Village of Forest Park, Illinois
517 Des Plaines Avenue, Forest Park, Illinois 60130
Phone: 708-366-2323 / Fax: 708-488-0361
Web: www.forestpark.net

Regular Village Council Meeting Agenda

Monday, June 27, 2022 – 7:00 p.m.

Meeting will be conducted In-Person and Via Zoom

You may listen to the meeting by participating in a Zoom conference call as follows:
Dial-In Number: 312-626-6799; Meeting ID 862 5995 4679; Passcode 472921 or by clicking here:
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86259954679?pwd=MHVQdkJ6dWQrZW1DclFKcDZjNVN2UT09

Public Comments are required to be submitted to the Village Clerk in advance of the meeting:
In-Person Comments: Complete and submit Speaker Sign-In Form to Village Clerk prior to 7:00 p.m.
E-mail Comments: E-mail required to be sent to Village Clerk (vmoritz@forestpark.net) prior to 6:30 p.m.

1. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
2. ROLL CALL
3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
   a. June 13, 2022 Village Council Meeting
4. PUBLIC COMMENT
5. COMMUNICATIONS
6. DEPARTMENT REPORTS
   a. May 2022 Fire Department Report
7. BILLS BY RESOLUTION
   a. Resolution Approving Payment of Bills Dated June 27, 2022
8. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
9. NEW BUSINESS
   a. Ordinance Amending Section 3-3-6 of the Village Code of Ordinances of the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois (Creation of A Liquor License for Madison Park Kitchen)
   b. Ordinance Rescinding Ordinance O-15-22, Waiving Bid and Authorizing the Acceptance of a Proposal from Midco Diving & Marine Services, Inc. for the Specialized Services Required to Inspect and Remove Sediment from Two (2) Village Underground Water Reservoirs Within the Village of Forest Park
   c. Ordinance Amending Chapter 3 Entitled "Trees, Shrubs and Vegetation" of Title 7 Entitled "Public Ways and Property" of the Municipal Code of the Village of Forest Park
   d. Ordinance Authorizing the Purchase of One (1) 2022 Elgin Pelican Street Sweeper
   e. Resolution Adopting a Public Right of Ways ADA Transition Plan for the Village of Forest Park
   f. Motion to approve Salvation Army Request to conduct "Red Kettle Campaign" 11/1 thru 12/24 in Forest Park
   g. Motion to approve banner request by Historical Society of Forest Park
   h. Motion to approve raffle license request by Historical Society of Forest Park
   i. Motion to approve request by Forest Park Theatre regarding use of the Grove for six performances in month of August
   j. Motion to approve Entertainment License request by Fiore Pizza and Bakery (7407 Madison)
   k. Proclamation: National Rail Safety Week
10. ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT
11. COMMISSIONER REPORTS
12. ADJOURNMENT

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS HELD ON MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 2022

Mayor Hoskins led all assembled in the Pledge of Allegiance at 7:06 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Commissioners Byrnes, Maxham, Nero, Voogd and Mayor Hoskins answered the Roll Call.

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS

It was moved by Commissioner Nero and seconded by Commissioner Maxham that the minutes from the May 23, 2022, Regular Meeting of the Council be approved without reading as each member has received a copy thereof.

ROLL CALL:
AYES: Commissioners Byrnes, Maxham, Nero, Voogd and Mayor Hoskins
NAYES: None
ABSENT: None
The motion carried unanimously.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Mr. Burhan Syed expressed his concerns about pedestrian safety and speeding traffic in the east-west alley behind Starbucks, along Madison Street, and suggested the village add speed bumps or some other traffic control method.

Ms. Karen Rozmus submitted public comment to be read by the clerk. Ms. Rozmus offered to refresh the pride colors painted on Madison Street between Beloit and Ferdinand, on behalf of the Forest Park Arts Alliance.

COMMUNICATIONS:

None

DEPARTMENT REPORTS:

The Finance Department submitted its 2022 Fiscal Year End Report.

APPROVAL OF BILLS:

It was moved by Commissioner Byrnes and seconded by Commissioner Maxham that the Resolution for the payment of bills be adopted. The bills totaled $436,592.92.

R-53-22
RESOLUTION APPROVING BILLS IN THE AMOUNT OF $436,592.92
APPROVED

ROLL CALL:
AYES: Commissioners Byrnes, Maxham, Nero, Voogd and Mayor Hoskins
NAYES: None
ABSENT: None
The motion carried unanimously.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS:

None

NEW BUSINESS:

It was moved by Commissioner Maxham and seconded by Commissioner Nero that the Ordinance granting site plan approval for a U-Haul Storage Facility at 7209 Harrison Street in the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois re: PZC 2022-01: 7209 Harrison Street be adopted. The proposed structure is 6 stories, contains 1,066 storage units and provides 20 parking spaces. U-Haul plans to tear down the existing 9,818 square foot facility, which was used for repairs. The repairs operation has been moved to Bellwood. There was no zoning relief sought. Security features include key card access, with individual unit alarms and cameras throughout. After a lengthy discussion about parking, the village's comprehensive plan, and landscape improvements, the clerk was instructed to take the roll.

O-25-22
SITE PLAN APPROVAL FOR U-HAUL STORAGE FACILITY AT 7209 HARRISON
APPROVED

ROLL CALL:
AYES: Commissioners Maxham, Nero, and Mayor Hoskins
NAYES: Commissioner Byrnes
ABSENT: None
ABSTAIN: Commissioner Voogd
The motion carried.

It was moved by Commissioner Voogd and seconded by Commissioner Nero to table the Ordinance for the purchase of a street sweeper, until the June 27, 2022, meeting, in order to allow time to explore an electric street sweeper.

ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING PURCHASE OF ELGIN STREET SWEEPER
TABLED UNTIL 6-27-22

ROLL CALL:
AYES: Commissioners Byrnes, Maxham, Nero, Voogd and Mayor Hoskins
NAYES: None
ABSENT: None
The motion carried unanimously.

It was moved by Commissioner Voogd and seconded by Commissioner Maxham that the Resolution approving a Memorandum of Understanding by and between the Village of Forest Park and certain members of the West Suburban Municipalities and Cross-Community Climate Collaboration be adopted.

R-54-22
RESOLUTION APPROVING MOU WITH WEST SUBURBAN C-4
APPROVED

ROLL CALL:
AYES: Commissioners Byrnes, Maxham, Nero, Voogd and Mayor Hoskins
NAYES: None
ABSENT: None
The motion carried unanimously.

It was moved by Commissioner Nero and seconded by Commissioner Voogd that the Resolution authorizing the award of the contract for the Jackson Boulevard Residential Lead Water Service Replacement Project for the Village of Forest Park be adopted.

R-55-22
RESOLUTION AWARDING CONTRACT FOR JACKSON LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT PROJECT
APPROVED

ROLL CALL:
AYES: Commissioners Byrnes, Maxham, Nero, Voogd and Mayor Hoskins
NAYES: None
ABSENT: None
The motion carried unanimously.

It was moved by Commissioner Maxham and seconded by Commissioner Byrnes to approve the entertainment license application submitted by Lathrop House Café, 26 Lathrop Avenue.

LATHROP HOUSE ENTERTAINMENT LICENSE APPLICATION
APPROVED BY MOTION

ROLL CALL:
AYES: Commissioners Byrnes, Maxham, Nero, Voogd and Mayor Hoskins
NAYES: None
ABSENT: None
The motion carried unanimously.

MR. BEEF AND PIZZA SPECIAL EVENT PERMIT FOR GRAND OPENING ON JUNE 26, 2022 APPROVED BY MOTION

It was moved by Commissioner Maxham and seconded by Commissioner Nero to amend the Entertainment License Application for Mr. Beef & Pizza, to approve a Special Event Permit for the Mr. Beef Grand Opening Event, on June, 26, 2022, including playing of outdoor music, to be located at 123 Harlem Avenue.

ROLL CALL:
AYES: Commissioners Byrnes, Maxham, Nero, Voogd and Mayor Hoskins
NAYES: None
ABSENT: None
The motion carried unanimously.

MOTION TO APPROVE ARTS ALLIANCE REQUEST WITHDRAWN

It was moved by Commissioner Maxham and seconded by Commissioner Voogd to approve the request from the Forest Park Arts Alliance to refresh the pride colors painted on Madison Street. After discussion, the motion and the second were withdrawn. No roll call was taken.

INDIVIDUALS APPOINTED TO AD HOC ALTENHEIM ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPROVED BY MOTION

It was moved by Commissioner Maxham and seconded by Commissioner Voogd to appoint the following individuals to the Altenheim Advisory Committee:

- Roberto Escalante
- David Gulyas
- Kurt Hansen
- Therese O'Brien
- Karen Swinger
- Marty Tellalian
- Mark Zinni
- Scott Presslak
- Steven Rouse
- Jocelyn Sims
- Geoff Smith

ROLL CALL:
AYES: Commissioners Byrnes, Maxham, Nero, Voogd and Mayor Hoskins
NAYES: None
ABSENT: None
The motion carried unanimously.

ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT:

Administrator Amidei reported that the approval of the Jackson Residential Lead Water Service Replacement Project represents the beginning of a 20-years of efforts to eradicate lead water service lines to residential properties. The village has applied for funding help from the State, since the estimated cost of this mandate is approximately $20 million.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORTS:

Commissioner Byrnes thanked all those who attended, participated and contributed to the Kiwanis fundraising event, anticipating the 100th anniversary of the group on January 25th. The Kiwanis Club raises money to support programs for disadvantaged children, kids camp and hospital expenses as well as West Suburban Special Recreation and Proviso scholarships.

Commissioner Maxham reminded residents that, with all the rain we've been receiving, grass and weeds have been growing quickly, warning that citations could be received for growth over 10 inches.

Commissioner Nero requested that there be some clarity in the language or process for obtaining entertainment licenses, as well as the addition of an Arts Ordinance, so that these issues are not revisited at each meeting. In addition, the commissioner reported that the Safety and Traffic Commission is meeting this Thursday, and residents with concerns about these issues should feel free to email him or attend the meeting and speak at public comment.

Commissioner Voogd reported that the Recreation Board needs a couple more members and is having difficulty meeting due to the quorum requirements. Anyone interested in volunteering for this board, can either email the commissioner or find the volunteer application on the village's website. The commissioner also expressed her gratitude to the Public Works crews for their hard work keeping the weeds and landscaping in good condition around the village. Last, Public Works is looking for summer help and encourages interested individuals to apply in person or through the website.

Mayor Hoskins congratulated the Village Council members on 100% perfect attendance at the Memorial Day Ceremony, held at the park. In addition, the mayor received word today from United States Senator Durbin's office that the Army is pulling out of the property at 7402 Roosevelt Road. The property will be going up for sale. The village is getting familiarized with the Federal System, with the goal of acquiring the property from the Federal Government.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to be addressed, Commissioner Nero moved and Commissioner Byrnes seconded to adjourn the meeting. The motion carried unanimously.

Mayor Hoskins declared the meeting adjourned at 8:12 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Vanessa Moritz
Village Clerk

FOREST PARK

FIRE DEPARTMENT

MAY 2022

Calls

The Fire Department responded to 400 calls in the month of May. That is an average of 13 calls per day for the month. 66% of the calls were for EMS. 34% were for fire/service calls.

Major Incidents:

05/15/2022 1010 2nd Ave Maywood - Apartment building fire

Maywood Box Alarm fire- 5-15-2022

Department Events:

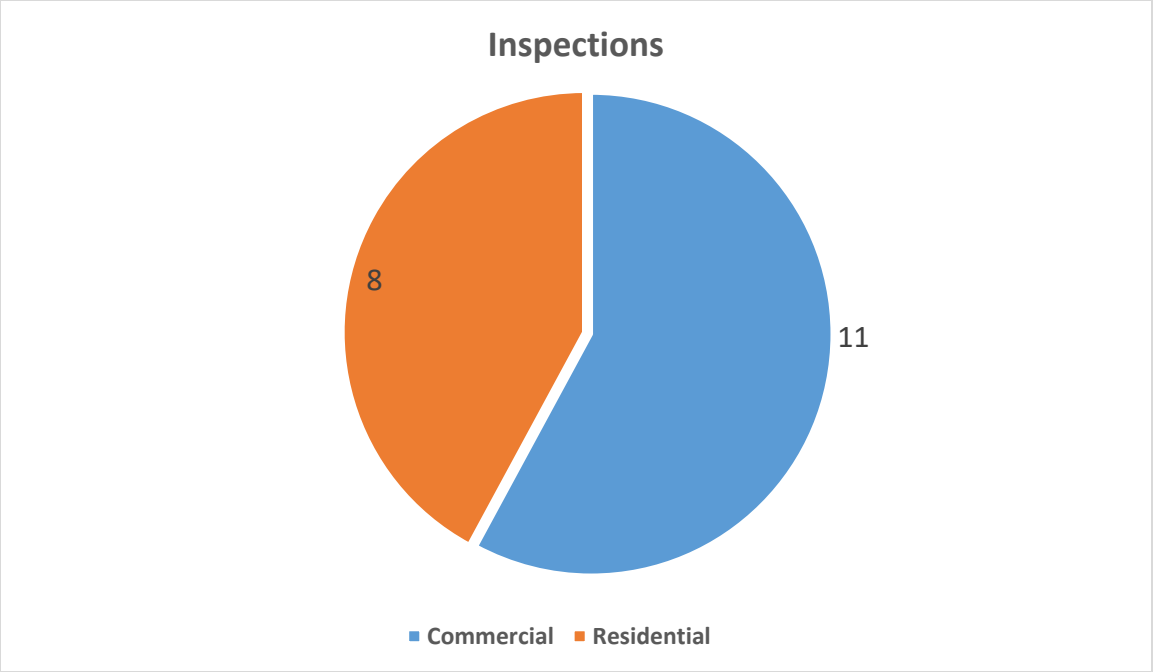
5-9-2022 - Forest Park Firefighters acknowledged for rescue in River Forest

Cook County installed a canoe/kayak launch in Schuth's Grove at Cermak and Desplaines in Forest Park. This will allow people to have access to the Desplaines river for recreation purposes. Forest Park, North Riverside, and Riverside Fire Departments conducted a multi-department water rescue drill at this location May 16-18th. This drill exposed our department members to the types of equipment and their uses for rescuing someone in the river.

FD members getting prepared to work by the waters edge.

Riverside FD boat with Forest Park crew learning operation of rescue boat.

Forest Park crews in water rescue suits with Riverside FD



Inspections:

Residential inspections = 8

Commercial inspections total = 11

Training

FPFD

• Strategy and Tactics	2.5
• Hose line Advancement	1
• Hydrants	10.5
• EMS CE	9
• Department Physicals	21
• Water Rescue	9
• Building Construction	6.5
• Building Tours	2.5

Total = **62 hrs.**

Child Safety Seat Installations – 2 car seat installs performed

Community Involvement- We had 1 station tour in May

The Fire Department attended the Memorial Day parade in River Forest and the ceremony in Forest Park at the park district

R E S O L U T I O N No.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois, that we dispense with the reading of the individual bills inasmuch as each department head has approved and signed bills in the following aggregate amount for their respective departments.

Refunds and Allocations	$	3,827.67
Public Affairs	$	25,302.31
Police Department	$	842.06
Accounts & Finance (Clerks Office)	$	34,859.64
Accounts & Finance (Fire Department)	$	359.72
Department of Health & Safety	$	12,417.98
Street Department	$	25,873.47
Public Property	$	53,223.49
Federal Custom	$	9,321.90
Fleet Replacement	$	4,580.68
TIF	$	14,200.91
VIP	$	16,392.41
Water Department	$	184,681.91
TOTAL	**$**	**385,884.15**

ADOPTED BY THE Council of the Village of Forest Park this 27th Day of June, 2022.

Ayes:
Nays:
Absent:

_____
Rory Hoskins, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Vanessa Moritz, Village Clerk

Account Number	Vendor	Invoice Date	Amount
100-00-000-2001-002	Aaron Barsotti	06/08/2022	400.00
100-00-000-2001-002	Lucas Cronin	06/08/2022	400.00
100-00-000-2001-002	Hoffs	06/13/2022	400.00
100-00-000-2001-002	Jessica Petersen	06/08/2022	400.00
100-00-000-4220-300	Total Parking Solutions Inc	06/03/2022	159.00
100-00-000-4450-121	Passport Labs Inc	05/31/2022	107.30
100-00-000-4450-130	Passport Labs Inc	05/31/2022	1,885.89
100-00-000-4450-140	Passport Labs Inc	05/31/2022	75.48
	Refunds and Allocations		3,827.67

Account Number	Vendor	Invoice Date	Amount
100-10-101-6120-121	Burke Beverage Inc	06/20/2022	316.04
100-10-101-6120-121	Robert T Loar III	06/10/2022	1,200.00
100-10-101-6120-150	ArtReach Educational Theatre	06/01/2022	1,650.00
100-10-101-6120-305	Darien Marion-Burton	06/06/2022	425.00
100-10-101-6120-305	Westgate Flower and Plant Shop	06/06/2022	142.98
100-10-101-6120-305	Westgate Flower and Plant Shop	06/10/2022	62.98
100-10-101-6150-220	Shavon Wesley	06/08/2022	453.75
100-11-111-6100-120	Techno Consulting Inc	06/01/2022	3,500.00
100-11-111-6110-105	Techno Consulting Inc	06/06/2022	394.00
100-11-111-6110-110	Springbrook Holding Company LLC	06/08/2022	16,457.56
100-11-111-6110-110	Techno Consulting Inc	06/01/2022	700.00
	Public Affairs		25,302.31

Account Number	Vendor	Invoice Date	Amount
100-12-121-6145-305	Peterson-Bassi	05/20/2022	350.00
100-12-121-6150-114	No. Illinois Police Alarm System	06/01/2022	62.00
100-12-123-6145-202	SCHAUERS HARDWARE	05/31/2022	24.50
100-12-124-6150-114	Thomson Reuters-West	06/01/2022	405.56
	Police Department		842.06

Account Number	Vendor	Invoice Date	Amount
100-21-211-6120-300	Elmhurst Occupational Health	05/31/2022	260.00
100-21-211-6140-104	Office 8	06/02/2022	314.93
100-21-211-6140-104	Quill	05/04/2022	39.26
100-21-211-6140-104	Quill	05/25/2022	36.35
100-21-211-6140-104	Quill	05/25/2022	608.37
100-21-211-6140-104	Quill	05/31/2022	67.98
100-21-211-6140-104	Quill	06/01/2022	35.99
100-21-211-6140-104	Quill	06/03/2022	83.68
100-21-211-6140-140	Quill	05/25/2022	19.50
100-21-211-6150-150	AT&T	06/01/2022	580.39
100-21-211-6150-150	AT&T	06/04/2022	80.83
100-21-211-6150-150	AT&T	06/07/2022	1,575.81
100-21-211-6150-150	AT&T LONG DISTANCE	06/04/2022	10.47
100-21-211-6190-003	POLICE PENSION FUND	06/17/2022	5,714.29
100-21-211-6190-004	Firefighters Pension Fund	06/27/2022	5,714.29
100-22-221-6310-701	Graf Tree Care	05/31/2022	18,750.00
100-22-221-6320-310	Christopher Burke Engineering LTD	06/01/2022	967.50
	Accounts & Finance (Clerks Office)		34,859.64

Account Number	Vendor	Invoice Date	Amount
100-30-301-7000-040	SECRETARY OF STATE	06/13/2022	163.00
100-30-302-6145-100	Timothy Ryan	06/09/2022	172.00
100-30-302-6155-110	SCHAUERS HARDWARE	05/31/2022	24.72
	Accounts & Finance (Fire Department)		359.72

Account Number	Vendor	Invoice Date	Amount
100-40-401-5000-017	AMS Electric Inc	05/04/2022	990.00
100-40-401-5000-017	Raymond Traynor	06/14/2022	855.00
100-40-402-6100-115	Muse Community + Design	05/31/2022	312.50
100-40-402-6100-115	Muse Community + Design	05/31/2022	687.50
100-40-402-6100-115	Muse Community + Design	05/31/2022	375.00
100-40-402-6100-115	Muse Community + Design	05/31/2022	3,375.00
100-40-402-6141-003	Christopher Burke Engineering LTD	06/01/2022	285.00
100-40-402-6141-003	Christopher Burke Engineering LTD	06/01/2022	650.00
100-40-402-6150-232	B&F Construction Code Service	06/14/2022	550.00
100-40-403-6150-220	groa development	06/14/2022	200.00
100-40-403-6150-226	Cook County Dept of Public Health	05/26/2022	1,000.00
100-40-403-6150-230	Elevator Inspection Services	06/10/2022	50.00
100-40-403-6150-230	Elevator Inspection Services	06/15/2022	2,976.00
100-40-410-6140-202	SCHAUERS HARDWARE	05/31/2022	111.98
	Department of Health & Safety		12,417.98

Account Number	Vendor	Invoice Date	Amount
100-50-502-6180-160	Com Ed	05/20/2022	3,988.82
100-50-502-6185-108	JC Licht LLC	05/31/2022	110.42
100-50-502-6185-110	Solar Traffic Systems	05/31/2022	4,464.00
100-50-502-6185-505	West Cook County Solid Waste	05/31/2022	17,310.23
	Street Department		25,873.47

