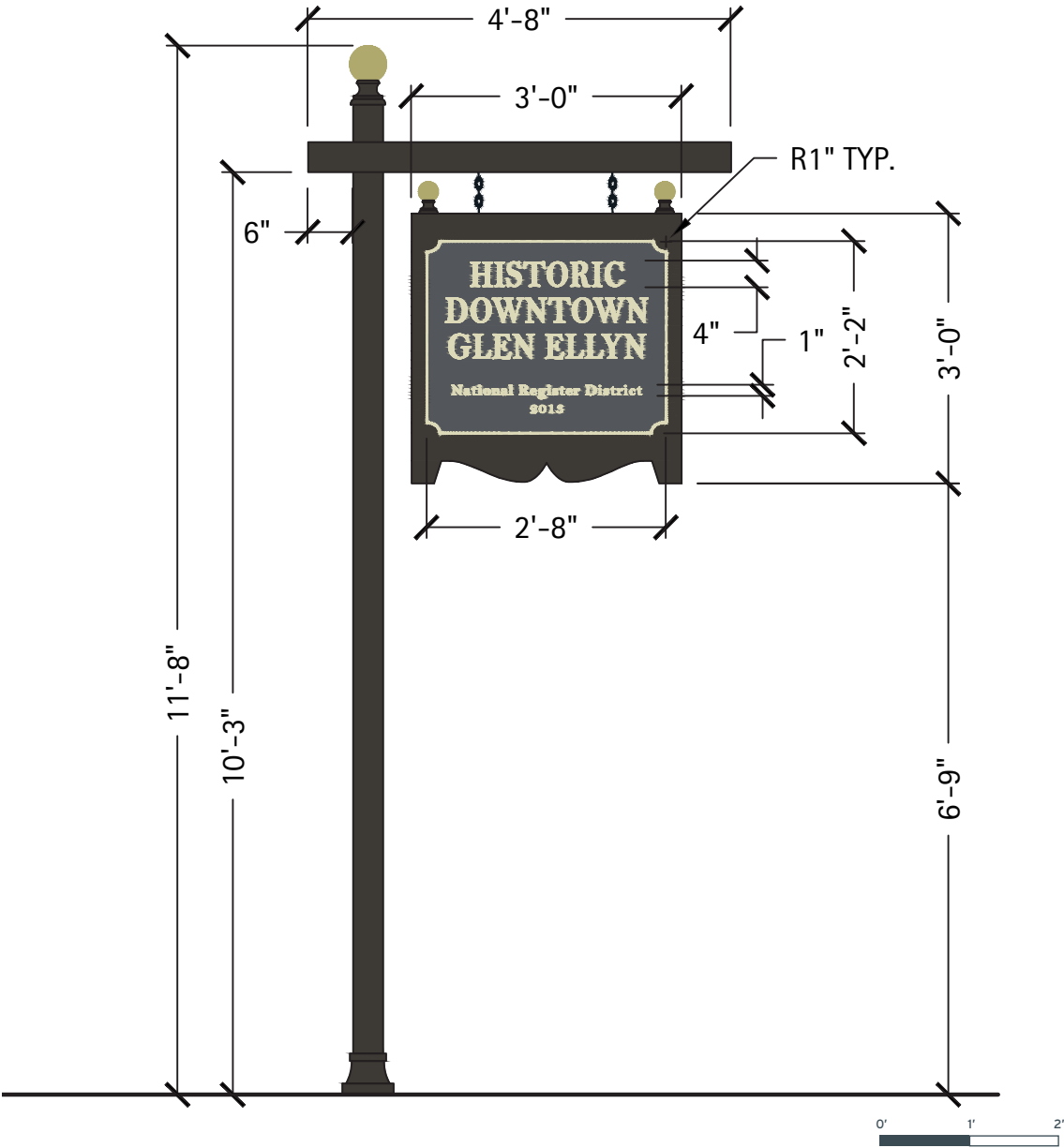
DECO BASE COVER: Valmont Dorchester AC1 Cast Alum Base or Equal

SIGN SUPPORT ARM: 3" Square aluminum tube

DISPLAY CABINET: 2" deep. Single sided display, non illuminated. Aluminum cladding over aluminum skeletal framing with raised deco border and dimensional text.

FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner's rep using Epoxy Primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat. All sign faces meet or exceed ASTM D4956 01 Standard Specification for Retroreflective Sheeting.

HD.xx



SIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

Font Style	Colors		
Bell MT Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
	C2	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	

FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

FOUNDATIONS: See small sign foundation design.

POSTS: 5" OD aluminum post with 1/4" wall (plain post, non-fluted). Post base plate: 1/2" aluminum round plate with holes to match anchor bolt pattern in foundation.

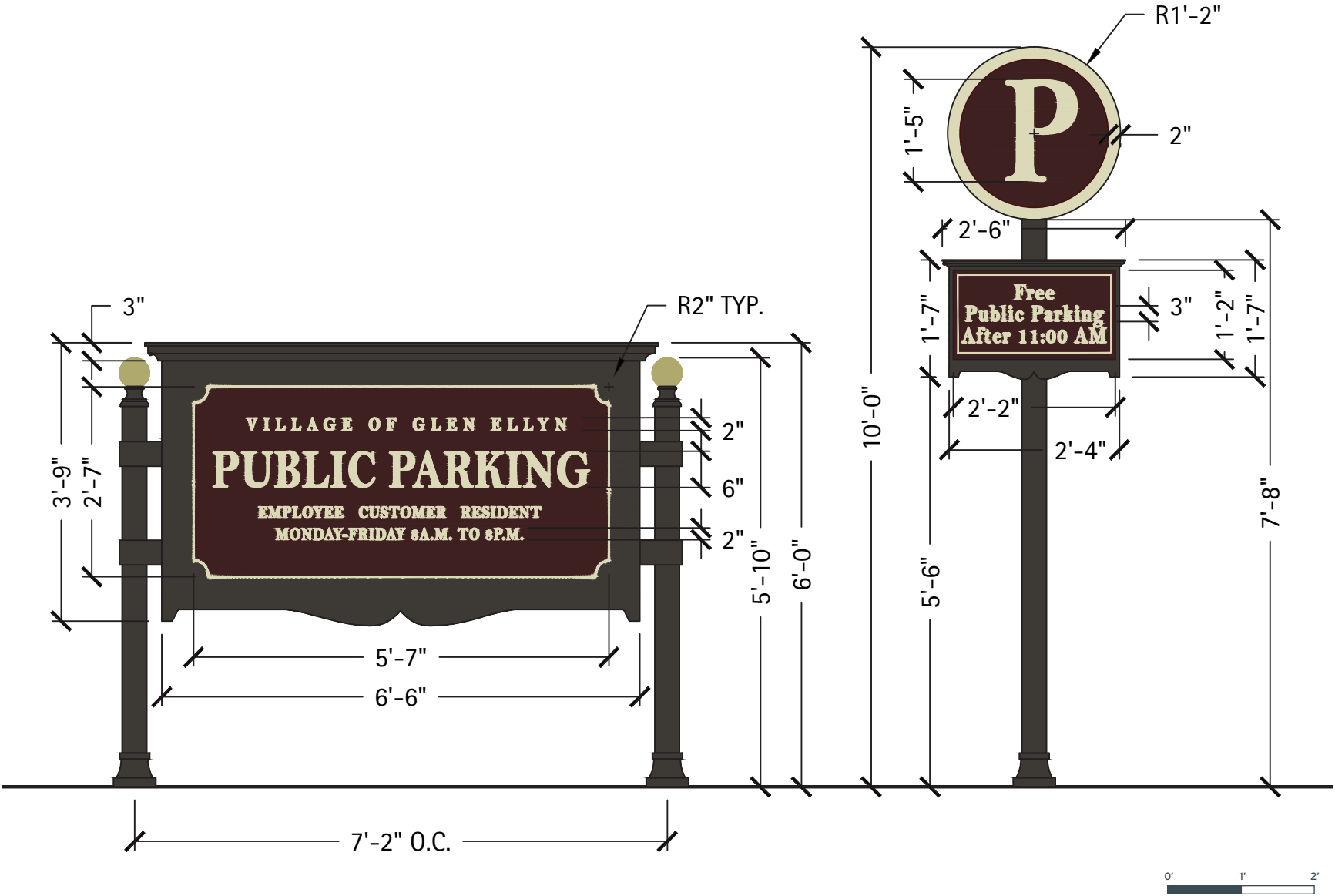
POST CAP: Valmont "Globe" Post Cap or Equal

DECO BASE COVER: Valmont Dorchester AC1 Cast Alum Base or Equal

SIGN SUPPORT ARM: 3" Square aluminum tube

DISPLAY CABINET: 2" deep. Single sided display, non illuminated. Aluminum cladding over aluminum skeletal framing with raised deco border and dimensional text.

FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner's rep using Epoxy Primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat. All sign faces meet or exceed ASTM D4956 01 Standard Specification for Retroreflective Sheeting.



SIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

Font Style	Colors		
Bell MT Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
	C2	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	
	C3	C: 36, M: 84, Y: 59, K: 85	

FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

FOUNDATIONS: See small sign foundation design.

POSTS: 4" OD aluminum post with 1/4" wall (plain post, non-fluted). post base plate: 1/2" aluminum round plate with holes to match anchor bolt pattern in foundation.

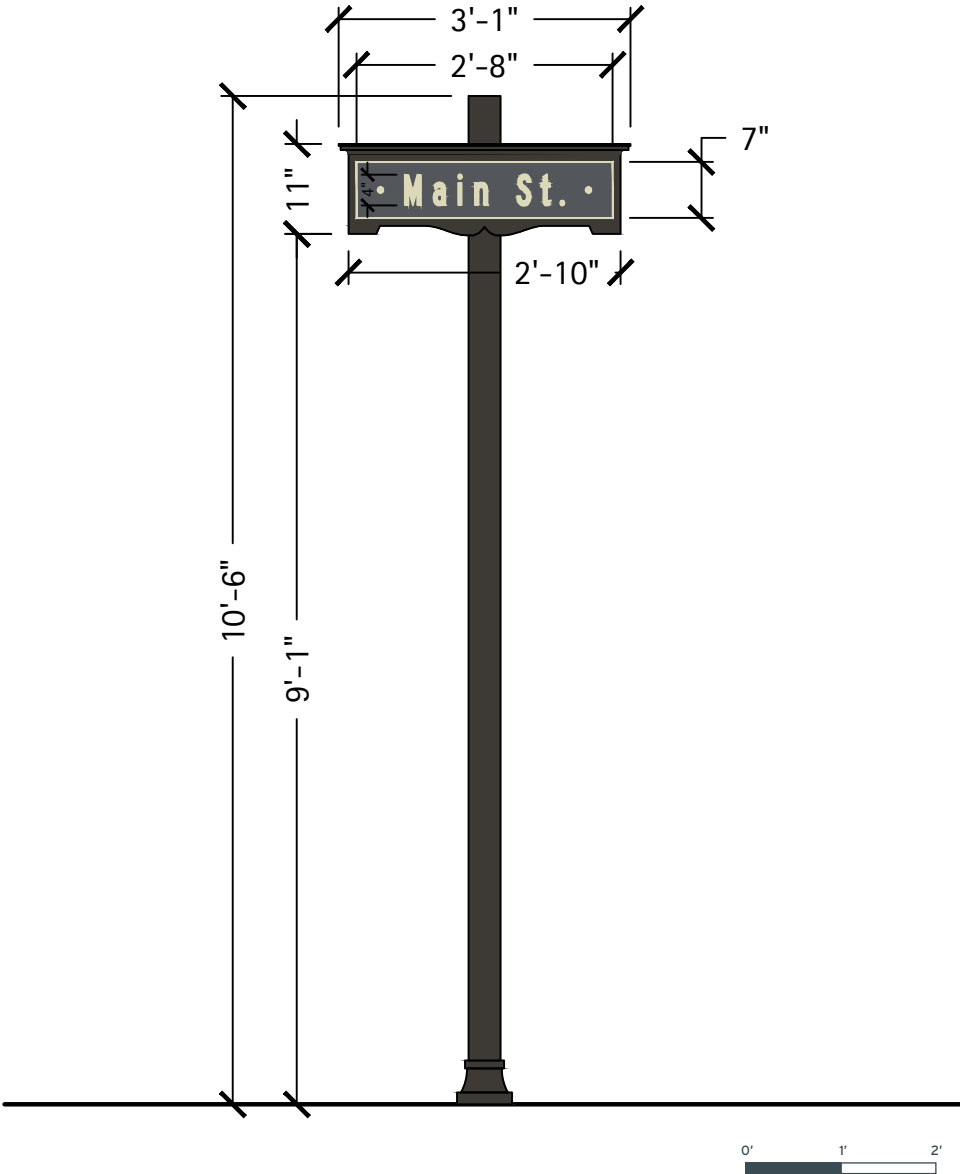
POST CAP: Valmont "Globe" Post Cap or Equal

DECO BASE COVER: Valmont Dorchester AC1 Cast Alum Base or equal

DISPLAY CABINET FOR 2 POST SIGN: 6" deep. Single sided display, non illuminated. Aluminum cladding over aluminum skeletal framing. flat panel cabinet with vinyl message.

DISPLAY FOR SINGLE POST SIGN: 1/4" Router cut flat panels, 14" wide (round) with vinyl message. 2 sign panels mechanically fastened to post using concealed fasteners.

FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner's rep using Epoxy Primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat. All sign faces meet or exceed ASTM D4956 01 Standard Specification for Retroreflective Sheeting.



SIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

Font Style	Colors		
Bell MT Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
	C2	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	

FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

FOUNDATIONS: See small sign foundation design

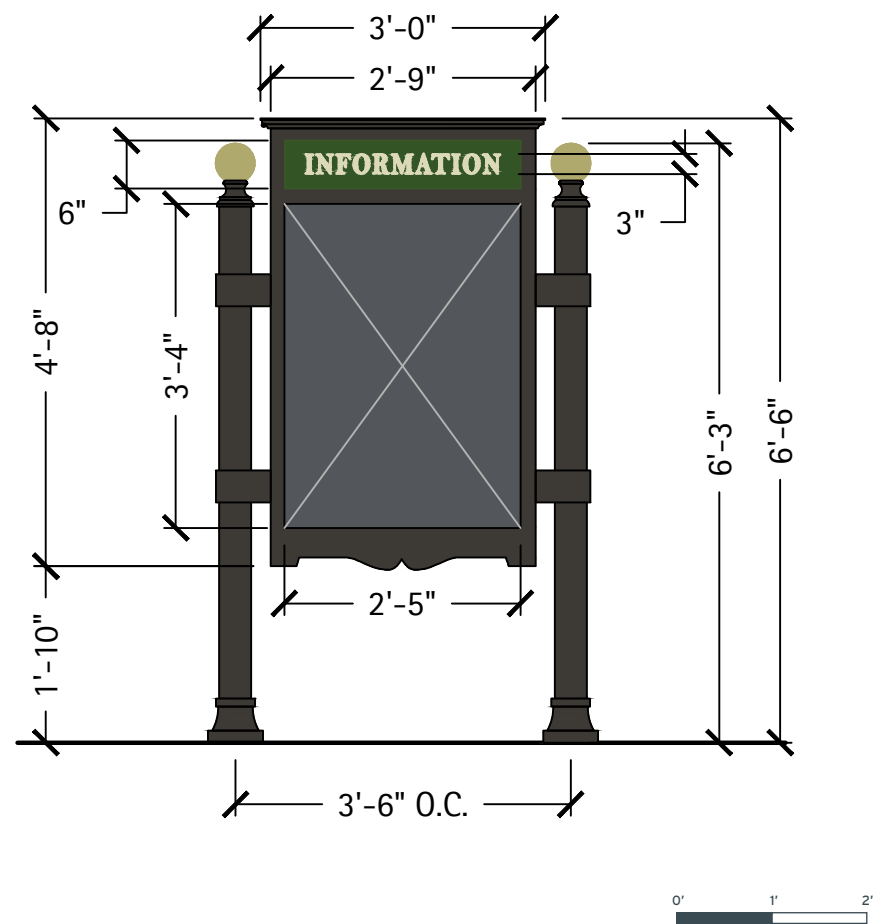
POST: 3" OD Aluminum Post with ¼" wall (plain post, non-fluted) post

BASE PLATE: ½" Aluminum Round Plate with holes to match anchor bolt pattern in foundation.

POST CAP: Valmont "Half Dome" Cap or Equal

DISPLAY PANELS: ¼" Alum flat plate (sign width determined by street name) double sided display, non illuminated. Router cut aluminum sign panels. color field and text to be reflective vinyl sheeting in accordance with ASTM D4956-13 Type XI. Sign panels mechanically fastened to post using concealed fasteners.

FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner's rep using Epoxy Primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat. All sign faces meet or exceed ASTM D4956 01 Standard Specification for Retroreflective Sheeting.



SIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

Font Style	Colors		
Bell MT Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
	C2	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	
	C3	C: 71, M: 4, Y: 100, K: 45	

FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

FOUNDATIONS: See small sign foundation design.

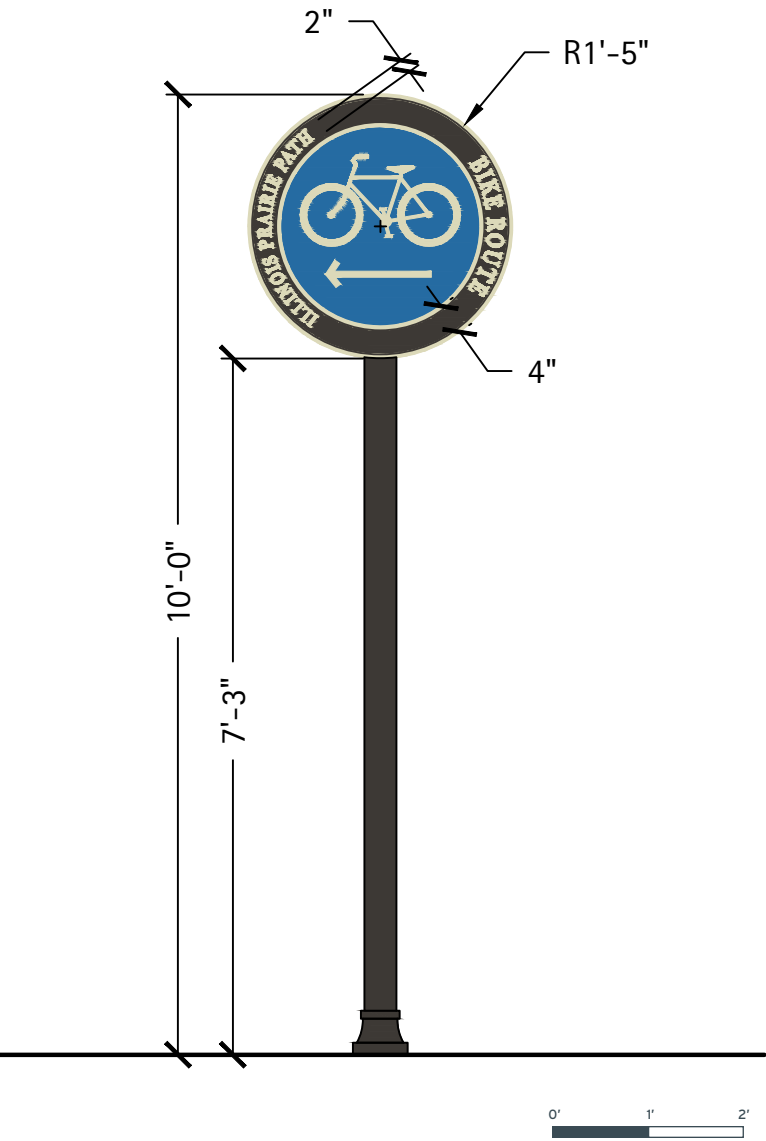
POSTS: 3" OD Aluminum Post with 1/4" wall (plain post, non-fluted). Post base plate: 1/2" aluminum round plate with holes to match anchor bolt pattern in foundation.

POST CAP: Valmont "Globe" Post Cap or Equal

DECO BASE COVER: Valmont Dorchester AC1 Cast Alum Base or Equal

DISPLAY CABINET: 4" deep. Bulletin board display on front, with vinyl graphics and text on front side header panel and on back of sign. Aluminum cladding over aluminum skeletal framing fabrication. Bulletin board to be 29"x 40" outdoor aluminum framed cabinet with 2 keyed locks, cork back panel, weather and impact resistant door and lens. Paint to match sign display.

FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner's rep using Epoxy Primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat. All sign faces meet or exceed ASTM D4956 01 Standard Specification for Retroreflective Sheeting.



SIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

Font Style	Colors		
Bell MT Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
	C2	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	
	C3	C: 93, M: 51, Y: 6, K: 4	

FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

FOUNDATIONS: See small sign foundation design.

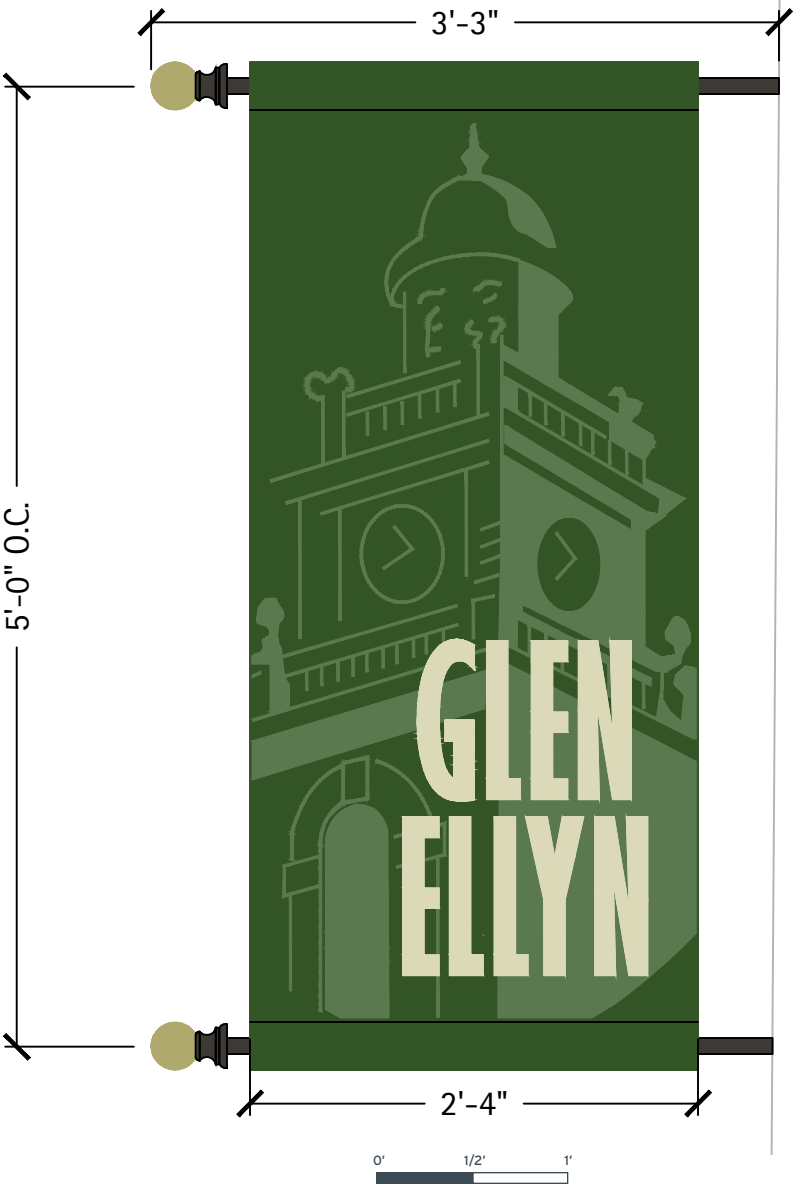
POSTS: 4" OD Aluminum post with ¼" wall (plain post, non-fluted). Post base plate: ½" aluminum round plate with holes to match anchor bolt pattern in foundation.

POST CAP: Valmont "Globe" Post Cap or Equal

DECO BASE COVER: Valmont Dorchester AC1 Cast Alum Base or Equal

DISPLAY PANELS: ¼" Router cut flat panels, 17" dia with vinyl message. 2 sign panels mechanically fastened to post using concealed fasteners.

FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner's rep using Epoxy Primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat. All sign faces meet or exceed ASTM D4956 01 Standard Specification for Retroreflective Sheeting.



FABRICATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

SUPPORT ARMS: Custom banner arms from 2” square aluminum tube with collar mount brackets to fit existing light poles.

PERMANENT DISPLAY (BANNER): 24” wide by 60” high, 2” depth to match banner arms, double sided display, non illuminated. Display panels to be of 0.080” aluminum over aluminum skeletal framing between support arms. Display to have silk screened graphics on flat panels.

FINISH: All structural, decorative, mounting hardware surfaces to be finished in colors chosen by owner’s rep using Epoxy Primer and 2 part Matthews Acrylic Polyurethane Top Coat, or, powder coat.

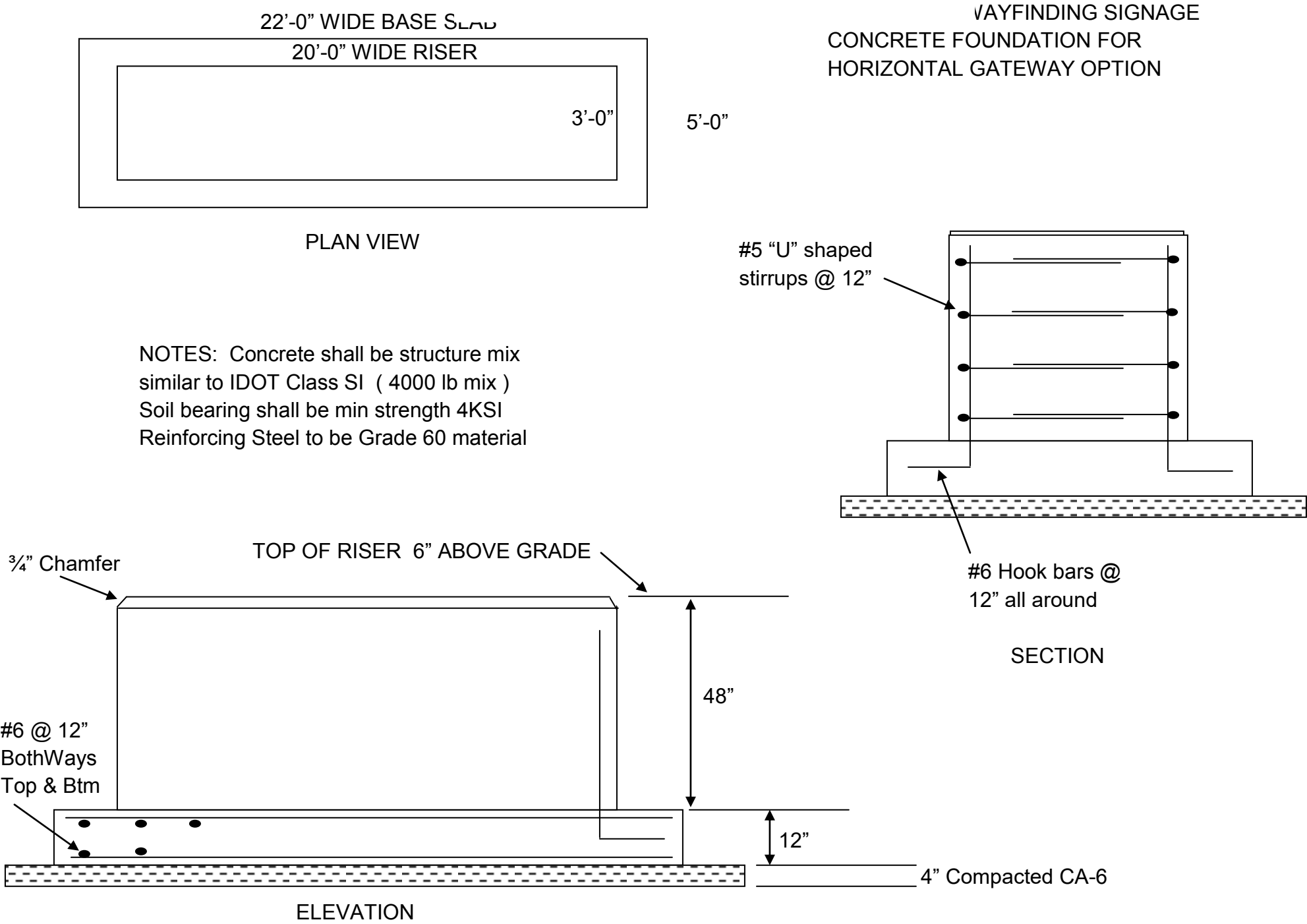


SIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

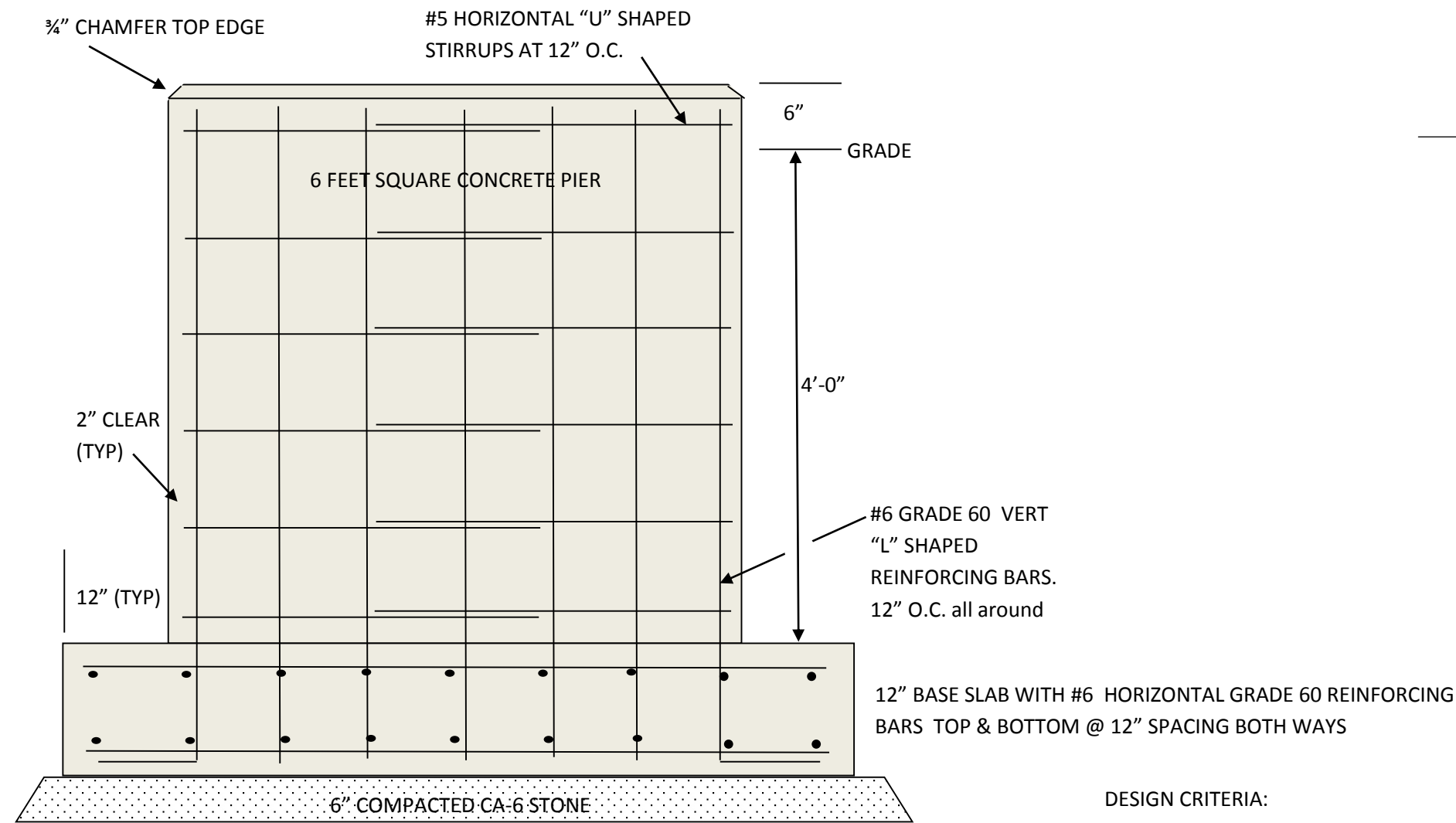
Font Style	Colors		
Gill Sans MT Ext Condensed Bold	C1	C: 3, M: 5, Y: 26, K: 2	
DEKTHUSIAN	C2	C: 8, M: 6, Y: 10, K: 0	
	C3	C: 100, M: 79, Y: 44, K: 93	
	C4	C: 71, M: 4, Y: 100, K: 45	
	C5	C: 66, M: 34, Y: 79, K: 18	
	C6	C: 36, M: 84, Y: 59, K: 85	