Account Number	Vendor	Invoice Date	Amount
100-55-552-6180-101	SCHAUERS HARDWARE	05/31/2022	133.32
100-55-552-6180-101	Jack's Rental Inc.	06/03/2022	120.94
100-55-552-6180-114	SCHAUERS HARDWARE	05/31/2022	124.29
100-55-552-6180-114	McAdam Landscaping	06/09/2022	368.00
100-55-553-6180-150	Lyons Pinner Electric Co	05/24/2022	639.66
100-55-553-6180-150	Lyons Pinner Electric Co	05/29/2022	6,927.10
100-55-553-6180-150	Lyons Pinner Electric Co	06/14/2022	12,687.15
100-55-553-6180-150	Lyons Pinner Electric Co	06/14/2022	1,552.20
100-55-553-6180-152	Lyons Pinner Electric Co	06/14/2022	2,045.95
100-55-555-6180-100	SCHAUERS HARDWARE	05/31/2022	29.20
100-55-555-6180-100	Quill	05/04/2022	143.16
100-55-555-6180-100	Quill	06/01/2022	26.99
100-55-555-6180-100	Quill	06/01/2022	126.87
100-55-555-6180-110	Comcast	06/01/2022	382.62
100-55-555-6180-110	Comcast	06/02/2022	50.48
100-55-555-6180-110	PHS Locksmiths	12/08/2021	95.00
100-55-555-6180-110	PHS Locksmiths	01/10/2022	95.00
100-55-555-6180-110	PHS Locksmiths	04/24/2022	288.00
100-55-555-6180-120	Illinois Alarm	05/31/2022	429.57
100-55-555-6180-140	Comcast	05/28/2022	2.10
100-55-555-6180-150	SCHAUERS HARDWARE	05/31/2022	11.69
100-55-555-6180-150	Tim Stefl Inc	06/07/2022	313.26
100-55-555-6180-150	Tim Stefl Inc	06/10/2022	154.95
100-55-560-6180-125	SCHAUERS HARDWARE	05/31/2022	35.15
100-55-570-6155-101	Mohr Oil Company	06/09/2022	17,458.88
100-55-570-6155-106	Currie Motors Chevrolet	05/18/2022	135.85
100-55-570-6155-106	Currie Motors Chevrolet	05/19/2022	167.17
100-55-570-6155-106	Currie Motors Chevrolet	05/27/2022	262.46
100-55-570-6155-106	Fleet Safety Supply	05/23/2022	(302.64)
100-55-570-6155-106	Factory Motor Parts Co	05/25/2022	4.77
100-55-570-6155-106	Factory Motor Parts Co	05/25/2022	(68.71)
100-55-570-6155-106	Factory Motor Parts Co	06/07/2022	89.37
100-55-570-6155-106	Vermeer-Illinois Inc.	06/03/2022	407.96
100-55-570-6155-106	Zeigler Ford North Riverside	05/16/2022	379.87
100-55-570-6155-106	Zeigler Ford North Riverside	05/16/2022	376.00
100-55-570-6155-106	Zeigler Ford North Riverside	05/17/2022	348.34
100-55-570-6155-106	Zeigler Ford North Riverside	05/20/2022	55.42

Account Number	Vendor	Invoice Date	Amount
100-55-570-6155-106	Zeigler Ford North Riverside	05/31/2024	66.90
100-55-570-6155-110	Snap on Industrial	05/26/2022	11.98
100-55-570-6155-112	Commercial Tire Service	01/12/2022	726.38
100-55-570-6155-112	Commercial Tire Service	05/27/2022	299.42
100-55-570-6155-112	Currie Motors Chevrolet	05/06/2022	483.95
100-55-570-6155-112	Currie Motors Chevrolet	05/11/2022	1,464.29
100-55-570-6155-112	Currie Motors Chevrolet	05/31/2022	151.60
100-55-570-6155-112	Power Equipment Co.	06/06/2022	499.96
100-55-570-6155-202	Berwyn Garage	05/23/2022	52.60
100-55-570-6155-202	Berwyn Garage	05/31/2022	562.42
100-55-570-6155-202	Berwyn Garage	05/31/2022	52.60
100-55-580-6155-120	Bernie's Saw & Supply Inc	06/03/2022	54.00
100-55-580-6180-302	Davis Tree Care	04/23/2022	450.00
100-55-580-6180-302	Davis Tree Care	04/30/2022	2,250.00
	Public Property		53,223.49

Account Number	Vendor	Invoice Date	Amount
232-00-000-6900-232	Artistic Engraving	02/23/2022	493.66
232-00-000-6900-232	Artistic Engraving	03/07/2022	232.91
232-00-000-6900-232	Forest Printing Company	05/31/2022	116.90
232-00-000-6900-232	Griffon Systems Inc	05/02/2022	1,510.00
232-00-000-6900-232	Motorola Solutions StarCom21 Network	06/01/2022	110.00
232-00-000-6900-232	Ray O'Herron Co Inc	06/03/2022	99.98
232-00-000-6900-232	PHS Locksmiths	04/11/2022	1,405.00
232-00-000-6900-232	Lyons Pinner Electric Co	05/29/2022	1,113.55
232-00-000-6900-232	Saber-Toothed Computing	05/17/2022	1,250.00
232-00-000-6900-232	Southside Motorcycle Company	06/06/2022	2,989.90
	Federal Customs		9,321.90

Account Number	Vendor		Invoice Date	Amount
240-30-301-7000-001	Fleet Safety Supply		05/23/2022	4,580.68
		Fleet Replacement		4,580.68

Account Number	Vendor	Invoice Date	Amount
302-00-000-6100-115	Griffon Systems Inc	05/02/2022	1,510.00
302-00-000-6100-115	Springbrook Holding Company LLC	06/08/2022	1,159.97
302-00-000-6185-700	Christopher Burke Engineering LTD	06/01/2022	1,201.00
304-00-000-6100-115	Dost Valuation Group LTD	06/01/2022	6,500.00
304-00-000-6100-115	Griffon Systems Inc	05/02/2022	1,510.00
304-00-000-6100-115	Springbrook Holding Company LLC	06/08/2022	1,159.97
309-00-000-6100-115	Springbrook Holding Company LLC	06/08/2022	1,159.97
		TIF	14,200.91

Account Number	Vendor	Invoice Date	Amount
312-00-000-6100-105	Christopher Burke Engineering LTD	06/01/2022	1,272.50
312-00-000-6100-115	Springbrook Holding Company LLC	06/08/2022	1,159.97
312-00-000-7000-120	Christopher Burke Engineering LTD	06/01/2022	11,989.00
312-00-000-7000-312	Christopher Burke Engineering LTD	06/01/2022	1,907.50
312-00-000-7000-312	K-Five Hodgkins LLC	05/10/2022	63.44
		VIP	16,392.41

Account Number	Vendor	Invoice Date	Amount
501-80-800-6100-105	Christopher Burke Engineering LTD	06/01/2022	525.00
501-80-800-6100-105	Christopher Burke Engineering LTD	06/01/2022	58.33
501-80-800-6110-105	Springbrook Holding Company LLC	06/03/2022	108.00
501-80-800-6110-105	Springbrook Holding Company LLC	06/08/2022	17,965.24
501-80-800-6140-102	Suburban Mailing Services Inc	06/06/2022	2,049.12
501-80-800-6140-110	Forest Printing Company	05/31/2022	251.44
501-80-800-6140-110	Growing Community Media NFP	06/01/2020	226.00
501-80-800-6155-110	SCHAUERS HARDWARE	05/31/2022	10.79
501-80-800-6800-100	City of Chicago	06/09/2022	153,364.99
501-80-800-6800-111	Suburban Laboratories Inc	11/30/2021	210.00
501-80-800-6800-111	Suburban Laboratories Inc	12/30/2021	665.00
501-80-800-6800-111	Suburban Laboratories Inc	01/31/2022	220.50
501-80-800-6800-111	Suburban Laboratories Inc	02/28/2022	619.50
501-80-800-6800-111	Suburban Laboratories Inc	03/31/2022	420.50
501-80-800-6800-111	Suburban Laboratories Inc	04/29/2022	220.50
501-80-800-6800-111	Suburban Laboratories Inc	05/31/2022	694.50
501-80-800-6800-176	Core & Main LP	05/27/2022	1,880.00
501-80-800-7000-020	Christopher Burke Engineering LTD	06/01/2022	3,045.00
501-80-800-7000-020	Christopher Burke Engineering LTD	06/01/2022	210.00
501-80-800-7000-020	Christopher Burke Engineering LTD	06/01/2022	1,937.50
	Water Department		184,681.91

AGENDA MEMO

Village Council Meeting

Forest Park, Illinois

June 27, 2022

Issue Statement

Request for Village Council action related to the adoption of an ordinance amending Section 3-3-6 of the Forest Park Liquor Code related the establishment of the number of available liquor licenses.

Background

The proposed ordinance amends Section 3-3-6 of the Forest Park Liquor Code to account for the number of locally issued liquor licenses.

The changes in the amount of available licenses accounts for the following:

- Creation of an A license for Madison Park Kitchen (7525 Madison). MPK applied for a liquor license as they would like to serve mimosas during brunch events.

Attachments

- Proposed Liquor Code Amendment Ordinance
- Current Liquor License Listing (as of 06/27/2022)

ORDINANCE O-_____ -22

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 3-3-6 OF THE VILLAGE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 4-1 of the Illinois Liquor Control Act of 1934 (235 ILCS 5/4-1), the corporate authorities of the Village of Forest Park, are expressly authorized to regulate and determine, by ordinance, the number, kind and classification of licenses, for sale at retail of alcoholic liquor not inconsistent with the Illinois Liquor Control Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF THE VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, as follows:

SECTION 1: Section 3-3-6 entitled "License Fees and Number:" of Chapter 3 entitled "Liquor Control" of Title 3 entitled "Business and License Regulations," of the Village Code of Ordinances of the Village of Forest Park, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

3-3-6: LICENSE FEES AND NUMBER:

Classification	Annual Fees	Number Of Licenses
A	$1,800.00	~~16~~ 17
A1	1,800.00	14
A2	1,600.00	5
A3	1,300.00	4
A4	250.00	0
A5	250.00	2
A6	1,200.00	0
A7	1,800.00	1
A8	1,800.00	2
B1	1,800.00	6

B2	1,300.00	0
C (BYOB)	500.00	2
O	1,000.00	1
Special Use Permit	50.00 per day.	No limit.
Additional fees:		
	Supplemental patio license	$150.00 per approved license
	Supplemental sidewalk cafe license	$150.00 per approved license
	Extra bar(s) on premises	$150.00 per each additional public bar exceeding 1

SECTION 2: That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon its passage, approval and publication in pamphlet form as provided by law.

Passed by the Council of the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois this 27th day of June, 2022.

AYES:_____

NAYS:_____

ABSENT:_____

APPROVED:

_____
Rory E. Hoskins, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Vanessa Moritz, Village Clerk

Last Updated on June 27, 2022

License Count	License Number	License Class	Name of Establishment	Address
1	43	A	Caffe De Luca	7427 Madison
2	17	A	Golden Steer	7635 Roosevelt
3	13	A	Goldyburgers	7316 Circle
4	42	A	Jimmy's Place	7411 Madison
5	56	A	Fat Duck	7218 Madison
6	73	A	Lathrop House Café	26 Lathrop
7	2	A	Mexican Republic Kitchen & Cantina	7404 Madison
8	29	A	Old School Tavern & Grill	201 Des Plaines
9	72	A	Panda Café	7600 Madison
10	19	A	Tacabron	7330 Harrison
11	64	A	Scratch Kitchen	7445 Madison
12	38	A	Shanahan's	7353 Madison
13	6	A	O'Sullivans	7244 Madison
14	40	A	McGaffers	7737 Roosevelt
15	48	A	Fiore	7407 Madison
16	79	A	N Rebozo	7403 Madison
17		A	Madison Park Kitchen	7525 Madison
1	24	A1	Angelo O'Leary's	7522 Madison
2	27	A1	Blueberry Hill	427 Des Plaines
3	30	A1	Carole's Next Best Thing	7307 Roosevelt
4	35	A1	Circle Bowling Lanes	7244 Circle
5	45	A1	Circle Inn	7300 Circle
6	20	A1	Doc Ryan's	7432 Madison
7	3	A1	Duffy's Tavern	7513 Madison
8	26	A1	Forest Park Tap Room	7321 Madison, Unit 1
9	36	A1	Mugsy's	7640 Madison
10	33	A1	Pioneer Tap	7443 Randolph
11	8	A1	Shortstop Lounge	7425 Madison
12	16	A1	Slainte Irish Pub	7505 Madison
13	7	A1	The Beacon	101 Circle
14	57	A1	The Lantern Haus Co.	7414 Madison
1	4	A2	Charlie's Restaurant	7427 Roosevelt
2	23	A2	Chirrion Mexican Restaurant	7510 Madison
3	49	A2	Gaetano's	7636 Madison
4	41	A2	Kribi Coffee	7324 Madison
5	74	A2	White Crane	819 Harlem Avenue
1	28	A3	Portillo's Hot Dogs	7740 Roosevelt
2	55	A3	The Junction Diner	7401 Madison
3	75	A3	Mr. Beef and Pizza	123 Harlem
4	80	A3	Habrae	7230 Madsion
1	12	A5	Altenheim	7824 Madison
2	63	A5	American Legion Hall	500 Circle
1	18	A7	Exit Strategy Brewing Company	7700 Madison
1	76	A8	Table and Lain	7322 Madison
2	77	A8	Foundry/FP Company	7503 Madison
1	21	B1	USA Beverage	7200 Madison
2	10	B1	Suburban Liquors	7612 Madison
3	60	B1	Cardinal Wine and Spirits	7533 Roosevelt
4	11	B1	Famous Liquors	7714 Madison
5	32	B1	Forest Park Liquors	7429 Madison
6	78	B1	Wal-mart	1300 Desplaines
1	65	C	Starship Restaurant & Catering	7618 Madison
2	31	C	Yum Thai Restaurant	7748 Madison
1	66	O	Sharship Catering	7618 Madison

AGENDA MEMO

Village Council Meeting

Forest Park, Illinois

June 27, 2022

Issue Statement

Request for Village Council action regarding the adoption of an Ordinance Rescinding Ordinance O-15-22, Waiving Bid and Authorizing the Acceptance of a Proposal from Midco Diving & Marine Services, Inc. for the Specialized Services Required to Inspect and Remove Sediment from Two (2) Village Underground Water Reservoirs Within the Village of Forest Park

Background

In April, the Village Council approved a contract with Liquid Engineering to inspect and clean the Village's two water reservoirs at an amount of $9,275. When it came time for the contractor to sign the Village's standard contractor certification forms, an inquiry was made regarding the applicability of this maintenance activity with the requirement to pay prevailing wages in compliance with the IL Prevailing Wage Act.

Staff researched this issue and consulted with the Village's legal counsel. It was then discovered that this *maintenance* activity is in fact subject to the IL Prevailing Wage Act since such *maintenance* activity was being conducted on an asset that would be subject to the IL Prevailing Wage Act (when constructed). Therefore, the quoted price for this job thus became obsolete.

Staff advised Liquid Engineering that it could not continue with said contract; Liquid Engineering submitted a new proposal that reflects the payment of prevailing wages at a sum of $20,620.

The Village Engineer then solicited additional proposals from potential firms who are able to perform this work. Only one (1) additional proposal was received following this solicitation. Midco Diving & Marine Services, Inc. submitted a proposal to perform the inspection and cleaning services at a sum of $17,843 (said sum includes the payment of prevailing wages).

The Village does have a previous quote from a third contractor (Dixon) at a sum of $20,000, though said price does not include the payment or prevailing wages nor costs associated with sediment removal.

Therefore, staff recommends that the Village Council make a motion to approve the attached ordinance; which cancels the original contract award and authorizes entering into a contract with Midco Diving and Marine Services to perform inspection and sediment removal services on the Village's two (2) underground water reservoir tanks.

Attachments

- Ordinance approving contract with Midco Diving and Marine to inspect and clean the Village's two water reservoirs (Ordinance also repeals Ordinance O-15-22);
- Midco Diving and Marine Contract.

ORDINANCE NO. O-_____-22

AN ORDINANCE RESCINDING ORDINANCE NO. O-15-22, WAIVING BID AND AUTHORIZING THE ACCEPTANCE OF A PROPOSAL FROM MIDCO DIVING & MARINE SERVICES, INC. FOR THE SPECIALIZED SERVICES REQUIRED TO INSPECT AND REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM TWO (2) VILLAGE UNDERGROUND WATER RESERVOIRS WITHIN THE VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK

WHEREAS, the Village of Forest Park ("Village") requires the need for the specialized services of inspection of and sediment removal from two (2) Village underground water reservoirs ("Project"); and

WHEREAS, the Village passed Ordinance No. O-15-22, waiving competitive bidding and accepting a proposal from and awarding the contract to Liquid Engineering Corporation ("Liquid Engineering") to perform the Project; and

WHEREAS, Liquid Engineering, subsequent to the award, acknowledged that its proposal did not include paying Prevailing Wage for the Project, as required by law; and

WHEREAS, the Village staff and the Village Engineer solicited new proposals and received three (3) responses from vendors for the scope of the Project; and

WHEREAS, two (2) of the three (3) responses confirmed Prevailing Wages in their proposals and, based on the Village staff and Village Engineer's review, Midco Diving & Marine Services, Inc. ("Midco") submitted the lowest responsible bid; and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities of the Village believe that, due to the specialized experience, skill set and the limited vendors that are available to provide such services, Midco is uniquely qualified to perform the Project; and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities of the Village find that the prior proposal from Liquid Engineering was not conforming by failing to provide for paying Prevailing Wage and rescind the award to Liquid Engineering, pursuant to its Ordinance No. O-15-22; and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities of the Village now find it advisable, necessary and in the best interest of the public to waive the requirement of Section 1-8A-7 of the Village Code to waive the competitive bidding requirements by a four-fifths (4/5ths) vote of all Council members then holding office, and to accept the proposal from Midco as the lowest responsible bidder regarding the specialized services required for the Project, in the total amount of Seventeen Thousand Eight Hundred Forty-Three and 00/100 Dollars ($17,843.00).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Village Council of the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois, as follows:

Section 1. The foregoing recital clauses to this Ordinance are adopted by the corporate authorities as their findings of fact and are incorporated herein by specific reference.

Section 2. The corporate authorities of the Village hereby rescind Ordinance No. O-15-22.

Section 3. The corporate authorities of the Village hereby waive the requirement of Section 1-8A-7 of the Village Code.

Section 4. The proposal by and between Midco and the Village ("Agreement") for the Project, a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof as Exhibit A, is hereby approved, subject to Midco executing and providing Exhibit B, attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Section 5. The officials, officers and employees of the Village are hereby authorized to take such further actions and execute such documents as are necessary to carry out the purpose and intent of this Ordinance and the Agreement.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon its adoption as provided by law.

PASSED by the Council of the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois this 27th day of June, 2022.

AYES: _____
NAYS: _____
ABSENT: _____

APPROVED:

_____
Rory E. Hoskins, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Vanessa Moritz, Village Clerk

EXHIBIT A

MIDCO DIVING & MARINE SERVICES, INC. PROPOSAL

MIDCO
DIVING & MARINE SERVICES

June 3, 2022

Village of Forest Park
Attn: James F. Amelio, PE
9575 W. Higgins Rd, Suite 600
Rosemont, IL 60018

RE: 2022 Tank Maintenance Project

Thank you for considering Midco Diving & Marine Services, Inc. – a proud member and supporter of National Rural Water Association (NRWA). We are pleased to provide the following proposal to perform the scope of work outlined below.

All diving operations are fully insured for **"Commercial Diving Operations"** including: General Liability, Workman's Compensation, Hull Machinery, Protection and Indemnity, Pollution Liability, Maritime Employers Liability, Contractor's Pollution, Automotive Liability, U.S.L.H. and Umbrella/Excess Liability/Bumbershoot. **Verifiable Certificates of Insurance with Current Limits** are available upon request.

Midco Diving & Marine Services, Inc. is in full compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910, Subpart T - Commercial Diving Operations regulations. OSHA specifies that the minimum acceptable dive crew size is three qualified divers. Not all firms comply with this mandate and continue to use two-person dive crews or unqualified personnel; please be aware of these safety concerns when evaluating our proposal.

Current diver and equipment certifications will be available on site for review:

Diver training – from accredited commercial dive school (each dive team member)
Current First Aid/CPR training (each dive team member)
Annual medical examination determining diver is fit to perform assigned tasks (each dive team member)
Air purity test for breathing air source(s) – tested every 6 months
Breathing gas supply hoses – tested at least annually to 1.5 times their working pressure
Depth gauges – calibrated every 6 months

TANK DESCRIPTION(S)

Tank	Capacity	Dimensions	Type
Hannah Avenue Reservoir	1M Gallons	11' H x 130' L x 95' W	Concrete / Below Grade
Jackson Blvd. Reservoir	1M Gallons	11' H x 130' L x 95' W	Concrete / Below Grade

Inspection

A diver inspection with a live video recording, will be transferred to a flash drive or DVD documenting our findings in each tank(s). Inspection procedures include, but are not limited to:

- Inlet / Outlet
- Overflow
- Roof and Roof Hatch
- Walls and Floors
- Baffles / Support Walls
- Interior Ladders
- Roof Vents
- Exterior Ladder & Rails
- Sumps
- Internal Plumbing
- Joints and Seams
- Interior Coatings
- Exterior Coatings
- Telemetry
- Sediment Depths

Cleaning

Midco will remove up to three inches **(3")** of accumulated material from the storage tank floor using underwater vacuum procedures as needed. Material(s) that cannot be removed by normal vacuum procedures or material(s) in excess of three inches (3") will be removed for an **additional charge** with an estimated price given on site. Material(s) such as sand, gravel and concrete are considered debris and will be removed by hand at an **additional charge**. All discharged materials, including water, are the responsibility of the Client, Owner or Owners Representative unless prior arrangements are made.

Potable Water Operations – All Midco divers and associated in tank equipment are fully disinfected in accordance with ANSI/AWWA Standard C652-19. All system entries will be conducted in accordance with applicable OSHA regulations pertaining to Diving & Confined Space; including 1910.401 – 1910.441. Specialty equipment may include but is not limited to; appropriate OSHA climbing and personal fall protection, AWWA and ADCI approved commercial diving equipment as it relates to in-service potable water operations.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

800.479.1558 (P)
800.238.0217 (F)
www.midcodiving.com
info@midcodiving.com
PO Box 513, Rapid City, SD. 57709 – 605.791.3030

NATIONAL RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION

MIDCO
DIVING & MARINE SERVICES

Cleaning & Inspection Pricing (Including Inspection Video)	**$14,625.00**
Sediment Bags 10'x15' (4 each)	**$2,868.00**

(Utility will dispose of sediment and sediment bags as needed)

Additional Services

☐ **EPA or State Report**	**$225.00 Each**
☐ **Full Written Report with EPA or State Report**	**$350.00 Each**
☐ **No Report(s) Requested**	

Pricing above does not include Local, State or Franchise Taxes – if any.

This proposal, when executed by both parties, shall constitute a binding agreement between the parties. The persons signing on behalf of the Client, Owner or Owners Representative and Midco hereby represents and certifies that they are fully empowered to bind the respective parties to this contract. Any contract that is not fulfilled will be subject to a cancellation fee. **Terms are net 10 days from completed on site work**; interest accrues at 1.5% monthly on any unpaid balance. Any fees required to obtain a city business license or any additional permits will be added to the final invoice at the current city rate plus appropriate markup. Please note the above pricing **does not include**; contract review, comprehensive dive plans, additional insurance requirements, third party vendor verification site requirements and/or any repair work unless stated with the above pricing. This proposal is valid for thirty (30) days from receipt.

To Expedite your project please be aware of the following:

- The tank(s) must be full to overflow and in-service prior to the crews' arrival.
- Access into the reservoirs must be sufficient for safe diver entry and exit. A minimum hatch size of 24", no hatch obstructions, and unobstructed road access to the tank.
- Working with our scheduling department to complete the project in a timely and proficient manner, which may require weekend and/or holiday access.
- It will be the responsibility of the Client, Owner, or Owner Representative to notify antenna operator and/or owners prior to crews' arrival for proper lockout of all antennas, RF devices (Radio Frequency Antennas) and EME sources (Electromagnetic Energy) that may interfere with Midco team safety and access to the water reservoirs.