APPENDIX A
HORIZONTAL GATEWAY SIGN: FOUNDATION DETAILS

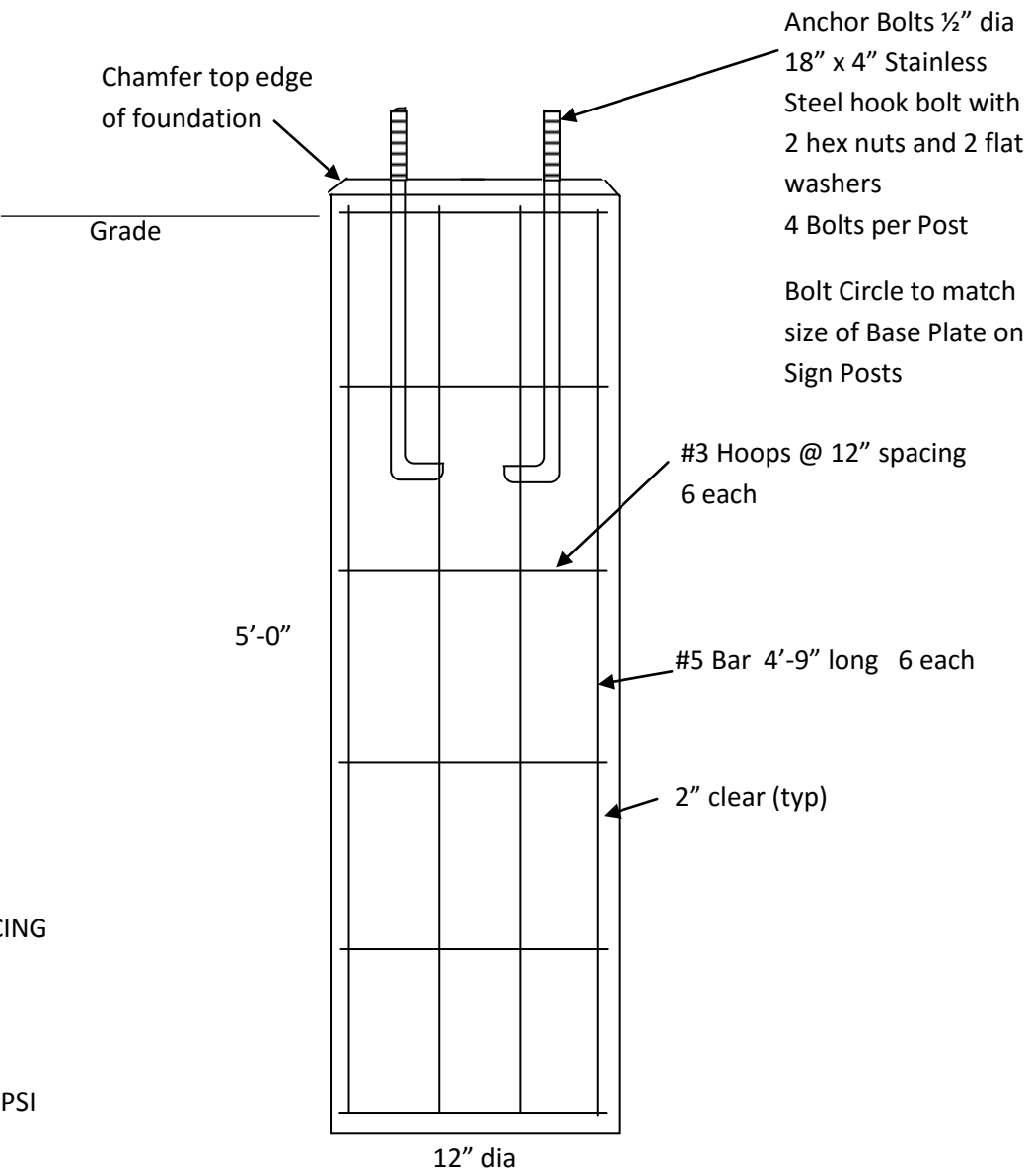


APPENDIX A
VERTICAL GATEWAY SIGN: FOUNDATION DETAILS



ELEVATION VIEW OF CONCRETE FOUNDATION

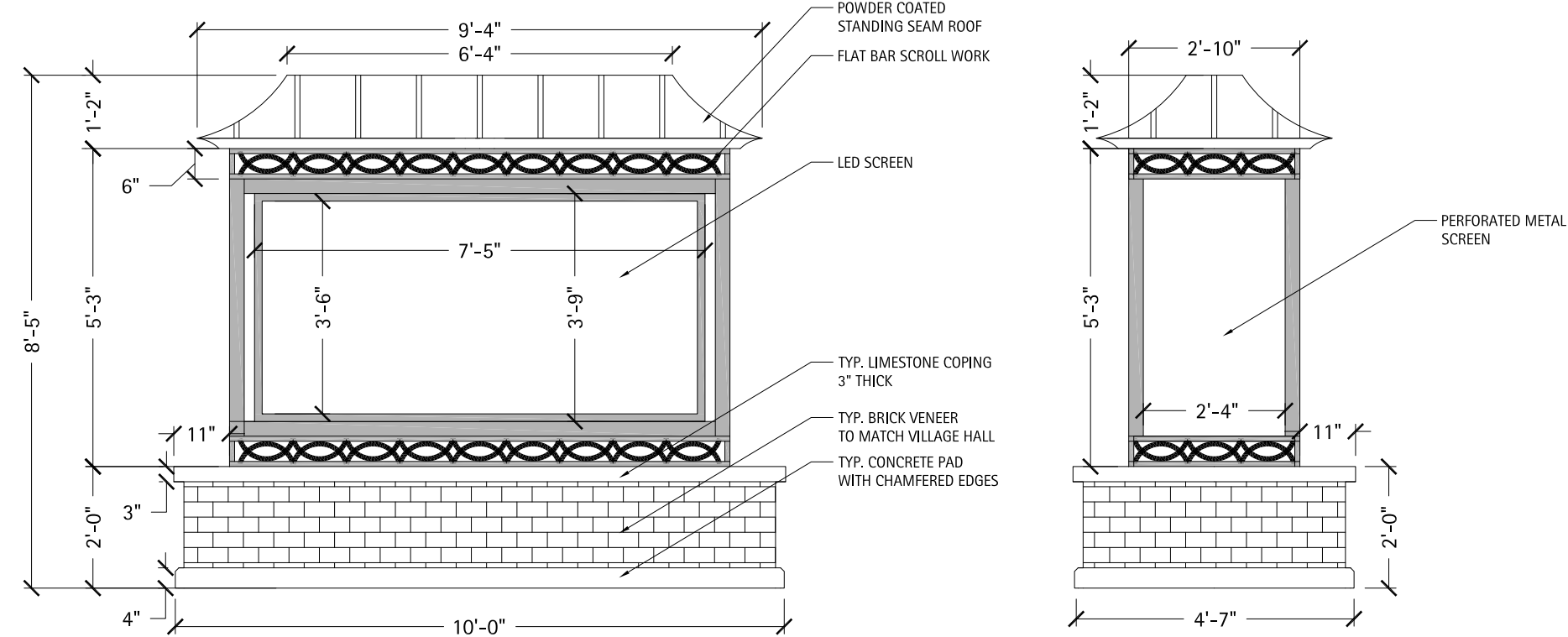
MEDIUM-SMALL SIGN: FOUNDATION DETAILS



Elevation View of Foundation for Small Signs

Concrete to be Structure Mix, IDOT Class SI or equal

APPENDIX B: ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SPECIFICATIONS



LED SCREEN SPECIFICATIONS:

EMC: 10 MM full-color, RGB, double-faced LED Board

- Communication Method: Wireless/Cellular
- EMC/Screen Capabilities:

1. The display areas shall be capable of displaying alphanumeric text, three-dimensional graphics, animations, multiple font styles and traveling text, including photos and videos in a wide spectrum of colors. Must have the ability to download and save additional font styles and graphics.

2. Minimum modes of operation required are:

- Static messages
- Alternating messages
- Sequencing messages
- Time of day clock/calendar and accurate temperature
- Advance messaging scheduling up to three (3) months

3. Messages must be legible 24 hours per day and in most normally encountered weather conditions, as well as during dawn and dusk hours when sunlight is shining directly on the display face or when the sun is directly behind (silhouetting) the display.

4. Sign must have an automatic dimming feature that adequately reduces the overall brightness of the LED message board at night.

5. Sign must be built to withstand exposure to extreme heat, cold, moisture (including humidity), wind, and corrosion, and shall be able to operate in ambient temperatures typically ranging from -40 to 140 degrees Fahrenheit. All components shall remain operational under these conditions.

6. LED lifetime shall be equivalent to 100,000 hours to half brightness

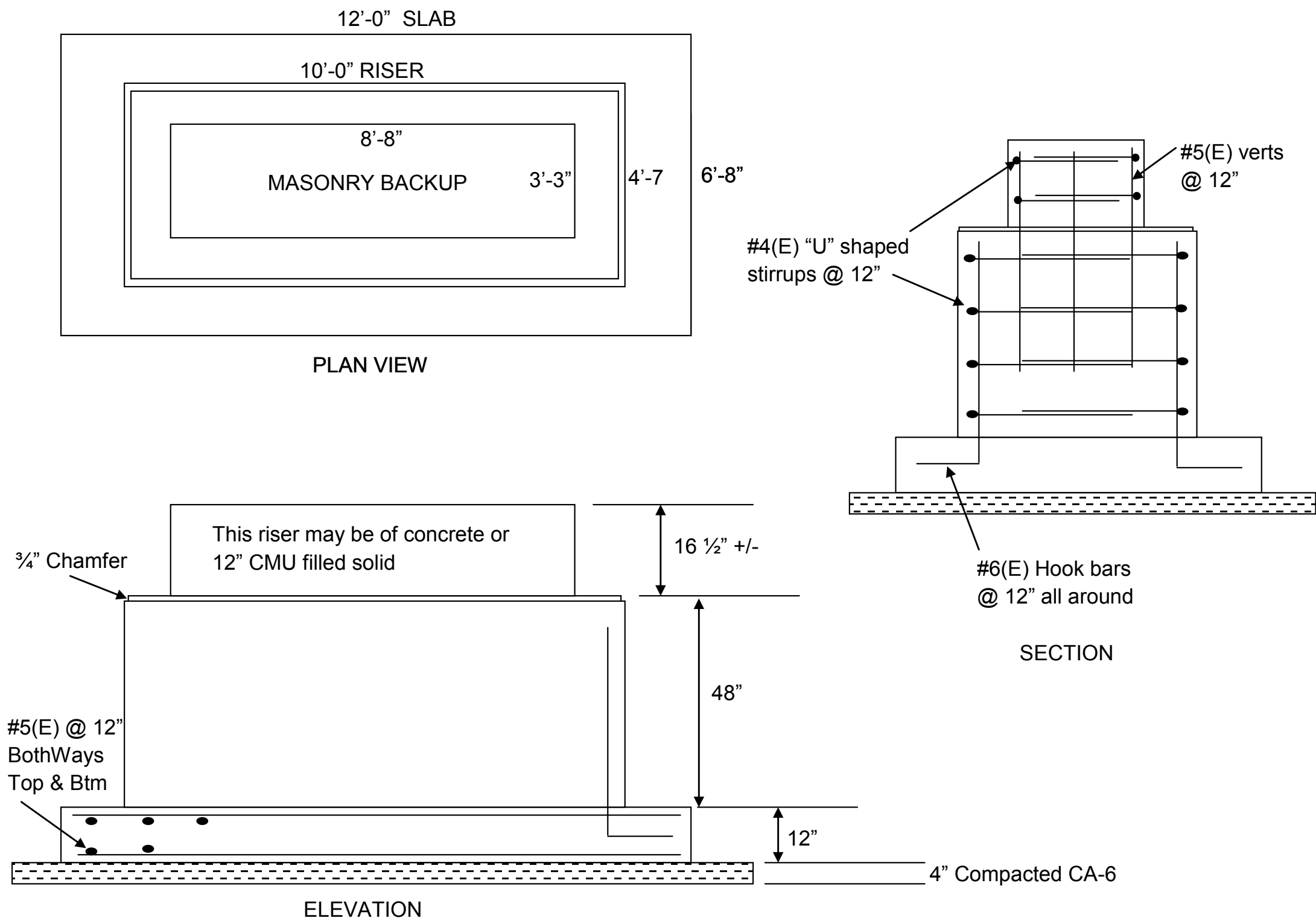
7. Prefer that LED panels be universal.

8. The sign must have 120 VAC weatherproof duplex outlets for service maintenance

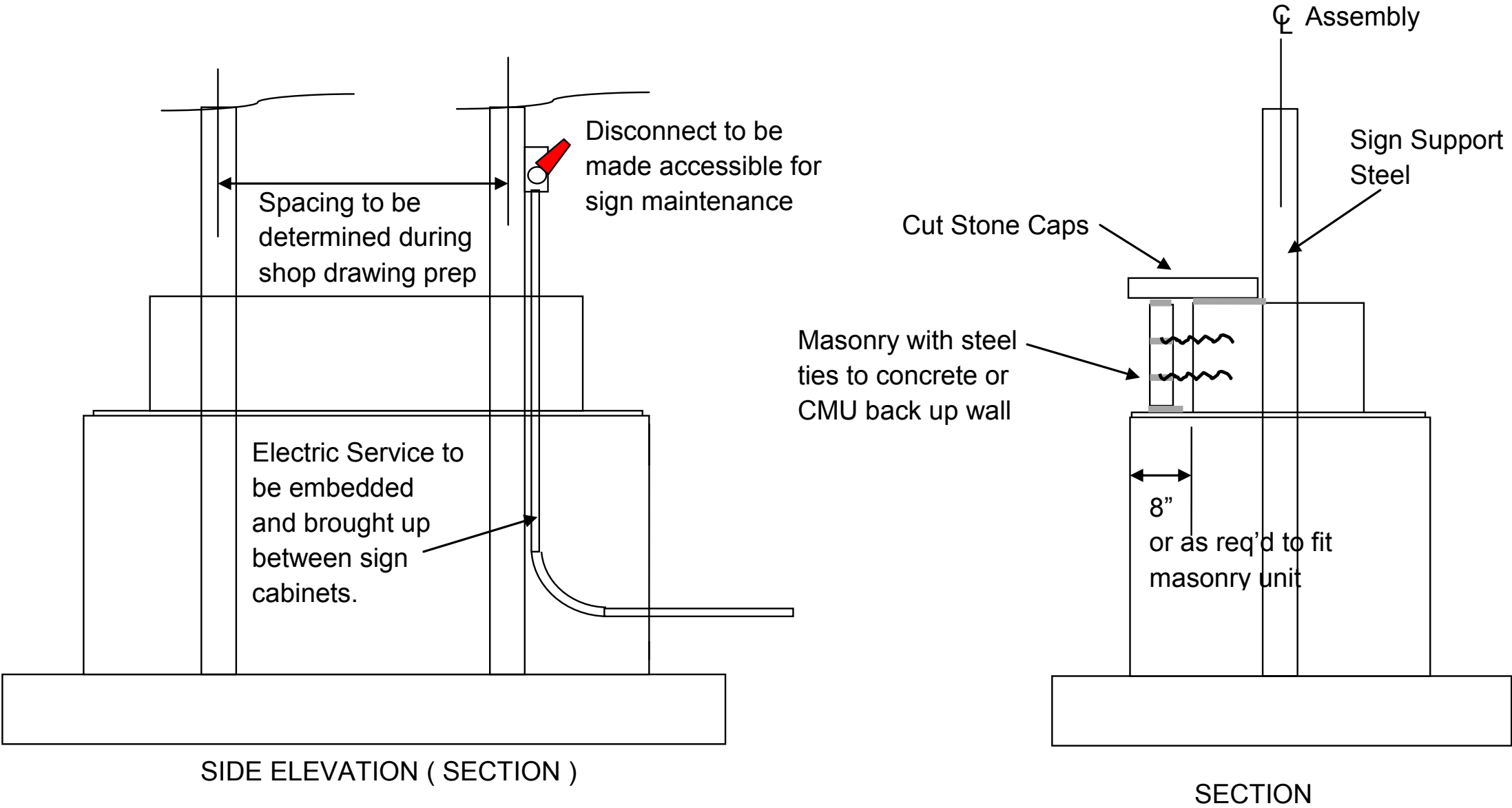
9. The controller shall allow connection to a temperature sensor that provides accurate site temperatures.

10. Controller will have a time of day clock/calendar.

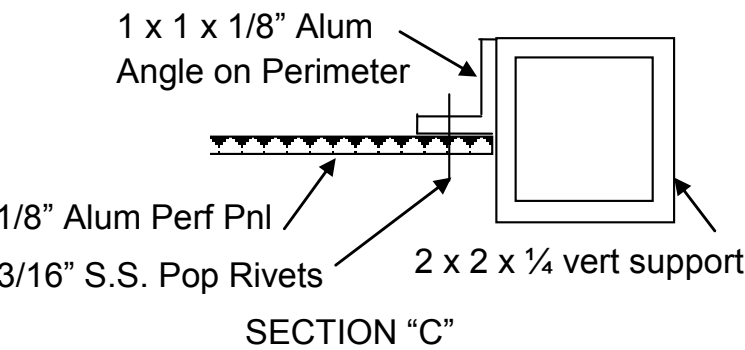
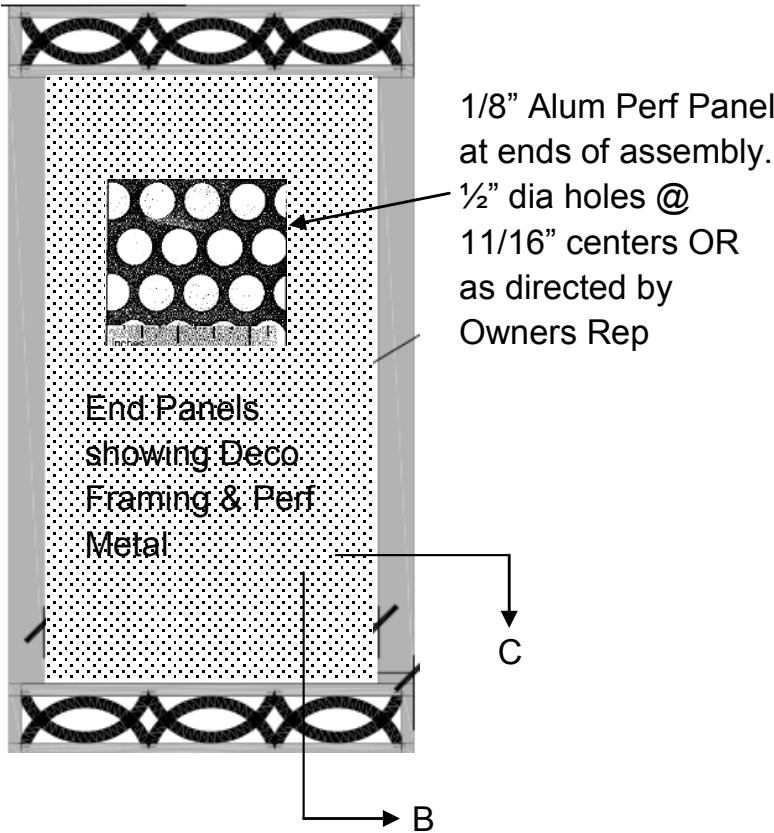
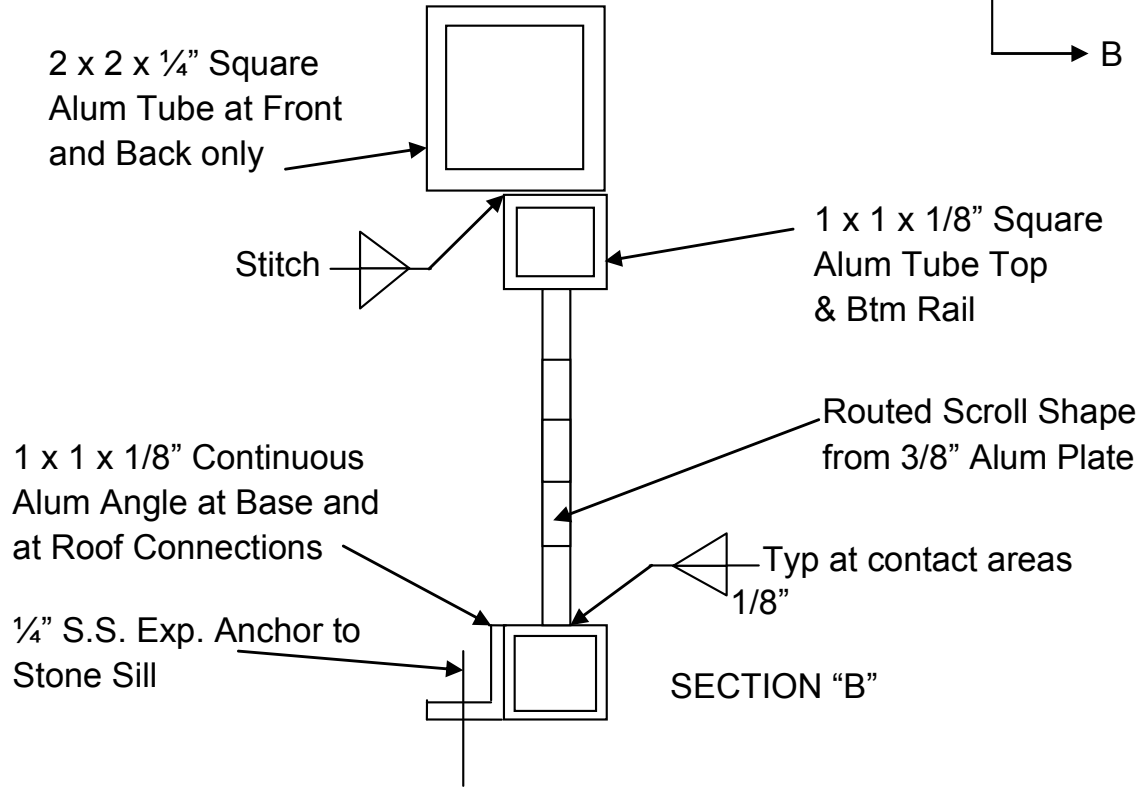
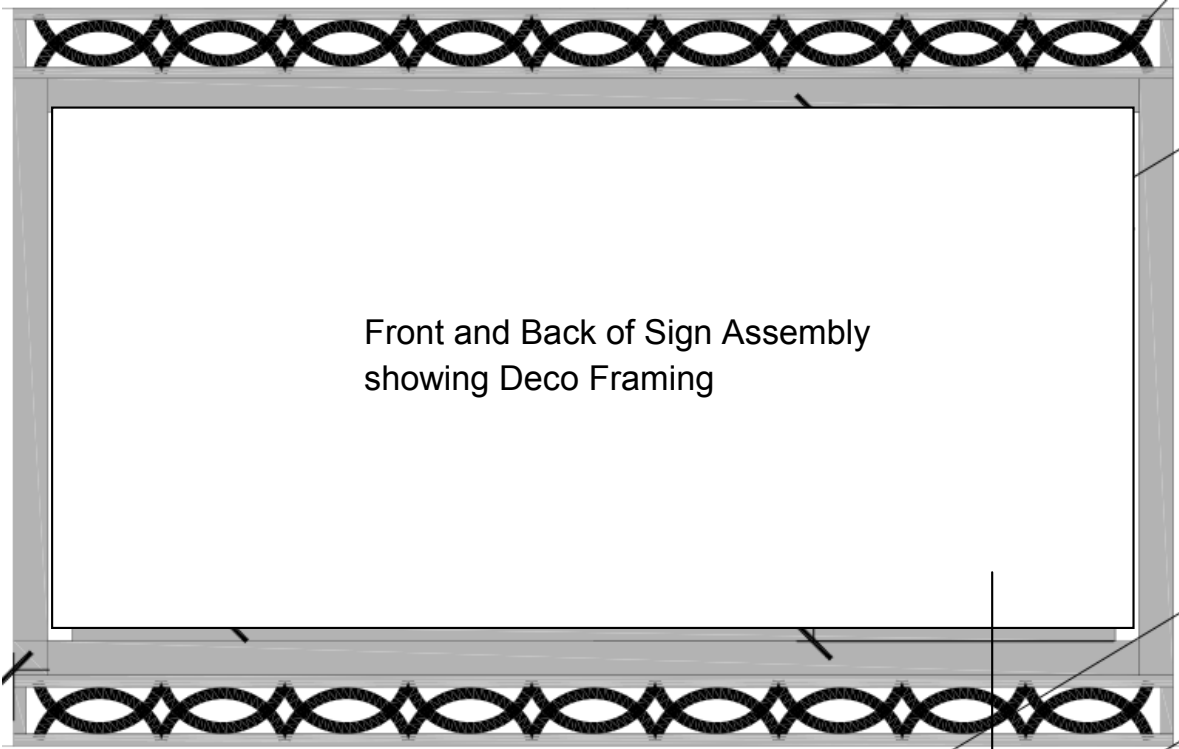
APPENDIX B: ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SPECIFICATIONS



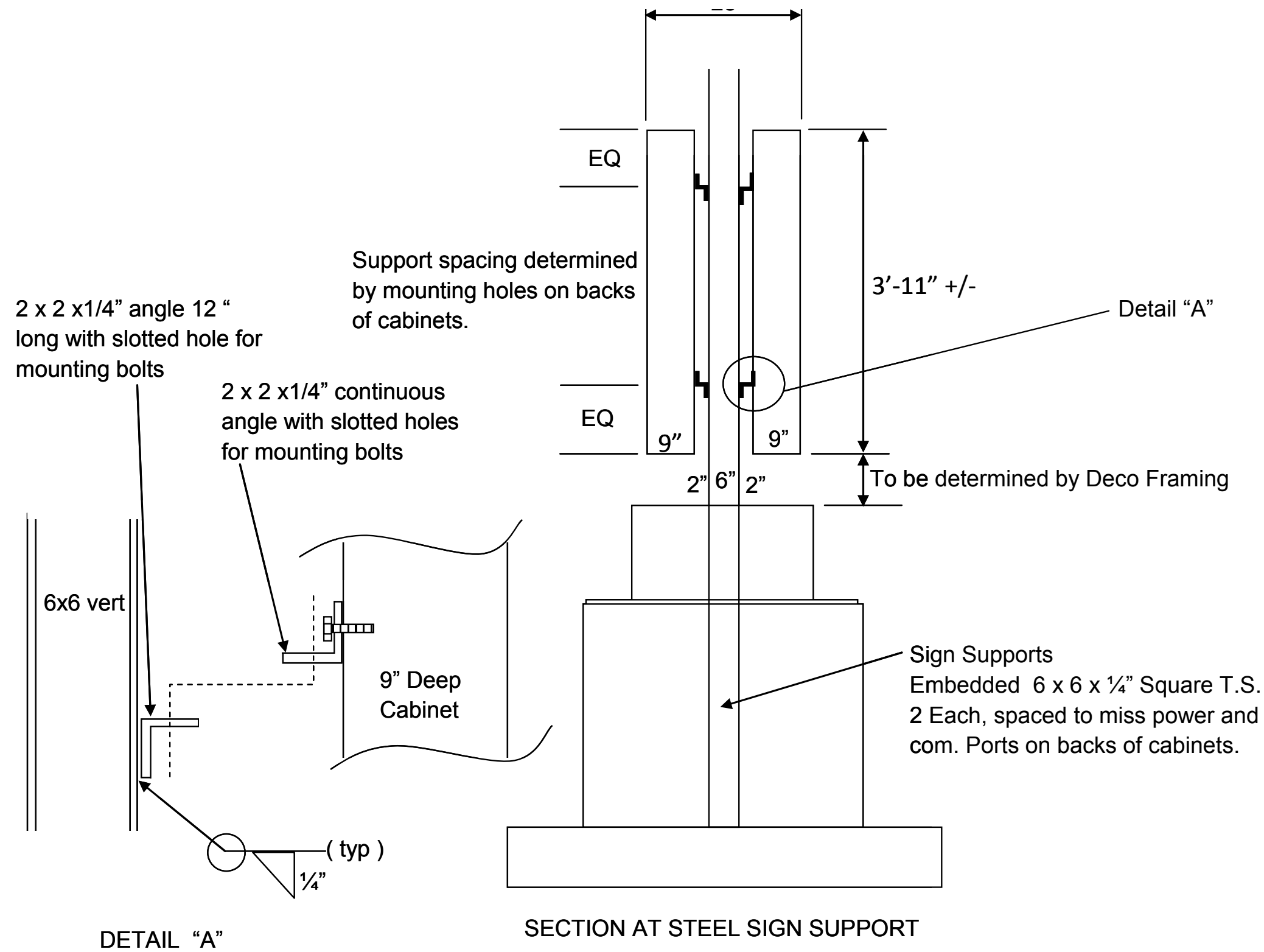
APPENDIX B: ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SPECIFICATIONS



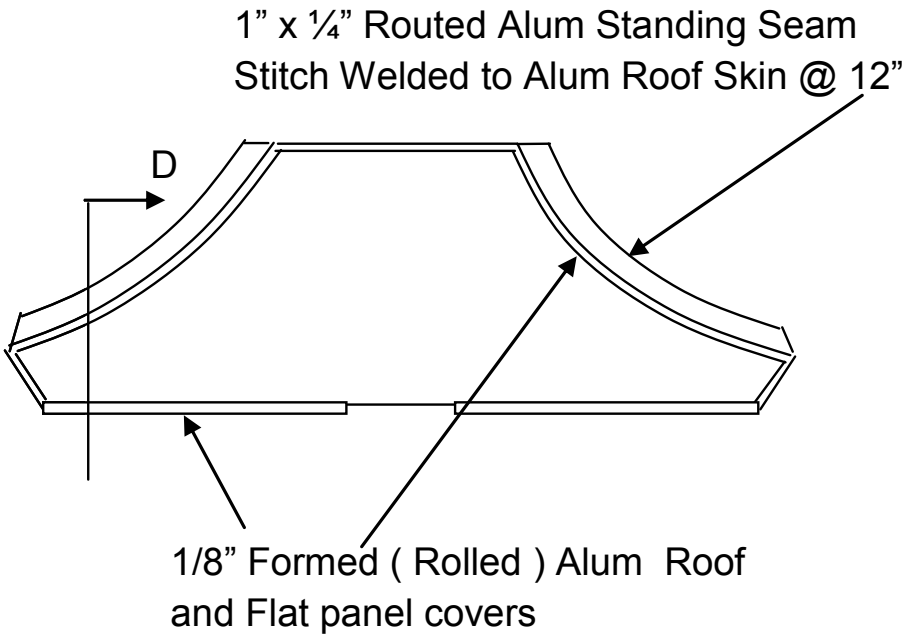
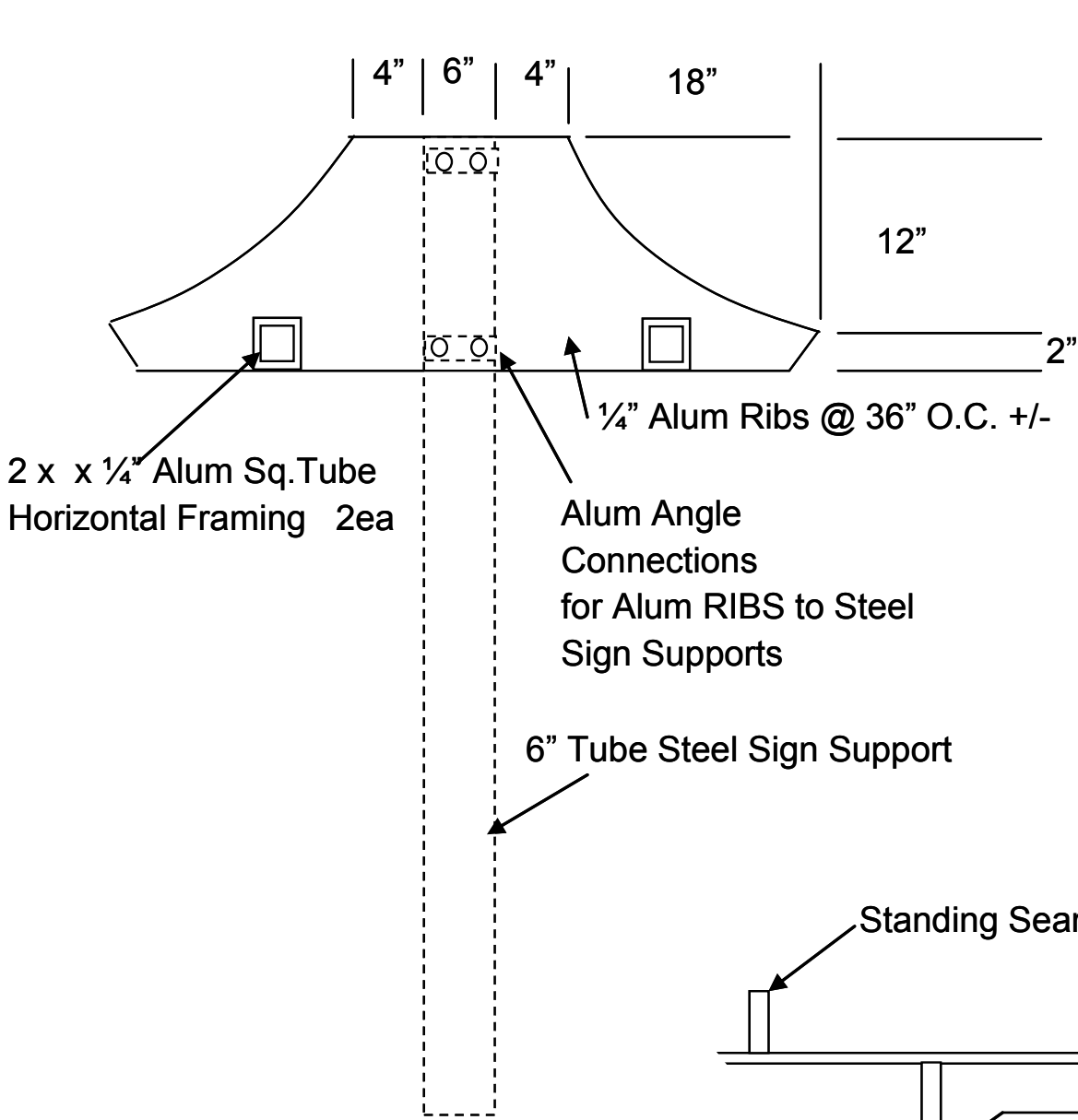
APPENDIX B: ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SPECIFICATIONS



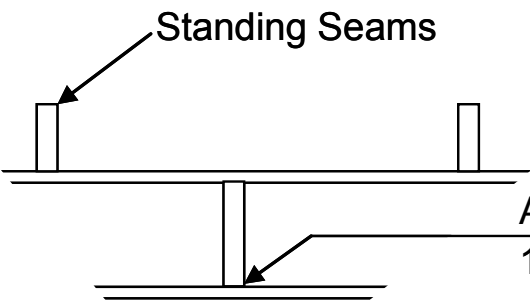
APPENDIX B: ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SPECIFICATIONS



APPENDIX B: ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SPECIFICATIONS



Roof to be Shop Fabricated and Powder Coated with color chosen by Owners Rep. Pre-Assemble Roof will be fastened to 6" Steel Sign supports in the field via removable access panels on under side.