This quote has been prepared exclusively for your firm using information you provided. Incorrect or inaccurate information used for estimate purposes that delays progress may influence your final price. Interruptions in the work progression, not in control of Midco Diving & Marine Services, Inc., such as, weather or other delays may also affect your final pricing. If Midco Diving & Marine Services, Inc is unable to complete the work as described above due to lack of weekend and/or holiday access, tank access, water levels, safety issues, etc. a nominal trip charge and/or standby fee will be added. The contents of this quotation are considered confidential and are not to be divulged to third parties. Please note, it is the Client, Owner or Owner Representative's responsibility to test and maintain for water quality.

All Midco Diving quotes are subject to availability of personnel and equipment. Upon approval, please sign return by fax, email or mail to Midco Diving & Marine Services, Inc.

Village Forest Park
9575 W. Higgins Rd, Suite 600
Rosemont, IL 60018

I have read, understand and agree to the terms of this proposal:

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Midco Diving & Marine Services, Inc.
PO Box 513
Rapid City, SD. 57709
P: (800) 479-1558
F: (800) 238-0217

By: Casey Bausell

Title: Illinois Regional Manager

Date: June 3, 2022

Quality On Tap! Our Commitment Our Profession

800.479.1558 (P)
800.238.0217 (F)
www.midcodiving.com
info@midcodiving.com
PO Box 513, Rapid City, SD. 57709 – 605.791.3030

NATIONAL RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION

EXHIBIT B

MIDCO DIVING & MARINE SERVICES, INC.
CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION FORM

The assurances hereinafter made by MIDCO DIVING & MARINE SERVICES, INC. (hereinafter the "Contractor") are each a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed by the Village of Forest Park in entering into the contract with the Contractor. The Village of Forest Park may terminate the contract if it is later determined that the Contractor rendered a false or erroneous assurance.

I, _____, hereby certify that I am the _____ of
(Name of Owner or Officer) *(Title or Office)*
MIDCO DIVING & MARINE SERVICES, INC., and as such, hereby represent and warrant to the VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK, a municipal corporation, (hereinafter the "Village") that the Contractor and its shareholders holding more than five percent (5%) of the outstanding shares of the corporation, its officers and directors are:

(a) not delinquent in the payment of taxes to the Illinois Department of Revenue in accordance with 65 ILCS 5/11-42.1-1;

(b) not barred from contracting as a result of a violation of either Section 33E-3 (bid rigging) or 33E-4 (bid-rotating) of the Criminal Code of 1961 (720 ILCS 5/33E-3 and 5/33E-4);

(c) not in default, as defined in 5 ILCS 385/2, on an educational loan, as defined in 5 ILCS 385/1.

In addition, the Contractor hereby represents and warrants to the Village, that:

(A) the Contractor, pursuant to 30 ILCS 580/1 *et seq*. ("Drug-Free Workplace Act"), will provide a drug-free workplace by:

(1) Publishing a statement:

a. Notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance including cannabis, is prohibited in the Contractor's workplace;

b. Specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violations of such prohibition;

c. Notifying the employee that, as a condition of employment on such Contract, the employee will;
   i. Abide by the terms of the statement;
   ii. Notify the employer of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five (5) days after such conviction;

(2) Establishing a drug-free awareness program to inform employees about:

a. the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
b. the Contractor's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
c. any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance program; and
d. the penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug violations;

(3) Making it a requirement to give a copy of the statement required by Subsection (A)(1) to each employee engaged in the performance of the Contract, and to post the statement in a prominent place in the workplace;

(4) Notifying the Village within ten (10) days after receiving notice under paragraph(A)(1)e from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction;

(5) Imposing a sanction on, or requiring the satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program by any employee who is so convicted, as required by 30 ILCS 580/5;

(6) Assisting employees in selecting a course of action in the event drug counseling treatment and rehabilitation is required and indicating that a trained referral team is in place;

(7) Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of this section;

(B) the Contractor has not excluded and will not exclude from participation in, denied the benefits of, subjected to discrimination under, or denied employment to any person in connection with any activity funded under the contract on the basis of race, color, age, religion, national origin, disability, or sex;

(C) no Village officer, spouse or dependent child of a Village officer, agent on behalf of any Village officer or trust in which a Village officer, the spouse or dependent child of a Village officer or a beneficiary is a holder of any interest in the Contractor; or, if the Contractor's stock is traded on a nationally recognized securities market, that no Village officer, spouse or dependent child of a Village officer, agent on behalf of any Village officer or trust in which a Village officer, the spouse or dependent child of a Village officer or a beneficiary is a holder of more than one percent (1%) of the Contractor, but if any Village officer, spouse or dependent child of a Village officer, agent on behalf of any Village officer or trust in which a Village officer, the spouse or dependent child of a Village officer or a beneficiary is a holder of less than one percent (1%) of such Contractor, the Contractor has disclosed to the Village in writing the name(s) of the holder of such interest;

(D) no officer or employee of the Village has solicited any gratuity, discount, entertainment, hospitality, loan, forbearance, or other tangible or intangible item having monetary value including, but not limited to, cash, food and drink, and honoraria for speaking engagements related to or attributable to the government employment or the official position of the employee or officer from the Contractor in violation of Chapter 2-8A-3 of the Municipal Code of the Village of Forest Park;

(E) the Contractor has not given to any officer or employee of the Village any gratuity, discount, entertainment, hospitality, loan, forbearance, or other tangible or intangible item having monetary value including, but not limited to, cash, food and drink, and honoraria for speaking engagements related to or attributable to the government employment or the official position of the employee or officer in violation of Chapter 2-8A-3 of the Municipal Code of the Village of Forest Park;

(F) neither it nor any of its principals, shareholders, members, partners, or affiliates, as applicable, is a person or entity named as a Specially Designated National and Blocked Person (as defined in Presidential Executive Order 13224) and that it is not acting, directly or indirectly, for or on behalf of a Specially Designated National and Blocked Person and that the Contractor and its principals, shareholders, members, partners, or affiliates, as applicable, are not, directly or indirectly, engaged in, and are not facilitating, the transactions contemplated by this Agreement on behalf of any person or entity named as a Specially Designated National and Blocked Person;

(G) the Contractor acknowledges that, pursuant to the provisions of the Illinois Freedom of Information Act, (5 ILCS 140/1 *et seq.*), documents or records prepared

or used in relation to work performed under this agreement are considered a public record of the Village; and therefore, within thirty (30) days of completion of the work required of the Contractor under this agreement, the Contractor shall produce to the Village, in electronic format, all records that directly relate to the governmental function performed by the Contractor under this agreement at no additional cost to the Village; and furthermore, the Contractor shall review its records and promptly produce to the Village any additional records in the Contractor's possession which the Village requires in order to properly respond to a request made pursuant to the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (5 ILCS 140/1 *et seq.*), and the Contractor shall produce to the Village such records within three (3) business days of a request for such records from the Village at no additional cost to the Village.

(H) the Contractor shall comply with any and all provisions of the Illinois Prevailing Wage Act, 820 ILCS 130 *et seq.*

If any certification made by the Contractor or term or condition in this contract changes, the Contractor shall notify the Village in writing within seven (7) days.

Dated: _____, 2022 Contractor: MIDCO DIVING & MARINE SERVICES, INC.

By: _____

_____ , _____
(Name of Owner or Officer *(Title or Office)*

STATE OF _____)
) *ss*.
COUNTY OF _____)

I, the undersigned, a notary public in and for the State and County aforesaid, hereby certify that _____ known to me to be the _____
(Name of Owner or Officer) *(Title or Office)*
of MIDCO DIVING & MARINE SERVICES, INC., appeared before me this day in person and, being first duly sworn on oath, acknowledged that he executed the foregoing certification as his free act and deed.

Dated: _____, 2022

_____
Notary Public

AGENDA MEMO
Village Council Meeting
Forest Park, Illinois
June 27, 2022

Issue Statement

Request for Village Council action related to the adoption of an Ordinance Amending Chapter 3 Entitled "Trees, Shrubs and Vegetation" of Title 7 Entitled "Public Ways and Property" of the Municipal Code of the Village of Forest Park.

Background

The Village of Forest Park received a grant award from the Morton Arboretum via the USDA Forest / Illinois Department of Natural Resources Urban and Community Forestry Core grant program.

This grant award paid for 50% of the project costs ($9,375) related to a tree inventory being conducted upon all public right of ways and (managed) public properties in town. Further, an "Urban Forestry Management Plan," one that was based upon the findings of said inventory, was also produced.

As a grant requirement condition, the Village is required to update its tree ordinances to provide for policies related to tree preservation and protection of public (not private) trees. Section 7-3-5 of the Village Code provides for these new policies in great detail – the new policies contain guidelines related to the sourcing, planting, removal, planning and protection of public trees. The new policies also refer to the above referenced Village Urban Forest Management Plan, a much larger document that outlines strategies for the Village's management of its public trees over the course of a ten-year period.

Staff is recommending that the Village's *existing* Recreation Board be tasked to "…provide assistance, direction, and advice to the Village regarding the preservation, planting, management, and protection of trees. … (the Board shall provide) advice concerning the implementation and refinements of and to the Urban Forest Management Plan." This (creation of a "Tree Board") is a requirement of the grant award; rather than creating a separate new board or committee, staff is suggesting that additional duties shall be delegated to an existing board which already assists with the "…improvement of Village owned green space and recreational public property."

The Urban Forest Management Plan, along with its corresponding Tree Inventory, will assist the Village with managing its tree inventory over the course of a ten-year period. The inventory gives a great census on the types and conditions of trees within the Village's right of ways and managed public properties and will provide staff (along with the management plan) guidance on how to strategize for future plantings and removals of its tree assets. As one can see in reviewing the inventory results, diversification of newly planted trees will be critical as the Village's urban forest is dominated by the maple variety. Diversification will help protect the Village against tree specific threats, such as the more recent emerald ash borer.

Finally, the contractor is currently finalizing the integration of the tree inventory results into the Village's GIS system. Once this integration becomes fully operational, future tree plantings, removals and maintenance activities will be documented within said system - and will be done so in real time. Staff is currently looking into making the inventory into a publicly accessible database (webpage) – residents will be able to learn and identify the types of trees that do exist either in front of their homes or within their neighborhood.

Attachments

- Ordinance amending the Village Code related to tree protection/management policies of public trees;
- Village of Forest Park Urban Forest Management Plan;
- Executive Summary of Tree Inventory Results.

ORDINANCE NO. O-_____-22

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING OF CHAPTER 3, ENTITLED "TREES, SHRUBS AND VEGETATION," OF TITLE 7, ENTITLED "PUBLIC WAYS AND PROPERTY," OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois, as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 3, entitled "Trees, Shrubs and Vegetation," of Title 7, entitled "Public Ways and Property," of the Code of the Village of Forest Park ("Code") is hereby amended as follows:

7-3-1: PLANTING OF TREES AND SHRUBS:

A. Planting In Parkways; Permit Required: No person shall plant or cause to be planted any tree, plant or shrub in any parkway within the ~~v~~Village without first obtaining a written permit from the ~~commissioner of streets and public improvements~~Director of Public Works.

B. Acceptable Species List: The Director of Public Works shall maintain an official list of desirable tree species for planting on public property, pursuant to the recommendations in the Urban Forest Management Plan.

~~B~~C. ~~Prohibited~~ Unacceptable Species: In no case shall any person be allowed to plant any of the following plants, trees or shrubs or any derivation thereof: ~~Box elder, Catalpa, Cottonwood, Elm - all species, Fast growing or any brittle tree, Fruit tree, Mulberry, Poplar, Silver maple, Soft maple, Tree of heaven, Willow~~any tree that is not on the Director of Public Works' list of desirable tree species for planning on public property pursuant to the recommendations in the Urban Forest Management Plan.

~~C~~D. Supervision: In all other cases where permission is granted for the planting of any tree, plant or shrub, the planting shall be subject to the supervision of the ~~commissioner of public property~~Director of Public Works.

D. Removal: When any person shall plant or cause to be planted any of the plants, trees or shrubs prohibited hereunder, it shall be the duty of the ~~commissioner of public property~~Director of Public Works to remove such plant, tree or shrub and the expense thereof may be recovered by the ~~v~~Village from such person or persons who planted or caused to be planted said tree and said recovery may be by suit in any court of competent jurisdiction.

7-3-2: PROHIBITED CONDITIONS:

A. Overhanging Trees: All shade trees now standing on the streets of this ~~v~~Village or which shall be hereafter set out or planted therein, and all shade and other trees standing upon private property, the branches of which extend over the line of the street, shall be pruned and trimmed so that no branch thereof shall grow or hang over the street or sidewalk less than nine feet (9') above the level of the sidewalk and in case the owner of any such tree or of the property in front of which such tree stands shall

fail to trim or prune the same in accordance with the provisions of this ~~s~~Section within twenty four (24) hours after notice so to do from the ~~commissioner of streets and public improvements~~Director of Public Works, the costs and expenses of such pruning and trimming may be recovered from such owner by action of debt in the name of the ~~v~~Village.

B. Obstructions; Injury To Property: In case any tree standing upon or overhanging any street in said ~~v~~Village shall obscure or prevent any streetlamp from properly lighting such street or from any cause shall injure the sidewalk of such street under or near such tree, the ~~v~~Village shall have the right by notice in writing, to require the owner or occupant of the lot or parcel of land upon or adjacent to which such tree is standing or growing to prune the same in such manner as the necessities of the case may require, and in case such tree is standing or growing upon the street to remove the same if in the judgment of the ~~v~~Village ~~c~~Council such removal is expedient or necessary and if such owner or occupant shall fail or neglect to so prune or remove such tree, in the manner provided in such notice, within five (5) days after service of such notice, it shall be the duty of the ~~commissioner of streets and public improvements~~Director of Public Works to so prune or remove such tree, and the expense thereof may be recovered by the ~~v~~Village from such owner or occupant by suit.

~~C. Display In Public Buildings: It shall be unlawful to display, for any reason whatsoever, any natural tree or artificial tree having paper or cellophane boughs and needles in any building used as a place of public assembly in the village.~~

7-3-3: DUTCH ELM DISEASE AND EMERALD ASH BORER INFECTED OR DISEASED TREE:

A. No person shall permit or maintain on any lot or parcel of land any elm tree or dead elm tree infected with the fungus known as Dutch elm disease as determined by analysis. No person shall permit or maintain on any lot or parcel of land any ash tree or dead ash tree infected with emerald ash borer as determined by analysis.

B. The ~~commissioner of public property~~Director of Public Works is authorized to enter upon any lot or parcel of land to obtain specimens of any elm tree or dead elm tree, or any ash tree or dead ash tree. It shall be unlawful for any person to prohibit such entry.

C. If any elm tree or dead elm tree is found to be infected with Dutch elm disease, the owner of the lot or parcel of land upon which said elm tree or dead elm tree is located, shall within ten (10) days' notice remove the same. If any ash tree or dead ash tree is found to be infected with the emerald ash borer, the owner of the lot or parcel of land upon which said ash tree or dead ash tree is located, shall within ten (10) days' notice remove the same. Notice shall be in person or by registered mail to the last known address of the owner. In the event the owner fails to remove an infected tree the ~~v~~Village may remove and burn the same or dispose of the same and charge the cost thereof against the owner of the lot or parcel of land. The ~~v~~Village also adopts and incorporates by reference 65 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/11-20-12, entitled "removal of infected trees", as part of this ~~c~~Chapter.

7-3-4: WEEDS:

A. It shall be unlawful for any owner, lessee or occupant or agent or employee representing such owner, lessee or occupant having control of any lot of ground or parcel of land in the ~~v~~Village, to allow or maintain on any such lot or parcel, a growth of any grass, thistles, ragweed, noxious weeds or any weeds to a height of over ten inches (10"), and it shall be the duty of such person to remove such objects.

B. Upon the failure of any owner, lessee or occupant, or agent or employee representing such owner, lessee or occupant having control of any lot of ground or parcel of land in the ~~v~~Village to remove any growth of grass, thistles, ragweed, noxious weeds or any weeds over ten inches (10") in height, the ~~v~~Village may, upon seven (7) days' notice, post in a conspicuous place on the property with a courtesy copy of said notice sent by regular mail addressed to the person whose name the last real estate taxes were assessed, remove the growths upon such lot or parcel and charge the cost thereof to the owner of such lot or parcel of land in the manner provided by law.

~~**7-3-5: TREE CARE AND MANAGEMENT POLICY:**~~

~~The village, by its Public Works Department, will develop, maintain, implement, modify as necessary, and apply a tree care and management policy for village- owned trees that reflects the village's best tree management and care practices.~~

7-3-5: TREE PRESERVATION:

A. Statement of Purpose. The purpose of this Section is to recognize the services and function that trees provide as a collective asset to the entire community, to acknowledge that the urban forest is an integral part of the infrastructure in the Village, and to state the standards by which trees on public lands will be protected, preserved, maintained, and planted. This Article IV applies to any work or activity that may impact public property trees.

B. Definitions.

Arborist means any individual who possesses education, training and experience in the profession of forestry or a related field and is licensed or certified in forestry by an accredited forestry industry body, *e.g.* International Society of Arboriculture.

Building Activity Area means the portion of a property within which development activity occurs, including grading, excavation, storage of materials, construction access and construction of both main buildings and unattached structures.

Canopy means the upper portion of a tree, also referred to as the "crown", where branches and leaves are usually contained.

Cutting means felling or removing a tree, or any similar process resulting in the death or substantial destruction of a tree. For purposes of this Section, tree pruning or tree trimming utilizing acceptable forestry practices are not considered cutting.

Development means any human-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to construction of or substantial improvements to buildings or other structures, or the placement of mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, or drilling operations.

Diameter at Breast Height is a forestry standard measurement, referred to as "DBH". It is the diameter of the trunk of the tree measured in inches at a point of 4.5 feet above ground line.

Infrastructure means the basic underlying framework or features that provide collective services, including but not limited to roads, waterlines, storm sewers, bioswales, and trees.

Invasive Species means an introduced or exotic species that significantly modifies or disrupts the ecosystem in which it colonizes (*e.g.* buckthorn), identified in the Village Urban Forest Management Plan.

Landscape Plan means a plan approved by the Village that defines the location and species of plants and associated hardscape, including grading, and is consistent with the requirements of the Village Code of Ordinances and Village Urban Forest Management Plan.

Preferred Tree List means a listing of tree species, identified in the Village Urban Forest Management Plan.

Public Tree means any tree on a street right-of-way, public park, or other publicly owned land.

Tree is any self-supporting woody plant, together with its root system, trunk, and canopy growing upon the earth; usually with one trunk, or a multi-stemmed trunk system, supporting a definitely formed crown.

Tree Damage (damage) means the impact upon or loss of function to any tree including but not limited to: removal, root compaction, root removal, girdling, soil contamination, topping, pruning more than 20 percent of the tree's canopy, bark removal, poisoning, and/or other actions resulting in the decline or death of a tree.

Tree Preservation Plan is a document, developed in compliance with the Urban Forest Management Plan that identifies by both common and scientific name, certain species of trees of a specified DBH within a particular area. It shall list all existing and proposed trees and specifically state how each tree is proposed to be destroyed, relocated, replaced, preserved at its present location, or introduced into the site from an off-site source; whether any tree is to receive remedial care due to construction impacts, *e.g.* root pruning.

Tree Removal means the cutting down, destruction or by any like means the relocating of any tree, including by poison or other such direct or indirect action.

Tree Topping means the indiscriminate removal of branch ends, which is likely to injure and ultimately result in early failure or death of a tree.

Urban Forest Management Plan means a detailed plan dated June 15, 2022, as may be amended, developed and adopted by reference by the Village Council, under the direction of a certified arborist or forester, that outlines strategies for tree planting, selection, care, and preservation for the Village's urban forest under recognized national standards.

C. Preservation.

1. A certified arborist shall oversee any urban forestry work completed by a contractor on Village property within the Village. The Director of Public Works shall be responsible for the enforcement of and compliance with the Urban Forest Management Plan.

2. The Village shall keep in a current state, in accordance to the Urban Forest Management Plan, an inventory of publicly owned trees.

3. Tree preservation, maintenance, and removal standards shall be in accordance with nationally recognized standards, such as the American National Safety Institute (ANSI A300 and ANSI Z133), International Society of Arboriculture, and/or National Association of Nurserymen.

4. The Village shall maintain, as the framework for the protection, management, and planting of public trees within the Village an approved Urban Forest Management Plan, which shall support and clearly define regulations identified in the Tree Preservation Ordinance. This plan shall include the following:

    a. A ten-year urban forestry strategy with clearly identified one, five, and ten year goals;
    b. Community canopy mapping that identifies existing tree canopy and priority planting locations;
    c. A strategy for maintaining the public property tree inventory;
    d. Guidelines on relevant tree species and age diversity;
    e. Identification of replacement value and criteria for what allows for tree removal or and what constitutes damage;
    f. A preferred tree list.
    g. Specifications for tree planting, pruning, and impact reduction;
    h. A risk assessment and management program;
    i. A strategy for establishment, management, preservation, and protection of naturalized areas;
    j. Defined staff qualifications, training regimen, support systems and any other like needs;
    k. Specifications for contracted labor and consulting;
    l. Identification of forestry equipment and resource needs; and
    m. A commitment to support urban forestry operations through the annual budget process and the five-year capital improvements plan.

5. Any Contractor, working within the Village who will impact trees on Village public property shall utilize a certified arborist on site for any work pertaining to trees, including but not limited to removal, pruning and planting activities. Contractors shall also submit a certificate of insurance that is in compliance with current Village insurance carrier guidelines.

6. All tree planting, selection and management of trees on public property shall be in compliance with the Urban Forest Management Plan.

7. It is recognized that diverse species and age structure of urban trees throughout the Village are critical to the health of the forest structure and protects the Village from catastrophic loss and improves longevity. Specifications for species and age diversity, planting and management of urban trees shall be addressed in the Urban Forest Management Plan.

D. Sourcing. Trees shall be sourced from the Illinois Department of Agriculture approved nurseries and grown to meet the most current national recognized nursery standards in keeping with the Urban Forest Management Plan.

E. Planting.

1. The Village shall plant diverse species with the ratio of not more than 15 percent of any one family, 10 percent of any one genus or 5 percent of any one species, with the exception of naturalized areas where species selections shall be in accordance with natural species assemblages as defined in the Urban Forest Management Plan. Diverse species composition protects the Village from catastrophic loss.