All Roof Assembly connections shall be 1/8" Stitch Welds

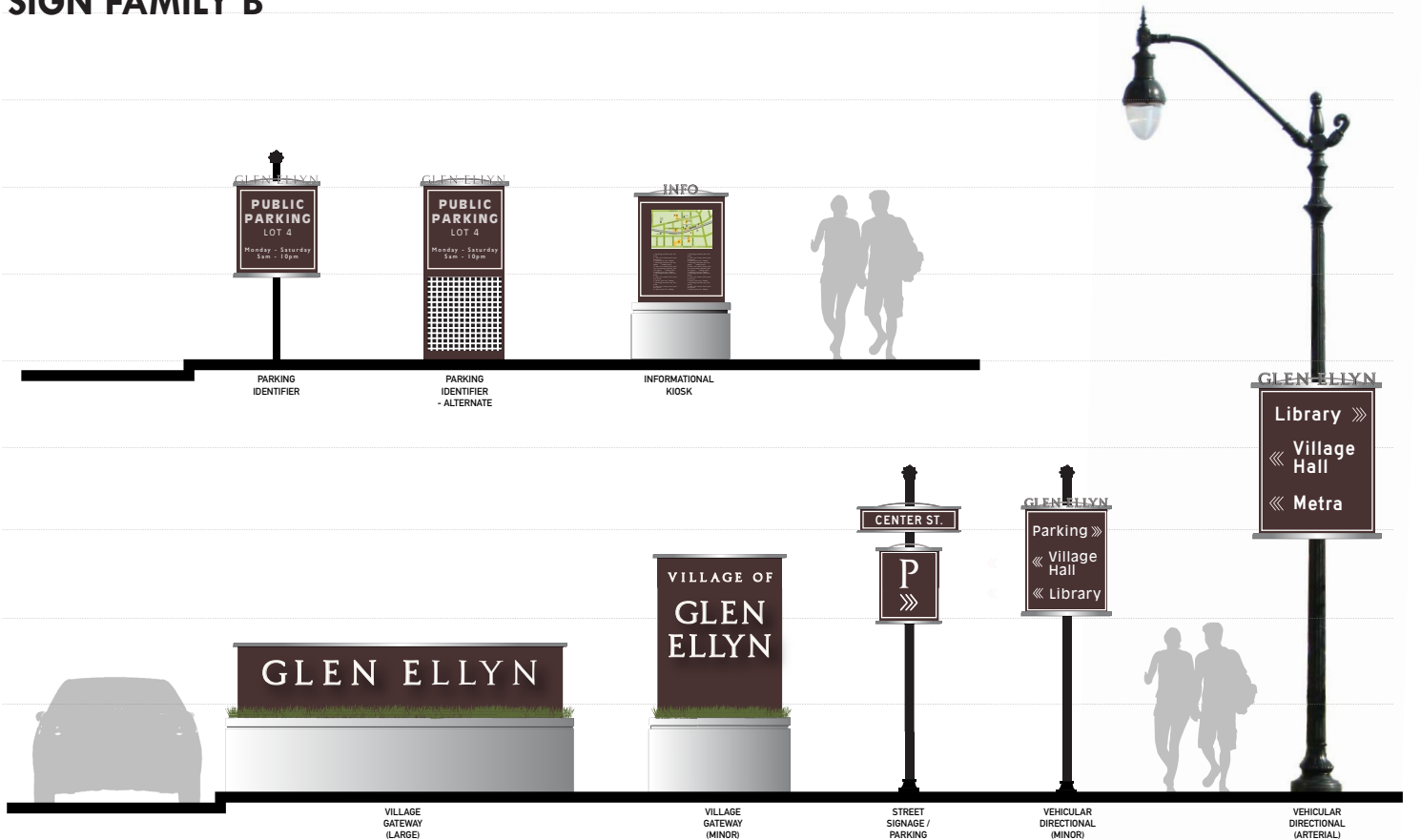
SECTION "D"

APPENDIX C: ONLINE COMMUNITY SIGNAGE SURVEY - ROUND 1

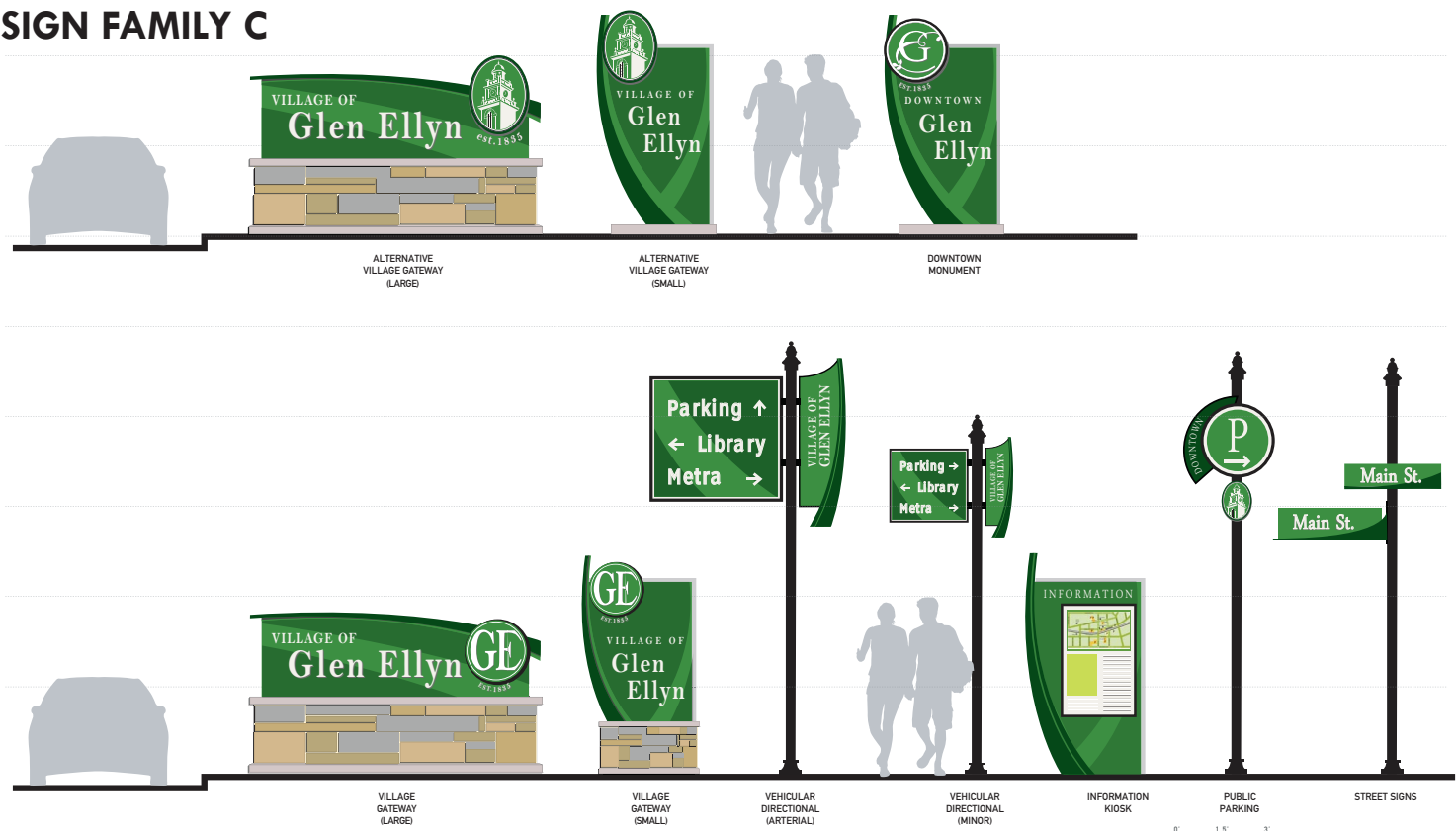
SIGN FAMILY A



SIGN FAMILY B

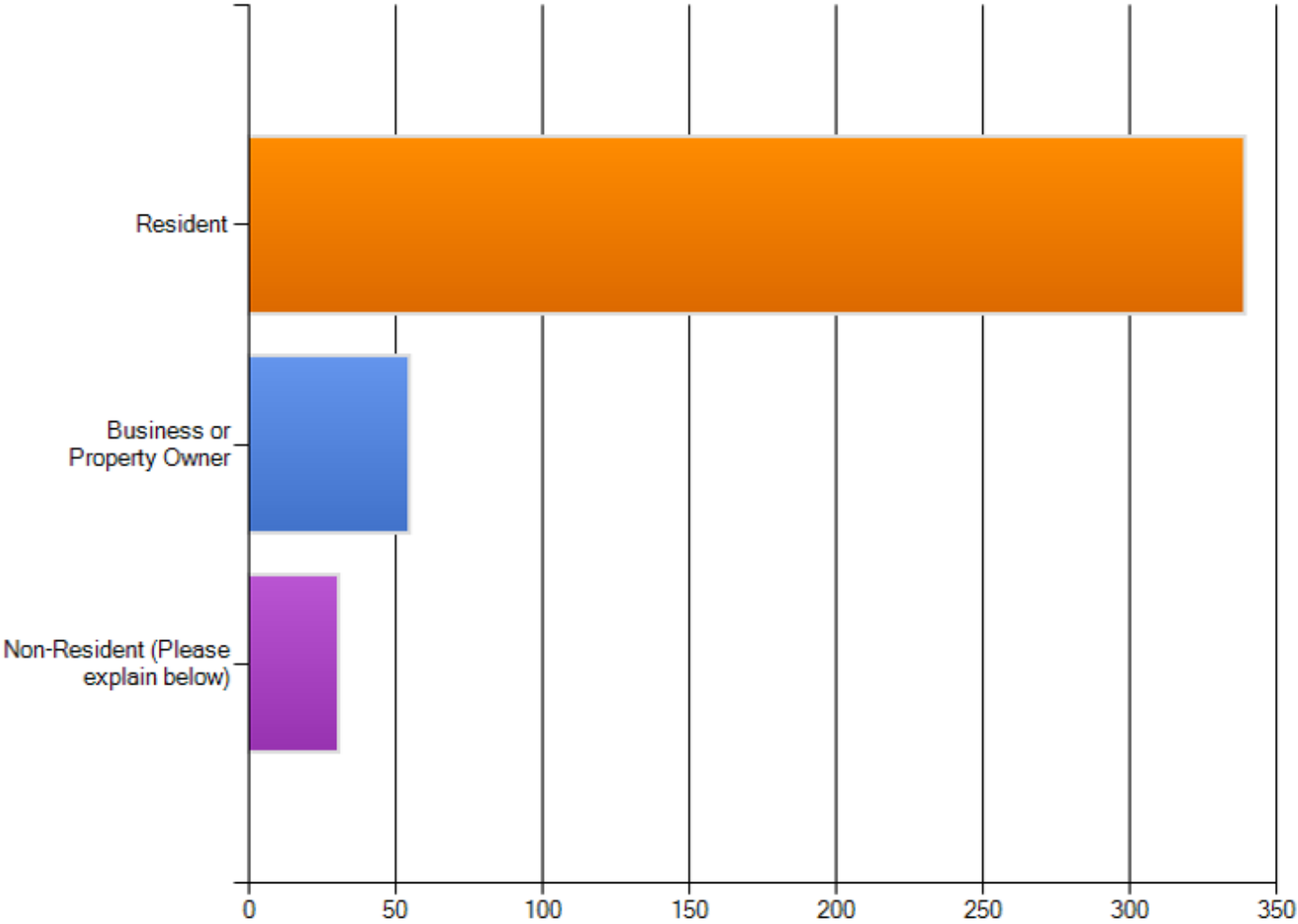


SIGN FAMILY C

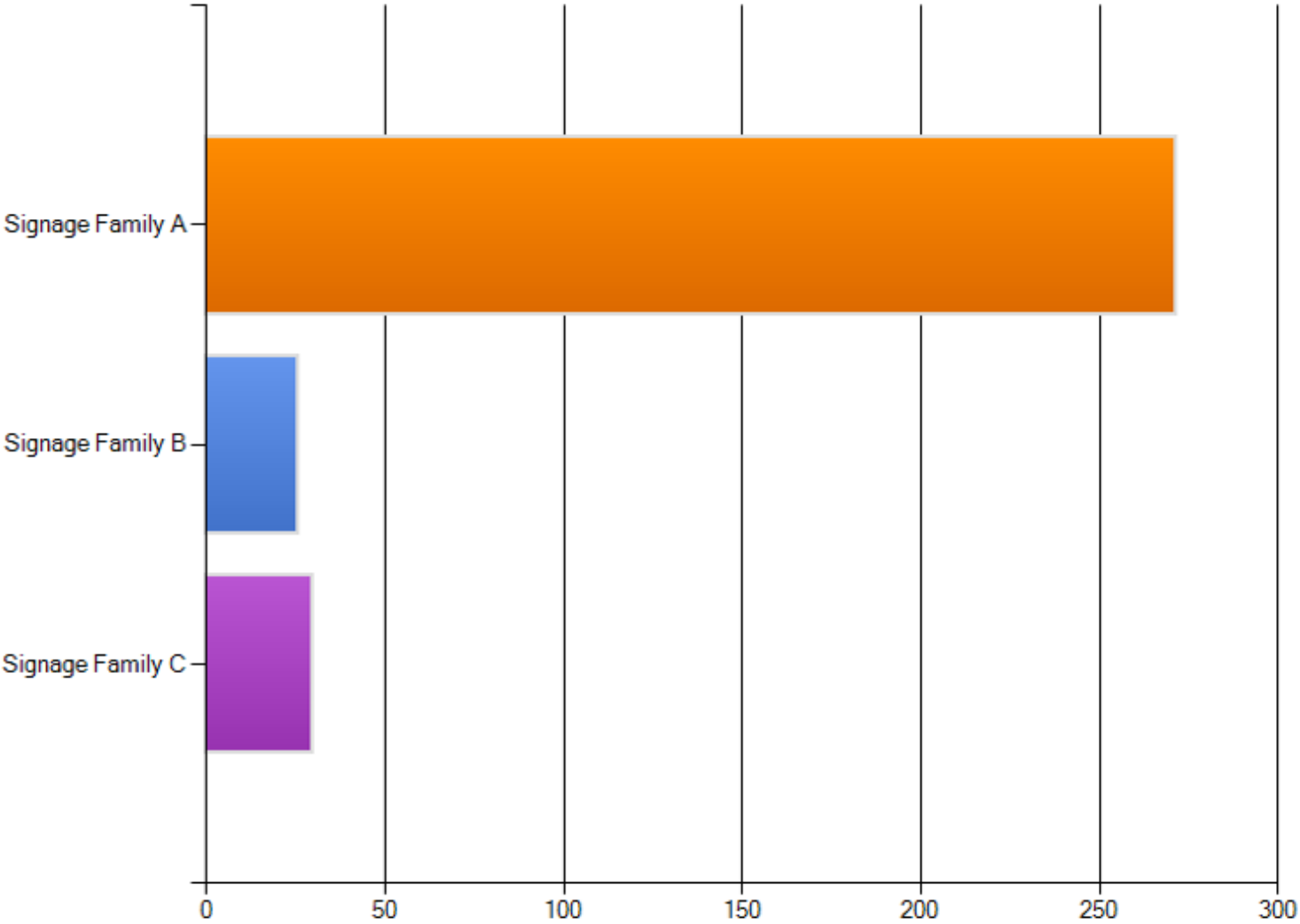


APPENDIX C: ONLINE SIGNAGE REVIEW SURVEY

Which of the following option best describes you? Multiple answers are allowed:

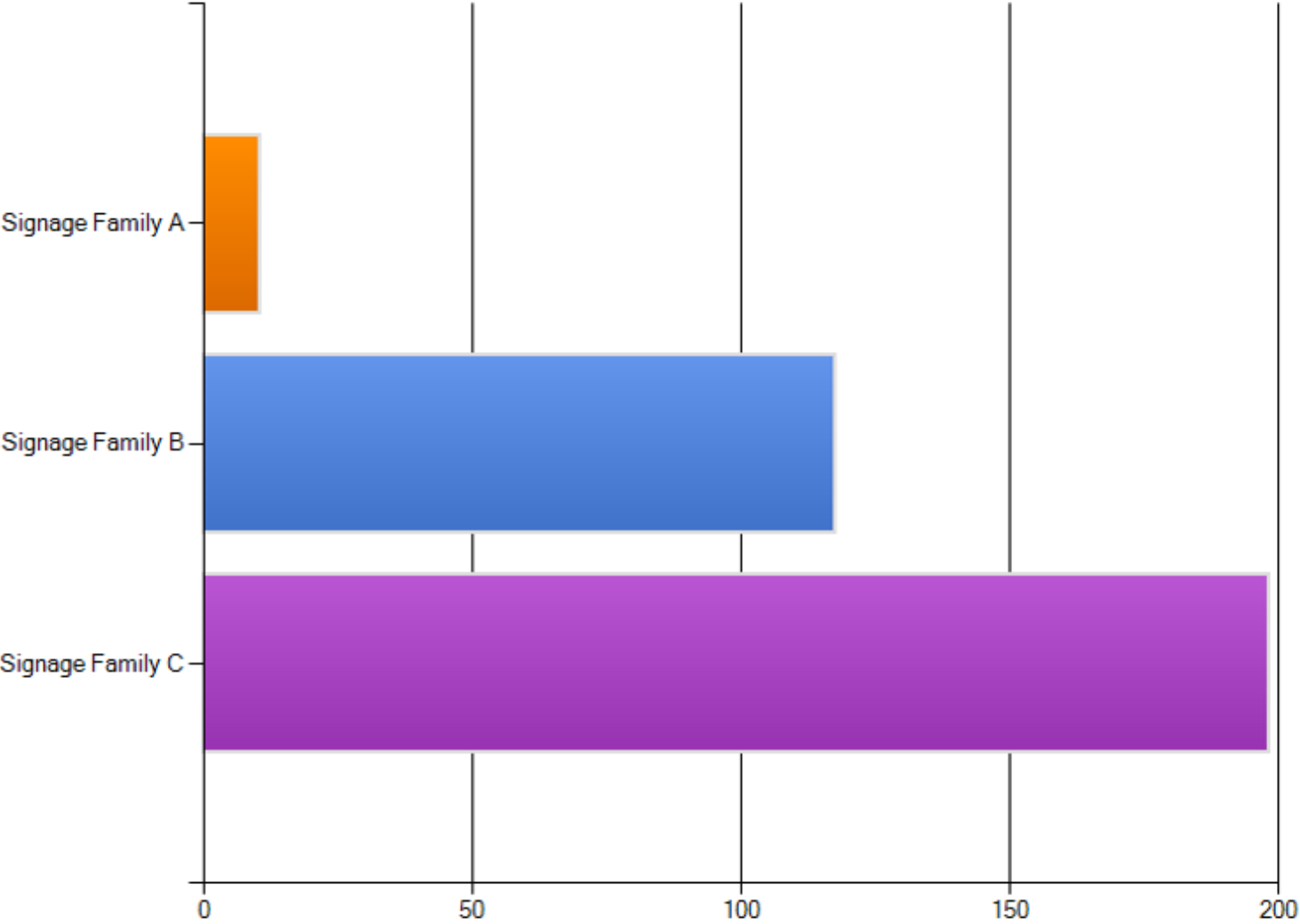


Which of the following sign themes did you prefer?:

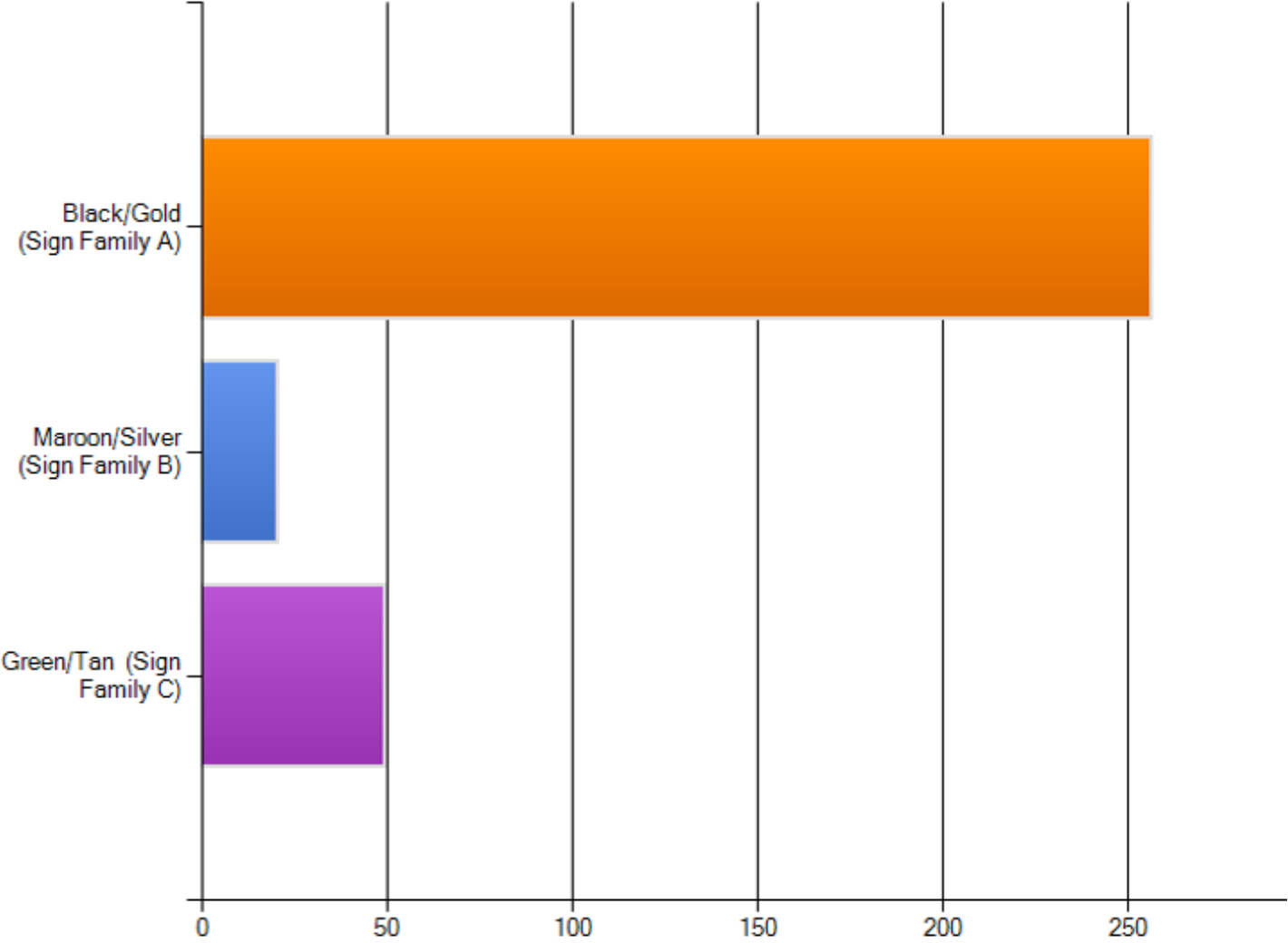


APPENDIX C: ONLINE SIGNAGE REVIEW SURVEY

Which of the following sign themes was your least favorite?:

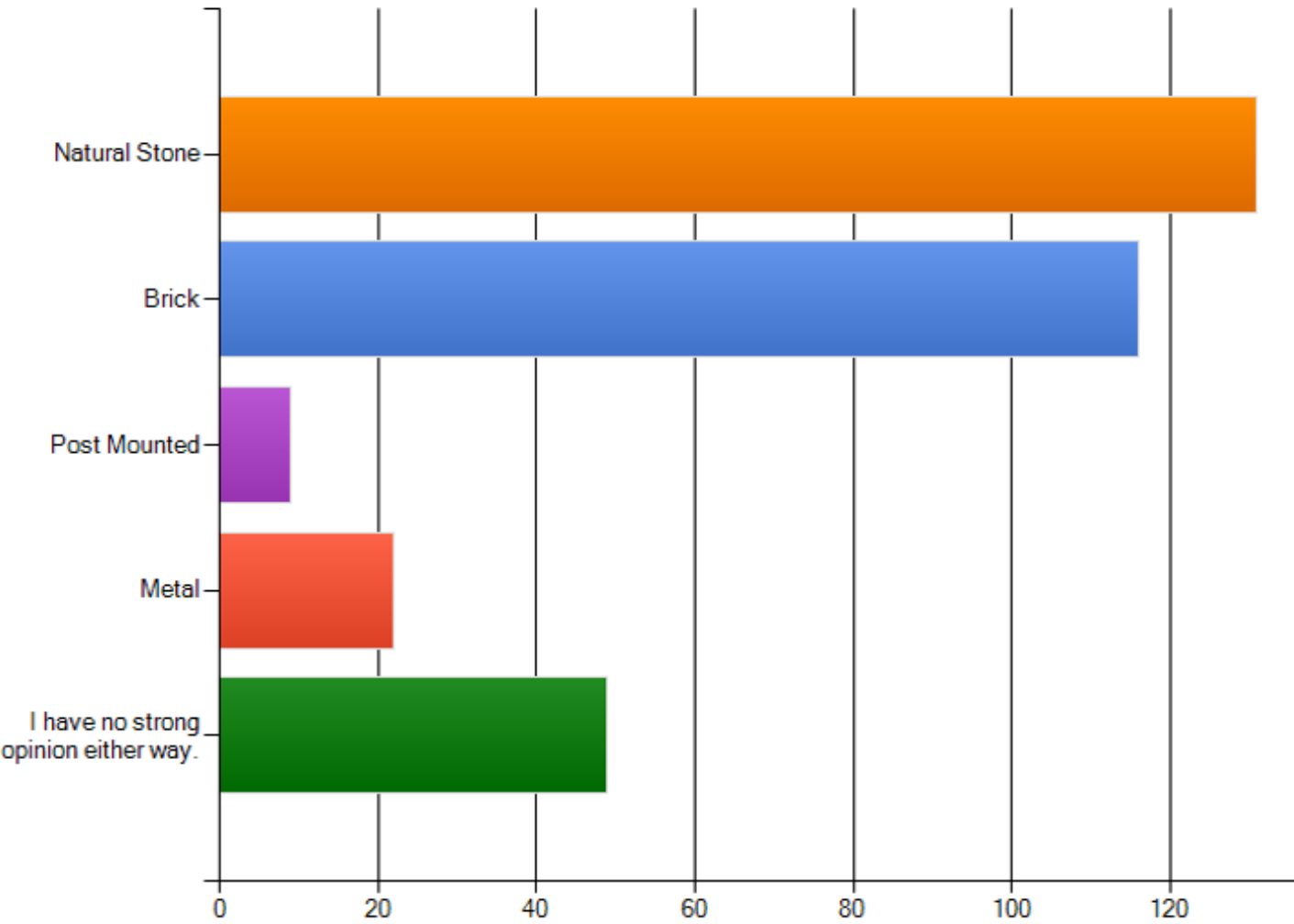


Of the three sign themes, which had your favorite color scheme?:

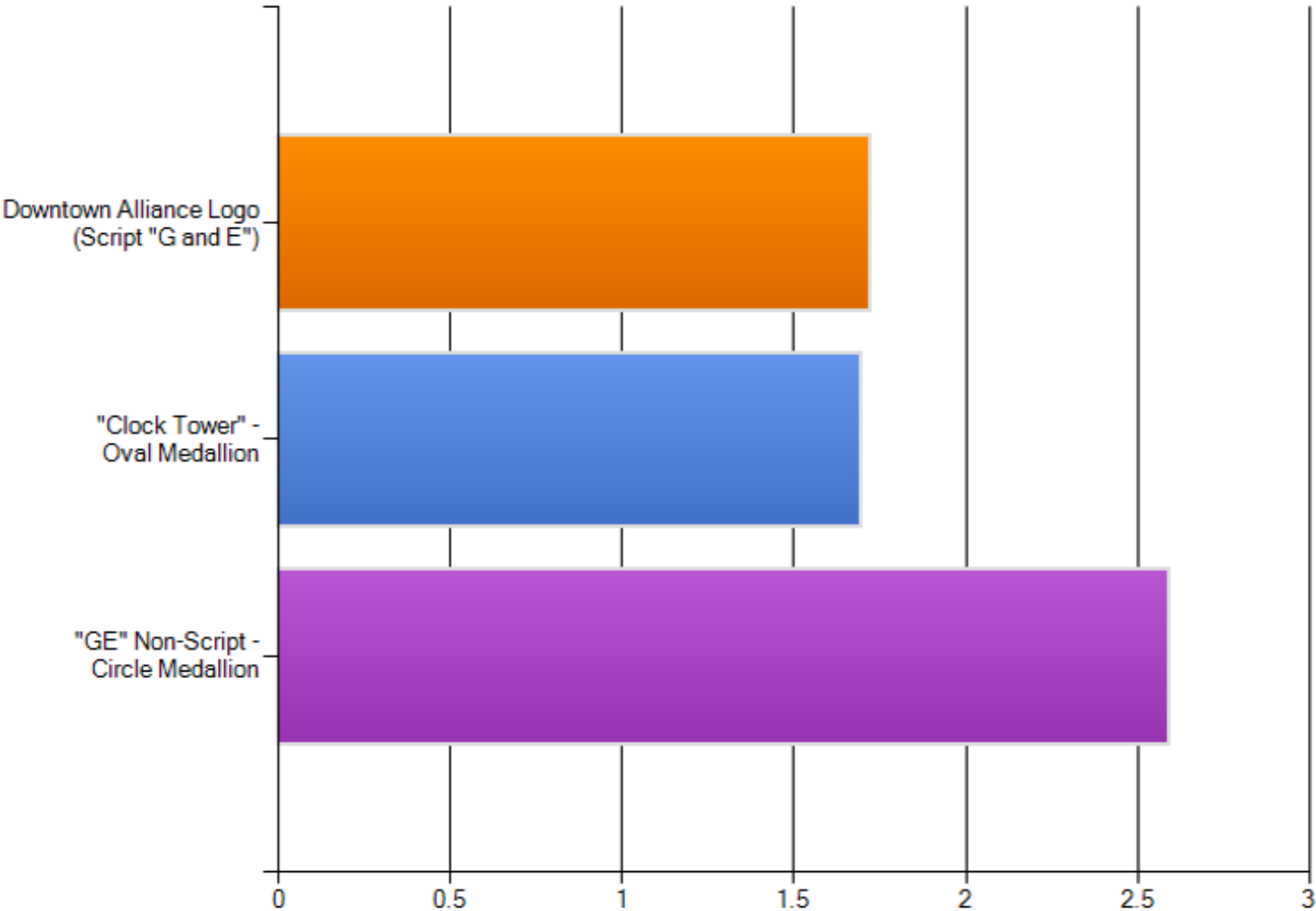


APPENDIX C: ONLINE SIGNAGE REVIEW SURVEY

If given a choice, which of the following materials would you prefer the base of the Village Gateway be constructed of?



Concepts for a community logo were incorporated into each of the sign themes. Please rank the logo concepts below from best (1) to worst (3):



APPENDIX C: ONLINE SIGNAGE REVIEW SURVEY - SUGGESTED DIRECTIONAL DESTINATIONS

Village of Glen Ellyn: Community Wayfinding and Signage Program

Which destinations do you feel are important for visitors to Glen Ellyn to be aware of?	
Answer Options	Response Count
	217
<i>answered question</i>	217
<i>skipped question</i>	172

Number	Response Text
1	Downtown☐ Stacy's Corner
2	Public streets, parks, library, train station, parking facilities, COD, public schools, Village facilities. Houses of worship and other private facilities/entities need to provide for their own signage.
3	Stacey Corner, Lake Ellyn, Civic Center and Library
4	Town hall, library, downtown, the various park and recreation areas, and schools
5	College of DuPage, Lake Ellyn, Glen Ellyn Public Library, Glen Ellyn Historical Society, Village Theater, Village Links Golf Course, Willowbrook Wildlife Center
6	Train Station, Library, Downtown shopping and dining, City Hall, Police Station
7	shopping/restaurants/lake ellyn
8	Downtown, village Links, 5 corners, lake Ellyn
9	Downtown, Metra Station, Stacy's Corners, High Schools, Roosevelt Road Business District
10	Village buildings, downtown, high schools & grade schools, train station, 5 corners

11	Downtown; Lake Ellyn and the Boathouse; the library; parking lots; and the village's parks.
12	Parks - Golf Course - Downtown - College Of Dupage - Train Station
13	Library, Downtown, Village Hall, Parking
14	Lake Ellyn, Central Business District
15	Stacy's Corners
16	Lake Ellyn, shoppes, Stacy's tavern, COD, restaurants, library, Churchill woods, prairie path, schools, parks
17	Lake Ellyn,Glenbard West,COD,Glen Art Theatre, Metra Station,Village Links,Akerman Park, Illinois Prairie Path
18	library, parks, train, town, schools, prairie path.
19	Downtown☐ Lake Ellyn☐ Ackerman☐ Village golf course
20	Lake Ellyn, Stacy's Tavern, Prairie Path.
21	Downtown, Glenbard West, Lake Ellyn
22	downtown shopping.☐ Lake Ellyn☐ COD☐ Glenbard West
23	downtown shopping area
24	Lake Ellyn, Dining, Shopping and College of Dupage.

25	Downtown and Stacy's corners
26	shopping, train station, library, city hall, dining
27	Lake Ellyn, CBD, ROosevelt, Panfish, COD, Village Green
28	lake, business district
29	Library, Village Hall, Downtown area, Train station & parking
30	parking areas after being directed to shopping areas from main arterial streets.
31	Downtown, Lake Ellyn
32	shopping dining schools parks
33	Library, parking, civic center
34	Parking
35	Train Station; Village Hall; Downtown Shopping Area; Parks; Movie Theatre; Schools
36	Downtown Public Library Sunset Pool Ackerman Recreation Center Stacy's Tavern
37	downtown
38	The in-town restaurants/ Lake Ellyn and GWHS area / COD / neighborhoods of historic homes

39	Village offices/ Police/ Central business district/Lake Ellyn/Glenbard west/Train Station
40	downtown
41	Glenbard West H.S. Glenbard South H.S. Colleg of DuPage Metra Station Library Central Business District Prairie Path Swimming Pool Public Parks Village Links Post Office
42	Downtown High Schools Village Links
43	Parking is the only thing since it's so difficult to find.
44	Lake Ellyn, Location of Mineral Springs, Glenbard West, GE Library, GE Historical Society
45	COD. Willow brook. Glenbard South and West. Downtown district. Stacy's corner. Ackerman. Mary knoll.
46	Downtown, lake, hilltopers, library, etc
47	Village Civic Center, Police Department, Downtown area, Shopping, Parks
48	downtown in general, the lake, the civic center, the library, train station, shopping + restaurants, prairie path, parks
49	Perhaps a WARNING sign for the Glen Art Theater - that the place is a dump!
50	Major parks (especially where games are held). GBW HS,civic center, metra station, library, police station

51	shopping area
52	Down Town shopping area ☐ Village Hall ☐ Library ☐ Train Station
53	Downtown, civic center, train station,COD, high schools, Lake Ellyn
54	Downtown, post office, library, schools, train station, Lake Ellyn Park and Boathouse, Stacy's Tavern, History Center, The Glen Theater
55	Downtown District, COD, Sunset Park, Glenbard west, Lake Ellyn, Village Links
56	Civic Center, library, post office, train station, parking lots
57	Downtown Glen Ellyn ☐ Stacy's Tavern Museum ☐ Stacy's Corners ☐ Roosevelt Rd. Business District ☐ Village Links Golf Course
58	Downtown, library.
59	Churches, Lake Ellyn, Library, Train, Parking, "More Shops/Dining" to point visitors toward less traveled areas, Prairie Path
60	Main St./Downtown shopping and public parking
61	Pennsylvania ave and small side street shopping, any public parking, library, village hall, churches, parks
62	Lake Ellyn
63	Downtown, train station, College of Dupage, Willowbrook Wildlife, Glenbard West, Glenbard South

64	Maryknoll, downtown theatre
65	Village Hall - Library - Downtown Shopping - Metra Station
66	Library, lake, town hall, train station
67	Downtown, high schools, library, parking
68	Downtown lake ellyn library police business district
69	Town Hall, Lake Ellyn, Five Corners, Glenbard West, Parking
70	Town Hall, Lake Ellyn, High School, Pool, Hadley
71	Downtown ☐ Civic locations ☐ Lake ellyn.
72	Glen Ellyn Historical Society ☐ Glen Ellyn Chamber of Commerce ☐ Stacy's Corners ☐ Downtown Glen Ellyn ☐ Lake Ellyn
73	Post Office, library, downtown
74	library, city hall, chamber of commerce,
75	downtown; library; train station; high school;city hall
76	Downtown ☐ Lake Ellyn ☐ Library ☐ Main Street Rec Center

77	Library, Golf Course, Village Hall, High School, Business District, Parks, Post Office, Stacy's Tavern, The Glen Theater, The Village Theater Guild, The History Center and Lake Ellyn Park & Boathouse
78	downtown, historical society, village hall, parking lots, library, roosevelt road, schools, train station
79	Lake Ellyn, Library, Downtown Business District, Village Links
80	Village hall, police department, COD, Glenbard West, Sunset Pool Downtown and More shops,Binnys and Malloys
81	n/a
82	Downtown☐ Highschool☐ Library☐ Lake Ellyn and Boat house
83	Lake Ellyn, Library, Downtown Shopping and Dining, Public Parking, Staceys Tavern, Glen Theatre
84	CBD, Glenbard West, Lake Ellyn, Prairie Path
85	Downtown shopping district
86	Downtown, Lake Ellyn, Village Links (sometimes hard to find for visitors)
87	Downtown, Lake Ellyn Park & Boathouse, Stacy's Tavern, Village Theater Guild, Glen Theater, Prairie Path, History Center & Park
88	Shopping District, Library
89	Shopping areas, Lake Glen Ellyn, Library, High School,

90	central business district, Village Links, Lake Ellyn, commuter train station
91	downtown
92	Downtown
93	Downtown of course....
94	parking, train, downtown, civic center, businesses
95	Parks, High School, Downtown shopping, parking,
96	Downtown Shops, Train Station, Civic Center, Village Links
97	I dont know much of the village as my family and i are new residents.
98	Schools, shopping, parking, train, Stacy, parks.
99	Downtown commerce area, Lake Ellyn, Stacy's Tavern, Historical Society, library.
100	Metra station, library, villiage hall, police station, fire department
101	Lake ellyn, historic downtown
102	Because of the sign at Park and Roosevelt that say Downtown and has the tiniest arrow I've ever seen, a lot of outsiders think that when you are at Park and Roosevelt you ARE downtown. Maybe mileage would help although the sign at south Park down by the Arboretum has so much small script you can't even read it without causing an accident.
103	Downtown.

104	Roosevelt Road, from the East Main St., from the North Geneva Road, from the West and Route 53, from the South
105	Center of town, where additional shops are like on Duane and Pennsylvania, library, civic center, clusters of restaurants, parking locations, theaters parks
106	Schools, downtown, metra, post office, hospitals, library, rec center
107	Parking, Staceys Tavern, stores, Village Hall,library in thst order.
108	Village Links, Downtown biz dist., Metra station, Historic area, Lake Ellyn, Library
109	Lake Ellyn, downtown, public library, major parks
110	library, metra, town center, civic center, city parking
111	restaurants
112	Village Hall, Library, CBD
113	shopping; main streets; police area; restaurants
114	downtown businesses
115	Downtown, Stacy's Corner, Lake Ellyn, Library, train station, Civic Center, parking
116	Village Hall, downtown GE, library, pool, parks, Restaurants, schools, prarie path
117	Downtown Historical Society Lake Ellyn/Boathouse

118	Train station, downtown center, Village hall (police), historic center (Stacy's Corners), library, commuter parking, bus routes, parks, cemetery
119	In no particular order: Downtown Business District Chamber/ Information center Police Department Public Storm Shelters then maybe: Library COD/McAnich maybe the high schools (game attendees from other towns) Glen Ellyn clinic Arboretum Wilowbrook Wildlife In general, areas/sites people from outside Glen Ellyn would be coming to use.
120	parking/restaurants/shops/civic center/library
121	street and parking
122	Downtown shopping, parks, schools
123	Schools, Police Station, Library, Civic Center, Shopping districts, Stacy's Corner, Sunset Pool, Village Links, Clinic, Churches
124	Lake, Library, downtown shops, college of dupage,
125	Lake ellyn, business district, theater,
126	Library, Village Hall, Train Station, COD
127	Downtown High Schools Lake Ellyn
128	downtown shopping, parks, sunset pool, Village green golf course, schools
129	Library, downtown shopping district, Glenbard West and South High Schools, COD, Village center & police.

130	Village Hall; Library; each High School Location; Village Links; Parking
131	Downtown shops and restaurants
132	Library, Ackerman Sports Center, Downtown, Memorial Field,
133	Downtown, COD, Glenbard West
134	Lake Ellyn/Lake Ellyn Park, Glenbard West High School/Memorial and Duchon playing fields, Downtown, Historic District, Stacy's Tavern, Ackerman Sports Complex, Spring Street Park District bldg., Main Street Park District bldg., Newton Park, Prairie Path.
135	currently the signs on Roosevelt Road list too many businesses and destinations. I would definitely list the Village Hall, Lake Ellyn, library, Stacy's Corner, Glenbard West HS, Metra. I would not list individual businesses on the post signs but you could put categories that most people might seek like restaurants, movie theater, shops
136	Historic Downtown Shopping District, Lake Ellyn
137	Central Business District, Roosevelt Rd coridor, Five Corners area.
138	lake, high school, downtown, cod, and that's about it... the current signs with 12 destinations is ridiculous and hard to read
139	Library☐ Glenbard West☐ Lake Ellyn☐ CBD☐ Ackerman
140	Village Hall, downtown, library, police, parking
141	shopping, metra, parking, restaurants

142	Downtown (including Library)☐ Roosevelt Rd. Corridor☐ Stacy's Tavern Area
143	Downtown, Stacy's Tavern, Library, Village Hall
144	downtown, lake, village links, COD, library, train station
145	Lake Ellyn, Glenbard West, Parking, Library, Village Hall, Maryknoll Park, Ackerman Park, Newton Park, Village Green Park, Downtown Business District
146	parking☐ lake ellyn
147	Library, municipal buildings, parks all else is superfluous and gets too crowded.
148	Downtown/Shopping/Restaurants, Metra, Library, Glenbard West, Parks/Pool
149	Lake Ellyn, the Downtown, Library
150	Tran station, police station/city hall, Library, Shops/Restaurants, Theater
151	Downtown Glen Ellyn, train station, Civic Center, parking lots, Roosevelt Road, Sunset Pool, Library
152	Lake Ellyn, Maryknoll Park, Village Hall, COD, Health Track, Glen Ellyn Clinic, Downtown, Schools, Library
153	Downtown☐ Shopping District☐ Restaurant District
154	Parking, shopping, Stacy's Tavern, Lake Ellyn, GW fields
155	The lake, high school, library, downtown, village hall, chamber

156	Lake, high school, park district, downtown, Stacy's corner, library, prairie path, train station,
157	Village Hall, schools, parks, library
158	not sure
159	Lake Ellyn
160	Downtown, Lake Ellyn, COD, any and all parks
161	Library, shopping, parking, village hall, churches
162	Downtown, Library, Willowbrook, Parks, Preserves, Schools, Stacy's Tavern, Train, Bus stops, Clinic/Emergency Care
163	Downtown, and other shopping/eating areas ☐ Lake Ellyn, and other park district facilities ☐ DuPage Medical Group ☐ METRA station and parking lots ☐ Stacey's Corner, and other historic sites
164	Lake Ellyn, Civic Center, Village Hall, Sunset Park & Pool, Prairie Path, Library, Metra, Post Office, Police Station, Fire Department, Recreation Centers (Ackerman Sports & Fitness Center, Main Street Recreation Center and Spring Avenue Recreation Center)
165	Where to park ☐ Direction to churches
166	downtown area; Lake Ellyn park; Roosevelt Road shopping corridor; Chamber of Commerce
167	public parking / shops / restaurants
168	Downtown, Lake Ellyn, Stacy's Corner, Roosevelt Road businesses

169	Signs pointing to downtown at Roosevelt and Main, Parkside, and Park.
170	lake ellyn, downtown, village links
171	Lake Ellyn, downtown shops, library, Stacey's corners, trader joe's
172	Lake Ellyn, Prairie Path, Civic Center/Police Station, Fire Stations, Pan Fish Park, Village Links, Village Green, Glenbard West & South, COD, Ackerman, Oak Hill? Cemetery (St. Charles/Riford), Historical Society, Stacy Inn, Train Station, Bus Stops, Municipal Parking Lots
173	Downtown, Lake Ellyn, Prairie Path
174	Lake ELLYN ☐ Business district ☐ Metra ☐ Gwhs ☐ Hadley
175	Parking, shopping, restaurants
176	Downtown, schools, churches, police, fire
177	Downtown area, COD, Wildlife haven, Lake Ellyn, Stacy's Tavern,
178	City hall, library, post office, etc
179	Downtown, Downtown Parking, Lake Ellyn, Train Station, Village Links,
180	Lake Ellyn, Glenbard West, Glenbard South, Downtown, Village Hall, Police Station, Metra, Library, public parking, Prairie Path, Village Links, Village Green, Panfish Park, Newton Park
181	Downtown business district
182	Shopping, lake

183	Glenbard West High School, Lake Ellyn, Train Station, Village Hall
184	Entering/exiting the village, village hall, downtown district
185	Village Links
186	Central Business District High schools (GBW & GBS) College of DuPage Lake Ellyn Park Stacey's Tavern Willowbrook Wildlife Center
187	Civic Center, Farmer's Market (when improved), Lake Ellyn, parks, Business district, GBW
188	CBD, COD, Police and Fire stations, Civic Center, History Park/Stacy's Corners, Village Links, large parks with soccer or baseball fields
189	Library, post office, shopping, restaurants and most importantly parking
190	Welcome signs, street signs and "attraction signs"
191	As a downtown business owner, I can tell you what people are asking direction to: Village Hall (Police), Glenbard West
192	Restaurants / Shopping
193	downtown business. Maybe metra, and public parking. The current test signs have way too much info.
194	Parking. Library. Civic Center.
195	Downtown, Lake Ellyn
196	Downtown, Stacy's Corners

197	train station and downtown shopping and restaurants
198	Lake, high school, Ackerman. I get stopped and asked for directions to those sites. Train station and downtown are big destinations but easy to find.
199	The two high schools, the CBD, Lake Ellyn Park since so many events occur there, and Panfish Park, Links
200	Civic Center Fire Stations Train Depot Parking Lots (fees and times)
201	Downtown area
202	Civic Center, Police Department, Library, Ackerman, Newton, Downtown (general), Village Green
203	downtown and lake ellyn
204	downtown Lake Ellyn
205	downtown area, Lake Ellyn, parks
206	Downtown, Train Station, Library, Village Hall, Post Office, COD, Glenbard West & South, Metra Daily Fee Parking
207	Lake Ellyn
208	Civic Center/Police Station Lake Ellyn Park Stacy's Tavern Historic Park Metra Station Downtown Shopping District Ackerman Park Glenbard South/Glenbard North

209	Both high schools and the college☐ Both public libraries☐ Village Hall and Public Works☐ The Links☐ The Village Arboretum at Panfish Park☐ Willowbrook Wildlife Haven☐ Newton, Sunset and Ackerman Parks☐ The History Park☐ The Historical Home District☐ Village Green☐ The Village Theater and the MAC☐ Downtown☐ Stacy's Corners☐ Roosevelt Road Shopping District☐ Maybe the fire stations
210	The Praire Path and Metra station☐ Lake Ellyn☐ The Arboretum☐ The Great Western Trail
211	One thing I didn't like is as soon as I clicked a number for #7 the three numbers were put in for me and I had no option to change them!
212	Town Hall, Library, Police, METRA, Downtown
213	downtown shopping
214	downtown (shops), library, village hall, post office, police station, fire department
215	Lake Ellyn, Prairie Path, Downtown, GBW, library, Village Hall
216	Downtown Business, Lake Ellyn and Glenbard West
217	downtown shopping, train, Village Links

APPENDIX C: ONLINE SIGNAGE REVIEW SURVEY - GENERAL COMMENTS

Please provide any additional comments below:	
Answer Options	Response Count
	88
answered question	88
skipped question	301

Number	Response Text
1	The current obelisk (vertical) street signs are very difficult to read while driving.
2	I am pleased that residents are being given the opportunity to cast their "votes" or share their opinions of the signage that is being considered for our town. Thank you.
3	Please make street signs easy to read!
4	Most important is to highlight new, viable, businesses and advertise them to residents and visitors. Roosevelt corridor should indicate more shopping in town area.
5	Signage must be large and easily read at night. The little signs put @ street corners are useless as you cannot read them when driving.
6	The post and finial signs that welcome visitors to Glen Ellyn now are nice, and that look should be consistent with all the signage.□ □ Also, the type needs to be large enough so drivers can easily see the words. The new directional signs at, for example, Roosevelt and Lambert, are laughably useless because there is way too much type and the type is too small. Unless you're stopped at the traffic signal, there's no way you could really read it.
7	Should only provide wayfinding signage for those destinations that visitors will be seeking.
8	I truly hope the results of this survey will be strongly considered in the decision making.
9	Who approved the existing signage located at various intersection on Roosevelt Rd and at Park Ave. Glen Ellyn border? The signs have WAY too much information and the fonts are too small to read. Visually cluttered and a waste of taxpayer \$\$..
10	I believe the design of family A reflects the time period the community developed. I also think people are drawn to communities that reflect the feel of bygone days of small town shopping and values.
11	the G and E are hard to read in the script - looks like G and C
12	Please make it legible and cost effective with the materials.
13	Try to keep it simple - when I travel to other west suburban towns, no one is as "busy" or has as much diverse promotion - too much going on makes it hard to find a shop you want. If shop signs are too high, walkers cannot locate a shop from a 1/2 - 1 block away.
14	Keep it simple and classic to be timeless.
15	Get rid of the flower clock.
16	Use of natural materials such as stone and iron, or brick are timeless and fit the village's atmosphere. I think most residents like the feeling of tradition suggested by these materials. Please stay away from colors (like the green plexiglass look). The non-script GE looks very generic!
17	Signage C will look very dated in a very short period of time.

18	Don't think any money should be spent on signage (other than identifying Parking). With GPS omnipresent and some signage already existing, financial challenges everywhere, this is not money well spent.
19	We should make the Horse Trough a fountain and place it in the new redesign for Lake Ellyn.
20	Again prefer the old fashioned look versus the sleek modern look. Fits better with the Village reputation.
21	Question 7 is unintelligible ... unless you want to pay me to try to figure out WTF you mean!
22	can't see the necessity for this!
23	Too much signage is overkill;
24	The Glen Ellyn Historic Preservation Commission is going to submit proposals for informational signs as well as individual signs for retail stores. Our commission designed the current Village Entrance signs that were based on historic originals. They hang on "L" brackets at various Village entry points. These signs have been very well received by the public. After seeing our new entry signs, the EDC then produced some very handsome signs in the same basic design. These EDC signs were located at the entry to Village parking lots on Pennsylvania & Crescent. Their new kiosk sign on Main Street followed the same design theme. Our new proposal, which will consider the EDC signs as an excellent starting point, will be discussed at our Historic Preservation Commission meeting on Thursday, June 27, and then sent forward to the Village for consideration. Our commission wishes to be included in the design process, since we have numerous members who have historic preservation backgrounds. A National Trust Survey entitled "Heritage Tourism" explained how important it is for a town to enhance & promote their history in order to attract tourists. In this booklet, the survey asked people what is most important when they travel. The vast majority answered, we want to see historic sites, historic homes, and historic communities. From Lee Marks, Chairman Historic Preservation Commission.
25	Concept C gives a fresh look to our signage and is upbeat looking, not staid, like the other two concepts
26	The circle GE (non-script) isn't working - hugging the circle is forced... The tower is simply dated.
27	This is an established community, I would encourage choosing traditional signage over something more modern.
28	Any signage to bring shoppers to parking availability and clear rules combined with directions to retail and restaurants that are not on Main or Crescent Sts would be MOST useful.
29	Classy best
30	The last question gave no examples
31	Black signage, red brick, and the clock tower logo are the most classic and unique brand elements that best symbolize Glen Ellyn to me. These aspects will stand the test of time better than the other elements introduced (green signage, silver block lettering, stone, etc.)
32	I really don't like options 2 and 3. They are too modern and do not fit in with the feeling of Glen Ellyn. It is a town that is over 150 years old. The signage needs to reflect that.
33	survey would not let me order the logo--I would order oval medalion-1, the green GE 3, and the other scheme 2.
34	While I am glad to take the survey and welcome the chance to provide some input, from meetings and material so far the over-emphasis on homegeny and a somewhat over-arching self-conscious design "theme" will become a little annoying after awhile if it is implemented with tenacity that seems to predominate the effort. A little variety, surprise, and natural flow would be nice to see in the design.
35	Don't know if I understood the difference between logos but the logo in "A" is the best and the clock tower is the worst.

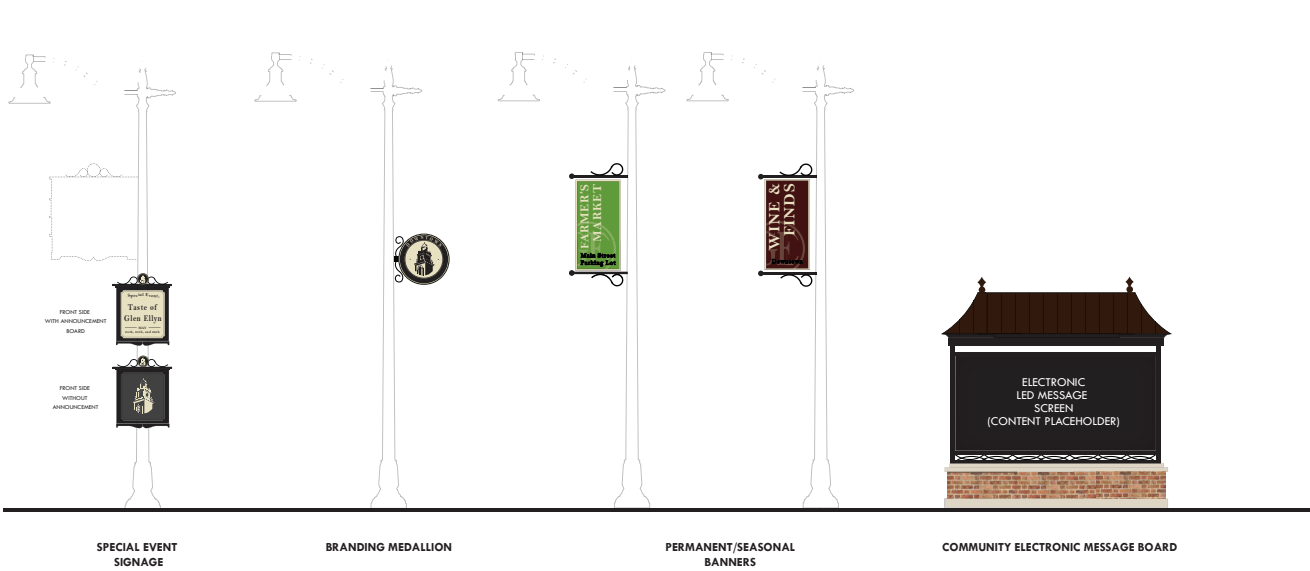
36	n/a
37	The signage should serve the purpose of bringing visitors to the Main and Crescent downtown from Roosevelt, Butterfield, North and St Charles roadways. Do not forget signage to advertise to passengers on the Metra
38	Whatever is done should be incorporated into what the downtown alliance has already developed.
39	Signs should reflect the historic character of the village, but should not be overdone "Victoriana." The downtown buildings are all brick, stay away from the phony stone look that is going on so many of the McMansions.
40	The survey would not allow me to select my preferences for question #7. ☐ The number of signs and the destinations indicated on each sign should be kept to the absolute minimum. Too may signs and too much information adds to streetscape clutter and driver confusion. The current temporary (I assume) destination signage borders on the ridiculous. There is no need to list more than 2 or 3 destinations on a sign. GPS devices and smart phones are becoming more previlent. Anyone wanting to visit Panfish Park (as an example) will probably consult a map or gps before they go there. Too much information leads to confusion. Less is more. The Village should not be looking for creative ways to spend money, but concentrate on improving its infrastucture.
41	Just so you know, I like the GE script logo. I don't like the other two at all, the circle nonscript, and the clock tower. I had to rank them, but the ranking doesn't reflect how little I like the other two.
42	Very poor survey template-the last question about the logo is impossible to answer without returning to the original drawings (I think) even then the logo is really about type face/style ...right.
43	There are so many other issues and things the Village could spend their time on then this study or change.
44	The previous screen does not allow selection as it should so I did not rank them the way they read. I would rank them 3, 1, 2
45	I like more of the traditional format.
46	Script is unclear. Shapes mentioned were hard to see from samples
47	Incorporate some Glen Ellyn green into the signage
48	Design of street lighting is also significant.
49	I didn't recognize the script G and E as letters until pointed out to me. The Non-script are too corporate-looking and not in keeping with the quaint, somewhat old-time feel if Concept A. The flower pot in the middle of town is a much better known and recognizable symbol isn't it? It also ties in with the Chamber logo for a continuity of theme/identity.
50	See Previous about road signage
51	I think concept A is the most ideal fit for the Village of Glen Ellyn signage.
52	For the previous question, it was difficult to determine which concept went with which logo
53	I could not change the numbers for my preferences on the previous page. I prefer them in this order: 2, 1, 3.
54	I have no idea what is being asked in question #7
55	Please do this right and consistant, it seems as though Glen Ellyn does it's signage over quite often.

56	Current signs ie on roosevelt, st. charles are impossible to read, print is too small, colors are odd (bright/neon green? really?) and a waste of my tax dollars-
57	I had a hard time identifying each of the logos. It would have been nice to have a third pdf for the logos to properly rank them. I prefer the more modern signage and logos of concept B. It shows that the village is current and modern.
58	None at this time.
59	Please make the letters big enough to read from a distance- especially the ones that are supposed to be read while driving, or parked at an intersection. The ones we currently have our way too smal (and I have 20/20 vision!)
60	I can't believe in this day and age you paid a constlant to conduct a stdy on downtown signage. What a complete waste of tax dollars.
61	The new signs on Park Blvd. and Roosevelt are too high and have too many listings to be easily read by drivers.
62	Can't stand the flower clock that we have - don' repeat that.
63	Good job!
64	I didn't keep the samples opena dnwsn't sure I could hit the back button to go back and reference them for the additional questions
65	Really don't like the green. it is too modern looking for this traditional town.
66	Signs should be limited to only those necessary for visitors. For example, it is doubtful a visitor is coming to see the library or post office.
67	Question 7 was unclear / too complicated. The images provided via the links did not match the color schemes named in another question. The MOST IMPORTANT part of wayfinding signs is they should be easy to read by drivers (who can't get as close as pedestrians); therefore, the font should be clean and the contrast sharp. The font should be wide and tall enough to provide readability (unlike the current signs along Roosevelt Rd).
68	The white posts with green text identifying streets in residential areas can be difficult to read and find for visitors and new comers to the Glen Ellyn area. Is there an way to enhance their visibility?
69	I think the signage needs to reflect the unique nature and history of our vintage town. I doesn't need to be Victorian, with lots of scrollwork and fufu, but it should be classic and traditional.
70	Thanks for asking for community input.
71	Fancy fonts make it hard for individuals with disabilities to read.
72	Do not like the idea of using the downtown alliance logo at all. Just don't feel it should be an organization's logo.
73	Don't think that the green color scheme works. The concept A colors are much better. Pretty close between A and C for me other than the Green.
74	Please choose something classic - ☐ C looks very trendy, but I doubt it will age well. Thank you.
75	glen ellyn is a charming town that imam proud to be associated with. Keep its older elements alive and don't modernize it too much

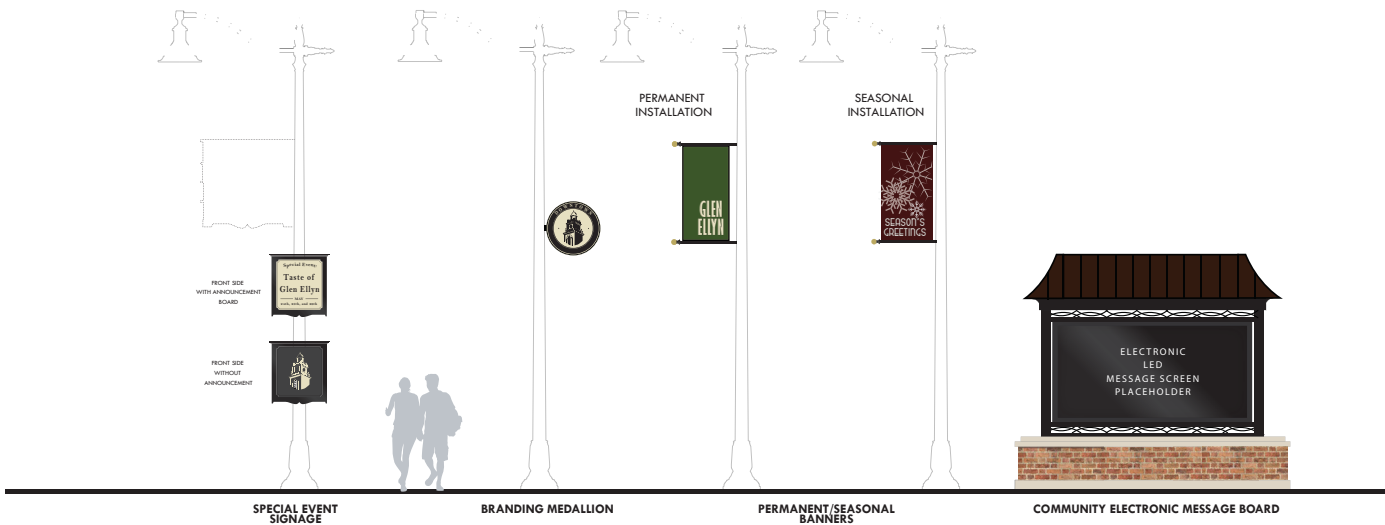
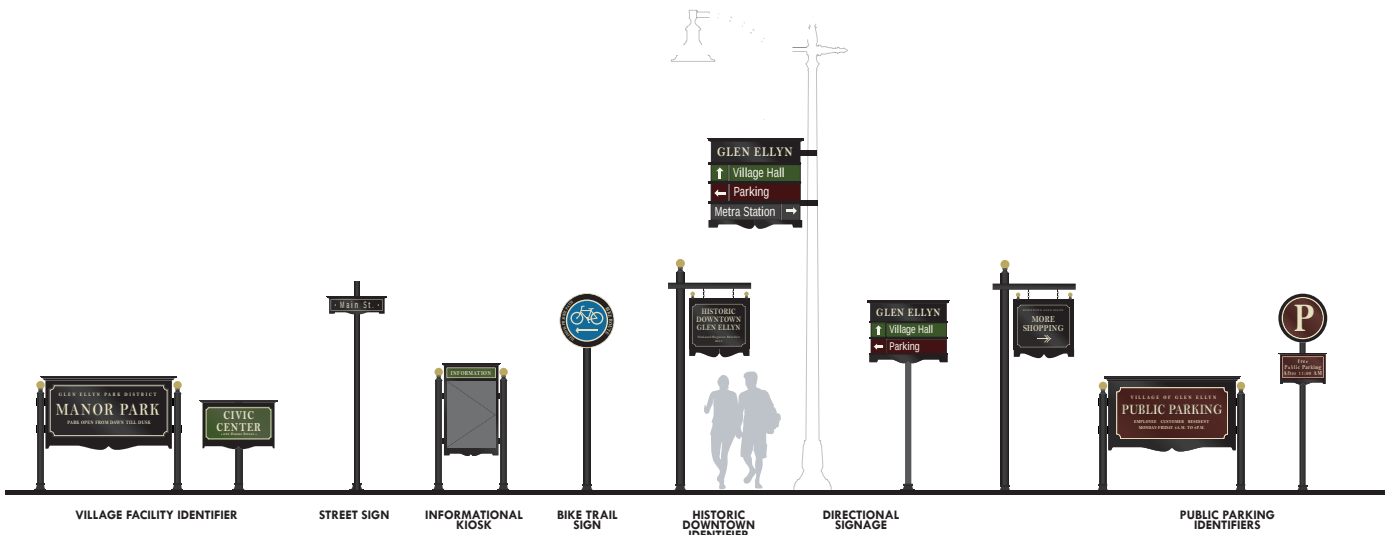
76	Design by committee, or in this case, by survey is a horrible way to evaluate professional design. I've done so because it was asked, but the majority of people have no design experience, taste, etc. You should rely on the Architectural Committee, or reach out to the design professionals within GE. There are at least 20 design firms in GE, well over 50 individuals (architects, interior designers, graphic designers) who would be a competent, appropriate resource, rendering informed feedback...rather than making it a "dog and pony" show as you've done
77	In the day and age of smart phones with GPS, most people don't need every location called out on a sign. Also thought should be given as to whether someone can see it while driving. As for the downtown area, there are not enough signs to call out public parking. Especially when the commuter lots are available. Signs are posted in high spots and hard to read. Lastly there are a lot of very successful towns that have minimal signage. I honestly cant believe the money that is being spent to figure out something that has already been done successfully in other villages. And lets not use COD signage as a model . Hate it.
78	thank you
79	Traditional (A) seems like the best fit for our village.□ B is too generic and boring.□ C is too modern and trendy-looking.
80	signage should be kept to a minimum. the recently installed signs are ricolous, both ugly and to busy to be usefull.
81	Currently signage on Roos and Park is too small to be anything but a hazard.
82	Set C is awful, Set B is boring and the silver will look dated in less than 10 years.
83	I assume this is paid for by the TIF?
84	There is an excessive emphasis on branding and signage. Although people will enjoy the improved aesthetics, better signs will not cause visitors to come downtown or residents to remain in town. The increased activity downtown is tied to better quality establishments -- both restaurants and merchants. Whatever you do, do not turn Crescent into a two-way street between Main and Forest; it will become a traffic nightmare.
85	Again, have to see those street signs while driving or they're useless. Preferably, they should be illuminated at night, at least on more of the arterial streets, which is more than just Geneva, Roosevelt, and St. Charles.
86	I think we need to show entrance to village, directions to parks(recreational areas), historical sites, activity locations, schools, and shopping areas
87	None.
88	Feel that the landscaping, and surrounding area is just as important as the sign itself. For instance, should the sign be placed on Roosevelt right off of 53 with landscaping, instead in the busy area of Roosevelt and Main? Along with other directional signs for Lake Ellyn, Glenbard, downtown, etc.

APPENDIX C: ONLINE SIGNAGE REVIEW SURVEY - ROUND 2

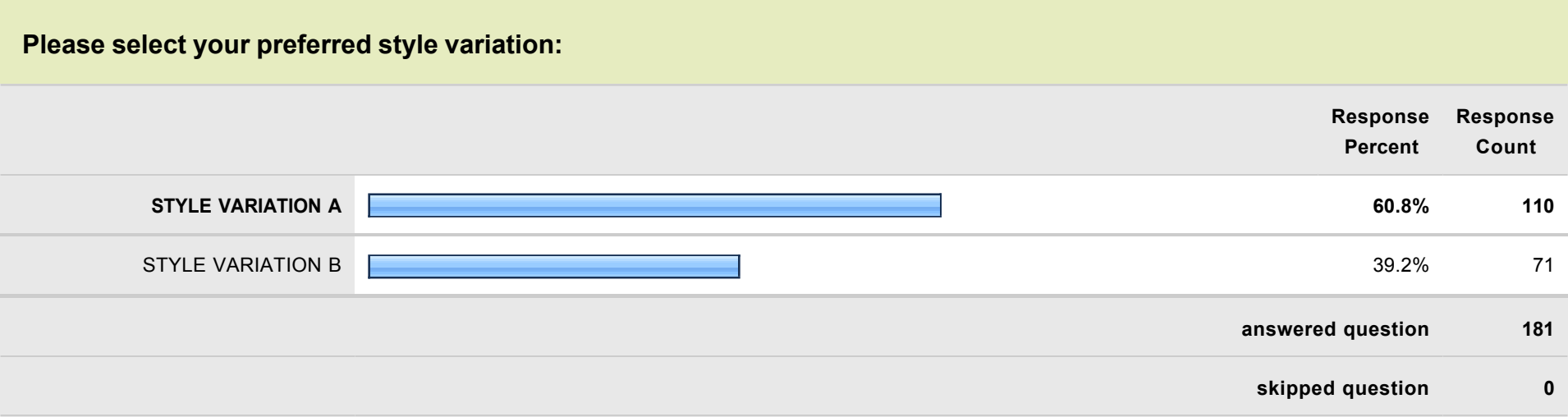
OPTION A



OPTION B



APPENDIX C: ONLINE SIGNAGE REVIEW SURVEY - ROUND 2



APPENDIX C: ONLINE SIGNAGE REVIEW SURVEY- GENERAL COMMENTS

Interested in seeing what street signs will look like for village, as well as the residential areas.

2/5/2014 7:06 PM

I believe the position of the Historic Preservation Commission should be given strong consideration.

2/5/2014 11:15 AM

They are very stately, and honestly, they don't feel very 'welcoming'.

2/4/2014 8:04 PM

Dark street identification signs might be hard to see at night.

2/4/2014 7:09 PM

If the signs are like the one being used on Roosevelt Rd. Those signs are too high, too small (Can not be read from a distance) and too close to the intersection. Signs should be able to read when you are traveling at a speed of 30 to 40 MPH. Also the signs should be at eye level so you don't have to take your eyes of the road. and larger.

2/4/2014 1:27 PM

Well Done!

2/3/2014 4:32 PM

Variation A seems overly and unnecessarily ornate. Variation B looks more in keeping with the feel of Glen Ellyn, solid and traditional. I do tend to like the finials on the roofed features in Variation A, however.

2/3/2014 7:34 AM

Suggest not doing any LED signage. They look visually jarring and a little cheezy after being a few months in place.

2/2/2014 10:13 AM

The style for the signs are beautiful, but the B selection looks like it would wear better.

2/2/2014 2:36 AM

I do not believe this to be a very high priority when it comes to spending taxpayers money.

2/1/2014 4:51 PM

It is appropriate to gather the reaction of GE property owners. Thanks.

2/1/2014 2:28 PM

Waste of taxpayer money

2/1/2014 4:42 AM

I'm glad you're doing this!

1/31/2014 8:46 PM

I prefer Style B because it does not have the decorative curls.

1/31/2014 8:17 PM

Be consistent: Use "fish shape" ornamental iron on gateway sign,not the circles. But for the LED sign, do not use "fish shape" at all. It conflicts with moving graphics, too busy and prone to birds nests, etc. Also lower decoration will not be visible once ground plantings are in place, so at least skip that one

1/31/2014 1:05 PM

Thanks for letting us participate in the survey, in selecting the new signage designs! Sincerely, Esra Terzioglu

1/31/2014 12:45 AM

Design A . . . brackets are too curly and distracting.

1/31/2014 10:13 AM

I liked the finials ibetter than the gold balls, but I really reacted to the repeated ovoid Civic Center logo in A made the signs way too busy. I also thought the delicate scrolls in A were too fussy.

1/31/2014 6:37 AM

They both are fine and will add to the overall appearance of the village.

1/30/2014 9:44 PM

Lets get it done soon!!!

1/30/2014 9:21 PM

The two curves at the bottom of each sign is not flattering. sorry to be blunt- it looks like a butt on the bottom of every sign

1/30/2014 9:16 PM

They both looked pretty good, but Variation A signage has more elegance and charm.

1/30/2014 9:05 PM

where can I locate the background on the need for this wayfinding signage? I applaud Lakota on the design aspect; however, I question why now implement and I suspect that information has been documented and available for a village resident to absorb.

1/30/2014 8:51 PM

Plain is better than something "fancy"

1/30/2014 8:29 PM

I like the look of the street light banners in variation A, however liked that the seasonal one looked more festive (with the snowflakes) in variation B. Overall, I like the look of the details of variation A better!

1/30/2014 8:25 PM

Didn't the village just put up a bunch of signs? I can think of the ones on Roosevelt (and Park) specifically. I can understand the village wanting an uniform look but I'd like to suggest the village replace signs only as the old signs need replacement. I'd like the village to REALLY think about costs, however small. So far this year, there's proposal for \$11M for D41 schools, \$7M for Park District, and \$17M for new police station. While they are not the same "entity" as the village, the taxpayers are paying for these are the same. If the village doesn't like any of the signs they've put up recently, we should just live with it.