2. Trees shall be planted in accordance with the most current nationally recognized standards, *e.g.* the International Society of Arboriculture or American National Standards Institute (ANSI), to which the Urban Forest Management Plan shall adhere.

3. All trees planted by the Village or their agent shall be planted in accordance with the Urban Forest Management Plan.

4. Trees purchased by the Village shall meet the specifications set forth in the Urban Forest Management Plan.

F. Tree Care. Tree care given upon public lands within the Village shall comply with requirements identified in the Urban Forest Management Plan.

1. Said care shall be given accordance with the most current nationally recognized standards such as the International Society of Arboriculture or American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and occur at every 7 years or less.
2. Trees shall be pruned in accordance with the most current nationally recognized standards, *e.g.* the International Society of Arboriculture or American National Standards Institute (ANSI A300 and ANSI Z133).

G. Tree Protection. Tree removals have an impact on the entire Village, whether on public or private land. It is clearly documented that larger trees provide larger benefits. It is recognized that the planting of smaller trees does not replace the value of larger trees that are lost. It will take tens of years for that value to be replaced and, for that reason, efforts should be made to preserve and protect trees where they are growing.

1. Any public or private new development or existing site improvement that may affect public property trees is subject to a Landscape Plan consistent any existing Code or Ordinance of the Village. Said plan shall incorporate a tree preservation and/or replacement plan. Said plan must be submitted, approved, and implemented prior to the start of any work or delivery of any materials to the Building Activity Area.
2. A certified arborist shall be consulted before any permits are issued on properties where the building activity area may have any impact on public trees. Compliance with the requirement for a landscape plan shall be limited to public trees.
3. Tree Topping is expressly prohibited upon trees on public property / public right of ways.

H. Tree Removal and Replacement.

1. Tree removal shall be in accordance with the most current nationally recognized standards, *e.g.* the International Society of Arboriculture or American National Standards Institute (ANSI).
2. Any tree impacted or likely to be impacted by utility or infrastructure work or public/private construction projects will be assessed by a certified arborist to determine if remedial action can be taken to mitigate the impact or if tree removal and replacement will be necessary. A written permit issued by the Director of Public Works will be required to be issued for any removal of a tree that is located upon public land or public right of way related to any private utility related or private party construction project. Any tree removed by the Village shall be documented, said documentation shall contain a plan and calculated Village budget allocation to be requested for its replacement. Tree replacement shall be subject to the Acceptable Species List as set forth in the Urban Forest Management Plan and approval by a certified arborist.
3. Any tree removed by any private utility or private party shall be documented, said documentation shall contain a plan for tree replacement. Tree replacement shall be subject to the Acceptable Species List as set forth in the Urban Forest Management Plan and approval by a certified arborist. A minimum of two (2) trees of 2.5" DBH shall be the required replacement for each removed tree up to 30" DBH; three (3) trees of 2.5" DBH shall be the required replacement for each removed tree between 30" DBH and 40" DBH; and, four (4) trees of 2.5" DBH shall be the required replacement for each tree greater than 40" DBH. Go the greatest extent possible and where permissible/practicable, trees shall be replaced onsite.
4. All tree replacements shall be completed within the landscape season. In the event that weather conditions or species specific needs prohibit landscape season completion, replacement shall be postponed until either the season or conditions are appropriate.
5. Any public tree removal for utility or infrastructure work/replacement or public construction projects shall comply with the standards established by any applicable existing Code or Ordinance of the Village, or a fee-in-lieu of planting paid that reflects the replacement cost's fair market value.
6. All monies received as a fee-in-lieu of planting or as payment of a penalty for damage to a public tree shall be paid to a tree contributions account established by the Village. Such funds shall be disbursed only for tree acquisition and planting on public lands/rights-of-way.

7. All tree replacement plantings shall require and heed, prior to planting, an underground utility location, including but not limited to JULIE.

I. Removal Plan for Significant Removals for Construction or Development. An applicant seeking significant public tree removals or tree removal and/or planting of public trees in relation to private construction and/or development shall comply with all requirements of any existing Code or Ordinance of the Village.

J. Recreation Board. The Village hereby proclaims that the Recreation Board shall be a recommending body to provide assistance, direction, and advice to the Village regarding the preservation, planting, management, and protection of trees. The Recreation Board shall provide advice concerning the implementation and refinements of and to the Urban Forest Management Plan.

7-3-6: VIOLATION; PENALTY:

A. Any person charged with a violation of this ~~c~~Chapter in a citation issued by ~~an employee~~the Director of the department of public health and safety, detailing the nature of the violation, shall be fined as provided in the general penalty in section 1-3-1 and pursuant to Section 7-3A-1 of this ~~c~~Code.

~~B. Absent the failure to satisfy citation, the person charged shall appear at the place, time and date designated on the citation and the superintendent of the department shall thereupon conduct a hearing. After the hearing by the superintendent of the department, the superintendent shall take the following action:~~

~~1. Dismiss the citation; or~~

~~2. Find that there was probable cause for the issuance of the citation and that the original amount for the commission of such violation shall remain the same; or~~

~~3~~B. In the event the violator has not corrected the violation and/or paid the penalty within the time established by the ~~superintendent~~Director, proceed to institute appropriate proceedings against the person cited in the circuit court of Cook County, Illinois.

Section 2. The corporate authorities of the Village intend that this Ordinance will be made part of the Village Code and that sections of this Ordinance can be renumbered or relettered and can be changed to "Section," "Article," Chapter" or some other appropriate word or phrase to accomplish codification, and typographical errors can be corrected with the authorization of the Village Attorney, or his or her designee.

Section 3. All parts of the Village Code in conflict with the terms or provisions of this Ordinance shall be and the same are hereby amended or repealed to the extent of such

conflict, and said Village Code and all other existing ordinances shall otherwise remain in full force and effect.

Section 4. If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance or any part thereof is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional or invalid or ineffective by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of the remaining portions of this Ordinance, or any part thereof. The corporate authorities hereby declare that they would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional, invalid or ineffective.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon its passage, approval and publication in pamphlet form as provided by law.

PASSED by the Council of the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois this 27th day of June, 2022.

AYES: _____
NAYS: _____
ABSENT: _____

APPROVED by me this 27th day of June, 2022.

_____
Rory E. Hoskins, Mayor

ATTESTED and filed in my office,
and published in pamphlet form
this _____ day of June, 2022.

_____
Vanessa Moritz, Clerk

Village of Forest Park

Urban Forestry Management Plan

Prepared By

Stephen D. Lane: Urban Ecologist, Urban Forestry Consultant - ISA Certified Arborist #IL-4565A
Leslie Delles: Project Manager – ISA Certified Arborist #IL-9199AM

Prepared On

June 15th, 2022

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OVERVIEW OF FOREST PARK'S URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Forest Park, Illinois currently manages 3,335 trees throughout its Village parkways and rights of way. There are also 392 open planting spaces that have been recorded which represents significant potential for growth of the Urban Forest resource. The Village's trees were inventoried as part of a project this past year culminating in this Urban Forestry Management Plan (herein referred to as "UFMP", or "the Plan"), which will detail how these trees will be managed for the benefit of the Village of Forest Park over the next 10 years, with a focus which begins in 2022, and projects out to 2032.

In terms of the condition of the Urban Forest in Forest Park, there are both strengths and opportunities for improvement. One strength is the fact that there are 71 species represented which is moderate diversity for a municipal tree population of Forest Park's size. The Maple genus, however, makes up 51% of the population which is far too high and this statistic certainly leaves much room for improvement. Another strength is that the stocking density is Forest Park is high, at 89%, however many of the existing trees are aging Maples, Lindens, and Honeylocusts, some of which are developing defects or starting to decline. Additionally, the overall condition of the population as a whole is below average and this presents another opportunity for improvement by using the tree inventory to locate trees in need of maintenance or removal. There is work to do in terms of near-term maintenance. Once the necessary maintenance is complete, Forest Park will be able to focus on enhancements rather than remedial action.

In order to enhance the Urban Forestry program so it will create long term benefits to the community while reducing costs, the following Urban Forest Management Plan will address each one of these strengths and challenges, and create goals and milestones for each. Below is a broad view of the direct goals to come in the 2022-2032 period. Further detail is given in the body of the Plan, with separate sections detailing specific Urban Forestry activities, and how we propose they are achieved, along with standards and Best Management Practices for each.

An urban forestry program has been created in this Plan which attempts to achieve the greatest benefit for the community, based on the available data we have from the inventory, as well as input from stakeholders and residents of the Village of Forest Park.

However, all plans are subject to change based on new information, budgets, or other unforeseen circumstances. For this reason, it is asked that readers consider that this plan is to be an evolving document, and goals and strategies will be updated to fit new circumstances as needed.

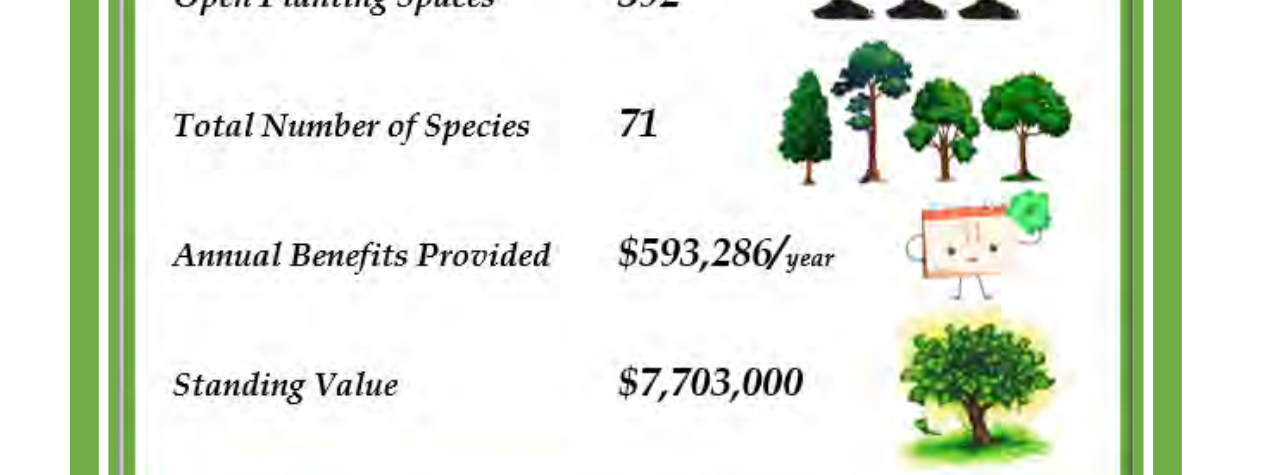
This Plan should be reviewed periodically, at which point the Village, and its citizens, elected officials, and staff will have an opportunity to provide input and help improve the Plan during those annual reviews. These strategies and goals are not absolute, but rather serve as guideposts to mark the road to success.

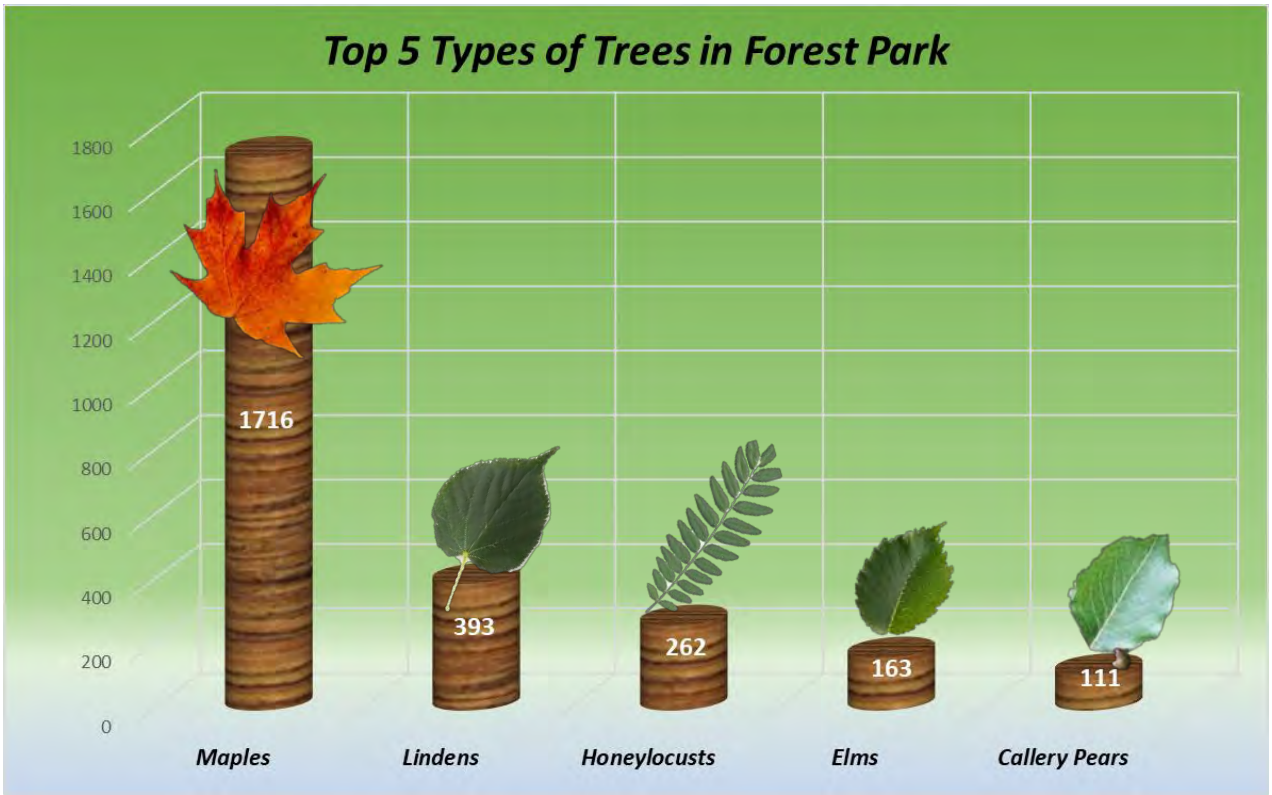
MISSION STATEMENT

It shall be the mission of this Urban Forest Management Plan to outline goals, budgets, and Arboricultural Best Management Practices for the management of the Urban Forest in the Village of Forest Park, Illinois to increase canopy cover, maximize the benefits trees provide while minimizing cost, mitigate against climate change, and create a program to manage the Urban Forest Resource for the greatest public good in a manner that is both financially and programmatically sustainable, while maintaining flexibility for future adaptive management.

FOREST PARK'S URBAN FOREST: AT A GLANCE…

Total Number of Trees	*3,335*
Open Planting Spaces	*392*
Total Number of Species	*71*
Annual Benefits Provided	*$593,286/year*
Standing Value	*$7,703,000*





DIRECT GOALS

Listed below are the direct goals of this Urban Forest Management Plan (herein referred to as "UFMP", or "the Plan"), as well as a brief discussion of how they shall be met. Direct goals are those which this plan addresses very explicitly in describing pruning, removal, planting, and other activities. Every attempt was made to make these goals realistic and achievable, so they do not place an undue burden on the Village of Forest Park, its residents, or its resources. Instead, the direct goals of this UFMP are to save money and provide greater benefits over time through proactive, as opposed to reactive, management. The Plan is also meant to be adaptive: New concepts, the introduction of new pests or pathogens, or changing climate (both social and meteorological) may all change the way the Urban Forest is viewed.

The Plan is intended to be reviewed periodically by the Forest Park Village Council, citizens and staff. The review process should include evaluation of progress made towards these goals. Goals may be altered after the review, as conditions warrant. This UFMP is written with the understanding that organizations, stakeholders, and residents change over time, and therefore its goals require a degree of flexibility. Since trees represent a long term (50-80 year) commitment, this UFMP is intended to provide guidance and continuity through those changes, while also adapting to them as the need arises.

Create a Needs Analysis for the Current Tree Population

Every tree population today is the result of decades of past management decisions. Over time, we increase our overall level of knowledge, skill, and efficiency in managing trees. Based on that new knowledge, we sometimes discover that decisions made decades ago may appear in retrospect to have been inappropriate, even though they seemed like a good idea at the time. It is the goal of this Plan to assess the current state of the Village of Forest Park's Urban Forest and examine its overall strengths and benefits, as well as look for opportunities for improvement to inform future decisions.

Each aspect of Forest Park's tree data has been analyzed: How many trees, what condition they are in, how old they are, what needs do they have, and more were all examined to create goals to improve the tree population for the benefit of the organization, its residents, and other stakeholders. Specific goals in terms of planting, removals, pruning, budgets, personnel, and maintenance are all addressed by acknowledging both strengths and opportunities, and suggesting how they might be used to the Village's advantage. These strengths and opportunities will be the guiding principles for the management strategies and specific goals outlined in each section below. To avoid repeating past mistakes, the Plan shall also attempt to leave room for adaptive management, so the plan may be changed when appropriate.

Establish Goals in Order to Enhance Strengths and Realize Opportunities

In order to accomplish anything, goals are necessary to help guide organizations through the process. Establishing or enhancing a highly functional forestry program will require a series of attainable goals to in order to be achieved. This UFMP seeks to accomplish those goals within a realistic budget and attainable timespan. As stated previously, goals are intended to change over time as the Village's capacity to manage the resource may increase or be reduced.

In each section of the Plan related to direct goals, language has been included which incorporate both a budget and a time frame in which those goals can be accomplished. The overarching goal will be to have Forest Park use this UFMP to create a more sustainable and adaptable forestry program within a 5-10 year period.

This program will include tree planting, tree maintenance, and tree removal for Forest Park's Urban Forest, so that the tree population will be healthy, and provide the greatest benefits and least risk to the community while maximizing benefits and minimizing risk. To learn more about the budgets, see the individual goals in each section below, or turn to the budget table on page 69.

Update Village Ordinances for Enforcement of Tree Policies

As part of the IDNR grant program, work has been performed by Morton Arboretum working in tandem with Forest Park staff and relevant community stakeholders, in order to edit and improve ordinances governing trees in Forest Park. These ordinances are meant to reinforce proper practices while discouraging improper practices and care, and are not meant to be overly punitive, but rather to encourage the community to engage in proper tree care practices for the benefit of all parties. These ordinances are common industry regulations, such as enforcing rules about what trees cannot be planted because they are unsafe trees, or defining exactly what trees are the Village's and the homeowner's responsibility, among other things. The goal of these ordinances is to create a tree population which is diverse, healthy, and improving, providing the greatest benefit to the Village and its residents over the long term.

Increase Overall Diversity by 2032 Through Tree Planting

Tree species diversity is one of the most important concepts in Urban Forestry today. The reason pests and diseases like Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) and Dutch Elm Disease were so devastating is that there were too many Ash and Elm trees. When EAB arrived, many communities' Ash population was 20% or more, resulting in mass tree loss. This can be avoided by planting a greater diversity of tree species, so that when new pests or pathogens are introduced, we only lose small amounts of specific tree species. Diversity leads to stability, and stability leads to reduced costs and increased benefits over time.

An achievable "Diversity Vision" has been created for 2032 which will see the tree population become far more diverse than it is at present. The current population includes a moderate 71 individual species and the diversity vision included in the Plan aims to reduce the number of trees that are over-represented and/or lower quality species while also seeking to increase the number of species that are under-represented or not present in the tree population.

Not only will trees be planted which are underrepresented or not present in the current population, a objective should be to plant in such a manner that selects the right tree for the right site. A direct goal will be to create a tree planting program where trees are matched to existing sites for the next 10+ years. Currently, Forest Park plants approximately 40 trees each year, and this plan seeks to increase that number to an average of 130 trees per year over the course of this plan, to both be able to replace older declining trees, as well as to grow the tree population by a net of about 415 trees overall by 2032. This will be achieved with plantings outpacing removals. Grant funding will be sought to help supplement the Village's annual tree planting budget to allow for the planting of more than 40 trees per year. To learn more about tree planting and reforestation, turn to page 53.

Maintain an Acceptable / Unacceptable Species List

The urban environment is a difficult place for a tree to live. Between road salts, urban pollutants, limited soil, and other challenges, not all trees will thrive in the urban environment. Trees which have very weak wood, which are known invasive species, which produce messy or foul-smelling fruits, or which create a public nuisance should also be avoided. Acceptable species are those which are adapted to our Midwest climate, are not invasive, and do not pose high risk. Included in this Plan is an "acceptable and unacceptable" species list which will detail specific trees which may be planted on Village ROWs and other Village-owned properties. The Village will review the list periodically to ensure that it is being maintained in accordance with the latest information on specific trees. For more information, see the Acceptable Species list in Appendix A.

Manage Tree Removals

For public safety, or to prevent the spread of tree pests and pathogens, sometimes tree removal is unavoidable. During the inventory, At present, there are 196 trees which have been called for removal during the inventory. Of these, 8 are listed as a Priority Removal, 113 are listed as Standard Removals, and 75 are listed as Low Priority Removals based on the tree inventory data.

To keep the residents of Forest Park safe, a tree removal program has been created in this Plan which budgets for the safe removal of all these trees over the next 6 years in order to maintain public safety. Cost projections for tree removals have been made based on the number, age, and condition of trees in Forest Park for the next 10 years, so that long term budgeting projections can be made.

Also included are ANSI and ISA safety standards, as well as suggested bid specifications to ensure the Village is hiring qualified contractors who will be held to the highest industry standards. For more information on Forest Park's proposed tree removal program, turn to page 48.

Create a Cycle Pruning Program

Properly pruned trees establish faster, grow quicker, and live longer lives than trees which are not pruned, or improperly pruned. Since large trees provide the greatest benefits to the community, pruning is a critical part of the Urban Forestry program in Forest Park. Pruning will be done by Forest Park staff and Certified Arborist contractors. Over the next 2 years, the trees identified as requiring priority pruning, pruning of dead limbs, or establishment pruning will be budgeted. Details will be discussed in the Tree Pruning section of this plan. The first goal will be to prune the trees which are in the greatest need of pruning.

As Forest Park begins to increase its budgets and capacity for tree pruning, we hope to establish a cyclical pruning program. Currently, the Village has a pruning budget of approximately $50,000 per year and a goal of this plan will be to overall maintain or slightly increase that number until the eventual goal will be to prune an average of 625 trees per year. The cyclical pruning program proposed in this Plan will ensure that all trees on public property are pruned at a minimum every 6 years, increasing tree health and vigor while reducing costs associated with storm damage and tree failure. For more information on tree pruning and maintenance, turn to page 57.

Maintain an Accurate Tree Inventory on an Annual Basis

Managing an urban forest requires a clear understanding of the trees, their ages, conditions, and locations, so that Village crews and contractors can perform work on these trees. A stem-by-stem tree inventory was completed in May of 2022. This inventory resulted in an unbiased assessment of all of the trees on public rights of way in the Village, and will serve as the data which will guide the forestry program throughout the next 10 years.

All inventories are a snapshot in time. With 3,335 trees on Village parkways and ROWs, the tree inventory should be maintained at a high level of accuracy so that it doesn't become out of date. Following the completion of the Tree Survey/Inventory in 2022, all tree installations, removals, pruning, and other maintenance activities will be documented within the Village's GIS system that is maintained by the Village's Public Works Department. It is also recommended that the inventory be updated periodically by a Forestry Consultant, to keep the information at its most current on a Village-wide scale. Maintaining this tree data at a high level is vital in the execution of this Management Plan.

Proper Mulching of All New Plantings

As noted above, the urban environment is a difficult place for a tree to become established and to live a long, healthy life. Proper mulching can significantly increase a tree's ability to do this. Mulch helps to conserve water during the summer by preventing it from evaporating from the soil. It also helps prevent weeds from growing around the tree and competing for water and nutrients, and keeps lawn equipment such as weed whips away from the trunk where they can damage the tree. All new Village plantings will be properly mulched at the time of planting by the planting contractor.

Another intended outcome of this initiative will be to educate residents about proper mulching care, and notify them when poor mulching techniques are being used. Of particular concern is the practice known as "Volcano Mulching" which has the opposite effect of proper mulching and can severely damage a tree over time. For more information on proper mulching, turn to page 62.

Incorporation of Best Management Practices in Tree Care Operations

"Best Management Practices" is a term which means being on the cutting edge of your industry. All contractors working for the Village should be compliant with the latest industry Best Management Practices, based on the appendices in this report. The ANSI and ISA Best Management Practices shall be integral parts of any Request for Proposal (RFP) or bid documents when seeking qualified contractors. Full text of all referenced standards shall be made available to all Village employees and contractors performing tree care operations. Public outreach and education shall be performed by the Village staff, ensuring that residents understand these practices as well. This UFMP will be placed in the public domain for all residents to use as a reference.

Creation, Utilization, and Maintenance of a Tree Risk Assessment Policy

Trees create great benefits, but they may also pose various degrees of risk. Tree limb failure can have catastrophic effects on people or property, and trees need to be well-managed and healthy to avoid that risk. A risk assessment policy has been created for the Village of Forest Park as part of this Plan. This policy will aid in identifying, documenting, and designating for removal or mitigation, trees which may pose a threat to public safety in a timely manner. This will reduce the overall level of risk posed by trees, as well as exposure to liability from tree related incidents. Basic risk assessment language is included in this document, and a basic Tree Risk Assessment Policy has been created on page 67, and the ISA Basic Tree Risk Assessment Form can be found in Appendix H.

Increase Urban Tree Canopy from 24.71% to 26%

Tree canopy is important to the community as a whole because more and larger trees provide greater benefits such as decreased heating and cooling costs, pollution reduction, and increased storm water uptake.

Tree lined streets are more attractive to homebuyers and potential new businesses, which increases home values, home ownership, and tax revenue. All of these factors benefit the community, so a direct goal will be to increase tree canopy in the Village of Forest Park. Currently, Forest Park contains 24.71% tree canopy coverage, compared to other land cover types. Increases in tree canopy also come with increases in total benefits provided to the community.

Based on data from the Chicago Region Trees Initiatives, we believe that an increase to 26% canopy cover is a realistic goal for Forest Park by 2032. This will be accomplished by increasing the number of trees on publicly owned property, as well as improving tree care allowing trees to live longer, become larger, and create more canopy cover. This increase in canopy cover might be a cooperative goal with Park District of Forest Park.

Tree planting on private property will also be encouraged. As we will show in the detailed portions of this Plan, these are real benefits that will help Forest Park residents save money. For more information on Urban Tree Canopy, tree benefits, and other such information, turn to pages 30-34.

Mitigate Climate Change Effects

An proactive and effective strategy to mitigate a changing climate is to plant more trees, and in fact the United States Environmental Protection Agency lists tree planting as one of the more effective solutions to mitigate climate change through absorption of carbon dioxide (https://www.epa.gov/heatislands/using-trees-and-vegetation-reduce-heat-islands).

Outside of their aesthetic value, trees have a great variety of environmental benefits, specifically offsetting climate change by producing a cooling effect in urban heat islands, and flood abatement by absorbing stormwater that otherwise would run off. Trees also act as long-term sinks for carbon dioxide, where carbon from the atmosphere becomes "sequestered" in the tree's woody parts like the trunk and limbs as a result of photosynthesis, which is how trees create energy to grow.

Increasing tree canopy creates greater sinks for carbon dioxide, reduces localized heating from the urban heat island effect, and reduces environmental issues stemming from flooding. It also provides great habitat for birds, pollinators, and other beneficial wildlife that can enhance the urban environment. This will all be examined at several different points throughout this UFMP, in terms of examining the hard dollar benefits trees provide, looking at where trees can be planted to maximize their effect on heat islands and flooding, and looking at what species could be planted in the future as we are subject to higher average temperatures. For more information on using trees to mitigate climate change, turn to page 42.

Tree Preservation / Invasive Species Management

Sometimes trees can become damaged by construction activities, costing the Village money, and eliminating the benefit the tree had to the community. A basic tree survey and assessment should be conducted prior to the issuance of a permit for construction activities. A tree protection zone should be established and maintained during construction and the Village should monitor construction activities to ensure local ordinances are adhered to. Tree removal, for trees of a certain size on the approved species list, should require prior approval by Forest Park during site planning. The removal of low quality or invasive species is also recommended. This not only increases the amount of planting space, but also increases public safety. A direct goal of this Urban Forestry Management plan is to preserve trees during construction, and reduce the amount of undesirable species within the Village of Forest Park.

Increase Awareness of the Urban Forest in the Village of Forest Park, and Engage Stakeholders

The reason for the establishment and enhancement of an Urban Forestry program in Forest Park is to improve the lives of the residents, business owners, and other stakeholders who want to see the Village be a healthier, happier community. In order to make this happen, Forest Park is looking for partners in the community to provide support for this program. Forest Park staff is reaching out to local garden clubs, philanthropic organization, residents, and business owners to make the forestry program innovative and community based. In this manner, residents and business owners in Forest Park can take ownership of this important and beneficial resource, and allow it to work for them, their families, businesses, and the good of the whole Village. For more on these innovative programs, and how you can get involved, turn to the next page!

Increase Stocking Density from 89% to nearly 100%

Currently, there are 392 open planting spaces on Forest Park's streets, and the stocking density is high at approximately 89%. The budgets and diversity projections presented in this plan aim to increase the stocking density to nearly 100%. This will be done primarily by increased tree plantings in the coming years, and use of innovative strategies to fund increases in tree planting.

Ensure Long Term Tree Procurement

One of the keys to a successful Reforestation Plan or Tree Planting Program is the availability of high-quality nursery stock from local sources. Incorporated with the UFMP for the Village of Forest Park is a diversity vision for 2032 that includes a great variety and diversity of different trees. A new approved species list has also been developed, as well as the tree species that are prohibited on public property. Having this information is an advantage for the Village, in that the nature of the urban forest in terms of species composition is already known. It is believed that a comprehensive tree planting plan could be an important part of this process as well.

Forest Park is currently a member of the Suburban Tree Consortium and has been able to find a wide variety of trees through the member nurseries.

Additional Goals

There are not necessarily strategic timelines set forth here for these programs. As the direct goals of the Urban Forestry program in Forest Park are met or exceeded, these are goals to be discussed by the Village of Forest Park as time and budgets become available. We believe that many of these programs represent some of the most progressive Urban Forestry policies in the current climate, and that they should all be seriously considered for implementation.

Continuing Citizen Education (TreeKeepers/Local Organizations)

There is a local chapter of the Openlands TreeKeepers program active in the Chicago area. This organization is a non-profit which assist in educating people about trees, how to prune, plant, and manage them, and their benefits to society. The Village might opt to reach out to Openlands or a similar local organization in order to establish a relationship, and assist in the creation of this educational program, which may help to engage the community.

Forest Park could possibly hold several annual tree education sessions, perhaps to coincide with annual Spring and Fall planting cycles. These sessions may be taught by the Village Arborist and/or Forestry Consultant, or other such qualified parties, and cover tree watering, fertilization, pruning, and the basics of how to spot insects and diseases. In addition, basic tree care pamphlets might be made available at Village Hall in addition to website-based forestry information. The Village's Arbor Day celebration is an example of one such outreach event where trees could be planted, and education sessions run.

Establishment of Village of Forest Park Propagation Nursery

Consideration should be given to the establishment of a small propagation nursery on Forest Park-owned land, or perhaps in collaboration with Park District of Forest Park, on park district land. The Village of Forest Park, possibly along with Park District of Forest Park, can grow a share of its own trees, using much smaller trees obtained from wholesale nurseries at a fraction of the cost of a full-sized tree. Small trees can be purchased wholesale, and then grown to maturity in Forest Park.

Such programs have been successfully instituted in other communities, and represents a quality investment that results in cost savings over the long term. Trees can be purchased when small, or donated from residents, and grown to plantable size on Village-owned land.

We would recommend that the Village work with the Forestry Consultant, Park District, local nurserymen, and other strategic partners in order to explore this concept, and begin the planning phase in the near future, with the goal of having a functional nursery by 2030. The amount of time required for the care of young trees is minimal, and at an average cost of $250-$300 per 2" DBH tree wholesale, the Village could save a significant amount of money in their tree planting program by pursuing this goal. In addition, not unlike a community garden, local residents could assist with the care of these nursery trees.

Cost-Sharing Program for Tree Purchase / Outright Resident Purchase

Seeing as publicly owned trees belong to the Village, and not the residents, the Village should ultimately make the decisions on what trees will be planted at which specific sites. However, if residents are interested in planting a specific species of tree in front of their homes instead of the species selected for them, a cost-share program might be considered, whereby the resident can pay for a portion of the cost of the installed tree which they have requested. Species must be approved by the Village Arborist or Forestry Consultant, to ensure that the species selected is a good choice that is fit for the site.

In addition, the Village could allow for residents to purchase their own tree and have it installed at their own cost. However, it would advised that the Village and/or Tree Commission play an active role in determining what species are allowed to be planted on public land so that diversity standards are met. Educating residents at periodic meetings on the different species of trees available in the nursery trade would be a good community outreach tool for broadening resident's horizons of what trees are available and will grow well on their parkway.

Private Property Tree Planting Incentive Programs

Tree planting on private property is a goal of this Urban Forestry Management Plan, as noted above. Though the Village has no formal jurisdiction to plant trees on private property, the benefits of tree planting on private property are substantial in terms of energy savings, storm water benefits, and other benefits. The Village might consider incentivizing residents and business owners to plant trees on their property. Partnering with local nurseries to create a program where residents can purchase trees from that nursery at a reduced price may also be a way to encourage tree planting on private property.

Another idea which has been successfully implemented is having the Village purchase trees from a wholesale nursery at wholesale prices, and then have an annual tree sale to local residents. The Village resells the trees at a slight markup from the wholesale cost, but still less than retail, and uses the proceeds to fund its forestry initiatives. Such programs would encourage tree planting on private property by reducing tree costs to the residents.

Wood Utilization Program

As the UFMP recommendations take effect, a considerable amount of removed tree material will be generated that may be suitable for use as urban timber. Urban timber is defined as saw logs generated from urban tree removal operations. Larger and longer logs are suitable for dimensional lumber production, and smaller material may be used to produce many other products. Forming strategic partnerships with local sawmills, woodworkers, and carpenters would be an important early goal of this program, while creating a market for the finished goods will be an ongoing goal.

Urban timber can be utilized to mill wood into a large variety of products including dimensional lumber, fine furniture, and artisan pieces. In order to successfully upcycle urban timber into usable lumber, several steps must be followed in order to produce logs suitable for milling. Urban timber production will include specifications for tree removal operations that will produce saw logs of the proper dimension and quality. Specifications for the construction of public buildings that require a specified amount of upcycled, local urban timber may qualify for LEED certification points, and raising awareness of the benefits of the urban forest in general, creating a saleable product that can serve as a revenue stream. A sample Urban Timber Harvesting specification in Appendix _.

Strategic Partnerships

Strategic partnerships are a very effective means of getting forestry projects funded when budgets may present a shortfall. These typically involve either public-private partnerships or partnering with other public entities. Typically, the organizations seen participating in these programs include local garden clubs, scout groups, rotary clubs, businesses, state departments of natural resources, and other such groups. This will be an ongoing goal, and continuing partnerships with new organizations shall always be sought.

Forest Preserve District of Cook County

The Forest Preserve District of Cook County is an organization which manages 70,000 acres of natural areas, trails, and other projects in Cook County. Several preserves are located very close to Forest Park. FPDCC would be a valuable partner in sourcing nursery stock. They have a great wealth of knowledge and are worth reaching out to for partnership in accomplishing the goals of this plan.

OpenLands TreeKeepers

Openlands is a highly diverse NPO in the Chicagoland area which focuses on many aspects of ecology in the urban and suburban environment such as natural areas, urban forestry, wetland conservation, and other such topics. They have a vast network of connections around the area, and also offer various instructive programs, such as the TreeKeepers program, which educates residents on the care of young trees, tree biology, and the like.

Illinois Department of Natural Resources

The IDNR's Urban and Community Forestry program is how Forest Park was funded for this UFMP. The IDNR's mission is to protect, perpetuate, restore, conserve, and manage the forest and related resources of Illinois, both public and private. To that end, they have an abundance of resources, staff, and a network of partners which can help Forest Park accomplish the goals laid out in this plan, including additional funding for such things as tree planting or local education and outreach.

Morton Arboretum

The Morton Arboretum, aside from being a wonderful place to visit to learn about trees, also has significant educational and operational resources available. As the overall administrator on the grant which funded this project, they have a vested interest in seeing it succeed and have already assisted Forest Park in forestry related endeavors. They also offer educational programs and a whole host of other services which can make this plan a success.

Ottawa **Garden Club**

Forest Park Community Garden is a community-wide service project for community members of all ages and abilities. It aims to be a sustainable, organic-practicing, food-producing mini-farm and garden which can serve local food kitchens, pantries and other charitable organizations. Trees are an essential part of gardening, and spreading the word about the importance of trees can be accomplished through local volunteers like those at the Community Garden and may serve as a resource for education and other environmental initiatives.

WSSRA

West Suburban Special Recreation Association is a part of local park districts and village recreation programs. They provide recreation programs for adults and children who have a physical impairment, a mental disability, or any other type of disability. Through WSSRA, residents of all ages can participate in year-round programming specifically designed to meet their individual needs. Forest Park may look to partner with WSSRA and participants could assist with mulching & watering.

Local High Schools and Colleges

Urban Forestry is by and large a fairly unknown profession, but there are many aspects of STEM concepts that go into it: GIS Mapping, chemistry, physics, biology, and math are all essential facets of Arboriculture. A relationship with Proviso High School District 209 and perhaps local institutions of higher learning could be a reciprocal relationship, where students could engage in study projects based around trees, citizen science, and volunteerism, and Forest Park staff or urban forestry consultants could provide guest lectures to the students in any of these areas and develop interest in or even promote careers in the green industry.

Forest Park Public Library

The local public library is a place where people congregate and learn. As such this would be a first- rate locations to advertise opportunities for education about urban forestry, as well as stocking and showcasing books related to urban forestry and its related disciplines.

Chicago Region Trees Initiative

CRTI is actually an amalgamation of many groups acting together as a driving force for establishing the importance of urban forestry in the Chicagoland area and abroad. CRTI has several working groups which handle topics such as forest composition, risk management, communications, etc. They are always looking to partner with local communities to get tasks accomplished and publicized, so they will be a first-rate resource for accomplishing the goals laid out in this plan.

Personnel

In order to streamline Urban Forestry Operations, tasks will be assigned to various staff and contractors/consultants. Below is a representation of forestry related tasks performed by Village of Forest Park personnel.

Director of Public Works

The Superintendent of Streets or his designee will exercise authority related to decision-making concerning pruning or removal of parkway trees, occasionally with the advisement of the Village's

Forestry Consultant. The Director is also the individual who fields emergency tree calls after normal hours of operations and then calls the appropriate response staff.

In-House Forestry Staff

The in-house forestry staff performs much of the Village's necessary tree related tasks. An in-house boom operator is employed by Public Works and has been fully trained in tree pruning and removal activities. Forest Park does not currently have an in-house certified arborist, but is working on sending a crew member to get certified.

Tree Care Contractors

Tree Care Contractors are responsible for performing work beyond the capabilities of in-house forestry staff in a timely, safe, and expeditious manner. The Tree Care Contractor must have at least one International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist on site when work is being performed. The contractors will also guide and participate in the performance of Tree Trimming, Pruning, Removal, and Plant Health Care operations. Other operations, such as Tree Planting, Tree Watering, and Tree Mulching do not have to be performed under the direct supervision of a Certified Arborist.

Forestry Consultant

The Forestry Consultant is responsible for impartially assessing the tree population on a periodic basis, at the discretion of the Public Works Department. The Forestry Consultant communicates the needs of the trees to the Public Works Department so that individual needs in terms of tree planting, removal, and maintenance can be performed.

Director of Public Health & Safety Department

The Director of the Public Health & Safety Department will exercise authority related to enforcing the existing and proposed changes to the Village Code and Ordinances as referenced by this document.

State of the Urban Forest

Using the tree inventory data collected for the Village of Forest Park, it was determined that there are a total of 3,335 trees and 18 stumps on Village Owned rights of way, along with 392 open planting spaces that were recorded. The charts and statistics in this portion of the Management Plan illustrate that the tree population in Forest Park can be characterized as being in overall below average condition and the stocking density is quite good, at 89%. The species diversity in Forest Park is quite good with 71 individual species represented. Based on the following data in the Management Plan, the Village of Forest Park will be equipped to use this valuable information to address short term concerns, long term management considerations, and overall planning objectives.

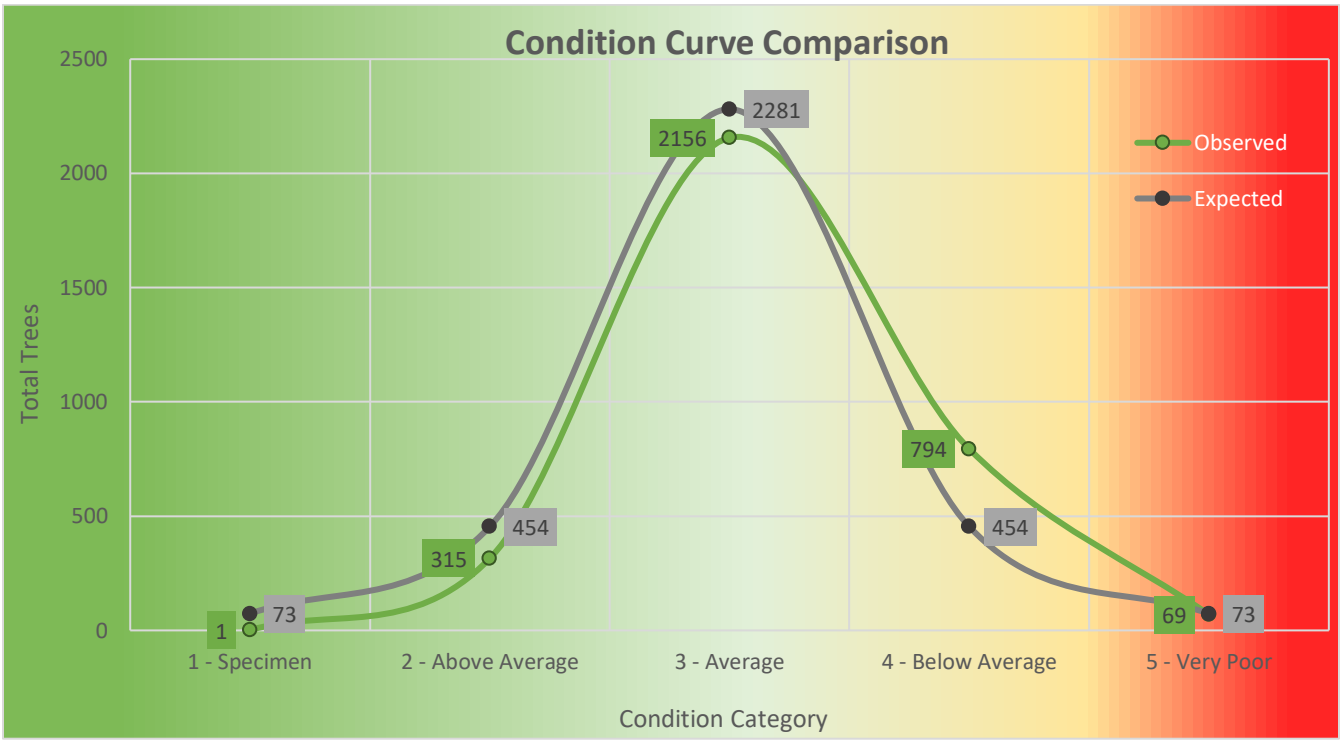
Basic Statistics – Managed Trees

Number of Trees Inventoried	3,335
Number of Stumps Inventoried	18
Number of Planting Spaces Inventoried	392
Total Number of Species	71
Total Diameter Inches	54,408"
Average Tree Diameter	16.31"
Average Tree Condition	3.18 (Below Average)

Condition Statistics

During the tree inventory, the condition of each tree was rated using a 1-5 rating system. The rating criteria is as follows:

Condition 1	**Specimen –** Tree has no observable defects, wounds, diseases, and has perfect form for the species. Since younger trees are generally trouble free, a condition 1 tree must by the Forestry Consultant's definition be a minimum of 16" DBH. These are legacy trees, and as such are rare.
Condition 2	**Above Average –** Tree may have a small amount of deadwood, or a very limited number of minor defects. The overall form of the tree must be good, and consistent for the species. These trees, by the Forestry Consultant's definition, must be a minimum of 8" DBH.
Condition 3	**Average –** Tree has moderate amounts of deadwood, wounds, or other defects, but is generally healthy. A wide variety of forms is acceptable for this group, which is meant to define the middle ground around which better or worse trees can be defined.
Condition 4	**Below Average –** Tree has defects, deadwood, wounds, disease, etc. which are likely to cause a need for removal. Very poor form or architecture can put an otherwise healthy tree in this category as well.
Condition 5	**Very Poor –** Tree must be removed. Defects are too far advanced for the tree to be reasonably saved. Like condition 1 trees, these are rare, as generally trees approaching this level are removed before they deteriorate to this level.



The chart above represents the distribution of trees in each of the 5 categories. We have included the tree condition ratings we observed in the field, as well as a curve representing an "average" distribution so that comparisons can be made. The green line represents what we observed in the field, and the grey line represents an average or "normal" tree population.