1/30/2014 6:22 PM

Thank you for involving residents in this decision!

1/30/2014 6:11 PM

1. The unlit, dark signs are very hard to read. 2. The existing signs intended to direct people from the major artories to downtown are very unclearm, almost useless

1/30/2014 5:29 PM

My only concern was the yellow/gold portion of the signposts not be a material that flakes or fades too easily.

1/30/2014 5:16 PM

Style B maintains a traditional look with a modern touch. I think that is very important to keep our downtown fresh and inviting to those of all age groups and style interests.

1/30/2014 5:15 PM

Style A seems more appropriate for GE's character. Thanks for soliciting our input on this!

1/30/2014 5:08 PM

Either would be great.

1/30/2014 5:06 PM

Variation B is too simple and basic for Glen Ellyn. Might be more fitting in an area with more new construction such as Geneva.

1/30/2014 4:59 PM

You need to have plenty of signs so that people will know where things are. Too few will not help much.

1/29/2014 5:34 AM

Hate the little directional signs above the stop lights on Roosevelt Rd.

1/28/2014 8:02 PM

Either way, These signs seem excessive. Especially the electronic one. Glenbard South and COD have electronic signs that constantly flash. If you feel you must have signs please use them sparingly, We dont need another COD fiasco. Most people just use google maps to find stuff.

1/28/2014 7:57 PM

Version B retains the historic character of Glen Ellyn, without being so ornate that it looks dated.

1/28/2014 6:44 PM

Thank you for the opportunity to participate.

1/28/2014 5:18 PM

Limit the amount of signs placed in the Village by the Village. I harken back to a song by the "Five Man Electical Band", "signs, signs, everywhere a sign". Everyone has a GPS that can find a point they are lookig for!

1/27/2014 8:50 PM



Glen Ellyn Village Board
535 Duane Street
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

Meeting: 02/16/16 06:30 PM
Department: Administration
Department Head: Al Stonitsch
Category: Discussion Item
Prepared By: Al Stonitsch

SCHEDULED

AGENDA ITEM (ID # 2108)

DOC ID: 2108

Assistant Manager Al Stonitsch and Administrative Intern Brendon Mendoza will discuss the Curbside Composting Pilot Program.

Background

Over the last several months, the Environmental Commission (“EC”) has been working with staff and Republic Services on the development of a residential curbside composting pilot program for Village Board consideration (**Attachment 1**). A curbside composting program allows residents to “recycle” organic waste (e.g. table/food scraps) that would otherwise be placed in the trash and sent to a landfill. Common examples of food waste that is included in a composting program are: fruit, vegetables, breads/grains, pastas, eggshells, coffee grounds, and dairy products. Some composting programs also allow meat scraps.

According to the EPA, over 30 percent of the nation's waste stream is composed of organic material, which is comprised of: 14 percent food scrap, 13 percent yard trimmings and 6 percent wood waste. In all, the EPA estimates that the nation generates 80 million tons of compostable organic material annually. With food scraps and food-soiled paper making up the largest un-recycled portion of the residential waste stream, the benefits of a residential curbside composting program include: decreasing the amount of organic waste that is sent to landfills, decreasing the amount of associated greenhouse gas emissions from landfills, and also creating a valuable end product --- a natural fertilizer that can be re-used by farmers and other agricultural and landscape operations, and also repackaged and sold at retail operations.

Because of these benefits, residential curbside composting programs are becoming more popular among cities throughout the nation, particularly on the west coast in Washington and California. An estimated 180 communities across the nation have residential curbside food scrap collection programs; notable large cities include Seattle, Houston, Denver, San Francisco. Though slower to adopt, more mid-western cities are also beginning to implement these programs. Locally, Oak Park, River Forest, Barrington, and North Barrington are communities that offer residential households the option of curbside composting as part of their refuse/recycling curbside collection program.

Issues

The EC and staff worked with Republic Services representatives, the Village’s contractual refuse/recycling hauler, on developing a general program scope for the proposed pilot program, which is outlined in the following “Q&A”.

1. Is the program voluntary?

- ☐ **Answer:** Yes. The initial implementation of curbside composting would be available for residents to sign up and participate on a **voluntary basis**.

2. Would the program be available year-round or seasonally?

- ☐ **Answer.** Seasonally. The program would coincide with the Village’s seasonal yard waste subscription program, which is April through November, and would be implemented starting this year. *Note:* Oak Park, River Forest, and North Barrington all offer year-round programs. Based upon discussions with the Republic Services representatives, the most cost-effective method, at this point, is to align the composting option with the

landscape waste collection, so that the food scraps can be combined with landscape waste for a convenient and efficient “all-in-one” approach.

3. What organic items will be acceptable for collection under the pilot program?

☐ **Answer:**

- o Yard waste such as grass clippings, garden vegetation, leaves and brush.
- o Food scraps, bread, vegetables, table scraps, dairy, coffee ground and pasta

4. What items will be prohibited?

☐ **Answer:**

- o *Meat
- o Plastic packaging, bags and serving ware such as plates, cups and utensils
- o Pet waste
- o Sanitary products
- o Diapers
- o Dairy cartons

5. *Why can't meat scraps be included in this program?

- ☐ **Answer:** Including meat in this program was very important to the EC, and an on-going discussion point with Republic Services. At this point, meat is currently not accepted at Republic's designated compost facility. Republic did research other composting facilities, and provided estimated pricing to the EC and staff. At this point, the pricing was far too cost prohibitive for a pilot program. The high cost was driven, in large part, by the additional hauling costs to travel to a farther compost facility that was licensed to accept meats. As more facilities are permitted to open in the region, the EC strongly encourages the Village Board to identify opportunities to include meat in any future composting program.

6. Can a resident sign up for this pilot program and just use it for landscape waste?

- ☐ **Answer:** Absolutely. An added benefit that may likely attract residents to this program is that they would **no longer have to purchase stickers or purchase yard waste bags for their lawn clippings or leaves.** Some, who may not necessarily be interested in the food scrap composting aspects of this program, may nonetheless participate in order to enjoy the new convenience that this program offers. In fact, seasonal yard waste subscription programs have been offered by some surrounding communities for years. Two examples that staff researched included Mount Prospect and Glenview. Both communities have experienced approx. 10 percent of their eligible households sign up for the seasonal yard waste subscription program.

7. What if a resident completely fills his/her container with landscape waste and/or food scraps, and still has additional yard waste/leaf bags at the curb?

- ☐ **Answer:** Any *additional* yard waste placed at the curb (i.e. outside of the container) would require a sticker.

8. What size container would residents have to use, if they sign up?

- ☐ **Answer:** Given that this is a pilot program, staff and Republic believe it is important to allow options to residents. As such, the pilot would allow the choice of a 35 gal., 65 gal, or 95 gal. wheeled cart. The EC expressed some preference for excluding the 95 gal. option given the additional capital costs associated with purchasing the 95 gal. container itself (see discussion in #13 below).
9. **What if the resident determines that the cart he/she initially selected is either too small or too large for their needs?**
- ☐ **Answer:** The program would allow the resident to switch out the cart. However, like the current curbside refuse/recycling program, the resident would incur a cart change out fee of \$16.50. Staff negotiated with Republic a **60-day trial period** for new subscribers that would allow the resident a **one-time, no charge cart exchange**, as part of this pilot program.
10. **Can the resident use a separate curbside container for food scraps or simply place food scraps in a bag at the curb?**
- ☐ **Answer:** No. Food scraps must be placed only in the designated container for operational efficiencies, and also to mitigate attracting nuisance vermin.
11. **What percentage of households does staff/Republic anticipate enrolling in this pilot program?**
- ☐ **Answer:** Based upon discussions with other communities and Republic, staff anticipates approximately one (1) percent enrollment in Year 1. Based upon approximately 7,500 residential households, that would equate to around seventy-five (75) subscribers.
12. **Does the pilot program contemplate offering kitchen containers and bio-degradable bag liners like some other communities have done?**
- ☐ **Answer:** The EC recommends that the pilot program include a small kitchen composting container, along with an initial supply of bio-bags to participating residents (**Attachment 2**). The kitchen containers, lined with the bio-bags, would provide residents an opportunity to discard compostable food scraps conveniently in their house, if they choose. Once the kitchen container is full, residents are able to empty the compostable material to the curbside container---in many ways just like many do now with their normal trash or recycling. The EC and staff believe the kitchen container and bio-bag combination is an important feature of this program that would help encourage participation and increase overall awareness about food scrap composting.
- Who pays for the kitchen containers and biodegradable bag liners?**
- Option A: Village Finances the Purchase***
- Village staff has been in contact with Rehrig Pacific, the Village's supplier of curbside containers. An estimated cost for their two (2) gallon kitchen compost container would be approximately \$4.00 per container, with a minimum order of 100 containers, plus \$250.00 for shipping. Other options are available depending on the type of container to be used in the pilot, and whether or not the Village would want its logo on the container (there would one-time set up fee of \$350.00 for the container branding). Assuming one (1) percent participation, approximately 75-100 households will likely enroll in this program in Year 1. Thus, the Village's outlay for the kitchen containers would be

estimated at **\$400.00 to \$1,000.00.**

The EC is also recommending that the Village include a supply of biodegradable bags in the kitchen containers upon delivery in order to allow residents to conveniently compost the materials within their household with the kitchen container and biodegradable bag lining. The biodegradable bags that line the kitchen composting containers are priced at roughly \$4.99 - \$6.99 for a 25 count box or 30 count box at retailers.

Option B: Utilize BioBag’s Community Discount Program for New Pilots

BioBag Americas, Inc., a manufacturer of compostable, bio-degradable bags, offers communities a supply (i.e. 500-1,000 max.), 2.5 gallon kitchen composting bins for “free”, if the community purchases their compostable bags as part of a composting pilot program. Based upon preliminary discussions with BioBag, the firm is willing to provide a “free” supply--- between min. of 500 and max. of 1000---of their MaxAir 2.5 gallon kitchen composting bins for the cost of purchasing their bio-bag product. Their initial offer is approximately \$1.40/unit, plus shipping, with a roll being 10 bags/unit.

Estimated Village Cost: \$700-\$1,000.

13. What is the cost to the resident? Who pays for the curbside container?

- ☐ **Answer:** The pricing options center around who supplies the curbside container---the Village or Republic?

OPTION #A: The Village could decide to fund the cost of the curbside container, as it does currently for the refuse and recycling carts. Table #1 outlines the monthly cost that a participating resident would pay under this scenario. Because the Village would need to supply the containers, the **estimated cost would be \$17,000** because of the manufacturers minimum order requirements (see Table #2). If program participation exceeds the 75-100 estimated enrollment, this number could very well increase to over \$20,000.00 due to the minimum order restrictions.

TABLE #1: Resident Cost if Village Supplies Cart	
Container Size	Resident Monthly Cost
35 gal.	\$11.90
65 gal.	\$15.56
95 gal.	\$17.70

TABLE #2: Village’s Capital Cost to Purchase Curbside Containers			
Container Size	Village Cost	Min. Qty. Order /1	Total
35 gal.	\$36.00	112	\$4,032
65 gal.	\$53.00	112	\$5,936
95 gal.	\$64.00	112	\$7,168
		*Estimated Cost	\$17,136.00
		*Excludes Shipping Costs	

/1 Cart manufacturer requires a min. qty. order for *each* container size.

OPTION #B: Under this option, Republic would supply and own the carts. As part of this arrangement, the resident would sign up for a seasonal subscription program. Republic would direct bill the Village **for the full season**, and the Village would, in turn, apply the monthly charge to the resident's service bill. Under this proposal, a resident would not be able to cancel the service mid-year and receive a credit, absent them moving from their residence and terminating their account altogether at that particular address.

Staff entered into further discussions with Republic about their initial pricing proposal and sought a decrease in their seasonal fee. Republic, to their credit, was willing to reduce their initial pricing by approximately 12 percent, and was also willing to include the 35 gallon option, which was not offered in their initial proposal. They also accepted a no-charge, 60-day trial period to allow residents the ability to change out cart sizes, and were willing to allow the resident the ability to keep the cart year round in order to avoid the \$16.50 flat "cart change out" fee that Republic would assess to remove the cart at the end of the season.

Table #3 below outlines the seasonal cost of the program, and how those costs breakdown monthly over the eight month season.

TABLE #3: Resident Cost if Republic Purchases/Supplies Cart		
Container Size	Seasonal Cost	Monthly Cost (8 mo.)
35 gal.	\$135.75	\$16.97
65 gal.	\$160.75	\$20.09
95 gal.	\$208.75	\$26.09

Given that this is a pilot program, the Board may not wish to incur the \$20,000 start-up costs for the container purchases, and instead prefer Option #B. If this pilot program is popular, and something the Board would like to continue to offer in future years, the Village Board could always reevaluate the funding model as part of the upcoming 2017 Refuse/Recycling RFP.

14. How would the resident be billed?

- ☐ **Answer:** In order to continue to offer residents a "one-stop shop", the Village would continue to handle the billing for this program. Residents who sign up would receive the additional charge on their Village services bill.

15. Would the program include the senior discount?

- ☐ **Answer:** No. This would not be available in the pilot program, but could be explored as part of a future RFP, if the Board desired.

16. How would residents sign up?

- ☐ **Answer:** Residents will be able to sign up via the Village's website, e-mail, in-person at the Civic Center, or by completing an enrollment application and mailing it in.

17. What's the marketing plan for this pilot program?

- ☐ **Answer:** The Village will be leveraging all of its communication tools, including the website, social media, e-news, billing envelope stuffer, and press releases. Staff is also in discussions with Republic Services on having them participate monetarily in a direct marketing initiative (e.g. post card mailer) as well.

18. What would be the next steps that the Board would need to take if it wished to move forward with the EC's recommendation?

- ☐ **Answer:** If the Board desired to move forward with this program, staff would be bringing forward a refuse/recycling contract amendment proposal for Board action at the next regular meeting.

ATTACHMENTS:

- ATT 1_Environmental Commission Report and Recommendation (PDF)
- ATT 2_Kitchen Composting Container and Bio Bag Illustration (PDF)
- ATT 3_Curbside Compost Comparison Chart (PDF)



Proposal for Curbside Composting Program

Submitted by Jennifer Umlauf and Sarah Udelhofen on behalf of the Glen Ellyn Environmental Commission. The Commission has voted unanimously to recommend to the Village that it proceed with a pilot program

Program Description

- Who:
 - This program will be available to residents first, with possible future expansion to include schools and businesses.
 - This program will be offered through Republic Services on a voluntary, subscription basis.
 - Residents may participate in the program as well as continue with back yard composting.
 - Residents may choose not to participate in the program. Republic will not require a minimum number of participants.
- How:
 - Residents who participate in the project will receive through Republic a 32 or 64 gallon cart, similar to current waste/recycling containers, for weekly curbside collection of organics and yard waste. Arrangements will be made to provide a small under-the-counter kitchen container for food scraps. Arrangements will be made to make available 100% compostable liners for the kitchen containers.
 - The Village currently contracts with Republic Services for yard waste collection. No new routes or dates will be required for pickup by Republic. Services will be provided on Mondays.
- What may be composted:
 - Yard waste, such as: grass clippings, garden vegetation, leaves, and brush.
 - Food scraps, including: bread, fruits, vegetables, table scraps (excluding meat), dairy, coffee grounds, and pasta – many of these items are not suitable for at home composting. (In the future, it is expected that meat will be included.)
 - Unsoiled or food-soiled paper products, such as: paper towels, paper bags, pizza boxes, napkins, paper cups, and newspaper.
 - Compostable liner plastic bags that meet ASTM 6400 or ASTM 6868 standards.
- Subscription:
 - The subscription for the composting service will align with the Republic's current yard waste collection period, which runs April through November. (In the future, it could be expanded to a twelve month program.)
- Added benefit:
 - An added benefit that may attract residents to this program is that they would no longer have to buy stickers or yard waste bags for their lawn clippings and leaves. Also, the Village would benefit from being only the third municipality in Illinois to have a pilot program. This should broaden Glen Ellyn's appeal to new residents.

The Benefits of Composting

- Composting will sequester carbon, rebuild depleted soil nutrients, conserve and retain water, limit erosion, eliminate the use of negatively impactful synthetic chemical fertilizers, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Methane from landfills is one of the leading causes of greenhouse gas emissions and global warming. Composting will reduce the volume of greenhouse causes materials delivered to landfills.

- Over 180 communities in the U.S. have residential curbside food scrap collection programs. Twenty states have yard waste disposal bans (including Illinois), and a small handful of states have enacted ordinances which ban “organics” including food scraps from entering landfills. It is estimated that the future demand for municipal composting initiatives will continue to increase significantly.
- In 2013, Illinois’ total municipal solid waste landfilled was 13.7 million tons. The amount of food scrap is estimated at 13.4% of the amount of material landfilled. A pilot program will divert food scraps, yard waste, and other compostables from landfills.
- Food Waste recycling is now where traditional recycling was 25 years ago. The prevailing thinking a quarter-century ago was that people will never sort their trash. Now commercial and residential curbside recycling is widespread. It is expected that the US EPA will enforce new standards intended to significantly reduce methane production from landfills.

Respectfully submitted,
Glen Ellyn Environmental Commission

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2016



GEEC 1 Kane
County Connects Th



GEEC 2 Oak Park
Compostable Progr



GEEC 3 River Forest
Curbside Compostir



GEEC 4 BioCycle
Residential Food W.



GEEC 5 EPA
Proposes to Cut Me



GEEC 6 Illinois
Food Scrap Coalitio



GEEC 8a Farm
Futures Governmen



GEEC 8b EPA
proposes methane r



GEEC 9 Clean Air
Gardening 199 Diffe



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Scrap Composting, Anaerobic Digestion



NEXT BIG THING IN WASTE MANAGEMENT: FOOD SCRAP COMPOSTING, ANAEROBIC DIGESTION

September 3, 2015 by kanecountyconnects in Recycling

*This is the third of a five-part series on Kane County's recently updated **Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Plan**, which includes 20 recommendations for Kane County's future waste disposal. The articles are written by Kane County Recycling Coordinator Jennifer Jarland.*



Overripe fruit, black banana peels, stale bread, egg shells, coffee grounds, moldy vegetables.

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WHY KANE?



Yum.

This is the stuff that may be unpleasant in your garbage bag, but it's also the stuff that will help make our environment a lot more pleasant if we can develop a smart way to process it. Food scraps return nutrients to our much-depleted soil, make our gardens grow bigger and better, and may well make money for Kane County someday if we can divert it into energy.

Food scraps, including the delightful assortment listed above, are the next big target for waste reduction — nationally, internationally and right here in Kane County. Food scraps originate from residential, commercial and institutional sources and are largely going into landfills, where the nutrients are wasted rather than returned to our topsoil.

And even worse is that as the food decomposes in a landfill, it produces methane gas, a greenhouse gas more potent in the atmosphere than carbon dioxide, which (if not captured, as we do in Kane County) significantly contributes to climate destabilization.

- See pages 27-28 of the 2015 Kane County Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Plan Update for the section on food scrap.

Kane County's five-year **Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Plan** offers three recommendations concerning Organics Recycling: promoting food-scrap separation and collection from commercial sources that have the highest volume, monitoring residential pilot programs with aim to design a program for Kane County, and continuing to work with the state food-scrap coalition to advance food-scrap diversion in the region.

All of that might sound like recycling geek speak and technical mumbo jumbo, but the truth is that there's a lot of behind-the-scenes planning happening and a lot that you can do right now to make an impact.

Hard Truth: We're Wasting Resources

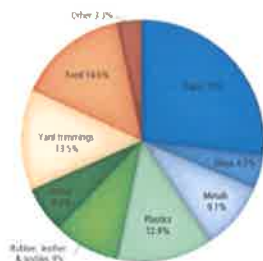


Figure 4. Total MSW Generation (by Material), 2012
354 Million Tons (before recycling)

Organic materials like food scraps and yard waste are highly recyclable and are a valuable resource, yet they are the single largest component of **municipal solid waste** that enters landfills and incinerators across the United States. After recovery through recycling and composting, 164 million tons of MSW were still discarded into landfills in 2012. In the same year, food scraps accounted for 14.5 percent of total MSW generated in the United States, the

largest component of discards.¹

Nearly 30 percent of what goes into the landfill is organic material that could be returned to soils to replenish many sorely needed nutrients. In Illinois, food scraps comprise 13 percent of landfilled solid waste.²

But lucky for us, yard waste was banned from landfills in 1990, which led to the development of infrastructure that is presently composting more than 500,000 tons of organic waste in Illinois each year.³

Why and How Residents Can Compost

There are a lot of good reasons to divert this material from landfills — to increase landfill capacity, reduce methane emissions and to recover valuable resources for composting, which returns nutrients to the soil, or **anaerobic digestion**, which produces energy in addition to compost.

As a best practice, many people are composting yard waste and food scraps in back yards. I do! If you are not yet composting at home and have an interest and the space to do it, please give it a try!



Kane County Board member Don Ishmael and his daughters, Faith (13) and Ziva (4), enjoy composting in their back yard.

Making compost is easy. You can start with just leaves and grass, then work your way toward composting your food scraps. See this great online [Backyard Composting Guide](#) produced by the EPA for a simple how-to explanation.

Kane County provides affordable Soil Saver Compost bins at the subsidized price of \$60

each, at the University of Illinois Extension Office at 535 S. Randall Road in St. Charles (630-584-6166). These bins are made from 100 percent recycled plastic, last for more than 20 years, have a lock-down top for wind and critters, and are easy to use due to the square open top.

Adding compost to your garden can reduce or eliminate the need to buy chemical fertilizers or compost. If you pay for yard waste collection bags or stickers, composting will cut your costs.

There are presently about 200 communities with curbside collection of food scraps in the U.S., representing 2.74 million households in 19 states.⁴ In these programs, the resident has a separate cart for the collection of organic materials, in addition to the recycling and trash carts. Oak Park is a great local example of a successful voluntary curbside residential food-scrap program.

Kane County will continue to monitor that program and any other pilot programs in the region in order to learn from successes, and/or setbacks in advance of instituting residential programs in Kane County.

Commercial and Institutional Composting



While there are a growing number of municipal residential food-scrap collection programs across the U.S., many regions are initially focusing on large-volume commercial sources for this material. Businesses (larger food scrap producers like groceries and restaurants) are a logical place to start to build the infrastructure for a voluntary program because of the volume they produce.

Kane County plans to develop avenues of outreach to commercial food service establishments in order to encourage separation and collection of food scraps for composting or anaerobic digestion and make connections

between businesses and haulers.

[Click this links to see the map of locations in Kane County that are composting.](#)

These locations are mainly Jewel-Osco stores. If you know of additional locations that are composting food scraps, please let me know. DuPage County has achieved great success by concentrating on that sector to draw the largest volume of food scrap into the program and to increase route density for the haulers.

Future of Composting in Illinois

In 2012, the [Illinois Food Scrap Coalition](#) was formed of Illinois county recycling program coordinators and other stakeholders to advance food scrap composting, focusing first on the commercial sector where the bulk of the volume is generated. As the Kane County recycling coordinator, I am an active member of IFSC, working to advance state and regional developments that will ultimately benefit Kane County as the infrastructure grows.

The coalition is working to create networks between generators, haulers and processors, while also working on commercial business education and outreach, and advancing end-markets for the finished compost. Residential composting will be a future step, once infrastructure is established to a level that will make it more affordable.

- [View the plan here.](#)

Footnotes

¹ USEPA report Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Recycling, and Disposal in the United States: Facts and Figures for 2012

² 2009 Illinois Commodity/Waste Generation and Characterization Study

³ 2013 Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Permitted Landscape Waste Compost Facilities annual report submitted in 2014

⁴ BioCycle Magazine's 2014 Nationwide Survey on Residential Food Waste Collection in the U.S.

Please feel free to call Kane County Recycling Coordinator Jennifer Jarland at 630-208-3841 or recycle@countyofkane.org with any questions. More information can be found on the [Kane County Recycles webpages](#) and at these direct links to Kane County pages on [food scraps](#) and [yard waste](#).

Solid Waste Plan Series

- **Aug. 20: [A Look at Kane County's 2015 Solid Waste Management Plan](#)**
- **Aug. 27: [Minimizing Waste — Kane County's Most Difficult Disposal Challenge](#)**
- **Today: Next Big Thing Might Be Food Scrap Composting and Anaerobic Digestion**
- **Sept. 9: Part 4 "Clothes and Textile Recycling"**
- **Sept. 17: Part 5 "Electronics Recycling"**

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Tags: Anaerobic, Anaerobic Digestion, Food Scraps, Jennifer Jarland, Kane County, Plan, Solid Waste

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2015 Oak Park Composting Program

What is the Composting Program?

The composting program collects yardwaste, food scraps and food-soiled paper to be "recycled" into compost instead of going into the garbage. Residents collect the food scraps and paper items in kitchen pails provided by the Village, and transfer them to their new 96-gallon Waste Management composting cart for weekly collection at a cost of \$14 per month. The collection cart is three times the volume of a yardwaste bag and does not require green yardwaste stickers. *However, residents cannot put food scraps into kraft paper yardwaste bags or 32-gallon yardwaste cans used in the current program due to Health Department regulations and pest (animal) concerns.*

Why recycle food scraps?

Food scraps and food-soiled paper are the largest unrecycled portion of the residential waste stream, making up as much as 35 percent of what residents throw away. By turning food scraps into compost, residents are able to help save landfill space and create compost.

What items can be recycled in the CompostAble cart?

All food products, including fruit, vegetables, breads, cereal, dairy, meat (including bones); coffee grounds, filters and tea bags, pasta and food-soiled paper, including paper towels, plates, napkins, pizza boxes, paper food packaging and lunch sacks can be mixed into the new 96-gallon Composting collection cart with your yardwaste, including brush. **Items that are NOT accepted** include plastic packaging (including bags and Styrofoam), plastic serving ware such as plates, cups and utensils, glass, metal, sanitary products, diapers, dairy cartons and pet waste.

How is this different from back yard composting?

Materials such as meat and bones, which should not be composted in back yard systems, can be collected and processed in this program. The food scrap recycling program is a convenient alternative for people who don't have time or space to compost and allows them to recycle almost everything. If you maintain a backyard compost pile, you may consider sharing a composting collection cart (and the cost) with neighbors for those additional items accepted in the composting collection program.

Where will the compost collection be taken?

The materials collected in the program will be taken to Land & Lakes, Willow Ranch Compost Waste Facility, 3171 N. Joliet Road, Romeoville. This was the first facility in the region to obtain IEPA permitting to accept food scraps with yardwaste. This commercial composting facility sells the finished product in bulk to suppliers who bag it and resell it at home improvement and garden stores. It takes a lot of space, equipment and about 3 months to create the finished compost from yardwaste and food scraps.

Food Scrap Recycling Reduces Green House Gases

There are essentially two ways that food scrap recycling reduces Green House Gases (GHGs): 1) by removing organics from the landfill we reduce methane production; and 2) through the use of compost made from food scraps. Food scraps emit more methane than any other material in the landfill. Keeping food scraps out of the landfill reduces the amount of methane produced. Methane is 23 times more potent a GHG than Carbon Dioxide (CO2).

Can we put cardboard and paper into the composting cart?

Yes – if it is soiled with food (i.e. pizza box, birthday cake paper plate). Recycling is the best option for clean paper products, but it is OK to put it into the compost cart, too. On the other hand, food soiled paper should never be put into your blue recycling cart.

Can we compost butcher's paper, waxed paper or parchment paper?

Yes, but be careful here. Some "coated" paper has a thin layer of plastic, which is not compostable. An easy way to tell is to lightly tear it; if it tears easily and the edges show only paper fibers, it is OK; if it is difficult to tear you will probably see that thin layer of plastic. As with recycling, when in doubt, throw it out to prevent contamination of acceptable materials.

Do we need a biobag for the kitchen pail or could we use it without a bag and just dump the kitchen scraps from the pail directly into the cart?

A compostable bag liner is not necessary to the composting cart program but is provided to alleviate the "yuk" factor some users might experience. However, the kitchen pails provided in the program come apart easily for washing. It is important to note that food scraps put loosely into the cart may attract unwanted pests.

If we can compost coffee grounds and paper towels, can we also compost coffee filters and paper towel rolls? If I run out of the biobags, can paper bags be used instead?

Yes, coffee filters and paper towel rolls may be included and paper bags or newspaper may be used in place of compostable plastic bag liners.

Where can I buy BioBags?

Green Home Experts, 811 South Boulevard, carries a brand of compostable pail liners at an "economy" price of \$6.99 for 50 bags. They also carry 13-gallon compostable bags at \$7.50 for 50 bags and 45-gallon compostable bags at \$4.25 for 10 bags. BioBags may be available at Walmart and Ultra Foods and can also be purchased online. Some residents use paper bags and some don't use bags at all and throw the pail into the dishwasher. You can also wrap food scraps in newspaper.

What does this program mean to Oak Park?

Residents participating in the program have been reducing and diverting waste from the landfill, which is one of the initiatives outlined in the PlanItGreen Sustainability Plan. Many residents are now able to use the smaller refuse cart to save over \$4 per month on refuse charges and some neighbors have saved even more by sharing refuse and organics carts.

Where can people get more information?

For more information contact Karen Rozmus at 708.358.5700 or Rozmus@oak-park.us.



VILLAGE of OAK PARK FOOD SCRAP COMPOSTING PROGRAM OVERVIEW

A food scrap pilot program was implemented for the 2012 seasonal yardwaste collection program from April 6 to November 30. Waste Management provided 96-gallon mobile carts for "organics" which is comparable in volume to three bags or containers of yardwaste collected in the current yardwaste program. The program is offered on a voluntary, subscription basis. Subscribers using the organics cart are not required to purchase yardwaste stickers. The monthly subscription cost is \$14.00 per month which is about the cost of one bag with a yardwaste sticker per week. Residents who maintain backyard compost piles or who mulch grass clippings are able to share organics carts and costs with neighbors to allow participation in the food scrap collection program. Food scraps must be placed in organics mobile carts and are not allowed to be collected in kraft paper yardwaste bags. The 2012 pilot program served 110 households, nearly 10% of the target area.

The Village received testimonials from twenty-four residents to support the continuation and expansion of the program. The participants in the pilot area received collections on a bi-weekly basis for the winter months. In January 2013, the Village expanded the program village-wide and sent an updated education piece to every household that included a return postcard to sign up for the program. The 2013 expanded program gained an additional 270 households in April 2013. Today there are 775 households and 8 schools participating in the program diverting as much as 97% of their lunchroom waste stream. The program is also utilized by 3 churches, 2 Park District facilities, the Oak Park Food Pantry, Farmers Market and various special events.

Program participants receive monthly email updates and information has appeared in various publications and on Facebook and VOP TV. Village staff has made presentations to community groups and schools and worked with Seven Generations Ahead to host three Community Forums. Funding provided by the Cook County Department of Environment was used to purchase kitchen pails and BioBags for participants. GLAD bags read about the project and provided an additional 500 boxes of compostable bags that are used as an incentive for participants to submit surveys or sign-up their neighbors. Keep Oak Park Beautiful provided some money for printed materials using funds from a grant from IL EPA through Keep Illinois Beautiful.

The Village collected resident surveys at the beginning and again at the end of the program to gauge the response from pilot program participants. Waste Management provided monthly tonnage reports for collection routes in the pilot area. The winter collection is an important component of the program as it allows the Village to measure the amount of food scraps being collected rather than the estimated amount that is mixed with yardwaste.

The question most asked is if residents will be able to receive some of the finished compost. The Village worked with the Park District to obtain a location to dump a truck-load of compost. Participants were invited to "bring their bags and shovels" and take as much as they wanted. The free compost was advertised to program participants only. Waste Management provides finished compost that is offered to program participants in both the spring and fall.

CompostAble: Questions & Answers

What is composting?

Composting is the process of organic waste decomposing into humus, a natural fertilizer. When the composting process is complete, the resulting material looks like deep rich soil and smells sweet.



What are the benefits of composting?

- Materials will be diverted from landfills
- Materials will create a valuable end product
- Since yardwaste and food scraps are high emitters of methane, a gas more potent than carbon dioxide, composting these materials reduces air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

Consider downsizing your trash cart

If you find your trash is significantly reduced by participating in the CompostAble pilot program, you might consider exchanging your 96-gallon refuse cart for the smaller 64-gallon cart. This will save \$3.28 a month on refuse fees charged on quarterly water bills. For more information, contact Public Works at 708.358.5700 or email publicworks@oak-park.us.

Current Yardwaste Collection Program

Currently residents wishing to dispose of yardwaste are required to purchase paper yardwaste bags or 32-gallon rigid containers. Each bag or container is required to have a yardwaste sticker attached. Yardwaste stickers cost \$2.36 each, which pays for collection and associated disposal fees. Food scraps are not allowed in current yardwaste program.

Place
Stamp
Here

Village of Oak Park
Public Works Department
123 Madison Street
Oak Park, IL 60302

Compost Correctly

Clip and Save

What can be collected in the CompostAble program?

Acceptable materials:

- **Yardwaste** (grass clippings, garden vegetation, leaves, brush)
- **Food Scraps** (meats, breads, vegetables, table scraps, dairy, coffee grounds, pasta)
- **Unsoiled or food-soiled paper products** (paper towels, paper bags, pizza boxes, napkins, paper cups, newspaper, paper food packaging)
- **Compostable plastic bags** that meet ASTM 6400 or ASTM 6868 standards

Items NOT acceptable Include:

- Plastics that do not meet ASTM 6400 & 6868 compostable standards
- Plastic packaging, bags and serving ware such as plates, cups and utensils
- Pet waste
- Sanitary products
- Diapers
- Dairy cartons



Sign up for CompostAble

Food Scrap Composting Pilot Program

With the goal of decreasing the amount of organic refuse sent to landfills, the Village of Oak Park is offering a food scrap composting pilot program to residents throughout the community. Participants will receive a special mobile cart for organics that is comparable in volume to three bags or containers of yardwaste collected in the current program. Subscribers who use the organics cart for their yardwaste and food scraps will not be required to purchase yardwaste stickers.

Who Can Participate -- The expanded program is available to single-family residences, up to and including five-flat households using Village refuse and recycling services. Organics carts will be delivered during the last two weeks in March. Organics pick-ups will begin on your regular collection day starting April 1. Return the card at the bottom of the page to sign up. Please be sure to include your email address for monthly program updates and event information.

How the Program Will Work -- The program will be offered on a voluntary, subscription basis. The subscription cost will be \$14 per month, which is about the cost of one yardwaste sticker per week. Residents who maintain backyard compost piles or who mulch grass clippings may wish to investigate sharing organics carts and costs with neighbors.

Collection Plan -- Residents who participate in the project will receive a 96-gallon cart for the weekly collection of organics, an under-sink collection bucket and a box of compostable bags for food scraps. Both yardwaste and food scraps may be placed in the organics cart. However, food scraps must be contained in a bag labeled *compostable* that meets ASTM 6400 standards.



Return the reply card to
request your new
compost container.

To receive your container
in the first round of
deliveries, your request
should reach us by
March 4.

YES! I want to participate in the CompostAble pilot program.