The Condition 1, or specimen, trees are much lower than would be predicted by the standard distribution alone, but we always expect that the specimen trees will come in lower than their statistical norm because of their rarity. A Condition 1 tree, by definition, must be at least 16" DBH (and generally much larger), have textbook perfect architecture for the species, and have no observable defects.

Although almost half of the tree population exceeds the 16" DBH threshold, many mature trees have developed considerable deadwood, decay, or other structural defects. As these trees are pruned and maintained, they can eventually become Condition 2 or 1 trees. Also, as younger trees are planted in sites with adequate growing space, and if they are properly pruned and maintained, they should develop with good structure and may mature to become Condition 2 and eventually Condition 1.

The Condition 5, or very poor trees, came in slightly lower than the expected norm. It is recommended that Condition 5 trees be prioritized and removed in a timely manner.

The Condition 2, or above average trees, are lower than what statistical analysis would predict. Similar to the Condition 1 category, Condition 2 trees need to have good structure that is consistent with the species in question, be free of major defects, and also be over 8" DBH. Many of the trees in Forest Park that were eligible for a Condition 2 rating did not meet these standards.

Looking toward the future, Forest Park has an opportunity to increase the number of trees in the Condition 2 category. In general, if trees are properly mulched and maintained, newly installed trees are done so correctly and cared for well, and site selection for the trees is well matched to the species, trees will often mature with good form and without significant defects. These trees can eventually become Condition 2 trees.

The Condition 4, or below average, trees are significantly higher than what would be statistically expected. This data represents a significant number of trees that have developed structural defects, decay, and deadwood. Forest Park can use the data from this inventory to locate Condition 4 trees and prioritize them for maintenance or removal. Forest Park can look to further decrease this number over the next few years as they move forward and attend to issues that have been identified.

The trees in the Condition 3, or average, are lower than the expected norm, mostly due to the significant number of below average trees. In the next few years, when the below average trees are pruned or removed, we would expect a number of these trees to move into the average or above average category.

Age Class Analysis

In terms of the ages of trees in Forest Park, we have split the tree population into 8 "classes" of 6" diameter increments. This tells us how many trees are in each "age class". Because trees are measured by Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) as a standard measure, this breakdown can help show where trees are in their life cycles. Some trees like Cottonwood and Silver Maple grow in diameter very quickly, up to 1" per year or possibly more.

Other slower growing trees such as Oak and Hickory may only add ¼" or less every year. As a broad generalization, it can be said that most trees on average grow at around ½" per year.

This age class analysis chart illustrates a somewhat atypical trend in the overall age spread of a tree population seen in a municipal setting. Often, we see many trees being younger to middle aged and a relatively lower number of trees in the older age categories.

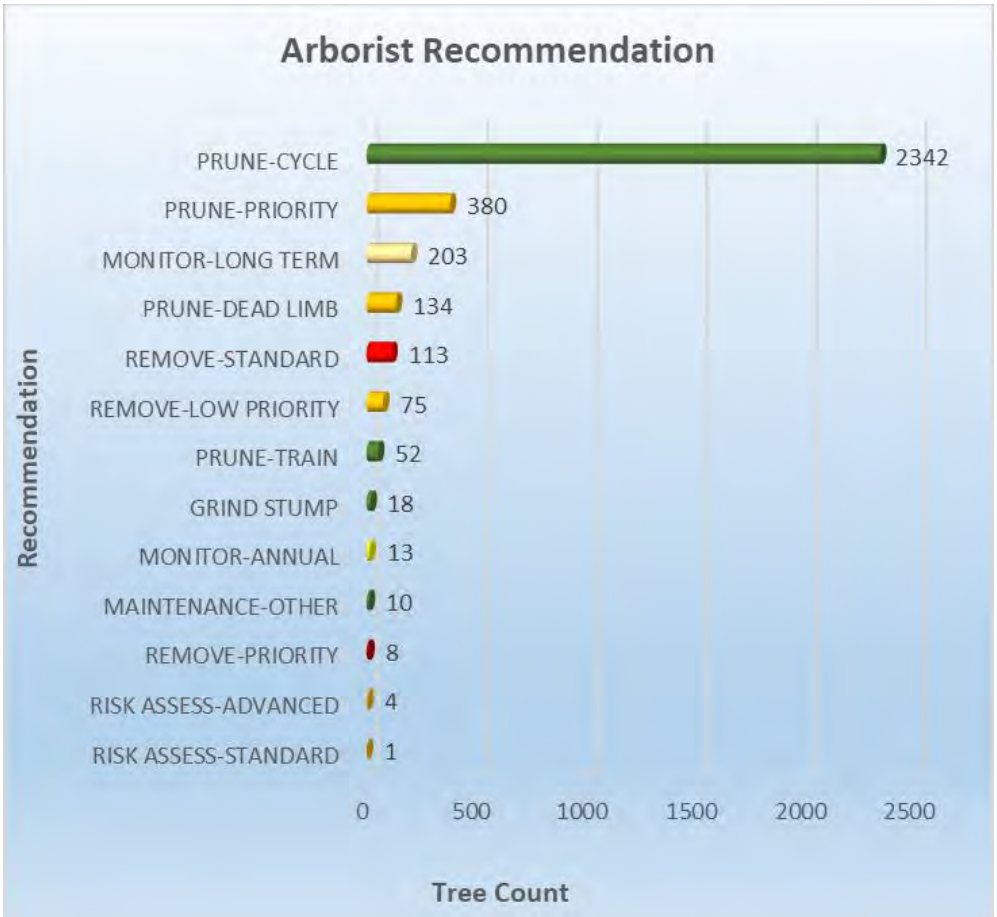
The Forest Park tree population is largely middle aged with almost 50% measuring between 7-18" DBH. As shown above, 15% of the total population has a DBH of 6" or less which we generally consider to be less than about 15 years old. Approximately 23% of Forest Park's trees have a DBH of 7-12" which are generally considered to be about 15-25 years old. The 13-18" DBH category is the largest and it makes up over a quarter of the population and is considered to be approximately 25-35 years old. The 19-24" DBH category makes up just over 15% of the population and those trees are generally mature trees over 35-45 years old.

Trees measuring over 24" DBH account for less than 20% of the total tree population. The 649 trees in the 25"+ DBH categories are considered to be about 45-50+ years old. Many of these may be nearing the end of their natural life. Almost half of these trees are in Below Average or worse condition. It should be mentioned that the number of trees in the 30"+ categories are often lower due to the natural senescence and ensuing decline of trees in urban settings.

A fairly equal number of trees in each age classification is, within reason, desirable and indicative of a consistent focus on tree planting and tree maintenance in Forest Park over the years and shows that the right trees are being planted in the correct locations. Also, the 392 planting spaces identified in the inventory gives Forest Park an opportunity to focus on tree planting going forward. As the younger trees continue to grow, Forest Park will have an opportunity, over time, to bring the tree age classes to a more balanced level.

Arborist Recommendation / Maintenance

During the inventory, the Forestry Consultant's staff recorded an Arborist Recommendation for each tree which outlines what maintenance work needs to be performed in the coming years.



In terms of Arborist Recommendations of maintenance needs in the Forest Park tree population, the statistics displayed above show an encouraging trend overall. The majority of trees (70%) require only Cyclical Pruning on a regular basis, which is an overall desirable trait in a tree population.

There are 196 trees recommended for removal. The 8 trees in the Priority Removal category should be prioritized over other removals. The 113 trees designated as standard removals should be prioritized and removed in a timely manner. The 75 trees in the low priority removal category should be removed as time and budget allow. The remaining categories, other than removals discussed above, were used to indicate trees in need of maintenance which should be prioritized over those in the Cyclical Prune category and will be discussed briefly below.

The 380 trees in the "Prune-Priority" group and the 134 trees in the "Prune-Dead Limb" group are trees which are simply overgrown, or have parts which need to be removed promptly, and should have pruning prioritized over the trees in the cyclical prune set. Generally, we consider this to be a "within 1-3 years" level of pruning.

Trees categorized as "Prune-Train" are typically trees smaller than 8" DBH and have structural issues or are overgrown and require selective pruning to establish better architecture in the future. Establishment pruning, or the pruning of young trees to establish proper branching habit and structure, is one of the least expensive yet most effective maintenance items that can be performed on a young tree.

The 216 total trees in the two "Monitor" categories can be viewed as being in a transitional phase. For the most part, the tree has a significant defect, or shows signs of developing issues or general decline which must be observed. These trees should be reassessed periodically, and their maintenance status updated.

The 5 trees which received a "Risk Assessment" status were in a location where they could pose an elevated risk to Forest Park residents. These are trees which have developed defects and require a more in-depth inspection and analysis to determine Forest Park's risk tolerance threshold and the need for mitigation efforts. It is recommended that a Level 2 Basic Risk Assessment be performed on these trees (per TRAQ or ANSI A300 Pt 9 Standards), or equivalent (ISA Tree Risk BMP methodology, Matheny and Clark, etc).

The 10 trees in the "Maintenance-Other" category typically need some other form of maintenance not covered in the rest of the categories, mostly the removal of girdling objects, anchor staking, or no longer needed trunk wrapping. A description of the maintenance needed should be found in the reasons or comments field.

As will be discussed in more detail later in this Plan, a cyclical pruning program will ensure that each Village tree in Forest Park will be pruned on a regular basis. Proper pruning will help to improve the overall condition of the tree population.

Risk Assessments

Each tree inventoried was subject to a rapid tree risk assessment. The International Society of Arboriculture has a professional qualification program called "TRAQ" (Tree Risk Assessment Qualification) which uses specific information for assessing how much risk a tree poses.

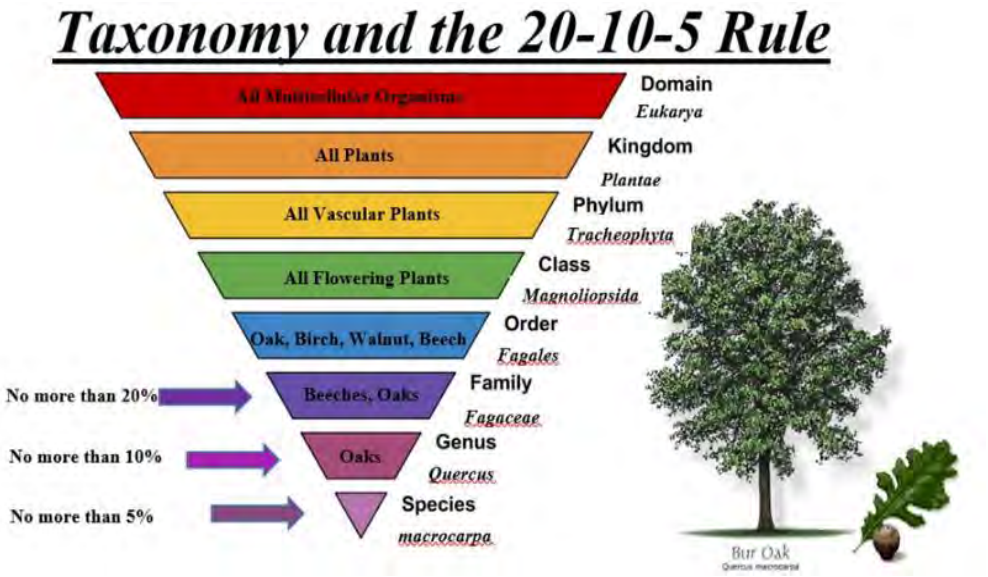
The Forestry Consultant's staff used a rapid tree risk assessment based on this protocol. Such rapid assessments are used in applications such as disaster relief assessments after extreme weather events where tree risk must be documented, but time frames are very short. For this reason, we must state unequivocally that these assessments are NOT meant to be legally binding, and do not represent a full TRAQ evaluation of the level of risk individual trees may pose.

As illustrated in the chart above, the vast majority of Forest Park trees were found to have no observable risk level. However, 132 trees were found to have some degree of risk. Of the 8 trees in the Substantial risk category, 4 are recommended for priority removal and 4 are recommended for priority pruning. There are 124 trees that were found to pose an elevated risk. Of these 124 trees, 91 can have the risk mitigated through pruning and 27 are recommended for removal. Also, 5 trees in the elevated risk category are recommended for an ISA Level 1 Basic or Level 2 Advanced Risk Assessment. Going forward, any tree that falls into the critical risk level category should receive immediate mitigating actions. Any trees that fall into the substantial risk level category should receive a Level 2 Risk Assessment and/or mitigating action. Any tree found to pose an elevated risk level should be monitored and/or inspected by Forest Park and a threshold of risk tolerance be established.

It is important to mention that the trees in the elevated risk category do not necessarily pose an immediate threat, however they have defects that have an elevated potential to worsen. Great Lakes Urban Forestry Management would be pleased to assist Forest Park in performing Level 2 Basic Risk Assessments or Level 3 Advanced Risk Assessments. A Tree Risk Assessment Policy will be discussed in more detail later in this Plan.

Diversity Analysis

Taxonomy is the method by which scientists classify plants, animals, and other life forms into distinct categories. A species is unique. There is only one type in that category, such as Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), which refers to only one specific type of tree. A genus, however, is a group that may contain multiple species. All Oak trees, for instance, are in the genus *Quercus*. The further down the taxonomic ladder you go, the more similar things become.



The more similar tree species are to each other, the higher the likelihood that an insect or pathogen can exploit every species of that genus. Emerald Ash Borer is a classic example of this, as it affected every tree species in the ash genus. The most effective prevention of tree loss we have is to limit the number of trees planted that a new pest or pathogen can affect. While diversity at the species level is important, it is also important to achieve diversity on the genus and family levels, so that a large selection of trees are planted.

The "20-10-5" rule for Forest Park's future tree plantings is recommended, which states that no more than 20% of any one family, 10% of any one genus, and 5% of any one species shall be planted during any one planting cycle. It will also be a long-term direct goal of the forestry program to have the tree population as a whole in compliance with the 20-10-5 Rule, although it may not be possible by the 2032 date used in this document. This level of taxonomic diversity is consistent with today's arboricultural industry standards (see above graphic).

The old paradigm of urban forestry was to create tree lined streets and parks in which every tree was the same type, shape, age, and height. This was thought to produce a uniform appearance. Urban foresters have now learned that once a pest or pathogen is introduced into a monoculture planting such as this, an epicenter of infestation is created that may cause serious damage, both ecologically and financially. Diversity in the urban forest helps to prevent and reduce the impacts of pests and pathogens. There are three aspects of diversity in the urban forest. We will examine these in detail, below.

Taxonomic (Species) Diversity

Why is it important to plant a diverse set of trees at the species, Genus, and Family levels? Simply put, it is to ensure that we will not fall victim to mass tree loss from pests and pathogens in the future. The reason Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) was such a devastating expense for many organizations was because their tree populations were composed of over 20% Ash trees. When these trees died and had to be removed, those organizations lost 20% of their trees.

This comes with the obvious expenses of having to remove these trees and replace them. But it also comes with hidden expenses as well, namely the loss of the ecological services that those trees provided: Homes cost more to heat and cool, storm water infrastructure falls under heavier pressure, and increases in pollutants and greenhouse gases may be observed. For all of these reasons, a more diverse group of trees needs to be planted, such that we are never at risk of losing more than 5-10% of our trees at any given time due to a pest or pathogen.

As will be discussed in further detail below, the tree population in Forest Park is by far dominated by Maple species. In decreasing numbers, the remaining of the top 5 include Lindens, Honeylocusts, Elms, and Callery Pears.

Spatial Diversity

Spatial diversity is the concept of mixing tree species over the whole geographic area. The easiest way to slow the spread of any new pest or pathogen is to increase the distance between potential host trees. Every pest or disease, such as EAB or Dutch Elm Disease (DED), has a limited area to which it can spread in a given time frame. The more difficult it is to get to the next host tree, the less of a problem the pest or pathogen becomes, and the easier quarantine becomes.

In addition to the functional benefits provided by increasing spatial diversity, organizations which have implemented diverse planting over the past several decades have demonstrated that such diversity yields an arboretum-like landscape that is both functional and aesthetically pleasing. At present, the Spatial Diversity in Forest Park is rather low due to the presence of a large percentage of Maples in the tree population. During the tree planting planning phase, extra care should be taken to ensure that new plantings are done in a manner that yields a highly spatially diverse tree population, and creation of areas of low spatial diversity (monocultures) will be avoided.

Age-Class Diversity

Age-class diversity is also an important consideration. A healthy natural forest has trees of many ages. Young, intermediate and mature trees allow for regeneration, replacement and vigor in the overall forest community. A mixture of tree species, locations, and ages will lead to great diversity, which insulates a natural forest against pest and pathogen outbreaks. The Urban Forest is no different. The outdated urban forestry paradigm promoted even-aged tree plantings, so that all trees were approximately the same size and age. However, once these trees begin to decline, most will require removal and replanting simultaneously. This can leave an entire street segment or neighborhood without shade and aesthetics for a long time.

The current approach of the urban forestry community is to strategically plant trees on streets or in neighborhoods over a longer timeframe. With this strategy, trees will grow to maturity in different stages, and decline at different times. When declining trees are eventually removed, there will always be a variety of age classes and tree sizes on a block or in a neighborhood. This reduces the pressure to plant trees in an area immediately after tree removal, helping to manage costs.

A mixed age-class planting ensures that mature trees are always present in a neighborhood. It also will allow for strategic planting of smaller or medium sized trees.

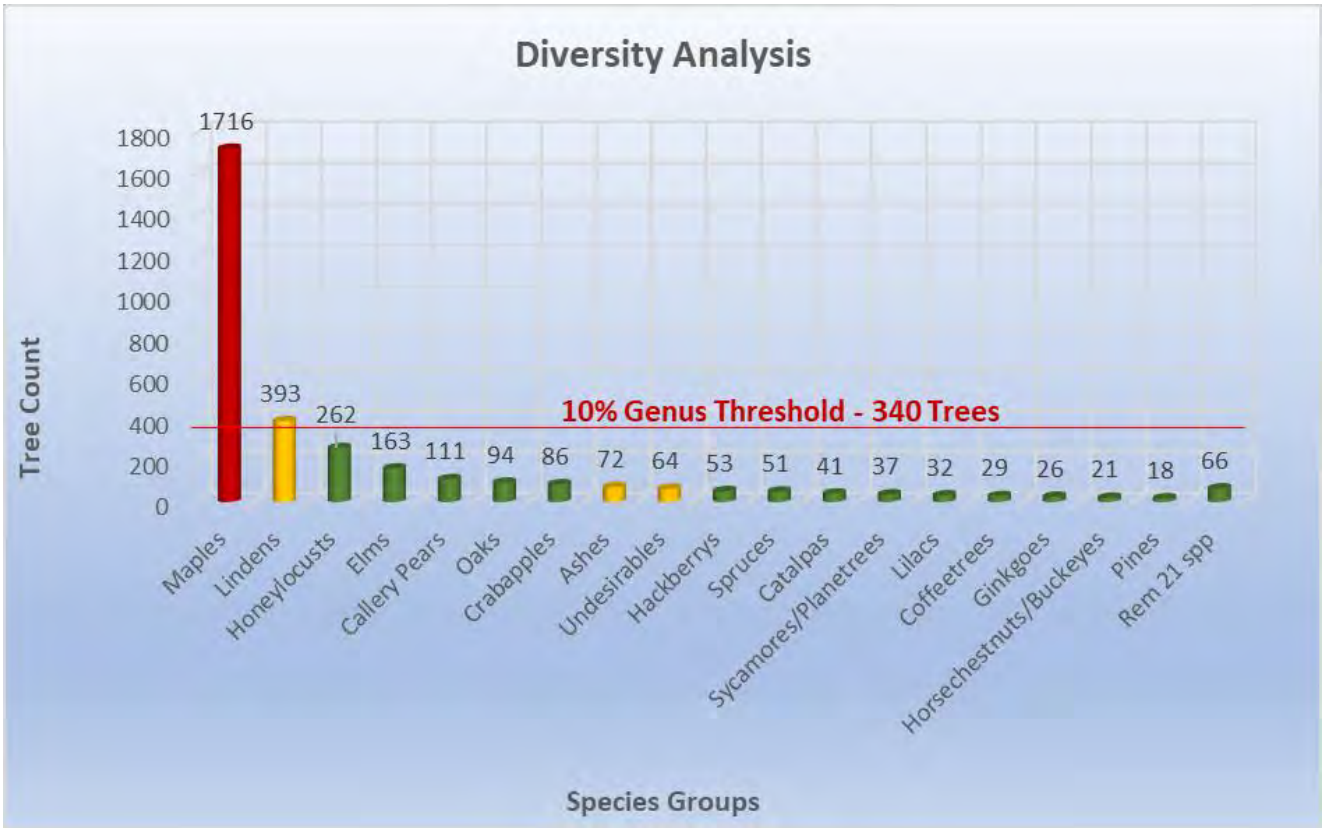
An additional benefit of mixed-age plantings is the ability to plant shade-loving trees as well as sun-loving trees. When a street or neighborhood is newly planted with trees of the same age, all the trees are essentially in full sun. This reduces the ability to plant shade loving trees, as they have a tendency to dry out in the summer sun. With mixed-age stands, shade-tolerant, trees may be planted underneath the canopy of larger, mature trees. This approach will be used for future tree removal and replacement, and help to create an Urban Forest that has mature trees, middle aged trees, and young trees in similar quantities.