I understand that \$14 per month will be added to my water bill.

Please deliver my organics cart to:

Homeowner

Address

Phone

E-mail

**Return this card ONLY if you wish to participate in the pilot program.
Mail, drop off or email your information to publicworks@oak-park.us.**



Village of River Forest

Curbside Compost Program

Contact: John Anderson, Director of Public Works

When does the program begin?

August 1, 2015 and is subscriber based.

How do I sign up?

You can visit the Village of River Forest website.

How much is it?

\$18 per month for one-year contract. You will be billed on your water bill.

Do I need to purchase stickers for my yard waste if I sign up for curbside composting?

You will no longer need to buy brown bags and stickers if you sign up for the compost program. The cart holds the volume of 2-yard waste bags. If you purchase 4 yards waste stickers/per month you can pay for the cost of the cart.

Is it weekly pick up?

Yes, the cart will be picked up on Tuesdays, the regular yard waste pick up day. During the winter months, Dec, Jan. Feb and March pick up will be every other week.

What can be composted? What may not be composted?

All organics-yard waste, soiled paper (paper towels, pizza boxes, napkins, paper plates, soiled newspaper), all food scraps including meat and dairy. All leftover food scraps. Compostable service ware and bags meeting ASTM 6400 and 6868 standards. No pet waste, diapers, plastic packaging, plastic bags. You will receive a full list with your cart delivery.

Will the compost cart attract rodents and pests?

It will not attract any more pests than your regular waste since food scraps were already going in your trash for pick up. If you are experiencing a problem store your cart in the garage or secure lids. Another suggestion is to place yard waste, leaves over food scraps in the cart or place food scraps in newspaper/biodegradable bags to decrease the attractive smell to pests.

Page 2 of 3**Do I get any of the compost?**

Yes! At least one time in the spring compost will be delivered to River Forest and available for pick up. You will be notified via email.

Can I share my compost pick-up service?

Sharing is encouraged with your neighbor but the Village will only bill one household for the whole cost.

I am in an apartment building can I sign up?

If you are in a condo or apartment building and would like the service you need to contact your building management for permission and to designate billing.

I already compost at home what is the difference with curbside?

With curbside compost pick up the volume and types of materials that can be included greatly increases. Meats, dairy, all food scraps, pizza boxes, napkins etc. can all be included. In backyard compost containers meat and dairy are not included. You can still continue your backyard compost but now with curbside you can include your yard waste plus items you could not compost before.

Do I pay for the cart?

No, Roy Strom Refuse Removal Service will deliver a cart to your residence at the beginning of August along with an under the counter pail for collecting food scraps.

Can I sign up at any time or just for August 1?

You can add the service at any time but the contract is for one full year and cannot be suspended as you can with refuse pick up.

Why is this a benefit? Food decomposes, what's wrong with it just going to a landfill?

Organic material, including food scraps, is the single largest component of municipal solid waste (MSW) that enters landfills and incinerators across the United States. Once at the landfill, biodegradable materials breakdown in the absence of oxygen to create methane. Methane gas, along with the transportation, impacts climate change and is a potent greenhouse gas. According to the EPA landfills are the largest source of anthropogenic methane emissions in the United States.

What will happen with the compost once Strom takes it away?

Roy Strom Refuse Removal Service hauls it to a compost facility in Illinois. The food scraps will over time be turned into compost that can be used to add nutrients to the soil.

Page 3 of 3**Do I need to wrap my food scraps or put them in biodegradable bags?**

It is not necessary but some people find it easier to empty their under the sink container by using a bio bag. If you have a lot of meat or dairy sometimes it is a good idea to wrap scraps newspaper or paper to cut down on smells.

When will the Village move to larger recycling bins?

As of August 1 each resident will be receiving a 32-gallon recycling bin, which holds roughly 3 of our current green recycling bins. You can keep your current bins for overflow. If you want another 32-gallon bin you will have to purchase it from Roy Strom.

Comments ...

There are 198 communities in the US that have CURBSIDE compost programs, in Illinois Oak Park was the first and now River Forest will be #2.

BioCycle Nationwide Survey: Residential Food Waste Collection In The U.S.

Like 46

Tweet

G+1 2

BioCycle identified 198 communities with curbside collection of food scraps, representing 2.74 million households spread out over 19 states. Part II

Rhodes Yepsen
BioCycle January 2015, Vol. 56, No. 1, p. 53

(This article references table available in [BioCycle Magazine in print.](#))

Interest in residential food waste collection is huge throughout the U.S. That interest is tempered, however, by the economics, logistics and politics in many communities, which can make implementation difficult. In the first part of BioCycle's Nationwide Survey Report ("Taking States' Pulse On Residential Food Waste Collection," October 2014), many of these drivers and barriers were addressed on a state-by-state basis. Part II offers a glimpse into communities that are implementing curbside collection of food scraps.

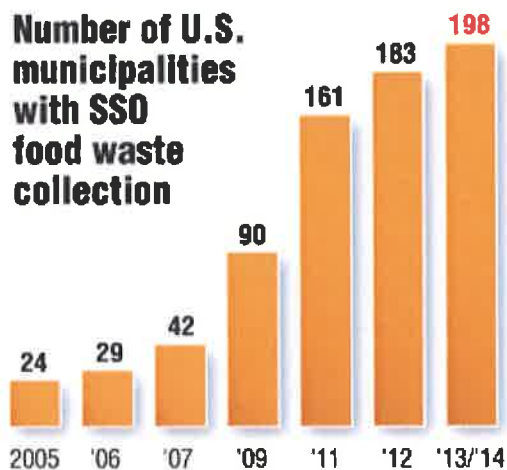
In all, based on results of a survey conducted in Fall 2014, BioCycle identified 198 communities with curbside collection of food scraps, representing 2.74 million households spread out over 19 states. While this shows steady growth of about 10 percent, the enthusiasm for food scraps collection outstrips the progress shown in that data. Dozens of municipalities have formalized drop-off programs for residential food scraps, and entrepreneurs offer curbside subscription services in communities across the country, some of which have grown quite large (up to 4,000 households!).

New programs in the Midwest and Northeast are tending to use smaller curbside carts to target food waste and soiled paper. This is different from the West, where food scraps are mostly added to existing yard trimmings carts. While both systems are effective, collecting food scraps separately from yard trimmings provides opportunities for hauling and processing efficiencies, especially when yard debris is seasonal. Another difference is that pay as you throw (PAYT) pricing schemes that are widespread in the West are less common in the East, where waste and recycling services are typically paid through property taxes or a fixed fee. While this initially seems like a barrier to incentivizing participation, communities without PAYT are showing extremely high food scraps capture rates.

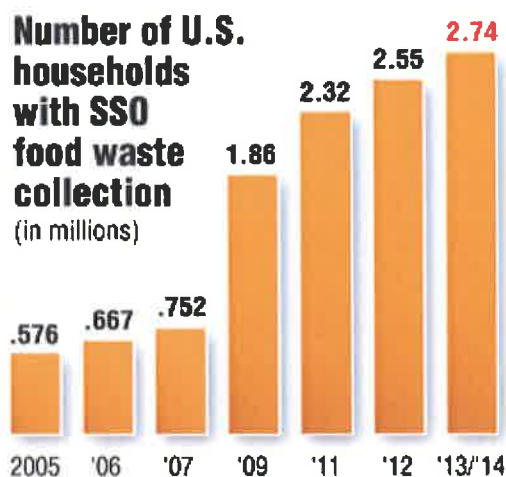
Several programs in large eastern cities are still in the pilot phase, working on best practices for a given situation. Once proven effective, hopefully there will be a groundswell of activity that matches the growth seen in the West.

Table 1 provides a state-by-state listing of residential food waste collection programs in the U.S. and the composting facilities where organics are processed.

Number of U.S. municipalities with SSO food waste collection



Number of U.S. households with SSO food waste collection (in millions)



Number of U.S. municipalities with SSO food waste collection

Number of U.S. households with SSO food waste collection

Palo Alto & Santa Clara County: In Santa Clara County, the communities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill have been collecting residential food scraps since 2004 and 2005 (respectively). Palo Alto, also in the county, piloted a wet/dry residential program in 2013 for about 670 single-family households and 80 multi-unit households. For the pilot, food scraps had to be bagged (in Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) certified compostable bags) and placed in the yard trimmings cart. The collected material was then sorted at a MRF, with food scraps composted at a Z-Best in Gilroy. The pilot was very successful, but the city has decided against the two-cart system for several reasons (e.g., devaluing of the recyclables), and instead plans to roll out a three-cart system in July 2015 to all 18,000 single-family homes (pending City Council approval).

California

Alameda County: All 420,000 single-family households in Alameda County's 17 communities have access to curbside residential food scraps collection, with PAYT pricing. Most communities started allowing food scraps in the yard trimmings cart in 2002. StopWaste.org, which oversees Alameda County's waste reduction, tracks the success of curbside programs by looking at how much "good stuff" (recyclables and organics) are still in the garbage, with a goal of less than 10 percent by 2020. The weighted average of "good stuff" remaining in the garbage for residential programs in 2013 was 31.6 percent.

Alameda County's Mandatory Recycling Ordinance requires all multifamily buildings (5+ units) to have separate service for paper, OCC, bottles and cans (Phase 1) and for food scraps and compostable paper (Phase 2). So far 12 of 17 communities are complying with Phase 2 (which took effect July 2014, with enforcement to begin January 2015), but 5 of the 12 are on Compliance Schedule Waivers, whereby multifamily organics have been delayed for a specified period of time.

Central Contra Costa: Four jurisdictions in the Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority (CCCSWA) allow food scraps in the yard trimmings cart, representing about 62,500 households. In 2015, CCCSWA will expand food scraps collection to the unincorporated areas and the towns of Danville, Blackhawk, Alamo and Diablo. All food scraps are permitted, collected weekly and composted at either Newby Island or Recology Grover.

Los Angeles: The City of Los Angeles continues to offer a limited food scraps collection pilot, started in 2008, to 8,700 households. In July 2014, the nonprofit Global Green USA and hauler/composter Athens Services introduced food scraps collection to a large multifamily building in the Lincoln Heights neighborhood.

Sunnyvale, another town in Santa Clara County, plans to launch a food scraps collection pilot for 500 households in February 2015.

San Mateo County: San Mateo County has 13 communities with residential food scraps collection, 12 in South Bayside Waste Management Authority's (WMA) district, plus San Bruno. San Carlos was the first to come online in 2009, with the rest of South Bayside WMA following in 2011 and San Bruno in 2014. All communities have PAYT, and many have a wide range of cart sizes (20-96 gallons). South Bayside WMA collected 66,500 tons of organics in 2014 (Jan.-Nov.) from roughly 93,000 single-family homes, plus another 20,000 tons from commercial and multifamily buildings. Multifamily buildings in the WMA can subscribe for organics collection like other commercial properties; households in those buildings receive a kitchen pail, outreach material, etc., just like single-family properties. Organics from the WMA are composted at either Recology Grover or Newby Island, and San Bruno's at Pacheco Pass.

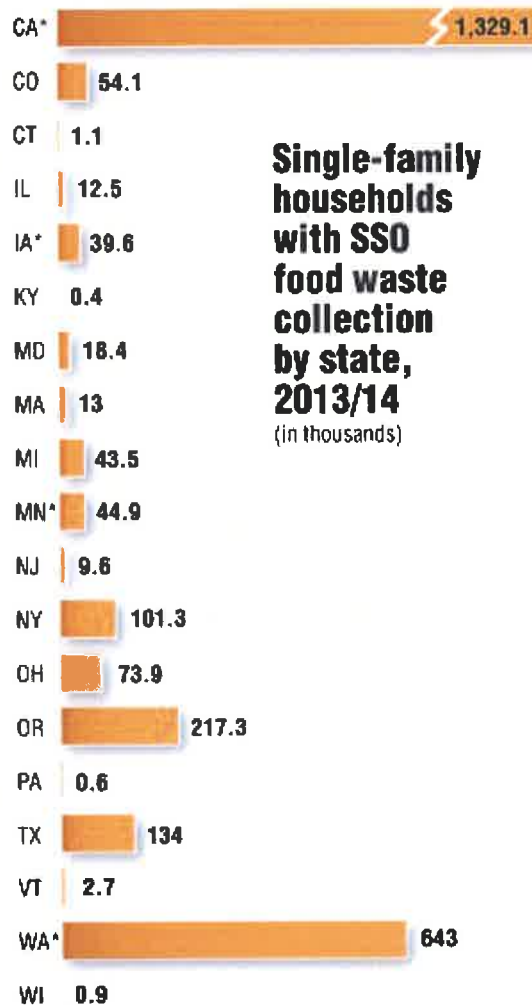
San Francisco: The City of San Francisco began piloting residential food scraps collection in 1997, which evolved into the Fantastic Three in 1999 (trash, single-stream recycling, and food scraps mixed with yard trimmings). In 2001, organics service was offered to the city's 7,900 apartment buildings (six or more units), and in 2009 the program became mandatory for all households. A recent rate change helped push the straggler apartment buildings to add organics collection service, and the city conducted a few pilot projects in 2014 to assess tactics for increasing participation in apartment buildings. About 160,000 tons of organics (residential and commercial) are collected annually and composted at Recology's Jepsen Prairie Organics.

Colorado

Boulder: Boulder has had citywide food scraps collection for all single-family households since 2009.

Trash is collected weekly, and recycling and organics are collected every other week (EOW), with organics processed at Western Disposal and A1 Organics. Tip fees at the landfill are less than half the cost of composting tip fees, but the landfills are further away, and the City of Boulder is committed to diverting organics and recycling. A major programmatic change in Fall 2014 was to allow meat, bones and dairy — when introducing the program in 2009, the city elected not to include these materials due to concerns about the potential impact these items might have on the foraging behavior of wildlife (particularly bears). The city has monitored wildlife, including looking at surrounding communities that allow meat and dairy, and decided to allow them to increase diversion. Residents were sent a letter and given door-hangers about bear-resistant trash and organics carts. The city already allowed food-soiled paper, along with BPI-certified compostable bags and food service products.

Boulder County: Residential food scraps collection is established in the city of Louisville, as well as unincorporated Boulder County to the south of the city of Boulder. Lafayette started collecting residential food scraps in 2014 as well. A recent report conducted for Boulder County on composting capacity highlights the dynamics of facilities in the area, potential tonnages, etc., and shows there is ample capacity in the area for future growth.



* Not all communities reported households, so number is actually higher

Single-family households with SSO food waste collection by state, 2013/14

Denver: The Denver Compost program was launched as a pilot in 2007 for food scraps and yard trimmings collection, and became a fee-based service in 2010. A \$2 million loan in 2013 from the City's Department of Environmental Health helped purchase organics collection trucks (they had been leasing one) and carts, to enable the program to slowly expand. The city added a collection route in January 2014, with service currently available to 4,500 homes. Two more routes are being added in January 2015 (each route can service between 2,100-2,500 homes). Trash and recycling are paid through taxes, but the subscription fee for organics is \$9.75/month. Households receive a 95-gallon cart, a kitchen pail and a sample of compostable bags, with all food scraps and soiled paper collected by the city weekly, and composted at A-1 Organics. The 10-year plan is to have 8 collection routes.

Connecticut

Bridgewater: The town of Bridgewater started a pilot program in April 2014, offered to all 1,100 households in the town. About 140 households have signed up for the service, which collects food scraps and soiled paper, and currently has no cost to residents. Participants received a kitchen container, roll of compostable bags and a curbside cart, along with a brochure on how to participate. An average of 9.65 pounds (lbs)/household/week are collected, with under one percent contamination. The organics are collected by All American Waste and composted at New Milford Farm, less than 6 miles away, which has tip fees that are \$20 to \$30/ton less than disposal. "We are still in the process of transitioning the program over to be permanent," says Eric Fredricksen of All American Waste. "We see a lot of value in this and we are working to grow our routes." Trash and recycling in Bridgewater is subscription based, so Fredricksen is trying to develop operational efficiencies for the new food scraps service, while keeping the existing customer base happy.



Bridgewater (CT)

Illinois

Oak Park: The City of Oak Park piloted residential food scraps collection in 2012, and expanded citywide in 2013 as a subscription service. About 740 households are currently participating, in addition to 6 multifamily buildings (another 40 or so units), and an estimated 10 lbs/household/week of food scraps and soiled paper are diverted to Willow Ranch for composting. Oak Park has PAYT pricing; organics service is an additional \$14/month, and is weekly excepting for December to March, when it becomes EOW.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: The City of Cedar Rapids continues to allow its 39,400 households to place vegetative food scraps in their 35-gallon yard trimmings cart, a service started in 2001. The next step may be to allow baked goods. The Solid Waste Agency has been working with local grocers and institutions to allow more organics into the composting operation.

Dubuque: The City of Dubuque initiated Iowa's first curbside program dedicated to food scraps collection several years ago, and within three years participation from about 230 households reached the maximum capacity allowed in its composting facility's permit from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (2 tons/week). In April 2013, Dubuque contracted with Full Circle Organics for processing, and expanded service to all city customers. Residents may use their current yard trimmings container, subscribe for a dedicated 13-gallon cart (\$1/month and includes a kitchen container) or even use a yard trimmings bag with an attached yellow City sticker, and can divert all food scraps (with the assistance of BPI-certified compostable bags) along with grass clippings, leaves, and other yard debris. However, service still remains seasonal (April-November).

North Liberty: The town of North Liberty, a suburb of Iowa City, introduced residential food scraps collection in September 2014. Residents received a curbside cart (with a refundable deposit) for weekly collection of all food scraps and soiled paper, which are composted at the landfill. Yard trimmings are collected separately in

bags imprinted with "Johnson County Refuse," available for \$1.65 each at several local stores. The food scraps program is intended to inform Iowa City's own plans for collection, which may start up sometime in 2015.

Kentucky

Lexington: The City of Lexington began piloting food waste collection in 2011, allowing some residents to place food scraps in their yard trimmings cart. Participants received a kitchen pail and can place all food scraps and soiled paper in the yard trimmings cart, collected weekly and taken to Lexington Municipal Composting. Lexington's program is a partnership between the Division of Waste Management and the local nonprofit Bluegrass PRIDE, which specializes in community education and outreach, whereby the city contracts with them to work on education for residents, door-to-door visits, presentations, etc.

Louisville: Louisville Metro began piloting wet/dry collection in 2014 for the businesses and residences it services in the Central Business District. The impetus for the program is an 11 percent recycling rate in the District, and Metro expects this rate to jump up drastically. A brown cart is for "wet" food scraps and soiled paper, and is serviced 2 to 6 times per week depending on the building's/businesses' need. An orange cart is for all nonorganic "dry" waste and recyclables. Case studies from several District hotels shows over 65 percent waste diversion, and a cost reduction in waste service bills of around 30 percent.

Maryland

Howard County: After a mini-pilot in 2010, Howard County began adding full collection routes to its residential food scraps program. Currently three routes, with a total of about 15,000 households, are eligible for the opt-in program, of which about 5,900 have signed up. All curbside materials are collected weekly, and services are paid for through an enterprise fund (i.e., a line item on property taxes). Residents choose between a 12-, 35- or 65-gallon cart and can include vegetative food scraps, soiled paper and yard trimmings, composted at the county's Alpha Ridge pilot-scale composting operation, which is utilizing an ECS aeration system and covers. Before adding more routes to the program, increased composting capacity will be needed (either at Alpha Ridge, or another local processor).



Takoma Park, Maryland

Takoma Park: The City of Takoma Park started a residential pilot for food scraps collection in 2013, offered to 365 households. In 2014 the program became available to all 3,200 households in the city; about 1,300 are currently signed up. Compost Crew, a subscription collection service, continues to pick up from about 500 of these households, although the city plans to absorb them into its program in 2015. There is no fee to participate, and households receive a 5-gallon bucket and sample roll of compostable bags. Setouts are averaging 11 lbs/household/week (no yard trimmings), processed at the Prince George's County composting facility, which has been pilot testing a GORE® cover system.

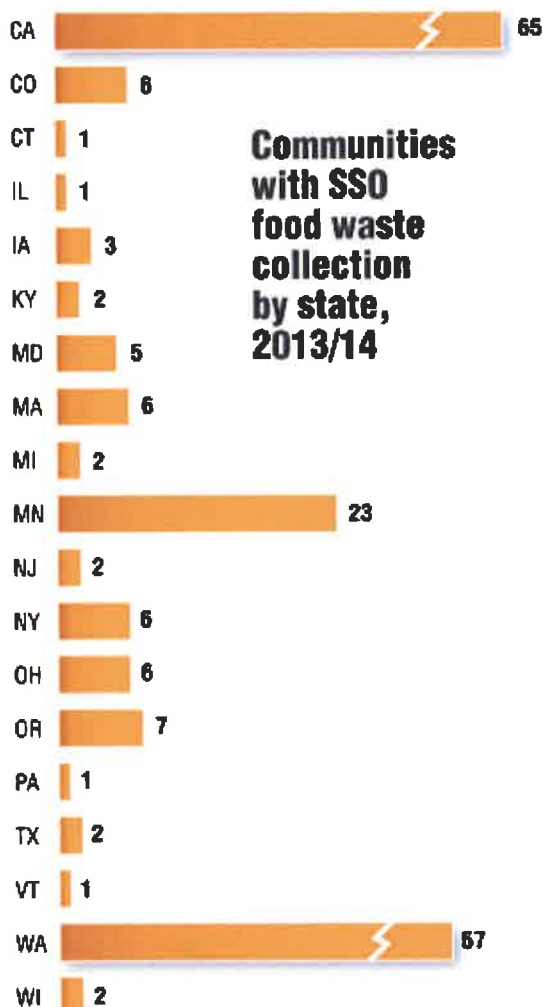
University Park: The town of University Park began piloting curbside food scraps collection for 50

households in 2011, funded in part by a \$15,000 grant, and added another 100+ households in 2013 (the town has 900 households). Residents were given a kitchen pail, compostable bags and a 5-gallon bucket. The food scraps are collected weekly by the town and composted at the National Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville.

Massachusetts

Cambridge: The City of Cambridge has a long-standing drop-off program for residential food scraps, and in 2013 launched a curbside pilot for up to 800 homes. "Our city is committed to organics collection," says Randi Mail, the city's Recycling Director. "I waited for years to run this pilot until we were ready." Participating households get a 13-gallon curbside cart, a vented kitchen pail and a one-year supply of compostable bags. While there is no cost to participate, two online forms are required, an interest form (for the building), and an acknowledgement form (per household), to show they understand the program and received kitchen pails,

compostable bags, etc. Buildings up to 12 units can be in the pilot program. The pilot is averaging 6.65 lbs/household/ week, which is less than some neighboring communities with pilots, but based on a prepilot waste audit, this is an 85 to 95 percent capture rate (higher if considering weight loss from the vented pail). Organics are collected weekly and composted at Rocky Hill Farm.



Communities with SSO food waste collection by state, 2013/14

yard debris), collected weekly in a split body truck and composted at Brick Ends Farm. The town is working towards EOW trash collection. Composting tip fees are 45 percent less than the incinerator in Middlebury. A Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) grant offset costs for carts and marketing materials.

Salem: Starting in April 2014, the City of Salem offers food scraps collection for up to 1,250 households. So far 950 have subscribed. "There is no fee for residents to participate, but the process for signing up includes several steps," explains Julie Rose, Business Manager for Salem. "First, they complete a survey online and are sent an email explaining the rules and how to get a cart. They then come downtown and must sign a copy of the rules before getting the cart." This approach has been successful, with about 80 percent participation (weekly set out rate) and an average of 10.5 lbs/week/household of just food scraps and soiled paper (no yard trimmings). The program was funded by two grants from MassDEP (for technical assistance and curbside

Hamilton/Wenham: The town of Hamilton tested residential food scraps collection in 2009 before expanding the program in 2012 to all 3,600 households in its jurisdiction (including the sister city of Wenham). Food scraps and soiled paper are collected in 13-gallon carts, picked up weekly by a split-body truck with recycling on the other side; organics are composted at Brick Ends Farm. Residents are allowed one 35-gallon trash container collected EOW for free. Overflow bags may be purchased for \$1.75, and can be placed out weekly (which cuts down on hauling efficiencies, because the trash truck still runs each week). Since implementing the program, Hamilton's solid waste tonnage has decreased by 27 percent, and Wenham's by 18 percent.

Ipswich: Ipswich piloted residential food scraps collection in 2011, and after one year moved to a subscription program, offered to all 5,000 households with curbside trash collection (432 are currently subscribed). The cost to households is \$1.30/week, and includes a 12-gallon curbside cart, plus free compost. All food scraps and soiled paper are permitted (yard trimmings can be placed in kraft paper bags), collected weekly and composted at Brick Ends Farm. Trash collection is paid through taxes, but limited to 35 gallons, providing an incentive to sign up for the food scraps program (the cost for organics is less than a weekly overflow bag of trash).

Manchester By The Sea: The town of Manchester By The Sea rolled out curbside residential food waste collection starting in April 2014 to all of its 2,400 single-family households (everyone received a cart, no sign-up needed). The town decided to skip a pilot phase based on the success of the source separated organics (SSO) programs in nearby towns like Hamilton. An enthusiastic committee of 15 residents and a volunteer group of 50 people put together a marketing program and Boy Scouts distributed the 12-gallon organics carts to houses. All organics and soiled paper are permitted, but no yard trimmings (there is a drop-off program for

carts). Black Earth Compost collects and processes the material. The pilot period is two years with the possibility of a third year extension. "We recently put our recycling and solid waste contracts out to bid, which resulted in a huge savings, some of which could be allocated to fund a citywide program in the future," says Rose.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: The City of Ann Arbor began collecting residential food scraps in 2006, with about 11,000 "subscribers" out of 43,000 households. Residents must purchase the cart (\$25 for 32-, 64- or 96-gallons), and the service is covered by taxes for garbage service. A recent change allows all food scraps, not just vegetative, mixed with yard trimmings, and participants are given a kitchen pail, which they may line with compostable bags. The organics are collected by the city seasonally (April-December), and processed at a municipal site operated by WeCare Organics.

Mackinac Island: The historic tourist destination of Mackinac Island continues to collect residential food scraps by horse-drawn trailers, as it has since 1992. Organics are collected in compostable bags (residents are charged per bag for trash and food scraps), and composted with yard trimmings and manure at the municipal facility on the island.

Minnesota

Hennepin County: Communities in Hennepin County began offering residential food scraps collection in 2005 (Wayzata) and new programs continue to come online each year. The majority of programs keep food scraps separate from yard trimmings, largely due to the Emerald Ash borer — the Minnesota Department of Agriculture has Hennepin County under quarantine, meaning yard trimmings must be processed (ground) before moving outside of the area, where two of the composting facilities are located. In addition to small, dedicated carts, several other methods are used for separate food waste collection. For instance, a popular service in the area is cocollection with trash (food scraps go in a thick compostable bag, placed in the trash cart). In other communities, food scraps are cocollected with yard trimmings (scraps placed in compostable bag, placed in yard trimmings cart).

In February 2014, the Hennepin County Board approved a requirement for Minneapolis to collect food scraps citywide starting in 2015 (it has had several small pilots), and a requirement that county staff provide a schedule for the rest of the communities in Hennepin County (there are 47 in all). The city of Minneapolis has 106,000 households with 1 to 8 units (about 60 percent of the population); the timeline for rollout is 25 percent of households in 2015, with the remaining 75 percent in 2016, staggered to allow for purchasing of carts, trucks and hiring staff. The program will be opt-in, where all residents pay for the service but must sign up to receive a cart dedicated to food scraps (yard trimmings will continue to be collected separately in residents' own cart or compostable bags).

Hutchinson: The City of Hutchinson serves about 6,000 households, which are provided with 8 compostable bags per month at no cost to keep participation rates high, and contamination low. All food scraps and soiled paper are allowed, collected weekly and composted at Creekside, the city's facility. Residents are given the option of EOW trash collection, which saves them about \$20/month, and has helped the city divert 75 percent of its municipal waste (organics are about 50 percent, with recycling making up the remaining 25 percent).

New Jersey

Lambertville: In May 2014, the City of Lambertville started a food scraps collection pilot for 100 homes, funded in part by a \$10,000 grant. Participants pay \$65/year and receive a curbside cart, kitchen pail, compostable bags and an informational brochure. All food scraps and soiled paper (no yard trimmings) are collected weekly by the city, averaging 10 to 11 lbs/household/week, and composted at Ag Choice. Several residents have reported decreasing from 3 bags of garbage per week to just one bag.

Princeton: Princeton piloted a food waste collection subscription service starting in 2010, and now offers it

as service to all of its 9,500 households. Subscriptions are \$65/year for weekly collection of all food scraps, soiled paper and yard trimmings, and participants receive a 32-gallon cart, kitchen collector and a supply of BPI-certified compostable bags to line the kitchen collector.

New York

New York City: New York City (NYC) began piloting residential food scraps collection for 30,000 households in 2013, and expanded to about 100,000 households in 2014, plus 151 apartment buildings (representing an additional 16,959 units). (See summary of the pilot's first year in the accompanying article, "New York City Pilot Organics Collection Program.") The pilot officially goes through July 2015. A waste characterization study from 2013 shows that 31 percent of NYC's waste stream consists of compostable organics. Besides the benefits of diverting those materials from disposal, implementing a cart-based collection system for food scraps is expected to deter the city's rodent problem (currently most bagged trash is placed at the curb without a container). Residents also have the option of taking food scraps to a network of drop-off sites throughout the five boroughs, where organics are collected and then processed in the city (see "Greenmarkets Facilitate Food Scraps Diversion In NYC," February 2014).



Lambertville, New Jersey



Tompkins County, New York

Tompkins County: Households in Tompkins County are getting options for managing their food scraps. The county launched a curbside pilot for 442 units in 2013, and expanded service up to 1,236 units in 2014, spread out over four jurisdictions (Town of Ithaca, Town of Ulysses, Village of Trumansburg, and City of Ithaca). It also added five drop-off sites around the county in 2014 for households that don't have service through the curbside pilot. Curbside participants were given a 13-gallon cart, a kitchen pail, compostable bags and outreach materials (letter, brochure, magnet, and decal). "Based on the successes and failures of other programs, we sought to maximize participation and minimize contamination by providing free supplies," says Leo Riley, Tompkins County Assistant Solid Waste Manager. "Having conducted extensive research, it was determined that compostable liners offered residents the added incentive for a clean program to collect food scraps for recycling." Residents place a "Fork 'em Over" replacement sticker on their cart when they need more bags. The program averages 11 lbs/household/week of food scraps (no yard trimmings), taken to Cayuga Compost.

Ohio

Several communities offer residential food scraps collection in Ohio. Waste Management allows yard trimmings customers in Fairborn, West Milton and Miami Township to include food scraps. Huron began offering SSO in 2009, adding food waste to the yard trimmings subscription, and extending service year round. Luckey replaced its poorly performing recycling program with an organics program that also targets recyclable paper (bottles and cans are still collected monthly). And most recently, a pilot program in Athens was conducted from May-September 2014 by The Compost Exchange to test the feasibility of organics collection (the city is considering it for 2015).

Oregon

Bend/Redmond: The communities of Bend and Redmond began offering yard trimmings plus raw fruits and vegetables collection in 2010 as a subscription service. In Bend, 3,919 households subscribe to weekly organics collection, and diverted 1,636 tons in 2013, which were composted at Deschutes Recycling. In Redmond, 2,639 households subscribe for weekly organics collection and in 2013 diverted 1,722 tons.

Marion County: The cities of Salem and Kaizer have been collecting residential food scraps since 2010, with service offered to about 48,000 single-family households. The communities have weekly collection of trash and organics, and biweekly recycling collection. A PAYT pricing structure allows residents to reduce their trash cart to 20-gallons. All organics are permitted in the green cart, including food-soiled paper (napkins, pizza boxes, etc.), but compostable bags and compostable paper packaging are not, as specified by the processor, Pacific Region Compost.

Newport: In July 2014 the town of Newport rolled out a residential food scraps and yard trimmings program to 2,400 households. The service adds \$6.59 per month to a customer's bill for weekly collection of the 65-gallon organics cart (trash and recycling are also collected weekly), with the possibility to opt-out. With an aggressive PAYT pricing structure, residents have the ability to offset the cost by downsizing their trash container. Thompson's Sanitary Service provides collection.

Portland: The City of Portland piloted residential food scraps collection in 2010 and went citywide to all 147,000 single-family households (up to four units) in 2011. The city implemented less-than-weekly trash collection with the rollout of the organics program, and is now targeting multifamily buildings, about 200 of which are on the program so far. In 2013, 76,000 tons of residential organics were collected, roughly 10 percent of which are food scraps, and composted at Nature's Need and Pacific Region Compost. The city does Spring mailings to people in multifamily buildings, reaching about 18,000 units/year, and in 2015 will expand this to reach 50,000 units. "From our vantage point, EOW garbage collection has been very successful," reports Arianne Sperry in the city's Solid Waste & Recycling office. "Since the food scraps collection program started three years ago, Portland residents have reduced garbage going to landfill by 36 percent. No other single program change could make such a significant difference." The EOW trash collection was also key to Portland's high participation rate in the food scraps program — a field study showed that almost 80 percent of Portland households are placing food scraps in the green cart.

Pennsylvania

State College: Residential food waste collection was tested in State College in 2010 and expanded borough-wide in April 2013 to 3,400 households (opt-out). All food scraps and uncoated soiled paper are now permitted in the program, along with BPI-certified compostable bags and yard trimmings. Residents can choose from a 35-, 65- or 96-gallon organics carts, all the same cost (bundled with trash and recycling), and also receive a kitchen container.

Texas

Austin: The City of Austin launched its curbside pilot for food scraps collection at the end of 2012, and added about 6,500 households in February 2014. All food scraps, soiled paper and yard trimmings are permitted, collected weekly and composted at Organics By Gosh. Austin's aggressive PAYT pricing gives residents the chance to save money when diverting more to composting and recycling. For instance, downsizing from a 96-gallon cart to a 32-gallon cart provides an annual savings of \$226.80.

San Antonio: The City of San Antonio piloted residential food scraps collection in 2011, and expanded to a subscription-based program in 2013, offered to 120,000 households for \$3/month. Participants receive either

a 48- or 96-gallon cart, with weekly collection of food scraps and yard trimmings. Currently about 19,000 households are subscribed, with 4,829 tons collected in FY 2014, composted at New Earth Soils & Compost. Starting in Fall 2015 through 2017, the program will go citywide to all 344,000 households, and transition from subscription into an embedded/opt-out part of the trash and recycling service. Also at that time the city will move to a PAYT tiered rate structure.

Vermont

Brattleboro: The town of Brattleboro piloted food scraps collection for 150 homes in 2012, and made the program permanent in 2013. Currently, 900 households are on the program, with weekly collection of organics and recyclables in a side loading split-body truck with three compartments (containers; recyclable paper/cardboard; food scraps and soiled paper). Trash is expensive, at a fee of \$100/ton plus collection, compared to \$45/ton to tip at the Windham Solid Waste Management District's composting facility. The program currently averages 10 to 12 lbs/household/week of food scraps (only minimal yard trimmings), with very low contamination. A 2014 survey showed that 75 percent of participants use BPI-certified compostable bags, and many freeze or refrigerate food scraps to control odors before setting them out on collection day. As part of the statewide organics disposal ban (Act 148), Vermont also mandates that all residential trash programs utilize PAYT starting July 2015. Brattleboro expects this will encourage another 1,000 homes to join the organics program.