Current Tree Population

SPECIES	COUNT	% OF TOTAL	AVG DBH	AVG COND
MAPLE-NORWAY	732	21.95%	16.27	3.19
MAPLE-RED	368	11.03%	11.70	3.17
LINDEN-LITTLELEAF	334	10.01%	15.79	3.08
MAPLE-SILVER	323	9.69%	27.92	3.40
HONEYLOCUST	262	7.86%	18.77	3.21
MAPLE-AUTUMN BLAZE	176	5.28%	7.46	3.06
ELM-HYBRID	143	4.29%	10.48	2.83
PEAR-CALLERY	111	3.33%	8.86	3.14
MAPLE-SUGAR	90	2.70%	18.33	3.22
APPLE-CRAB SPP	86	2.58%	8.59	3.37
LINDEN-AMERICAN	58	1.74%	19.17	3.16
HACKBERRY	53	1.59%	28.19	3.13
SPRUCE-BLUE	46	1.38%	12.41	3.43
ASH-WHITE	42	1.26%	12.64	3.33
OAK-SWAMP WHITE	42	1.26%	9.38	2.88
CATALPA	41	1.23%	27.66	3.51
ELM-SIBERIAN	36	1.08%	30.19	3.67
LILAC-TREE	32	0.96%	5.09	3.00
SYCAMORE	31	0.93%	27.16	2.71
ASH-GREEN	30	0.90%	16.83	3.80
KENTUCKY COFFEETREE	29	0.87%	14.00	2.72
GINKGO	26	0.78%	19.04	3.00
MAPLE-MIYABEI	22	0.66%	6.23	3.09
OAK-BURR	19	0.57%	18.26	3.05
ELM-AMERICAN	18	0.54%	32.22	2.94
OAK-RED	15	0.45%	21.20	2.73
HORSECHESTNUT	14	0.42%	20.43	3.07
EASTERN REDCEDAR	9	0.27%	10.11	3.22
OAK-WHITE	9	0.27%	25.11	3.33
BUCKEYE-OHIO	7	0.21%	15.71	3.29
COTTONWOOD	7	0.21%	25.29	4.43
EUROPEAN HORNBEAM	7	0.21%	6.86	3.00
PINE-AUSTRIAN	7	0.21%	19.86	3.29

BIRCH-WHITE	6	0.18%	10.83	3.17
BOXELDER	6	0.18%	27.67	4.00
LONDON PLANETREE	6	0.18%	6.00	3.33
AMERICAN HORNBEAM	5	0.15%	6.20	2.80
CHERRY-SPP	5	0.15%	8.20	3.20
MULBERRY-SPP	5	0.15%	22.60	3.80
OAK-PIN	5	0.15%	20.20	3.20
PINE-RED	5	0.15%	18.40	4.40
SPRUCE-WHITE	5	0.15%	11.80	3.40
AILANTHUS	4	0.12%	32.25	3.50
AMERICAN REDBUD	4	0.12%	5.25	3.00
HAWTHORN-SPP	4	0.12%	7.50	3.50
IRONWOOD	4	0.12%	11.75	3.75
SERVICEBERRY-SPP	4	0.12%	10.00	3.00
WALNUT-BLACK	4	0.12%	14.00	3.00
MAPLE-AMUR	3	0.09%	8.33	3.00
OAK-CHINQUAPIN	3	0.09%	5.67	3.00
PINE-SCOTCH	3	0.09%	26.00	3.00
PINE-WHITE	3	0.09%	12.67	3.00
POPLAR-WHITE	3	0.09%	41.67	2.67
ARBOR VITAE	2	0.06%	16.50	3.00
CHERRY-BLACK	2	0.06%	25.00	4.00
MAPLE-PAPERBARK	2	0.06%	3.50	3.00
OTHER	2	0.06%	3.00	3.00
SWEETGUM	2	0.06%	24.00	2.50
BALDCYPRESS	1	0.03%	25.00	2.00
BUCKTHORN	1	0.03%	17.00	4.00
DOUGLAS FIR	1	0.03%	15.00	3.00
ELM-CHINESE	1	0.03%	4.00	3.00
ELM-SPP	1	0.03%	2.00	3.00
HAWTHORN-GREEN	1	0.03%	17.00	3.00
HICKORY-SHAGBARK	1	0.03%	22.00	4.00
LINDEN-SILVER	1	0.03%	21.00	3.00
MAGNOLIA-SAUCER	1	0.03%	3.00	3.00
OAK-ENGLISH	1	0.03%	2.00	3.00
PAWPAW	1	0.03%	2.00	3.00
PLUM-SPP	1	0.03%	14.00	4.00
YEW	1	0.03%	12.00	3.00

As shown in the table above, the Village of Forest Park Tree population consists of 71 distinct tree species, accounting for 3,335 total trees. The above table shows the percent of the total population each species makes up, as well as the average Condition and Trunk Diameter. To see which trees are performing well, we would look for trees with a Condition rating of less than 3 and with a large DBH. This population is shown graphically below:



In general, the Forest Park tree population has overall moderate diversity with 72 different species represented here. However, one plant genus, which includes all Maple species, account for over 50% of Forest Park's tree population. It is quite common for Maple species to be the highest represented species in municipalities and in other urban settings because they are typically an adaptable and hardy shade tree. However, if a pest or pathogen that attacks only the Maple genus were introduced into our region, Forest Park could potentially lose half of its tree population. The Norway Maple species alone make up over 20% of Forest Park's entire population, and over a quarter of those trees are Below Average condition or worse.

Norway Maple is followed by Red Maple, Littleleaf Linden, and Silver Maple making 52% of the entire population represented by 4 singular species. Other significant data trends include the considerable number of Callery Pear trees. Although the number of Callery Pear tree remains less than the recommended 5% species threshold, their representation in the top 10 species is significant due to research that has recently shown this species to be an invasive plant. Elm, Ash, and Spruce trees also make up a significant portion of the population and are particularly susceptible to a number of known pathogens and should be monitored for these diseases.

The 64 trees that were classified in the "Undesirable" tree category consist of species such as Tree of Heaven, Mulberry, Siberian Elm, Black Cherry, and Boxelder which are generally aggressively spreading and/or have weak-wooded characteristics that make them undesirable in the urban landscape.

It should generally be said that reducing the number of Maples overall while increasing lesser represented species should be a strategic goal, and our Diversity Vision will help to accomplish this.

With 392 available planting spaces identified during the inventory, a long-term tree planting plan would be an invaluable tool to pursue in the future. Such a plan would not only further improve overall diversity, but also maximize the lifespan of trees by matching tree species requirements and tolerances with each individual planting site. Trees that are well adapted to their growing conditions will establish more quickly, require less maintenance, be healthier overall, and more resistant to disease and insect problems. By matching the right trees with the right planting spaces using a tree planting plan, the Village of Forest Park can help protect its investment in each new tree.

Although Forest Park's diversity is moderate overall (with the exception of the Maples), the Village has a number species to choose from which are commercially available and underrepresented or not present in the population. As mentioned above, this UFMP will lay out strategies to even further improve diversity, and we will examine the specific species recommended in the "Future of the Urban Forest" Section below.

i-Tree Report / Urban Tree Canopy Assessment

i-Tree is a state-of-the-art, peer-reviewed software suite from the USDA Forest Service that provides Urban Forestry analysis and benefits assessment tools. The i-Tree tools help communities of all sizes to strengthen their forest management and advocacy efforts by quantifying the structure of trees and forests, and the environmental services that trees provide.

The i-Tree suite calculates hard dollar values that trees provide to communities. Trees provide "ecological services" that save homeowners money, such as in heating and cooling costs, where large trees help shade houses in the summer, saving on air conditioning and electricity bills, and provide windbreaks during the winter, saving on heating and natural gas costs. They also provide CO2 uptake, reducing the effects of climate change, as well as air quality improvements by the absorption of urban pollutants. Trees also absorb stormwater, which reduces strain on stormwater infrastructure, and saves money in replacement costs. Finally, trees contribute up to 15% of the total value of a property, so they have monetary aesthetic benefits as well.

Using the data from the tree inventory, several i-Tree reports has been prepared the Village of Forest Park. Below you will find reports on the Net annual benefits of the tree population, replacement values, and breakdown of benefits per species. We performed both the i-Tree Streets analysis which looks primarily at energy savings, and an i-Tree Eco analysis which focuses more on ecological benefits such as Carbon Storage and Sequestration. The results of these analyses are below, and full tables and i-Tree Reports are available.

i-Tree Streets Analysis Results

Forest Park

Total Annual Benefits, Net Benefits, and Costs for Public Trees

5/11/2022

Benefits	Total ($)	Standard Error	$/tree	Standard Error	$/capita	Standard Error
Energy	37,881	(N/A)	11.36	(N/A)	2.53	(N/A)
CO2	8,780	(N/A)	2.63	(N/A)	0.59	(N/A)
Air Quality	8,467	(N/A)	2.54	(N/A)	0.56	(N/A)
Stormwater	251,502	(N/A)	75.41	(N/A)	16.77	(N/A)
Aesthetic/Other	211,266	(N/A)	63.35	(N/A)	14.08	(N/A)
Total Benefits	517,896	(N/A)	155.29	(N/A)	34.53	(N/A)

Total Standing Value of Forest Park's Tree Population

$4,925,932

(Per CTLA's 9th Guide to Plant Appraisal)

i-Tree Eco Analysis Results

- Number of trees: 3,335
- Tree Cover: 38.78 acres
- Most common species of trees: Norway maple, Silver maple, Red maple
- Percentage of trees less than 6" (15.2 cm) diameter: 15.3%
- Pollution Removal: 1.741 tons/year ($41.6 thousand/year)
- Carbon Storage: 2.655 thousand tons ($453 thousand)
- Carbon Sequestration: 42.85 tons ($7.31 thousand/year)
- Oxygen Production: 114.3 tons/year
- Avoided Runoff: 86.59 thousand cubic feet/year ($13 thousand/year)
- Building energy savings: N/A – data not collected
- Avoided carbon emissions: N/A – data not collected
- Replacement values: $7.25 million

Total Standing Eco Value of Forest Park's Trees $2,777,068

Total Annual Eco Value of Forest Park's Trees $75,390/year

To summarize all of these values together, we have created the following summary table:

Annual Values	
Benefits to Residents	$517,896/year
Benefits to Environment	$75,390/year
SUBTOTAL (Each Year)	**$593,286/year**
Standing Values	
As a Commodity	$4,925,932
As an Ecological Resource	$2,777,068
SUBTOTAL	**$7,703,000**

As can be seen from the above tables, the tree population in the Village of Forest Park currently provides approximately $593,286 in benefits every year, directly related to trees and their effect on homes, businesses, and the environment. It should be noted that the annual budget for all forestry activities recommended in this plan, projected for the calendar year 2032, will total approximately $120,750 per year, so the benefits from the tree population are worth almost 5 times what the cost put into them will be. We will examine this further below. In addition, the total standing value as a commodity and an ecological resource of the whole tree population is $7,703,000.

These benefits can be viewed as "income" to Forest Park's residents, and so long as the trees are well maintained, they will continue to provide these benefits, and more. As trees grow, they also increase their benefits! For example, a 3" diameter tree provides less than $50/year in benefits, whereas as 20" tree can provide up to $500 per year. The goal is to increase benefits even more, where the tree population pays for itself and even yields "profits"!

The replacement value of trees was also calculated. Currently, the standing value of all trees in the Village of Forest Park population is $4,925,932. This value is calculated using the industry standard reference, the *9th Edition Guide to Tree and Landscape Appraisal*, which is published by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers.

The i-Tree Eco data looks at the value of the trees in the absence of the effect of homes or businesses, and looks at trees more from an ecological perspective, mostly what the tree's value is in sequestering and storing Carbon. These numbers are based on peer reviewed science in both Arboriculture as well as Climatology and other disciplines.

The goal of this Urban Forestry Management Plan is to create a tree population which maximizes all of these ecological services to Forest Park residents by increasing the number of trees in Village, and how long they live, while minimizing costs in order to create a healthy, well maintained, and vibrant tree population. Below are several examples of Ecological Services provided by trees:

Energy Savings: During the summer when temperatures are warm, trees create shade, and temperatures are cooler in the shade. Cooler temperatures cause air conditioners to have to work less, which reduces the amount of energy a household uses. During the winter when temperatures are cold, winter winds cool your home quickly. Trees act as windbreaks, causing heating systems to use less natural gas, saving energy and money.

Carbon Dioxide (CO2): The amount of CO2 which is put into the atmosphere each year has a direct correlation with global climate change. That change causes more severe storms, greater drought conditions, and many other costly outcomes. Reducing CO2 from our atmosphere lessens these effects. Trees uptake CO2 and act as a carbon sink, putting carbon into long term storage in its woody tissues, removing it from our atmosphere, creating a net benefit to society, and saving money.

Air Quality: Industrial processes and vehicle emissions put pollutants into our air. These pollutants can cause or worsen health conditions such as heart disease, asthma, and lung disease. In addition, these pollutants can mix with water in the atmosphere and create nitric and sulfuric acid, causing acid rain, which can destroy fisheries and contaminate water supplies. Trees absorb these compounds with their leaves and other tissues, and prevent them from remaining in the atmosphere. Reductions in these pollutants results in overall better health, reducing the cost of healthcare to society, and saving communities money.

Storm water: The cost of delivering fresh water to homes, as well as removing and treating wastewater and storm water is considerable. One of the greatest costs comes when these systems are overwhelmed, such as during flooding, which can cause millions of dollars of damage to homes and vehicles, or when these systems need to be replaced. Fortunately, trees function as critical infrastructure by taking water from the soil and putting it back into the atmosphere through the process of transpiration. Therefore, the more trees an organization has, the less flooding is an issue, and the less strain is put on storm water infrastructure, resulting in fewer repairs and replacements. In addition, tree canopy slows rainfall's effects on flooding by "intercepting" it with leaves and branches, delaying how quickly rainfall can become floodwater. All of this adds up to savings for an organization.

Aesthetic/Economic: Up to 15% of the value of a property can be attributed to its trees and other landscaping. Tree lined streets are much more appealing to homebuyers than streets devoid of trees, resulting in increased home sales, and therefore increased tax revenue, or increased tax revenue with which to fund initiatives relating to trees, attract new businesses, etc.

Urban Tree Canopy Assessment

Based on data available from the US Forest Service and Morton Arboretum, the total Urban Tree Canopy of Forest Park can be determined. This is expressed as the percent of the Village covered by tree canopy from an aerial view. This assessment included 7 total land cover types, including trees, grass and shrub, bare soil, water, buildings, roads/railroads, and other paved surfaces. The result of this tree canopy assessment was that Forest Park contains 24.71% total tree canopy. The map of the canopy assessment appears on the next page.

Land Cover Type	% Cover
Grass/Shrub	29.71%
Tree Canopy	24.71%
Other Paved	15.53%
Buildings	18.21%
Roads/Railroads	10.94%
Bare Soil	0.31%
Water	0.59%

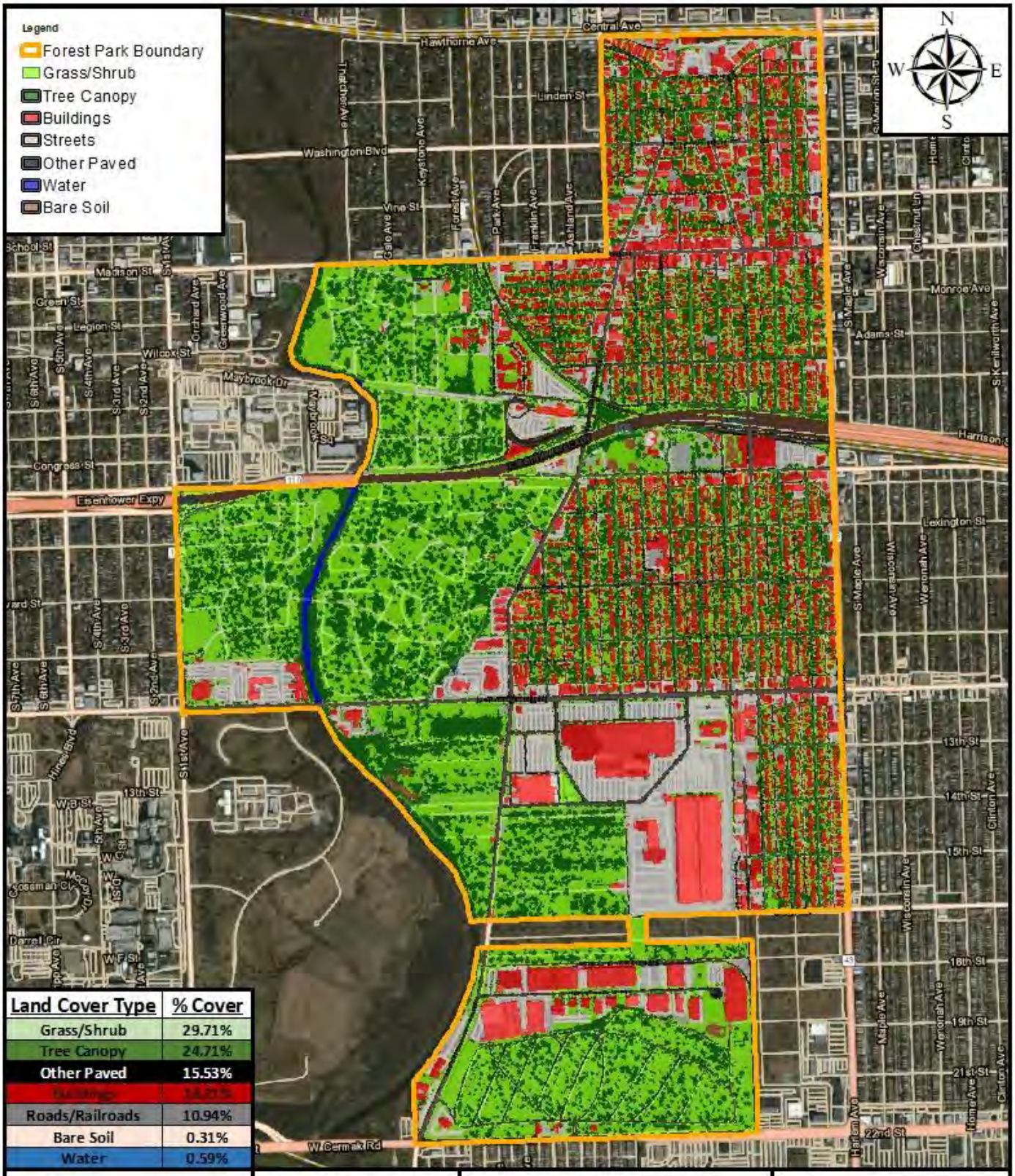
The tree inventory itself was only conducted on publicly owned land such as parkways and boulevards, etc. Detailed information on each tree is not included in this assessment, only total coverage. Aerial images were used to estimate how much tree and other land cover types were in the Village using a software which is similar to Google Earth or other aerial imagery viewers.

The goal is to increase the total tree canopy in Forest Park to 26% by 2032. This goal has been estimated by analyzing data from many different urban tree populations in the Chicago and Northwest Indiana regions, and is based on preliminary data from the Chicago Region Trees Initiative's (CRTI) Forest Composition Workgroup.

We believe this is an attainable goal over this time period. Forest Park as a whole has an overall moderate amount of tree canopy, and it is fairly average compared to other similar suburban communities of Chicagoland. The goal set is a modest, but reasonable, increase, which will still yield beneficial results.

This will be accomplished through increasing the number of trees on the Village's parkways as well as other Village-owned properties, and possibly on Park District of Forest Park properties as well through a collaborative effort. It will also be accomplished by maintaining the existing tree population in a proactive fashion, by enhancing the Urban Forestry program in Forest Park. This will ensure that existing trees will live longer as they are given appropriate care.

Tree planting and maintenance will also be encouraged on private property, by incentivizing residents and business owners to plant trees through public-private partnerships. Outreach and education will also be provided to residents through events such as Arbor Day and Earth Day celebrations. This goal will be monitored by using aerial imagery analysis like the analysis presented below. Every 10 years, the imagery should be assessed, and a new canopy cover percentage will be calculated for Forest Park.



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630-762-2400

URBAN TREE CANOPY LAND COVER TYPES FOREST PARK, IL

1 inch = 1,500 feet

0 360 720 1,440 2,160 Feet

Created On : 5/10/2022

The Future of the Urban Forest

In this section, a vision of what the tree population of Forest Park could become by 2032 was created, and compared with the current population. Using the existing data, and the diversity vision, we will then define exactly how Forest Park can move from where it is now to where it could be.

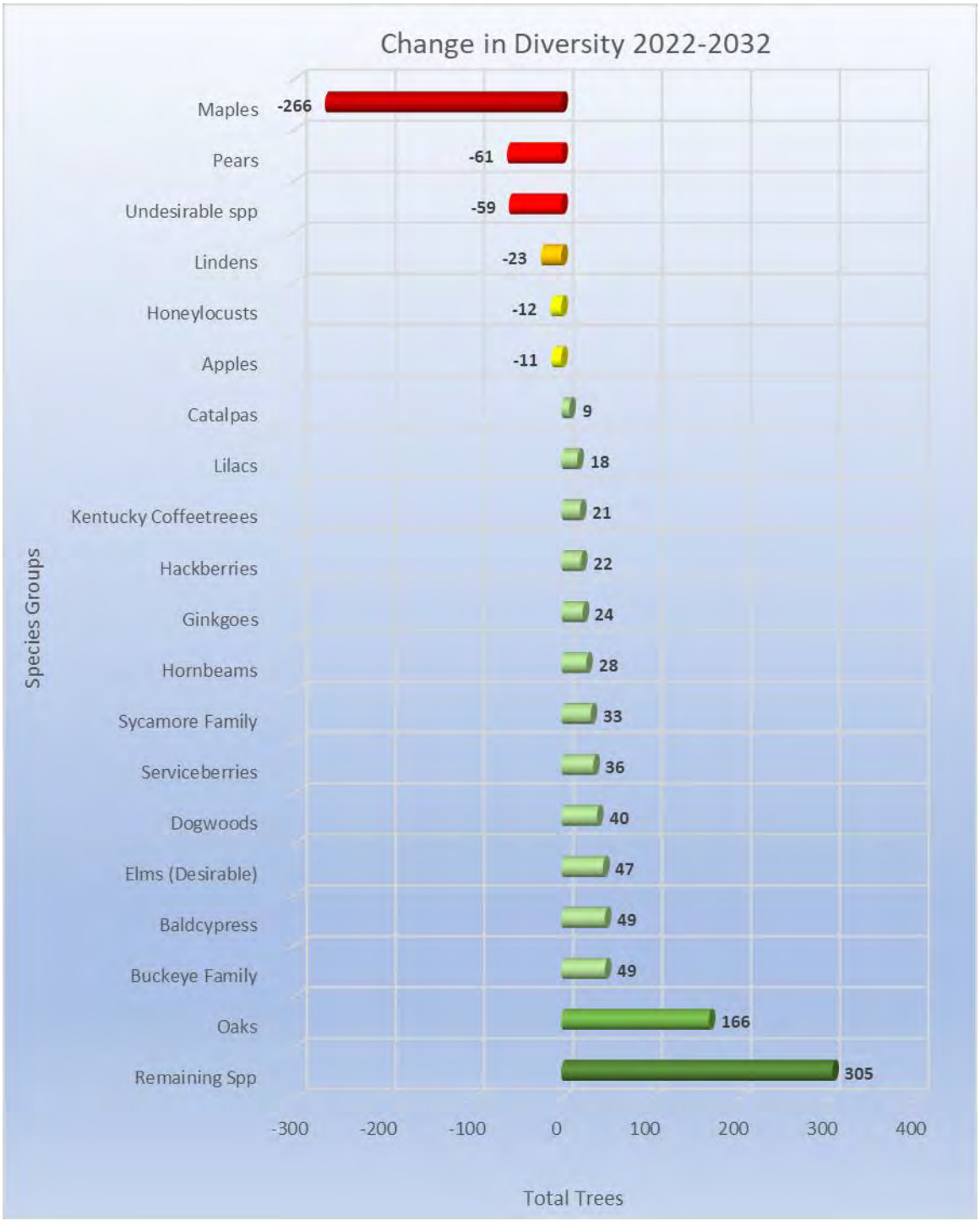
Change in Species Composition 2022 – 2032