Washington

King County: King County began offering residential food scraps collection to its 38 jurisdictions in 2004 (Seattle operates separately), completing the rollout in 2011. It reaches about 319,500 single-family homes, and 59 percent are in subscription-based programs: currently about 225,500 households are signed up for food scraps and yard trimmings collection. More than half of the communities collect organics EOW, and most have EOW recycling, while only Renton has EOW trash. Households subscribed divert about 27.4 lbs/week, of which about 2.1 lbs/week is food and food soiled paper. While disposal of yard trimmings in residential trash is prohibited, many multifamily buildings contract directly for removal of yard debris, and don't have an organics cart for food scraps. The city of Bellevue embedded food and yard trimmings in its new contract for multifamily buildings (one 96-gallon cart per building, more at an extra cost), and the county expects other cities to follow suit as new contracts come up for bid. Currently, about 4,242 multifamily buildings in the county have food scraps collection.

Seattle: The City of Seattle introduced curbside yard trimmings collection in 1989, included vegetative food waste in 2005, and then expanded to all food waste in 2009. This service is required for the 147,950 single-family households, unless exempted for backyard composting (6,183 households), as well as for the 5,843 multifamily buildings (five or more units), representing 149,618 units (only 25 buildings were exempted due to space constraints). In 2013, the city diverted 134,761 tons of organics, including 6,290 self haul tons, that were processed at Lenz Enterprises (see "Composter Brings On Residential Food Scraps Stream," December 2014) and Cedar Grove Composting (the latter until the Pacific Clean facility comes on line). In 2014, Seattle passed a law requiring all organics (including food-soiled paper) from all sectors to be diverted to composting beginning January 1, 2015. Starting July 1, 2015, a fine of \$1 per violation may be assessed against single-family customers with more than 10 percent organics (visually) in their carts or cans; a \$50 fine can be assessed against multifamily and commercial customers after two warnings.

Tacoma: The City of Tacoma rolled out its "brown bucket" food scraps and yard trimmings program to single-family households and duplexes in 2012, and in 2013 went to EOW trash collection, with aggressive PAYT pricing. About 49,000 of the city's 55,000 households subscribe to the organics service, and received a curbside cart (first one is free, additional cart is \$3/month), which is picked up EOW (alternating with trash), a kitchen container and a brochure. All food scraps and yard trimmings are permitted, but no soiled paper or compostable bags, as requested by the processing facility, Compost Factory. In the first year of the program Tacoma captured an estimated 16 percent of available food scraps, and an informal lid lifting of the organics carts in 2013 showed that about 30 percent of setouts included food. A comprehensive waste characterization is planned for 2015 to better gauge how much food remains in the trash.

Wisconsin

Fitchburg: The City of Fitchburg piloted food scraps collection for 400 households in 2012 through December 2013; future collection requires local processing capacity.

Madison: The City of Madison's pilot for residential food scraps, started in 2011, continues to serve about 600 homes. Starting in 2013 the organics collected in Madison are sent to the low-solids anaerobic digestion (AD) facility at University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh, followed by composting. Madison tentatively plans to expand the pilot to 1,600 homes in the Spring/Summer 2015, with construction of its own AD facility anticipated for 2016 and citywide SSO rollout in 2017.

Rhodes Yepsen, Marketing Manager for Novamont North America, was formerly an editor at BioCycle. Since 2007, he has conducted the BioCycle nationwide survey, "Residential Food Waste Collection in the U.S." He currently sits on the Board of Directors at the US Composting Council and the Biodegradable Products Institute.

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Release Date: 08/14/2015

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WASHINGTON – As part of the [President's Climate Action Plan – Strategy to Reduce Methane Emissions](#), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued two proposals to further reduce emissions of methane-rich gas from municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills. Under today's proposals, new, modified and existing landfills would begin collecting and controlling landfill gas at emission levels nearly a third lower than current requirements.

Methane is a potent greenhouse gas with a global warming potential more than 25 times that of carbon dioxide. Climate change threatens the health and welfare of current and future generations. Children, older adults, people with heart or lung disease and people living in poverty may be most at risk from [the health impacts of climate change](#). In addition to methane, landfills also emit other pollutants, including the air toxics benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and vinyl chloride.

Municipal solid waste landfills receive non-hazardous wastes from homes, businesses and institutions. As landfill waste decomposes, it produces a number of air toxics, carbon dioxide, and methane. MSW landfills are the third-largest source of human-related methane emissions in the U.S., accounting for 18 percent of methane emissions in 2013 – the equivalent of approximately 100 million metric tons of carbon dioxide pollution.

Combined, the proposed rules are expected to reduce methane emissions by an estimated 487,000 tons a year beginning in 2025 – equivalent to reducing 12.2 million metric tons of carbon dioxide, or the carbon pollution emissions from more than 1.1 million homes. EPA estimates the climate benefits of the combined proposals at nearly \$750 million in 2025 or nearly \$14 for every dollar spent to comply. Combined costs of the proposed rules are estimated at \$55 million in 2025.

Today's proposals would strengthen a [previously proposed rule](#) for new landfills that was issued in 2014, and would update the agency's 1996 emission guidelines for existing landfills. The proposals are based on additional data and analysis, and public comments received on a proposal and Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking EPA issued in 2014.

EPA will take comment on the proposed rules for 60 days after they are published in the Federal Register. The agency will hold a public hearing if one is requested within five days of publication.

More information: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/landfill/landflpq.html>

Information on the Strategy to Reduce Methane Emissions: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2014/03/28/strategy-cut-methane-emissions>

Information on the Climate Action Plan: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/climate-change>

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Illinois Food Scrap Coalition

Food Scrap Composting Challenges and Solutions in Illinois Report Executive Summary of Recommendations

I. Overview

The Illinois Food Scrap Coalition (IFSC) – with over 140 organizations and individual members – was formed to build upon the growing interest in Illinois to advance food scrap composting across the state. The IFSC promotes the capturing of organic material that is currently being discarded into landfills and converting that material into quality compost that can be sold commercially and used to build soil nutrients, conserve water, sequester carbon, eliminate the use of synthetic fertilizers, and replenish Illinois soils on farms, municipal and private sector landscaping and home garden applications. The IFSC also promotes the creation of renewable energy and other useful by-products through the utilization of anaerobic digestion as an alternative to composting.

This Executive Summary of Recommendations report – designed specifically for the Illinois General Assembly Task Force on the Advancement of Materials Recycling - is part of the larger Food Scrap Composting Challenges and Solutions in Illinois Report, funded by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) and produced by the IFSC, which will be completed in January 2015. The final report will be the culmination of national and regional research conducted on policies, programs, strategies, and economic development potential related to food scrap composting, and input from stakeholders across Illinois who have participated in five IFSC Food Scrap Composting Challenges and Solutions in Illinois forums in Northeast (Chicago), Northwest (Wheaton), Central (Champaign), Southern (Edwardsville), and Central (Bloomington). The forums provided participants the opportunity to discuss the barriers to advancing food scrap composting across the state and to recommend specific strategies for overcoming those barriers and developing a viable food scrap composting industry in Illinois. The recommendations generated through the forums were discussed, reviewed and organized through meetings of an IFSC Core Team, convened by project lead Seven Generations Ahead with participation from SWALCO, SWANCC, US EPA Region V, Kane County, SCARCE, Illinois Sustainable Technology Center and the Illinois Environmental Council.

This report is designed to support the efforts of the Task Force on the Advancement of Materials Recycling by providing an overview of policies, strategies and recommendations generated through national research and Illinois stakeholder input forums. This report includes recommendations already being worked on by the Task Force – including the SB850 transfer station pilot program, Illinois food labeling and national labeling standards, state procurement policy requiring the use of Illinois compost, and compost site permitting revisions – and hopes to encourage additional strategies that will support the Task Force's initiatives and Illinois' long-term waste reduction goals as they relate to food scrap composting. This initial Executive Summary of Recommendations report does not prioritize its list of recommendations. Priority recommendations based on the greatest capacity to leverage change and the ease or difficulty of implementation will be incorporated in the final IFSC report.

II. The Emerging Composting Industry

Across the nation, composting is developing as a viable, locally-based industry that achieves multiple objectives related to economic development, job creation, cost savings, and environmental sustainability. In 2014, 4,914 facilities across the nation are now licensed to accept organic material – with yard waste facilities leading the

way. Over 180 communities now have residential curbside food scrap collection programs. 20 states have yard waste disposal bans (including Illinois), and a small handful of states have enacted ordinances which ban “organics” including food scraps from entering landfills. Just fewer than 20 states have or are in the process of revising their permitting regulations for yard waste composting facilities to allow for the inclusion of food scraps. Some states have developed landfill diversion goals and regulatory processes to increase recycling, eliminate waste, and divert organic material from landfills toward the higher end uses of compost or biogas.

The prospect of developing a robust composting industry has captured the interest of many policy makers and stakeholders because of the win-win benefits of economic development and environmental conservation. The ability of compost to sequester carbon, rebuild depleted soil nutrients, conserve and retain water, limit erosion, eliminate the use of negatively impactful synthetic chemical fertilizers, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions are strong environmental benefits that, combined with the demonstrated potential to create jobs and develop new local businesses, has made the developing of a composting industry appealing to many states. Some of the benefits include:

Soil Quality Enhancement

Note: In the U.S., 99 million acres (28% of all cropland) are eroding beyond soil tolerance rates, which affects the long-term productivity of the soil (NRCS 2007).

- Compost conditions soil; adds organic matter to soil; prevents nutrient runoff and erosion.

Water Quality

Note: Synthetic chemical fertilizer runoff is contaminating Illinois rivers and draining into the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, creating an aquatic life “dead zone” the size of the state of Connecticut (5,960 square miles) since 1995. Dead zones are also significantly impacting other major watersheds, including the Great Lakes and the Chesapeake Bay.

- Compost reduces the need for pesticides and fertilizers that contaminate watersheds and deplete water of oxygen and aquatic life.

Landfill Capacity

Note: The City of Toronto avoided \$300 million in new siting and landfill development costs by building two anaerobic digesters processing facilities for a total of \$69 million, according to former City of Toronto Solid Waste Management Services Director Geoff Rathbone.

- Diverting organic material from landfills extends landfill capacity, and reduces the need to build new landfills. According to the US EPA, food makes up over 20% of Municipal Solid Waste. Less than 5% of that is being composted.

Economic Development

Note: A recent study on the composting industry in Maryland (Pay Dirt: Composting in Maryland to Reduce Waste, Create Jobs and Protect the Bay) found that on a per-dollar-capital investment basis composting in Maryland employs twice as many workers as landfills and four times more than incinerators.

- Composting is a local, placed-based industry that creates more jobs per tonnage than landfills or incinerators, and has great potential to add jobs to our economy.

Greenhouse Gases

Note: Landfills are the nation's third-largest source of methane emissions, producing 18 percent of that pollutant. Organic material added to landfills accelerates the production of methane, a greenhouse gas which has 72 times the potency of CO₂ in a 20-year time span, while compost integrated into soil functions as a natural carbon sequestration medium. The technology used to accomplish landfill methane capture is not 100 percent effective, as closed and capped landfills still leak methane gas. Indeed, methods to capture methane from landfills are only 62 percent successful according to the EPA. - Composting is aerobic decomposition that creates significantly less methane than anaerobic decomposition in a landfill.

Renewable Energy

Note: Diverting food scraps from landfills, in addition to providing feedstock for the generation of compost, supplies anaerobic digestion operations with material to create renewable energy through biogas development. Biogas is a net energy producing process, provides very efficient decomposition, and is a direct replacement for energy created from fossil fuels. According to the American Biogas Council, if the full potential was realized, a cost-effective biogas industry could produce energy to power 1 million American homes.

III. The Importance for Illinois

As our state leaders continue the ongoing debate about the strategies that will drive the Illinois economy forward, there is some agreement that part of the solution will be to use our existing asset base to develop local Illinois businesses. Food scrap composting can serve as one piece of the "grow local" puzzle to help Illinois rebuild its struggling economy. The strategy to grow an Illinois composting industry – in addition to job creation – brings with it a strong portfolio of environmental benefits that support greenhouse gas emission reduction, watershed protection goals, and preserving our precious farm land (most regional landfills in Illinois are built in rural areas and consume significant acreages of high quality farmland in many cases) while also extending our state's landfill capacity.

Fertile, nutrient-rich soil is a backbone of Illinois' economy, providing the basis for our high level corn and soy production and their economic benefits. Across the nation, studies are documenting that our soil is eroding and losing its nutrient base, requiring more and more synthetic fertilization which leads to other water quality and economic problems. Composting is not only viable on its own as an industry to develop, but it will help Illinois maintain its competitive edge and long-standing history as a leading agricultural producer.

The Food, Farms and Jobs Act, enacted by the Illinois General Assembly, produced a report that emphasizes the importance of building our local food economy for multiple reasons – economic development, lower costs, greenhouse gas emissions reduction, food security, and development of a local/regional food system that is resilient to changes in climate and security threats. Building an Illinois composting industry through food scrap diversion will support our local food system goals by creating the volume of locally-produced compost that our state will need to replenish our soils and maintain our agricultural edge.

Composting has the potential to be a job-creating industry that has as its basis material feedstocks that are currently being thrown away. Shifting to the development of a composting industry will also preserve our current landfill capacity – which we will need to support disposal of our current rates of non-recyclable/reusable materials. Investing in an Illinois composting industry will support Illinois watershed protection and greenhouse gas emission reduction goals, which have their own related environmental, economic and social benefits.

Composting will help Illinois to achieve its goal of reduced greenhouse gas emissions as part of our overall efforts to contribute to our nation's shift toward sustainable economic development.

Lastly, Illinois has invested time, resources and energy to become a leader in materials diversion from landfills – being one of the first states to institute a yard waste ban. Removing food scraps from landfills will build upon our state's yard waste ban, and will help Illinois maintain its waste reduction leadership role and achieve higher rates of waste reduction and materials diversion moving forward.

A summary of the benefits of developing a robust food scrap composting industry in Illinois include:

- the greater potential for job creation that composting has in relation to landfilling (4:1), and the opportunity to create a local Illinois industry using material that is currently being thrown away;
- the benefit of extending the capacity of current landfills;
- greenhouse gas emission reductions related to reduced methane from landfills (created by the mixing of organic and non-organic material);
- the carbon sequestration benefits of compost which support reduced greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals;
- the benefits of healthy, nutrient-rich soil related for water conservation, landscaping and agricultural production;
- the ongoing need to replenish our Illinois soils with nutrients and reduce the use of synthetic chemical fertilizers that contaminate our waterways;
- Harnessing the renewable energy and other useful byproducts of using anaerobic digestion technology to manage food scraps.

IV. Economic Development Potential

Capturing value, seizing new market opportunities and taking advantage of the assets that are present locally are strong principles upon which to grow local economies. Due to its nature, composting is a local activity, requiring the transport of organic material to facilities that can create a high end use product. As an asset, food scraps are currently being discarded, and are an unused resource that could be tapped to develop a viable composting industry, provide feedstock for waste-to-energy anaerobic digester projects, feed animals, or in some cases -where the quality of food meets reuse guidelines - could be diverted to feed people who are hungry (see US EPA Food Recovery Hierarchy below). In short, depositing food scraps in landfills is in essence throwing away a valuable resource that can support local economic development, social and environmental goals.



As the recent State of Composting in the U.S. report states, “Whether on a per-ton basis or on a per-dollar-capital investment basis, composting sustains more jobs than other waste handling options such as landfilling and incineration”. Unlike dead-end disposal and incineration, composting creates a value-added product that supports gardening, landscaping, farming, green infrastructure projects, and other end markets that also build Illinois’ economy and support additional environmental, aesthetic, and economic goals.

In a landmark study developed by Institute for Local Self Reliance entitled Pay Dirt: Composting in Maryland to Reduce Waste, Create Jobs & Protect the Bay, researchers documented the potential for job creation that the composting industry offers, including the following assertions:

- Composting (including mulching and natural wood waste recycling) operations in Maryland already sustain more total jobs than the state’s three trash incinerators, which handle almost twice as much tonnage.
- On a per-ton basis, composting in Maryland employs two times more workers than landfilling, and four times more than the state’s trash incinerators.
- On a per-dollar-capital investment basis, for every \$10 million invested, composting facilities in Maryland support twice as many jobs as landfills and 17 times more jobs than incinerators.
- An entire new industry of contractors who use compost and compost-based products for green infrastructure has emerged, presenting an opportunity to establish a new made-in-America industrial sector, creating even more jobs.
- Utilizing 10,000 tons of finished compost annually in green infrastructure can sustain one new business. For every 10,000 tons of compost used annually by these businesses, 18 full-time equivalent jobs can be sustained.

*For every 1 million tons of organic material composted, followed by local use of the compost for green infrastructure projects, 1,400 new full-time equivalent jobs could be generated, paying wages from \$23 million to \$57 million each year.

V. What Leading States Have Done

The top five states that are diverting the greatest volume of organic material (yard waste, food scraps, biosolids, manure) and creating compost include:

1. California - 5.9 million tons annually
2. Florida – 1.5 million tons annually
3. Iowa – 1.3 million tons annually
4. Washington – 1.2 million tons annually
5. New York – 1.0 million tons annually

*Illinois is diverting 500,000 tons annually (according to the 2013 IL EPA Permitted Landscape Waste Compost Facilities Report)

In California, the biggest driver was the establishment of the California Waste Management Act of 1989, which required local municipalities to divert 50% of all materials from landfills by the year 2000 through recycling or composting – and its 2013 update to require 75% diversion by 2020 (In September 2014, California passed legislation banning yard trimmings and food scraps from landfills for commercial sector generators). In Florida, a revision of compost site regulations based on the size and type of facilities made it easier to build the composting infrastructure and related businesses. In Iowa, the state instituted a ban on sending yard waste to landfills, which has driven the composting industry. In Washington state, compost site regulations revisions similar to Florida supported the expansion of the composting infrastructure and industry. And lastly, in New York a combination of compost site regulatory changes, New York City’s recent organics ban, and the State Executive

Order #4 requiring all state agencies to implement sustainable strategies (including food scrap composting) are driving the high food scrap diversion volume. Average landfill tipping fees for each of the states – compared to Illinois' average fee of \$43.46/ton – are as follows: California-\$52.07; Florida-\$43.65; Iowa-\$34.15; Washington-\$70.44; and New York-\$86.30.

A 2014 MIT study on Municipal Curbside Compostables Collection across the U.S. concluded that the conditions present for the most successful residential programs included an ambitious state or county waste diversion mandate; high or rising landfill costs; nearby processing facilities; and a pre-existing infrastructure for collecting and processing yard waste.

VI. Analysis

In 2013, Illinois diverted just over 500,000 tons of yard waste and food scraps from landfills according to the Illinois EPA. Of that amount, 74,000 tons were food scraps. In 2013, Illinois' total municipal solid waste landfilled was 13.7 million tons. The amount of food scrap is estimated at 13.4% of the amount of material landfilled, or approximately 1.8 million tons. The percentage of food scraps collected and composted in relation to total municipal solid waste landfilled was 0.5% in 2013. In Illinois, 45 facilities are active and accepting organic materials. Of the 45 active facilities, 28 facilities are current 832 permit holders (landscape waste only), 10 facilities have 807 permits (can accept landscape waste and food scraps) and the remainder 8 facilities are 813 permit holders (permit for new or expanded landfill disposal facility to do composting on site).

Many of the barriers that are stalling the advancement of food scrap composting as an industry in Illinois are related to the current costs associated with food scrap composting compared to landfilling, the small scale demand for food scrap diversion by haulers from commercial food scrap generators (restaurants, food markets, institutions, etc.), and the related lack of compost sites permitted to accept food scraps.

Sending material to landfills is very inexpensive, comparable in cost to sending food scraps to compost facilities, and at this juncture easier to do. High transportation costs – a symptom of an undeveloped composting infrastructure that has few licensed facilities that accept food scraps – and low landfill tipping fees in Illinois have made food scrap composting an option for only those who understand the benefits of composting and are willing to set up internal systems and go the extra mile to make it happen. In states where tip fees at landfills are much higher than fees for food scraps at compost sites, the market has been able to develop more rapidly.

Illinois' current low tipping fees, lack of policy to drive demand for food scrap composting, and lack of adequate infrastructure – specifically multiple sites spread across the state that can accept and compost food scraps – make the prospect of developing this industry bleak despite the triple bottom line economic, environmental and social benefits that food scrap composting generates. More education is needed to make the case for developing a statewide food scrap composting industry.

VII. Recommendations

The IFSC offers the following recommendations to address the major challenges that currently are impeding the development of an Illinois food scrap composting industry:

CHALLENGE #1 – Need for Education

Policymakers and citizens have not received adequate education about the benefits of developing a food scrap composting industry in Illinois. Education is needed about the urgency and value of the material/resource that we are currently landfilling.

PRIORITY SOLUTIONS #1:

- 1A. Conduct an economic analysis and forecast that demonstrates the opportunity for building a food scrap composting industry in Illinois and related jobs.
- 1B. Conduct broader education about the environmental benefits of food scrap composting, and shift the dialogue from food as “waste” to food as “resource” that can be harvested to create high value compost and deliver valuable economic and environmental benefits.

CHALLENGE #2 – Low Landfill Tipping Fees

Landfill tipping fees are low in Illinois, which creates a competitive and tough market for advancing food scrap composting and limits Illinois’ position as a leader in materials diversion from landfills.

PRIORITY SOLUTION #2:

- 2A. Restructure the cost of sending material to landfills through policy. Options would include some or all of the following:
 - i. Enact state legislation to set higher fees for material entering landfills.
 - ii. Allow counties and municipalities to impose greater surcharges on landfill tipping fees than are currently allowed.
 - iii. Enact state legislation to impose a greater surcharge by the state on material going to landfills.
 - iv. Enact Pay As You Throw (PAYT) legislation requiring municipalities to adopt PAYT fee structures for local community garbage collection.

CHALLENGE #3 – Lack of Demand for Composting

There is a “catch 22” lack of demand for food scrap diversion, hauling and composting, and limited infrastructure to meet the current demand which will help develop economies of scale and lower costs that eventually will drive greater demand.

PRIORITY SOLUTIONS #3:

- 3A. Enact state policies that increase the demand for food scrap composting. Options would include some or all of the following:
 - i. Enact state legislation banning food scraps and organic material from landfills (similar to Illinois’ Yard Waste Ban). Create a “ban with a plan”, i.e. – a graduated or tiered “phase in” process that starts with the largest volume generators of food scraps, and allows for the infrastructure and industry to mature before imposing the ban on lower volume producers. Use existing tiered models in Vermont, Connecticut, California, NY City, and Massachusetts as starting points for crafting Illinois policy.
 - ii. Enact an enforceable state mandate for material diversion from landfill by local counties that requires 50% diversion by 2020 and 75% diversion by 2030.
- 3B. Put incentives and tax breaks in place that incentivize food scrap generators to compost their food scraps.

CHALLENGE #4 – Lack of Composting Infrastructure

The current infrastructure for food scrap composting is in its infancy, which increases costs related to transportation and is inhibiting the expansion of the industry.

PRIORITY SOLUTIONS #4:

- 4A. Review model state compost facility permitting regulations and processes and revise Illinois compost site regulations based on the size and type of facilities. Adjust current compost site permitting fees and processes to facilitate the acceptance of food scraps by current yard waste facilities or new facilities that can handle food scraps.
- 4B. Map existing food scrap composting infrastructure, develop a geographical strategy for increasing licensed facilities that compost food scraps to maximize demand, prioritize state investments in the “gap” areas, and provide geographically strategic capital cost state grants/low-cost loans to support compost site and transfer station infrastructure development. Investments need to be coupled with policy that drives demand.
- 4C. Pending successful implementation, expand to more sites the Public Act 98-0416/SB850 Pilot Program that allows existing landscape waste transfer stations to accept food scraps.
- 4D. Provide investment incentives in targeted geographical areas for the addition of new landscape waste transfer stations that accept food scraps.
- 4E. Take advantage of low cost processing infrastructure options that exist currently, and market the acceptance of food scraps to waste water treatment facilities with anaerobic digestion and stand-alone anaerobic digester operations.
- 4F. Develop and implement a training program for compost sites and landscape waste transfer stations that begin to accept food scraps so that regulations are clear and best practices are implemented to avoid issues with odor, vectors, etc.
- 4G. Establish 1-day or short-term independent drop-off sites across the state that can temporarily hold food scraps until they are transferred to permitted compost facilities that accept food scraps.

CHALLENGE #5 – Contamination of Food Scraps

Contamination of collected food scrap material inhibits the creation of usable compost and thwarts the development of the composting industry.

PRIORITY SOLUTIONS #5:

- 5A. Provide grants for education and training in the form of workshops and manuals for food scrap generators (restaurants, food markets, universities, institutions, etc.) to facilitate successful, uncontaminated food scrap diversion. Link grants to policy priorities – i.e. tiered commercial organics ban.
- 5B. Pass legislation requiring labels on food sold in Illinois to have paper labels (plastic labels create contamination issues).
- 5C. Facilitate education and communication between food scrap generators, haulers and compost sites – and create a system of checks and balances that catches and significantly reduces contamination at all levels.
- 5D. Continue Illinois’ role at the table leading the development of national standards for labeling (compostable, biodegradable, etc.).

CHALLENGE #6 – Lack of End Market for Compost

End product composting marketing, sales, and education are very limited and are not effectively increasing the demand for Illinois-produced compost.

PRIORITY SOLUTIONS #6:

- 6A. Develop a better end product compost marketing strategy, including advocacy or policy for the use of Illinois-produced compost through state procurement and public sector projects and general procurement by government bodies including municipalities.
- 6B. Encourage and/or provide grant funding for facilitating “buy local compost” education and market linking between big box retailers (Walmart, Lowes, Home Depot, etc.) and facilities making Illinois-produced compost to increase local sales of Illinois-produced compost.
- 6C. Develop a consumer-targeted composting media campaign based on effective national models – timed with policy recommendations – that educates the general public about composting benefits, normalizes and promotes composting, and creates a positive image of food scrap composting.
- 6D. Work with the USDA and State of Illinois to develop incentives on the federal and state level that encourage the use of compost within farming operations (in lieu of synthetic chemical fertilizers that contaminate Illinois and regional watersheds) and help reduce the cost of composting applications. Educate farmers on the benefits of using compost instead of synthetic chemical fertilizers.

Recommendations Summary Report - IFSC Report References

- 1) *Climate Change and Agriculture in the United States: Effects and Adaptation*, United States Department of Agriculture (2013).
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- 3) *Illinois Commodity/Waste Generation and Characterization Study*, Commissioned by DCEO, Contracted by Illinois Recycling Association and Prepared by CDM. (May 2009).
- 4) *Municipal Curbside Compostables Collection: What Works and Why?, The Urban Sustainability Assessment (USA) Project: Identifying Effective Urban Sustainability Initiatives*
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Department of Urban Studies and Planning - Judith A. Layzer (2014).
- 5) *Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Recycling, and Disposal in the United States Tables and Figures for 2012*, USEPA Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery (February 2014).
- 6) *Pay Dirt: Composting in Maryland to Reduce Waste, Create Jobs & Protect the Bay*, Institute for Self Reliance (2013).
- 7) *Regenerative Organic Agriculture and Climate Change: A Down-to-Earth Solution to Global Warming*, The Rodale Institute (2014).
- 8) *State of Composting in the U.S.: What, When, Where & How*, Institute for Local Self-Reliance (July 2014).
- 9) *Sustainable Materials Management: the Road Ahead*, USEPA (2009).
- 10) *2010 Recycling Economic Information Study Update for Illinois*, Commissioned by DCEO, Contracted by Illinois Recycling Association and Prepared by DSM Environmental. (November 2010).

Adam Kreuzer

From: Adam Kreuzer
Sent: Tuesday, January 12, 2016 8:29 AM
To: 'Albert Stonitsch (astonitsch@glenellyn.org)'; Brendon Mendoza
Cc: Jennifer Umlauf; Sarah HudelHofen
Subject: FW: Contact Us Inquiry from Adrienne Gregory Village of Glen Ellyn IL from Glen Ellyn, IL about Commercial, Community Dog Parks
Attachments: Community Discount Flyer price.pdf; BioBag Compostable Liners_Standard Pricing_10.02.2014.pdf; MaxAir Flyer.pdf

Al and Brendon, have you had a chance to look at Adrienne's submission for inclusion into composting initiative? Although I don't think we should give away at Recycling Event, as INCENTIVE to sign up for composting, for those who sign up we could give away for FREE the kitchen container and compostable liner bags!!

Thanks Adrienne! Please keep us informed. Adam

From: Adrienne Gregory [mailto:adriannegregory@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Wednesday, January 06, 2016 9:03 AM
To: Adam Kreuzer <akreuzer@ekclawfirm.com>
Subject: FW: Contact Us Inquiry from Adrienne Gregory Village of Glen Ellyn IL from Glen Ellyn, IL about Commercial, Community Dog Parks

Hi Adam,

I have been talking with BioBags, floating the idea of GE doing a pilot program with kitchen composting. They have responded with a great offer: they would give us FREE, between 500 and 1000 of their MaxAir 2.5 gallon kitchen composting bins for the cost of their rolls of 10 bags each unit for \$650 plus shipping. That would be about \$1.40/unit. We re-sell them for \$10 per unit, starting with the Recycling Extravaganza, maybe distribute some free to students, etc. The profit could be in the range of \$4000--which could fund the mural project.

I have asked them to send me one unit, which I will bring to our January meeting. Discuss and vote on. You and I can talk a little after tomorrow morning's meeting??

Adrienne

From: Tom Goldy [mailto:tom@biobagusa.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 05, 2016 9:36 AM
To: Adrienne Gregory; Info
Subject: RE: Contact Us Inquiry from Adrienne Gregory Village of Glen Ellyn IL from Glen Ellyn, IL about Commercial, Community Dog Parks

Hi Adrienne, Thank you for contacting BioBag! We offer our ventilated compost bucket for FREE(excluding shipping) for each roll of compostable purchased. We can offer up to 1,000 buckets, how large is your pilot? At 1,000 rolls (10-ct. roll of 3 gallon bags) you could get a customized bag with your own logo or outreach info on it. If your pilot was say only 500, you could get a free bucket for every 25-ct. roll of our stock 3 gallon BioBags, wholesale pricing attached.

The ventilated MaxAir bucket allows water weight to evaporate through our "breathable" bags, you do not get the mold and bacteria build up, you do not need a filter, they do not go anaerobic, less "ick".

Please let me know if you have any questions or would like to see samples!

Thank you,

Tom Goldy

Commercial Sales Mgr.

BioBag Americas, Inc.

1059 Broadway, Suite F

Dunedin, FL 34698

p: 727-789-1646

e: tom@biobagusa.com

www.biobagusa.com

From: Adrienne Gregory [<mailto:adriannegregory@sbcglobal.net>]

Sent: Tuesday, January 5, 2016 10:25 AM

To: Info

Subject: Contact Us Inquiry from Adrienne Gregory Village of Glen Ellyn IL from Glen Ellyn, IL about Commercial, Community Dog Parks

Adrienne Gregory

Village of Glen Ellyn IL

adriannegregory@sbcglobal.net

(630) 404-8295

630 Elm

Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

United States

Commercial

Interested in using your bags for a residential composting pilot project in our town



BioBag Composting Systems - MaxAir Buckets & Food Scrap Bags

Quality compost starts in the kitchen...



Approximately 30% of landfill waste is organic matter. By collecting and composting food scraps from your kitchen and your community, you can reduce greenhouse gases and create nutrient rich top soil amendments.

Kitchen food scraps can build up bacterial odor quickly when collected in a solid plastic, metal or ceramic pail. The reason is, food waste creates heat and moisture that cannot escape when placed in these closed containers. Many modern collection pails contain charcoal filters or other devices to help mask the odor, but do little to slow the "rotting process."

The MaxAir Buckets are ventilated on all sides, including the top and bottom. The MaxAir Buckets are attractive for countertop placement, and are also hinged if you wish to hang the bucket inside the cabinet door under your kitchen sink.



MaxAir Bucket



BioBags breathe naturally, allowing moisture to escape or evaporate. This process allows food waste to dry, thus reducing the rate of bacterial build-up, which causes odor. When BioBags are used with the MaxAir Bucket, you'll have the ultimate system for food waste collection.

MaxAir Bucket

Closed Container

Look at these test results of food collected in a solid, non-ventilated container versus food waste collected in a MaxAir Bucket using BioBags:



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



Picture 4

Certifications

Certified Compostable according to the European Standard EN 13432 and the US Standard ASTM D6400.



BioBag Americas, Inc.
www.biobagamerica.com

Made From Resin Derived From Plant Starches, Vegetable Oils & Compostable Polymers

CLEAN & RESPONSIBLE

Corporate Office: BioBag Americas, Inc., P.O. Box 369, Palm Harbor, FL 34682 | Phone: (727) 789-1646 | E-mail: info@biobagusa.com



BioBag Composting Systems - MaxAir Buckets & Food Scrap Bags

BioBag works with communities around the world to provide alternatives to keep food waste, yard waste, and other compostable materials from entering landfills. BioBag's 3 gallon food waste bags are designed to fit most kitchen countertop composting pails. These bags are a great tool to increase food waste collection for composting. BioBag produces the 3 gallon bag for retail and in bulk quantities for communities and business uses.

Great BioBag Features

- Certified Compostable by the Biodegradable Products Institute
- Certified Home Compostable for backyard composting (3 and 13 gallon)
- Breathability, which helps dry food waste
 - Less pests
 - Less mold & mildew
 - Less smell
- Uses GMO free crops (3 and 13 gallon)
- Keeps buckets clean, reduces the "ick" factor
- Star sealed at the bottom for extra strength and durability
- Designed to fit most kitchen countertop containers
- Increases the motivation for sorting waste
- Increases waste collection
- Custom abilities for community programs and pilots
- Approved for use in Green & Brown cart communities

For Best Results

- Use BioBags within 12 months of purchase
- Store in a cool, dry area
- Replace your BioBag every couple of days when exposed to organic matter
- Don't put hot liquids inside BioBags
- If using BioBags with a closed bin, line the bottom of the bin with newspaper or paper towels to soak up condensation moisture

Ask us about free bins for pilot programs!



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Community Discount Program for New Pilots

BioBag is the world's leading provider of compostable bags for the collection of organic waste. We have partnered with many pioneering cities to establish and grow their diversion programs including San Francisco, Seattle, Houston, Denver and NYC.

Let our expertise and special pilot pricing assist you with meeting your organic waste diversion goals.

Custom Community Bags - \$1.05 per 10ct roll (minimum 1,000 rolls)



Charlotte Bags



NYC Bags



Denver Bags



Houston Bags

Free Ventilated Food Scrap Buckets (maximum 1,000. Discount pricing for more than 1,000)



MaxAir Bucket

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- Designed to fit most kitchen countertop containers
- Increases the motivation for sorting waste
- Increases waste collection



Certifications

Certified Compostable according to the European Standard EN 13432 and the US Standard ASTM D6400.



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BioBag Compostable Liners - Standard Pricing

Item #	Product Specifications	2,500 lbs.		1,000 lbs.		100 lbs.		Case	
		per case	per bag	per case	per bag	per case	per bag	per case	per bag
02G1517	2 Gallon - 15" x 17" 0.64 mil 600 bags/case 144 cases/pallet 25 bags/roll 24 rolls/case Case weight: 8.5 lbs.	\$42.96	\$0.072	\$45.16	\$0.075	\$49.20	\$0.082	\$63.36	\$0.106
03G1718	3 Gallon - 17" x 18" 0.64 mil 500 bags/case 144 cases/pallet 25 bags/roll 20 rolls/case Case weight: 8.5 lbs.	\$43.20	\$0.086	\$45.40	\$0.091	\$50.00	\$0.100	\$65.00	\$0.130
08G2024	8 Gallon - 20" x 24" 0.68 mil 500 bags/case 105 cases/pallet 25 bags/roll 20 rolls/case Case weight: 14.5 lbs.	\$57.78	\$0.116	\$60.46	\$0.121	\$69.88	\$0.140	\$90.84	\$0.182
13G2432	13 Gallon - 24" x 32" 0.88 mil 140 bags/case 120 cases/pallet 10 bags/roll 14 rolls/case Case weight: 8.5 lbs.	\$32.03	\$0.229	\$33.44	\$0.239	\$38.75	\$0.277	\$50.38	0.360
23G2842	23 Gallon - 28" x 42" 0.88 mil 120 bags/case 120 cases/pallet 10 bags/roll 12 rolls/case Case weight: 11.0 lbs.	\$45.14	\$0.376	\$47.24	\$0.394	\$54.16	\$0.451	\$70.41	\$0.587
32G3339	32 Gallon - 33" x 39" 0.88 mil 120 bags/case 105 cases/pallet 10 bags/roll 12 rolls/case Case weight: 12.0 lbs.	\$48.12	\$0.401	\$50.30	\$0.419	\$58.15	\$0.485	\$75.60	\$0.630
33G3046	33 Gallon - 29.5" x 46" 0.88 mil 120 bags/case 105 cases/pallet 10 bags/roll 12 rolls/case Case weight: 12.5 lbs.	\$50.53	\$0.421	\$52.79	\$0.440	\$61.60	\$0.513	\$80.08	\$0.667
39G3543	39 Gallon - 35" x 43" 0.88 mil 120 bags/case 105 cases/pallet 10 bags/roll 12 rolls/case Case weight: 14.0 lbs.	\$56.28	\$0.469	\$58.80	\$0.490	\$67.99	\$0.567	\$88.39	\$0.737
44G3448	44 Gallon - 34" x 48" 0.88 mil 80 bags/case 105 cases/pallet 10 bags/roll 8 rolls/case Case weight: 10.5 lbs.	\$39.05	\$0.488	\$40.86	\$0.511	\$49.45	\$0.618	\$64.29	\$0.804
48G4248	48 Gallon - 42" x 48" 0.80 mil 80 bags/case 105 cases/pallet 10 bags/roll 8 rolls/case Case weight: 12.5 lbs.	\$43.64	\$0.546	\$45.62	\$0.570	\$56.16	\$0.702	\$73.01	\$0.913
55G3858	55 Gallon - 38" x 58" 0.88 mil 80 bags/case 105 cases/pallet 10 bags/roll 8 rolls/case Case weight: 13.5 lbs.	\$53.68	\$0.671	\$56.40	\$0.705	\$67.12	\$0.839	\$87.28	\$1.091
60G4555	60 Gallon - 44.5" x 55" 0.80 mil 80 bags/case 105 cases/pallet 10 bags/roll 8 rolls/case Case weight: 14.0 lbs.	\$55.13	\$0.689	\$57.63	\$0.720	\$68.24	\$0.853	\$88.72	\$1.109
64G4760	64 Gallon - 47" x 60" 0.80 mil 60 bags/case 105 cases/pallet 10 bags/roll 6 rolls/case Case weight: 12.0 lbs.	\$46.51	\$0.775	\$48.66	\$0.811	\$58.93	\$0.982	\$76.61	\$1.277
96G5559	96 Gallon - 55" x 59" 0.80 mil 60 bags/case 105 cases/pallet 10 bags/roll 6 rolls/case Case weight: 13.5 lbs.	\$53.51	\$0.892	\$55.97	\$0.933	\$64.66	\$1.078	\$84.06	\$1.401

Delivered pricing available, please ask us. See standard pricing terms.



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BioBag Standard Pricing Terms

Standard Pricing

- For best product quality, please purchase what can be sold in 6 months or less
- You may mix/match products to achieve volume price discounts
- Standard Pricing FOB San Leandro, California (Shipping Extra)
- Terms are net 30 days from ship date
- Allow five business days delivery lead time for standard stock orders
- Prices are subject to change with 30 days notice
- Minimum order of 1 case/carton (\$4.95 handling charge will apply to one case orders)
- Damages/missing items must be reported with driver at time of delivery in order to receive credit for losses
- Returned items will be subject to a \$20.00 per item number restocking fee



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By Janell Thomas

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Government looks for 50% food waste reduction by 2030

USDA, EPA partner with private sector and local governments on initiative to limit food waste in the U.S.

Published on: **Sep 17, 2015**

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At a "food rescue facility" in New York on Wednesday, USDA and EPA officials announced a progressive goal to limit food waste in the U.S., pledging to pare it down by 50% before 2030.

Food loss and waste in the United States accounts for approximately 31% -- or 133 billion pounds -- of the overall food supply available to retailers and consumers and has far-reaching impacts on food security, [resource conservation and climate change](#), the agencies said.

Related: Almost 50% of Food Produced in the U.S. Goes to Waste



USDA, EPA partner with private sector and local governments on initiative to limit food waste in the U.S.

As part of the effort to limit waste, the government is partnering with local governments and the private sector on projects that is expected to improve overall food security and natural resource preservation.

The announcement comes as the United Nations General Assembly gathers next week in New York to discuss sustainable production and consumption.

"The United States enjoys the most productive and abundant food supply on earth, but too much of this food goes to waste," USDA Secretary Tom Vilsack said, noting that an average family of four leaves more than two million calories uneaten each year. That's worth nearly \$1500, he said.

"Our new reduction goal demonstrates America's leadership on a global level in in getting wholesome food to people who need it, protecting our natural resources, cutting environmental pollution and promoting innovative approaches for reducing food loss and waste."

EPA Deputy Administrator Stan Meiburg joined Vilsack in the announcement.

According to USDA, food loss and waste is single largest component of disposed U.S. municipal solid waste, and accounts for a significant portion of U.S. methane emissions.

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Farm Progress Daily

2 hrs

Four-part workshop focuses on new and first-time farm buyers <http://ow.ly/X4iiv>



Four-part workshop focuses on new and first-time farm buyers

The NextGen Farm Management Series runs Feb. 2, 9, 16 and 23

FARMPROGRESS.COM

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199 DIFFERENT THINGS YOU CAN COMPOST

Don't throw it away -- compost it!

If you've ever wondered what kind of things you can compost, you're not alone.

We've compiled a room-by-room list of more than 200 compostable items. While we understand some of these items are best left to individual preference and might not be right for your compost pile or compost bin.

Still, we hope this list provides you with scavenger-hunt-like fun and help you think creatively about what else might be able to compost. (In fact, if you think of other things we should add to the list, we hope you'll tell us about them!)

Note: Keep in mind that you will want to chop up food/plant seeds so they won't grow in your compost pile and shred large items such as cardboard, pizza boxes, and newspapers.

Without going on too long with an introduction, here's the list, organized by area of the house.



Kitchen

1. Apple cores
2. Avocado pits
3. Stale coffee beans (ground up for best decomposition)
4. Broccoli stalks
5. Burned toast
6. Cellophane (real cellophane, not plastic!) bags or wrapping
7. Cereal boxes
8. Chopsticks

9. Citrus rinds
10. Coffee filters
11. Coffee grounds
12. Cooked rice
13. Corn cobs (allow extra composting time)
14. Corn husks
15. Crumbs
16. Crushed egg shells
17. Expired jelly
18. Expired yogurt
19. Fish bones (ground up)
20. Fish skin
21. Flour
22. Food-soiled paper
23. Fruit leaves (cherry, strawberry, raspberry, peach)
24. Grape wastes
25. Jell-O
26. Liquid from canned goods
27. Loose tea leaves
28. Melted ice cream
29. Moldy bread
30. Moldy cheese
31. Mussels
32. Cardboard egg cartons
33. Oatmeal
34. Old herbs
35. Old pasta
36. Olive pits
37. Onion skins
38. Paper cupcake/muffin cups
39. Paper egg cartons
40. Paper grocery bags
41. Paper napkins
42. Paper tablecloths
43. Paper towels and towel rolls
44. Pizza boxes

45. Popcorn kernels
46. Potato peels
47. Pumpkin seeds
48. Seaweed
49. Sesame seeds
50. Shrimp/lobster/crab shells
51. Soggy salad
52. Soup
53. Soy/rice/almond milk
54. Stale cereal
55. Stale crackers and chips
56. Stale grains
57. Sunflower seeds
58. Tea bags (and string)
59. Tofu
60. Used paper plates (non wax coating)
61. Vegetable and fruit peels
62. White paper bakery bags
63. Winter rye
64. Wooden toothpicks

Kid's Bedroom

65. Aquarium plants
66. Bird cage droppings
67. Brown paper lunch bags
68. Chewing gum
69. Cotton clothes
70. Cotton shirt threads
71. Fish food
72. Flat soda
73. Hamster/rabbit bedding (including soiled)
74. Homework assignments
75. Juice boxes (those not coated with plastic or containing foil)
76. Latex balloons
77. Linen bed sheets
78. Paper mache
79. Pet hair

- 80. Pizza crust
- 81. Stale candy (without wrapper)
- 82. Stale cookies
- 83. Stickers
- 84. Wool socks



Den

- 85. Brewery wastes
- 86. Christmas tree
- 87. Cigar stubs
- 88. Contents of vacuum cleaner bag
- 89. Cooled fireplace ash
- 90. Dust bunnies
- 91. Natural silk curtains
- 92. Nut shells (not walnuts)
- 93. Organic tobacco waste
- 94. Rotting Halloween pumpkin
- 95. Wine and beer
- 96. Wine corks (allow extra composting time)
- 97. Wrapping paper roll

Sunroom

- 98. Crepe paper streamers
- 99. Dead flies
- 100. Dead houseplants
- 101. Dried/fresh flowers
- 102. Hemp baskets

- 103. Holiday wreaths
- 104. Outdated seeds
- 105. Rawhide dog chews
- 106. Stale catnip
- 107. Trimmed plant leaves
- 108. Yarn scraps

Bathroom

- 109. 100% cotton sanitary napkins (including used)
- 110. Cardboard cotton swabs
- 111. Cardboard tampon applicators (including used)
- 112. Cotton balls (100% cotton)
- 113. Cotton towels
- 114. Dryer lint
- 115. Electric razor trimmings
- 116. Gauze
- 117. Labels
- 118. Latex and sheepskin condoms
- 119. Loofahs (made with organic materials)
- 120. Old potpourri
- 121. Price tags
- 122. Pure soap scraps
- 123. Tatami mat
- 124. Toenail clippings
- 125. Toilet paper roll
- 126. Urine (not if you are using medication)
- 127. Used fabric softener sheets
- 128. Used tissues

**Office**

- 129. ATM receipts
- 130. Catalogs and magazines (not heavily inked)
- 131. Confetti from a three-hole puncher
- 132. Envelopes (without plastic window)
- 133. Leather belt
- 134. Leather wallet
- 135. Leather watch band
- 136. Newspaper
- 137. Non glossy business cards
- 138. Non glossy junk mail
- 139. Paperback books
- 140. Post-it notes
- 141. Shredded documents
- 142. Stale protein/nutrition bars
- 143. Ticket stubs
- 144. White glue

**Backyard**

- 145. Acorn shells
- 146. Algae
- 147. Bamboo
- 148. Bloodmeal
- 149. Chicken bedding
- 150. Chicken manure
- 151. Clover
- 152. Dead critters
- 153. Dog droppings (not for compost used in vegetable garden!)
- 154. Fallen bird's nest
- 155. Feathers
- 156. Garden snail shells
- 157. Grass clippings
- 158. Ground cover
- 159. Hay bales (use them to build a compost bin with!)
- 160. Hayweed
- 161. Hoof and horn meal
- 162. Horse hair
- 163. Horse manure
- 164. Kentucky bluegrass

- 165. Leather gardening gloves
- 166. Moss
- 167. Mushrooms
- 168. Old compost (gets a new batch going strong!)
- 169. Peat
- 170. Pine cones (small amounts)
- 171. Pine needles (not too much! breaks down very slowly)
- 172. Pond mud
- 173. Potash rock
- 174. Silkworm cocoons
- 175. Snow (keeps compost nice and moist when it melts, insulates pile when frozen on top)
- 176. Sod (break into clumps)
- 177. Straw
- 178. Tree bark
- 179. Twigs/small branches
- 180. Vines (tomato, pea, grape, etc.)
- 181. Weeds (that haven't gone to seed)
- 182. Wood skewers
- 183. Worms (make sure composter has no bottom so they can escape if compost is too hot)



Garage

- 184. Burlap sacks
- 185. Cardboard boxes
- 186. Dustpan contents
- 187. Eraser rubbings
- 188. Latex gloves
- 189. Matches

- 190. Natural fiber rags
- 191. Pencil shavings
- 192. Power tool manuals
- 193. Rope and twine (made from natural fibers)
- 194. Ruined jeans
- 195. Sawdust (only a little bit at a time)
- 196. Sea sponges
- 197. Unpainted sheetrock
- 198. Used masking tape
- 199. Wood chips (paintless, not very many)

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Email

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BioBag Composting Systems - MaxAir Buckets & Food Scrap Bags

Quality compost starts in the kitchen...



Approximately 30% of landfill waste is organic matter. By collecting and composting food scraps from your kitchen and your community, you can reduce greenhouse gases and create nutrient rich top soil amendments.

Kitchen food scraps can build up bacterial odor quickly when collected in a solid plastic, metal or ceramic pail. The reason is, food waste creates heat and moisture that cannot escape when placed in these closed containers. Many modern collection pails contain charcoal filters or other devices to help mask the odor, but do little to slow the "rotting process."

The MaxAir Buckets are ventilated on all sides, including the top and bottom. The MaxAir Buckets are attractive for countertop placement, and are also hinged if you wish to hang the bucket inside the cabinet door under your kitchen sink.



MaxAir Bucket



BioBags breathe naturally, allowing moisture to escape or evaporate. This process allows food waste to dry, thus reducing the rate of bacterial build-up, which causes odor. When BioBags are used with the MaxAir Bucket, you'll have the ultimate system for food waste collection.

MaxAir Bucket

Closed Container

Look at these test results of food collected in a solid, non-ventilated container versus food waste collected in a MaxAir Bucket using BioBags:



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



Picture 4

Certifications

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Houston Bags

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Comparison Chart: Local Curbside Composting Programs /vs/ Glen Ellyn Proposed Pilot Program Options										
	Voluntary		Subscription Timeframe		Curbside Container	Kitchen Container & Bio Bags Offered Upon Sign Up?		Resident Subscription Fee	Meat Scraps Accepted?	
Municipality	Yes	No	12 mo.	8 mo.	Size Offered	Yes	No	Cost/Mo.	Yes	No
Oak Park	X		X		95 gal.	X		\$ 14.00	X	
River Forest	X		X		65 gal.	X		\$ 18.00	X	
North Barrington	X		X				X	n/a	X	
Barrington	X			X	95 gal.		X	n/a		X
Glen Ellyn (OPT #A)	X			X	35/65/95 gal.	X		\$11.90/\$15.56/\$17.70		X
Glen Ellyn (OPT #B)	X			X	35/65/95 gal.	X		\$16.97/\$20.09/\$26.09		X

n/a = Do not have a separate fee; yardwaste/composting collection fee is included in overall flat refuse fee assessed to residents on their bill.



Glen Ellyn Village Board
535 Duane Street
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

Meeting: 02/16/16 06:30 PM
Department: Administration
Department Head: Al Stonitsch
Category: Discussion Item
Prepared By: Caroline Conlon

SCHEDULED

AGENDA ITEM (ID # 2104)

DOC ID: 2104

Village Manager Mark Franz will lead the discussion on the draft Village Strategic Plan for 2016-2019.

Background

Last year, the Village Board completed a strategic planning process that was facilitated by Lee Crumbaugh, Forrest Consulting, and consisted of three strategic planning sessions, two with the Village Board and one with the management team. At these sessions, Village leadership reviewed various surveys conducted by key stakeholders of the Village including Boards and Commission members, the elected Village Board, and Village employees. This process was the basis for the development of a 2016-19 Strategic Plan. The Plan identifies goals and action steps as well as a process that includes accountability and measurement of such goals.

Each year, this Plan will be realigned with the priorities of the Village Board and integrated with the budget process. Every two years, a realignment process will be completed with the Village Board including any new elected officials. Lastly, the Village might want to consider a community survey as a component of this process to ensure our most important stakeholders are involved in evaluating our performance and providing feedback and input in our strategic planning process. In lieu of a community survey, the Financial Scorecard does an effective job of comparing overall finances with comparable communities and was completed in 2013.

Strategic Plan: The Action Plan is attached, which includes updated goals, revised target dates and most important initiatives. As part of the planning process, Village leadership developed a Vision Statement which states the following:

GLEN ELLYN VISION 2019 - Draft

The Village of Glen Ellyn is a desirable community in which to live, work and play, with unique character and charm, a small-town feel, urban amenities and a high quality of life.

- o Glen Ellyn has a mix of businesses in its thriving downtown and commercial corridors. It is a destination with a vibrant mix of shopping, dining and special events.
- o Glen Ellyn offers diverse housing, historic and new, on tree-lined streets, close to excellent schools, parks and recreation.
- o Glen Ellyn is a safe community, easily reached by road, train and trail, with easy access to Chicago.
- o Glen Ellyn's success is built on a 21st Century infrastructure, a growing footprint, resident involvement and a Village government committed to continued financial sustainability.

This vision and the planning process were utilized to develop goals and action steps based on the strategic issues identified by the Village Board. These key 2016-2019 strategy goals are as follows:

1. **DEVELOPMENT.** Build consensus for 21st Century development and re-development of the Village, and take steps to attract and foster desirable development, increase the Village's footprint, add housing variety and increase downtown density.
2. **BUSINESS.** Engage in proactive economic development to attract and recruit key businesses downtown and in commercial corridors to achieve a thriving business community.
3. **ATTRACTIONS.** Encourage a variety of events and shopping and dining options, and provide amenities that attract visitors to the Village and produce resident and visitor presence downtown, day and evening, weekdays and weekends.
4. **COMMUNICATIONS AND INVOLVEMENT.** Communicate with, educate and involve the community and volunteers to support and act on the Village's high priority needs and opportunities.
5. **INFRASTRUCTURE.** Invest in infrastructure to meet key needs, including downtown access, Village facilities, storm water issues and technology improvement.
6. **FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY.** Grow revenue and focus spending in line with anticipated resources to meet the highest priority needs and maintain the Village's AAA bond rating.

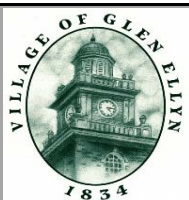
Over the last five years, management has developed a tracking process to evaluate progress and update stakeholders on the goals of the organization. We are excited to complete this process and be able to focus on clearly defined goals and action steps. We look forward to your feedback and will incorporate any changes as necessary. If you have any comments or questions, please let me know.

Recommendation

For discussion purposes only, no action is requested at this time.

ATTACHMENTS:

- 2016-17 Village Strategic Plan Goals-2016-02-04 (PDF)



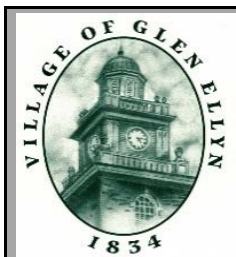
Village Strategic Issues and Critical Goals

DRAFT

2/4/2016

GOALS	Strategic Issue I: DEVELOPMENT . Build consensus for 21st Century development and re-development of the Village, and take steps to attract and foster desirable development, increase the Village's footprint, add housing variety and increase downtown density.	Target Date	Status
I-1	Educate the community on development and re-development needs and opportunities.	Ongoing	
I-2	Update Comprehensive Plan to assist in guiding future development of the community.	May, 2017	
I-3	Review and consider annexation opportunities to increase the tax base and control future development.	May, 2016	
I-4	Improve downtown infrastructure including pedestrian accessibility and parking opportunities in conjunction with potential development projects in the CBD.	May, 2017	
GOALS	Strategic Issue II: BUSINESS . Engage in proactive economic development to attract and retain key businesses downtown and other commercial corridors to achieve a thriving business community.	Target Date	Status
II-1	Continue to implement strategic plan for Economic Development that focuses on overall commercial vitality, EAV and sales tax growth.	Ongoing	
II-2	Target selected retailers and restaurants to increase shopping and dining options and improve the variety of businesses downtown.	Ongoing	
II-3	Improve communication with the Village Board on economic development progress.	Ongoing	
II-4	Eliminate unneeded codes and regulations that inhibit commercial development and business retention and make the approval process more user friendly.	January, 2017	
GOALS	Strategic Issue III: ATTRACTIONS . Encourage a variety of events and shopping and dining options, and provide amenities that attract visitors to the Village and produce resident and visitor presence downtown, day and evening, weekdays and weekends.	Target Date	Status
III-1	Encourage more special events in and around the Central Business District by partnering with the Chamber, the Alliance, Library, Park District, Schools, and COD.	January, 2017	
III-2	Embrace historic tourism.	December, 2016	
III-3	Make infrastructure improvements to encourage outdoor activities and special events in the CBD.	September, 2017	
III-4	Develop and implement marketing plan for CBD and other commercial corridors.	May, 2017	
III-5	Work with businesses to develop opportunities to become an 18 hour downtown.	January, 2017	

GOALS	Strategic Issue IV: COMMUNICATIONS AND INVOLVEMENT. Communicate with, educate and involve the community and volunteers to support and act on the Village's high priority needs and opportunities.	Target Date	Status
IV-1	Maintain an up to date communication plan for emergencies.	November, 2016	
IV-2	Evaluate efficiencies that continue to deliver high quality services to residents and businesses.	December, 2016	
IV-3	Develop and utilize a comprehensive communications plan to educate and inform the community and continue to implement a resident (customer) management strategy that mandates responsiveness and convenience.	December, 2016	
IV-4	Communicate the Strategic plan and priorities and ensure the Village Board and Boards and Commissions are aligned.	December, 2017	
IV-5	Recruit and identify meaningful roles for volunteers.	January, 2017	
GOALS	Strategic Issue V: INFRASTRUCTURE. Invest in infrastructure to meet key needs, including downtown access, Village facilities, storm water issues and technology improvement.	Target Date	Status
V-1	Develop an implementation strategy to invest in Village facilities.	September, 2017	
V-2	Continue to evaluate pedestrian and vehicular traffic improvements in and around the community.	May, 2017	
V-3	Develop and continuously review the 5-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and monitor and enhance funding options as necessary to implement plan.	January, 2017	
V-4	Consider developing a sustainability plan for the Village.	August, 2016	
V-5	Expand downtown parking in conjunction with downtown development projects.	May, 2017	
GOALS	Strategic Issue VI: FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY. Grow revenue and focus spending in line with anticipated resources to meet the highest priority needs and maintain the Village's AAA bond rating.	Target Date	Status
VI-1	Evaluate new revenue concepts and cost controls that continue to deliver high quality services and necessary capital investment.	January, 2017	
VI-2	Continue to utilize technology to consolidate functions, streamline work processes, and deliver services more efficiently	January, 2017	
VI-3	Complete financial monitoring including annual audits, five-year forecast, CIP, and Scorecard as appropriate.	December, 2016	
VI-4	Review staffing allocation and create succession plans for all departments focused on talent management and development.	October, 2016	
VI-5	Evaluate internal human resources improvements to assist in protecting the greatest organizational asset: employees.	June, 2016	



1/13/2016

2016-17 Village Strategic Issues and Action Plan -- DRAFT--

TOTAL GOALS: 76

KEY

On Schedule

Delayed (Schedule Adjusted) / On Target

Most Important Initiatives

Off Track / Concerned About Progress

Strategic Issue I: DEVELOPMENT. Build consensus for 21st Century development and re-development of the Village, and take steps to attract and foster desirable development, increase the Village's footprint, add housing variety and increase downtown density.

Goal I	Action Steps	On track	Complete	Comments	Dept.
1	Identify key development parcels and recruit developers to those sites and enhance all commercial corridors, including 2 proposed CBD projects. - Ongoing				P&D/ Admin
1	Promote housing diversity by monitoring affordable housing availability and needs. - Ongoing				P&D
1	Encourage eldercare housing and senior facilities within the community including considering relocating Senior Services in the Civic Center. - Ongoing				P&D/ Admin
2	Begin the process of updating the Comprehensive Plan as grant funds become available by May 2017.				P&D
2	Consider adopting new building codes including the 2012 Energy Codes by October 2016.				P&D

3	Embrace residential and commercial annexation opportunities * Finalize the annexation of the industrial properties on Hill Ave. by May 1, 2016. *Continue to pursue annexation in conjunction with the Enclaves of Glen Ellyn project and possible residential development on Hill Ave by May 1, 2016. * Continue to pursue annexation of areas near GWA by September, 2016.				P&D/ Admin
4	Encourage developers to consider public/private partnerships with respect to public parking by January, 2017				P&D/ Admin
4	Complete a Village wayfinding plan and consider implementing by May 1, 2016.				P&D/PW
4	Maintain an attractive pedestrian environment by encouraging sidewalk cafes, promoting downtown events and making pedestrian-friendly enhancements by May, 2017.				P&D/ Admin

TOTAL COMPLETE/ON TARGET=TOTAL: 9

Strategic Issue II: BUSINESS. Engage in proactive economic development to attract and retain key businesses downtown and other commercial corridors to achieve a thriving business community.

Goal II	Action Steps	On track	Complete	Comments	Dept.
1	Continue to target areas for economic development including retail, restaurant, and office and track success - 2 CBD projects. - Ongoing				Admin
1	Utilize College of DuPage (COD) as a business retention and recruitment partner by May 2017.				Admin
1	Pursue sales agreement for 825 Main Street by June 1, 2016.				P&D/ Admin
1&2	Continue to invest in commercial areas through the award program and promote the incentive program for businesses that meet economic development goals. - Ongoing				P&D/ Admin
2	Promote the CBD and Roosevelt Rd. TIF Districts. -Ongoing				P&D/ Admin
2	Expand the core downtown CBD and expand and retail opportunities by carefully regulating special use applications by May 2017.				P&D/ Admin
2	Continue to work towards finding a long-term tenant for the old Dominick's site by December 1, 2016.				P&D/ Admin
3	Continue to implement a communication strategy with the Village Board to engage them on economic development decisions and outcomes. - Ongoing				P&D/ Admin
4	Consider implementation of an online building permit system to provide customer flexibility and improved service by January 1, 2017.				P&D
4	Review and modify zoning code and ARC guidelines to provide more flexibility through administrative approval by December 1, 2016.				P&D
4	Consider combining the Plan Commission and Architectural Review Commission by July 1, 2016.				P&D

TOTAL COMPLETE/ON TARGET=TOTAL: 11

Strategic Issue III: ATTRACTIONS. Encourage a variety of events and shopping and dining options, and provide amenities that attract visitors to the Village and produce resident and visitor presence downtown, day and evening, weekdays and weekends.

Goal III	Action Steps	On Track	Complete	Comments	Dept.
1	Coordinate marketing efforts for all special events by February 1 annually.				Admin
1	Continue to support the Alliance and Chamber in maintaining and enhancing current and new special events. - Ongoing				Admin
2	Work with the Historic Preservation Commission and Historical Society towards marketing Glen Ellyn's historic districts and historical tourism by December 1, 2016.				P&D/ Admin
3	Incorporate streetscape improvements in the downtown street project including opportunities for sidewalk cafes by March 1, 2017.				Admin/ PW/ P&D
3	Evaluate the possibility of special event plaza or pocket parks in the downtown as part of the streetscape improvements being considered by March 1, 2017.				Admin/ PW/ P&D
3&5	Evaluate including a sound system and enhanced lighting for the downtown as part of the streetscape improvements being considered by March 1, 2017.				Admin/ PW
3&5	Update the street lights in the CBD by September 1, 2017.				Admin/ PW
4	Develop a joint marketing plan with the Chamber and Alliance by May 1, 2016.				Admin
4	Evaluate joint marketing and communication with the other taxing bodies as a way to share information and brand Glen Ellyn as a place to live, work, and play by May 1, 2017.				Admin

5	Work with the Chamber and the Alliance on opportunities to encourage businesses to extend hours by increasing pedestrian traffic and customers with special events throughout the year by January 1, 2017.				Admin
5	Continue to offer the Award Program to retain businesses/restaurants that provide entertainment and attractions the downtown such as the Glen Art Theater. - Ongoing				Admin

TOTAL COMPLETE/ON TARGET=TOTAL: 11

Strategic Issue IV: COMMUNICATIONS AND INVOLVEMENT. Communicate with, educate and involve the community and volunteers to support and act on the Village's high priority needs and opportunities.

Goal IV	Action Steps	On track	Complete	Comments	Dept.
1	Enhance promotion of the Reverse 911 system for emergency communication by June 1, 2016.				PD/ Admin
1	Conduct a emergency plan drill annually by November 1, 2016.				PD
2	Continue philosophy that all customers are responded to by the village within two business days with an acknowledgement of their request. -Ongoing				All
2	Increase customer convenience, interaction, and improve transparency by enhancing the functionality of the Village website and leveraging social media by December 1, 2016.				Admin
3	Monitor the success of the PW service request system and evaluate alternatives for other departments to utilize by December 2016.				Admin
3	Consider a process to complete a community survey biannually as part of the strategic planning process by October 2016.				Admin
3	Develop an online electronic Agenda Packet Program for all Boards and Commissions by May 2017.				Admin
3	Encourage voter turnout by promtoing Town Hall Meetings and the election process by April 2017.				Admin
4	Align the goals of the Village Board, Boards and Commissions, and Village Staff by completing additional strategic planning as necessary by December 2017.				Admin
4	Communicate the 2016-17 Strategic Plan and incorporate goals into the annual budget discussions. -Ongoing				Admin
5	Develop a policy on appointing and replacing Boards and Commission members by January 2017.				Admin

5	Continue to educate potential commissioners and recruit volunteers for meaningful roles on Boards and Commissions. -ongoing				Admin
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TOTAL COMPLETE/ON TARGET=TOTAL: 12

Strategic Issue V: INFRASTRUCTURE. Invest in infrastructure to meet key needs, including downtown access, Village facilities, storm water issues and technology improvement.

Goal V	Action Steps	On track	Complete	Comments	Dept.
1	Meet target dates and budget directives to complete the construction of a new Police Station by September 1, 2017.				PD/ Admin
1	Create a plan and funding approach to making needed improvements to the Civic Center, Fire Stations, Village-owned parks, PW building (Salt Dome) and DuComm Facilities by December 1, 2016.				All
1	Continue to evaluate Village Links/Reserve 22 capital needs to effectively maximize business operations.				Village Links/ Reserve 22
1	Improved GWA infrastructure projects including Combined Heat and Power (CHP) and Facilities Improvement Project (FIP) by September 2017.				PW
2	Complete an RFP and design work of a pedestrian bridge and improved or new train station by December 1, 2016.				P&D/ PW/ Admin
2	Apply for a grant to complete Phase I engineering of viable options for a under/overpass in the CBD by December 1, 2016.				PW/ Admin
2	Construction of a pedestrian underpass on Taylor St. by September 2017.				PW/ Admin
2	Promote the bike plan and partner with other agencies to create a north-south bike trail by May 1, 2017.				PW/ Admin
3	Successfully manage the 2016 roadway and sidewalk construction projects by November 1, 2016.				PW
3	Complete leak detection study and implement recommendations as budget allows by November 1, 2016.				PW

3	Begin implementation of clear water reduction strategies, studies and projects as recommended by the 2011 SSES report and 2012 Central Basin study including lining of sewers and selected sewer replacement/relief sewer construction. - Ongoing				PW
3	Develop and begin to implement the Roosevelt Road water main replacement project by November 1, 2016.				PW
3	Address storm water issues include Lake Ellyn Outlet Control Structure Improvements, Riford Rd. Improvements, and improvements on Elm Street, east of Kennilworth by November 1, 2016.				PW
4	Work with the Environmental Commission to develop sustainability goals for the Village by August 2016.				P&D/Admin in
5	Evaluate economic development partnerships that would increase parking in the downtown by May 2017.				P&D/ Admin
5	Embrace opportunities to increase public parking in the downtown by evaluating street parking options, improving access to Civic Center Parking lot, and other public lots by January 1, 2017.				P&D/ Admin

TOTAL COMPLETE/ON TARGET=TOTAL: 16

Strategic Issue VI: FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY. Grow revenue and focus spending in line with anticipated resources to meet the highest priority needs and maintain the Village's AAA bond rating.

Goal VI	Action Steps	On track	Complete	Comments	Dept.
1	Generate profit to cover annual debt, execute CIP targets, build cash reserves, and meet financial goals at the Village Links/Reserve 22 as set out by the CY16 Budget by January 1, 2017.				Village Links/ Reserve 22
1	Identify new revenues sources and grant opportunities as part of the budget process by January 1, 2017.				Finance
1	Periodically adjust Village fees and fines to be commensurate with the cost of providing services by establishing gradual and appropriate increases in line with other communities by Dec. 1, 2016.				All
1	Develop short and long term strategies to sustain the Volunteer Fire Company model by October 1, 2016.				Admin/ FD
1	Prepare a plan and analysis to enhance Administrative Adjudication Program to include other code violations by May 2016.				PD/P&D/ Admin
2	Automate the Accounts Payable process by January 1, 2017.				Finance/ Admin
2	Complete the installation of a new Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management System (RMS) funded in part by the County by January 1, 2018.				PD
2	Review and implement parking enhancements and payment options to improve convenience for commuters in downtown parking lots by December 2016.				Finance/P W
3	Complete annual five year forecast by October 2016.				Finance
3	Complete the annual Capital Improvement Program projects including facility improvements, IT improvements, and equipment replacement by Jan. 1, 2017.				All

3	Receive the budget and audit award from GFOA by October 1, 2016.				Finance
3	Maintain AAA Bond Rating by maintaining a diverse tax base, strong financial policies and healthy reserves including rebuilding the Corporate Reserve Fund. - Ongoing				Finance/ Admin
3	Develop long term funding plan to meet future pension obligations by October 2016.				Finance/ Admin
4	Create succession plans in Planning and Development, Public Works, Police Department, Finance, Fire Company, and Village Links/Reserve 22 and continually review staffing allocation and needs. - Ongoing				All
4	Evaluate the feasibility of consolidating operations, services, procedures, and common tasks within and across departments and explore cost sharing partnerships with intergovernmental groups and recommend changes as part of budget process by October 2016.				All
5	Complete a comprehensive review of the Village's Personnel Manual by June 2016.				Admin
5	Foster training, continuing education, skill development, and cross-training for all employees as part of budget process (May 1, 2014).				All

TOTAL COMPLETE/ON TARGET=TOTAL: 17