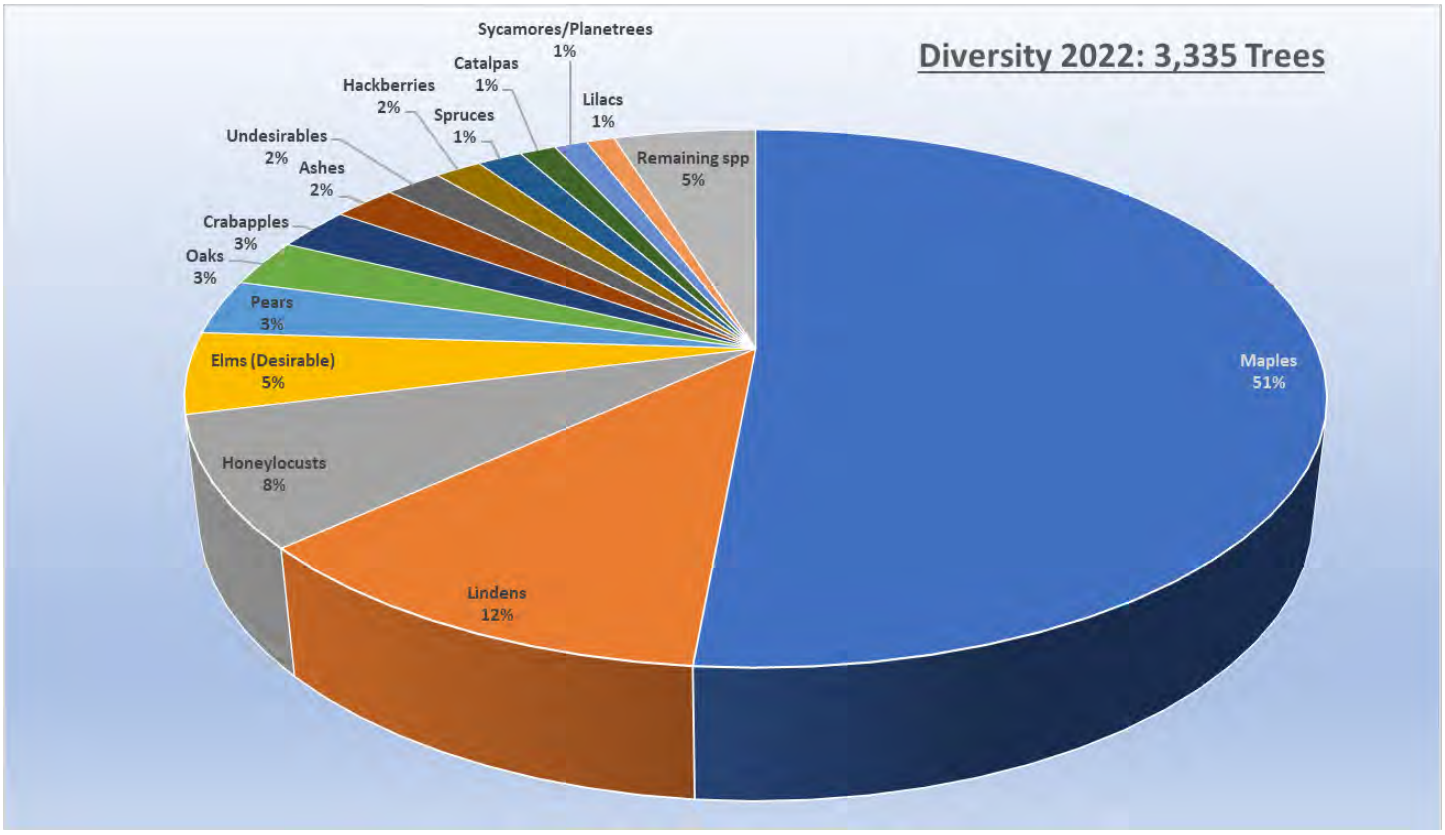
The full calculations for this change in diversity were performed by hand, not using automated software. Local knowledge of the trees, their conditions, what is growing well and what isn't were all used, and yielded this very customized forest composition change list. These goals are meant as general guideposts, and not absolutes. Be aware that this Plan, and the species composition goals, are meant to be adaptively managed over time, and as new information becomes available.

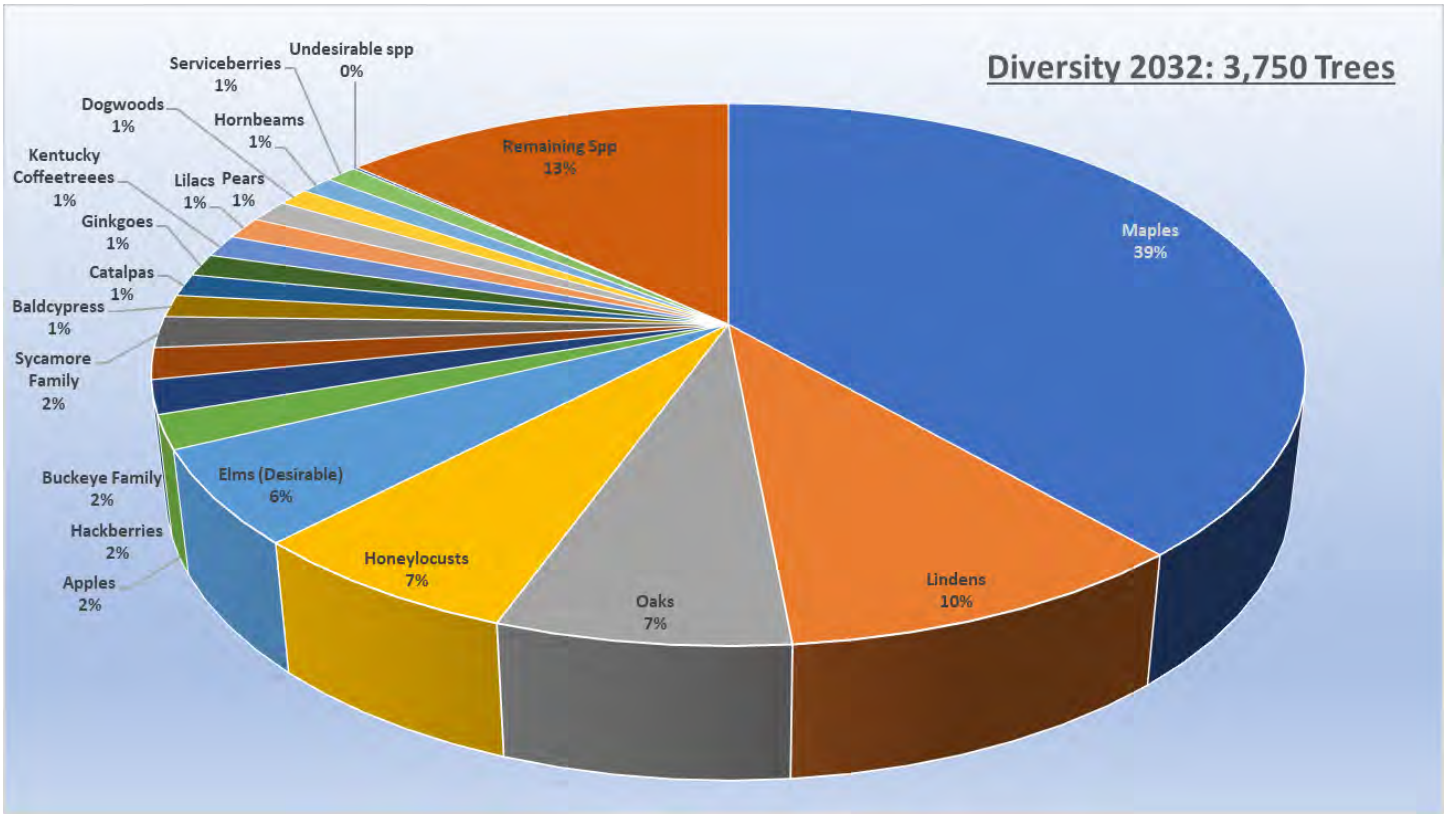
Change in Species Composition 2022 – 2032

SPECIES	COUNT 2022	COUNT 2032	SPECIES	COUNT 2022	COUNT 2032	SPECIES	COUNT 2022	COUNT 2032
MAPLE-NORWAY	732	600	EUROPEAN HORNBEAM	7	15	ELM-SPP	1	0
MAPLE-RED	368	300	PINE-AUSTRIAN	7	5	HAWTHORN-GREEN	1	10
LINDEN-LITTLELEAF	334	270	BIRCH-WHITE	6	5	HICKORY-SHAGBARK	1	10
MAPLE-SILVER	323	225	BOXELDER	6	0	LINDEN-SILVER	1	20
HONEYLOCUST	262	250	LONDON PLANETREE	6	50	MAGNOLIA-SAUCER	1	10
MAPLE-AUTUMN BLAZE	176	175	AMERICAN HORNBEAM	5	25	OAK-ENGLISH	1	20
ELM-HYBRID	143	200	CHERRY-SPP	5	10	PAWPAW	1	5
PEAR-CALLERY	111	50	MULBERRY-SPP	5	0	PLUM-SPP	1	5
MAPLE-SUGAR	90	100	OAK-PIN	5	5	YEW	1	1
APPLE-CRAB SPP	86	75	PINE-RED	5	5	ALDER-SPP	0	20
LINDEN-AMERICAN	58	80	SPRUCE-WHITE	5	5	AMUR MAACKIA	0	10
HACKBERRY	53	75	AILANTHUS	4	0	BEECH-EUROPEAN	0	20
SPRUCE-BLUE	46	20	AMERICAN REDBUD	4	25	BIRCH-RIVER	0	30
ASH-WHITE	42	20	HAWTHORN-SPP	4	25	BLACK LOCUST	0	20
OAK-SWAMP WHITE	42	60	IRONWOOD	4	20	BLACKGUM	0	20
CATALPA	41	50	SERVICEBERRY-SPP	4	40	BUCKEYE-RED	0	10
ELM-SIBERIAN	36	5	WALNUT-BLACK	4	2	BUCKEYE-YELLOW	0	10
LILAC-TREE	32	50	MAPLE-AMUR	3	0	DAWN REDWOOD	0	10
SYCAMORE	31	20	OAK-CHINQUAPIN	3	20	DOGWOOD-CORNELIAN	0	30
ASH-GREEN	30	10	PINE-SCOTCH	3	1	DOGWOOD-PAGODA	0	10
KENTUCKY COFFEETREE	29	50	PINE-WHITE	3	1	HAZELNUT-TURKISH	0	10
GINKGO	26	50	POPLAR-WHITE	3	0	HICKORY-BITTERNUT	0	10
MAPLE-MIYABEI	22	40	ARBOR VITAE	2	10	LARCH	0	10
OAK-BURR	19	40	CHERRY-BLACK	2	0	MAGNOLIA-CUCUMBER	0	10
ELM-AMERICAN	18	10	MAPLE-PAPERBARK	2	10	MAGNOLIA-STAR	0	10
OAK-RED	15	45	OTHER	2	0	OAK-BLACK	0	10
HORSECHESTNUT	14	25	SWEETGUM	2	20	OAK-SHINGLE	0	30
EASTERN REDCEDAR	9	20	BALDCYPRESS	1	50	PAGODATREE	0	10
OAK-WHITE	9	30	BUCKTHORN	1	0	TULIPTREE	0	30
BUCKEYE-OHIO	7	25	DOUGLAS FIR	1	10	YELLOWWOOD	0	10
COTTONWOOD	7	0	ELM-CHINESE	1	0	ZELKOVA	0	10

	Plant in Abundance
	Plant in Limited Quantities
	Maintain Existing Population
	Reduce Population Size


Change in Diversity 2022-2032
Maples
Pears
Undesirable spp
Lindens
Honeylocusts
Apples
Catalpas
Lilacs
Kentucky Coffeetreees
Hackberries
Ginkgoes
Hornbeams
Sycamore Family
Serviceberries
Dogwoods
Elms (Desirable)
Baldcypress
Buckeye Family
Oaks
Remaining Spp
-266
-61
-59
-23
-12
-11
9
18
21
22
24
28
33
36
40
47
49
49
166
305
Species Groups
-300
-200
-100
0
100
200
300
400
Total Trees


Diversity 2022: 3,335 Trees
Maples 51%
Lindens 12%
Honeylocusts 8%
Elms (Desirable) 5%
Pears 3%
Oaks 3%
Crabapples 3%
Ashes 2%
Undesirables 2%
Hackberries 2%
Spruces 1%
Catalpas 1%
Sycamores/Planetrees 1%
Lilacs 1%
Remaining spp 5%


Diversity 2032: 3,750 Trees
Maples 39%
Lindens 10%
Oaks 7%
Honeylocusts 7%
Elms (Desirable) 6%
Buckeye Family 2%
Hackberries 2%
Apples 2%
Sycamore Family 2%
Baldcypress 1%
Catalpas 1%
Ginkgoes 1%
Kentucky Coffeetreees 1%
Dogwoods 1%
Serviceberries 1%
Undesirable spp 0%
Hornbeams 1%
Lilacs 1%
Pears 1%
Remaining Spp 13%

As can be seen from the above several pages of charts showing the change in species composition over the next 10 years, there will broadly be a move away from the overrepresented or low quality species discussed above, and a variety of different species, those which are underrepresented or not present in the tree population, will be planted. This will lead to an overall increase from 3,335 to 3,750 trees total on the Village's ROWs, as well as a change from the current total of 71 species to a total of 82 species. This will result in a more robust and resilient Urban Forest which is resistant to pest and pathogen outbreaks.

The Benefits of Larger, Healthier Trees

Larger trees provide greater benefits to the community: They create more shade to offset cooling costs, absorb more storm water, create greater buffers against cool winter winds for heating costs, and absorb and sequester more carbon than smaller trees do. For the 2032 vision of the tree population, a variety of methods were used to arrive a reasonable age-class distribution. We used the current population structure, and anticipated high rates of survival based on new planting practices which would involve a "right tree/right site" approach, as well as increased survivorship of existing trees due to enhanced management and care practices. Predicted growth, survivorship, and eventual tree losses are based on current species composition and future plantings and removals. This allowed the creation of a vision of what the tree population, including species and size, will look like 10 years from now.

It can be seen from the above chart that the existing tree population (grey bars) shows a predominantly middle aged to mature tree population with gradual increases in numbers of trees through the 13-18" category and a decline in numbers in the larger age class categories. The projected age class chart shows an increase in the smallest age class category over the course of this Plan, and also projects more trees surviving into the older age classes, where they will provide the greatest benefits in terms of ecological services to the community. The table to the right shows this data in a tabular format.

	2021	2026	2031
0-6"	512	550	600
7-12"	752	625	600
13-18"	904	825	725
19-24"	518	650	725
25-30"	375	450	525
31-36"	161	250	325
37-42"	82	120	175
>42"	31	50	75

This was based on the fact that increased levels of care for existing trees would enable them to survive longer. The graph and table show a general expectation of how the changes in tree diameters might change over the next 10 years based on the methods to be applied in this Urban Forestry Management Plan. The numbers themselves were projected by hand, based on our prior experience, and them methods detailed below. If these projections hold, Forest Park could see a $156,189 or 26% increase in annual benefits up from $593,286 to $749,475. Standing values of the tree population could increase $1,914,413 or 25% from their current level of $7,703,000 to approximately $9,617,413.

For projections of future age classes of trees, a ½" per year growth rate was roughly estimated by assuming that it would take an average tree 10 years to go from one age class to the next (6" = appx 10 years growth). Also used were the number of trees to be planted and removed annually, as calculated below in the Tree Planting and Tree Removal sections. These numbers were arrived at based on all the above, as well as the best professional opinion of the Forestry Consultant. As time goes by, these projections will likely change. These are rough estimates for the purposes of this Plan.

The overall increase in size of the tree population and diameters of the individual trees will yield a much greater dollar figure when it comes to the ecological services provided, and provide residents with a greater sense of being in an arboretum-like setting when they are enjoying the urban forest.

Return on Investment

Return On Investment (ROI) for an individual tree is strongly favorable over the life of a tree in terms of investment in planting, care, and removal versus the ecological benefits the tree provides. As we strive to justify the expenditures on trees and tree care, it is important that organizations and their staff are aware of this.

On the following page, we have provided an ROI calculation sheet. This sheet breaks the tree's lifetime down into three phases, based on the anticipated costs of pruning in the budgets sections below. These phases are the young (3-12" DBH), mature (13-24" DBH), and full grown (25-36") ranges shown below.

Data was taken from the i-Tree algorithm, and applied towards the average benefits provided by a tree at each of these life stages, and multiplies it out over the 20 year period each phase accounts for. We also looked at costs for planting, watering, routine maintenance, emergency maintenance, and eventual removal of that tree over 60 years. Please note these calculations are for example purposes only and are not based on Forest Park's actual costs. The results are pictured below, with the calculations on the following page.

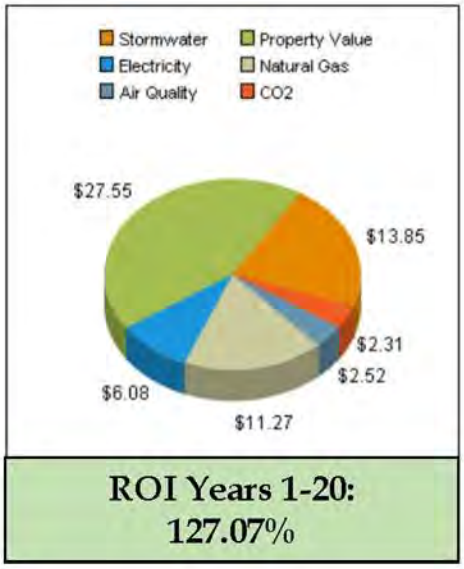
Total Investment	$3,610.00
Total Return	$10,819.60
Total ROI Over 60 Years	199.71%

Return on Investment: Years 1-20 (3-12" Diameter)

Costs

Initial Purchase and Installation	$300.00
Watering for 2 Years	$100.00
Pruning - 4x @ $40/prune	$160.00
TOTAL INVESTMENT	**$560.00**

Benefits	Avg/Year	Over 20 Years
Electricty	$6.08	$121.60
Natural Gas	$11.27	$225.40
Property Value	$27.55	$551.00
Stormwater	$13.85	$277.00
Air Quality	$2.52	$50.40
CO2 Reduction	$2.31	$46.20
TOTAL RETURN		**$1,271.60**



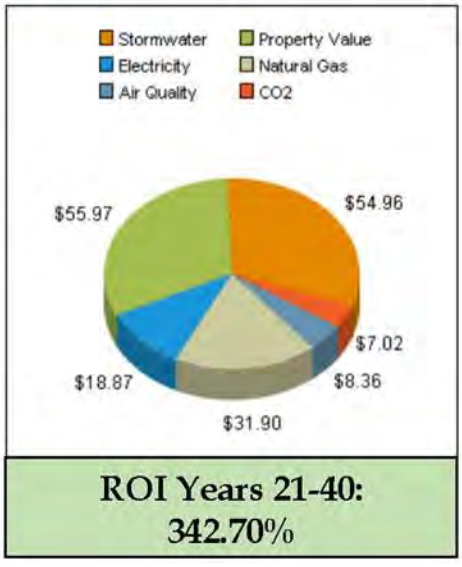
ROI Years 1-20: 127.07%

Return on Investment: Years 21-40 (13-24" Diameter)

Costs

Pruning - 4x @ $75/prune	$300.00
Emergency Maintenance (2x)	$500.00
TOTAL INVESTMENT	**$800.00**

Benefits	Avg/Year	Over 20 Years
Electricty	$18.87	$377.40
Natural Gas	$31.90	$638.00
Property Value	$55.97	$1,119.40
Stormwater	$54.96	$1,099.20
Air Quality	$8.36	$167.20
CO2 Reduction	$7.02	$140.40
TOTAL RETURN		**$3,541.60**



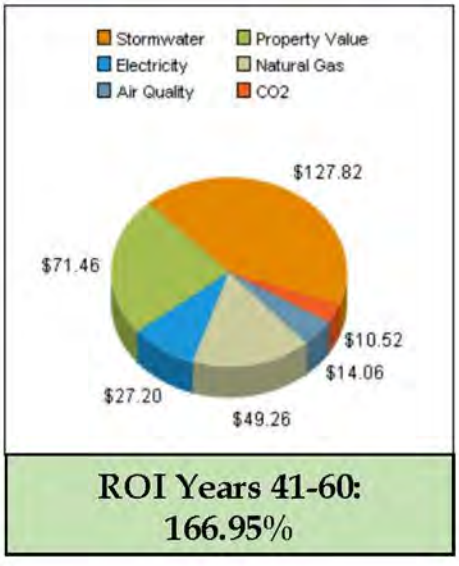
ROI Years 21-40: 342.70%

Return on Investment: Years 41-60 (25-36" Diameter)

Costs

Pruning - 4x @ $150/prune	$600.00
Emergency Maintenance (2x)	$650.00
Eventual Cost of Removal	$1,000.00
TOTAL INVESTMENT	**$2,250.00**

Benefits	Avg/Year	Over 20 Years
Electricty	$27.20	$544.00
Natural Gas	$49.26	$985.20
Property Value	$71.46	$1,429.20
Stormwater	$127.82	$2,556.40
Air Quality	$14.06	$281.20
CO2 Reduction	$10.52	$210.40
TOTAL RETURN		**$6,006.40**

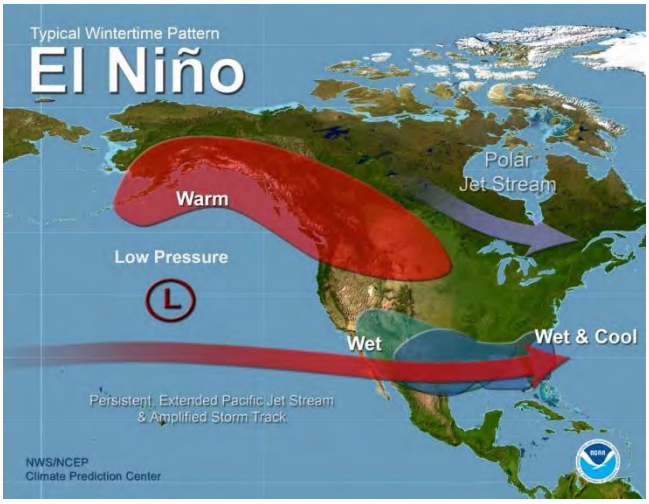


ROI Years 41-60: 166.95%

Trees and Climate Change

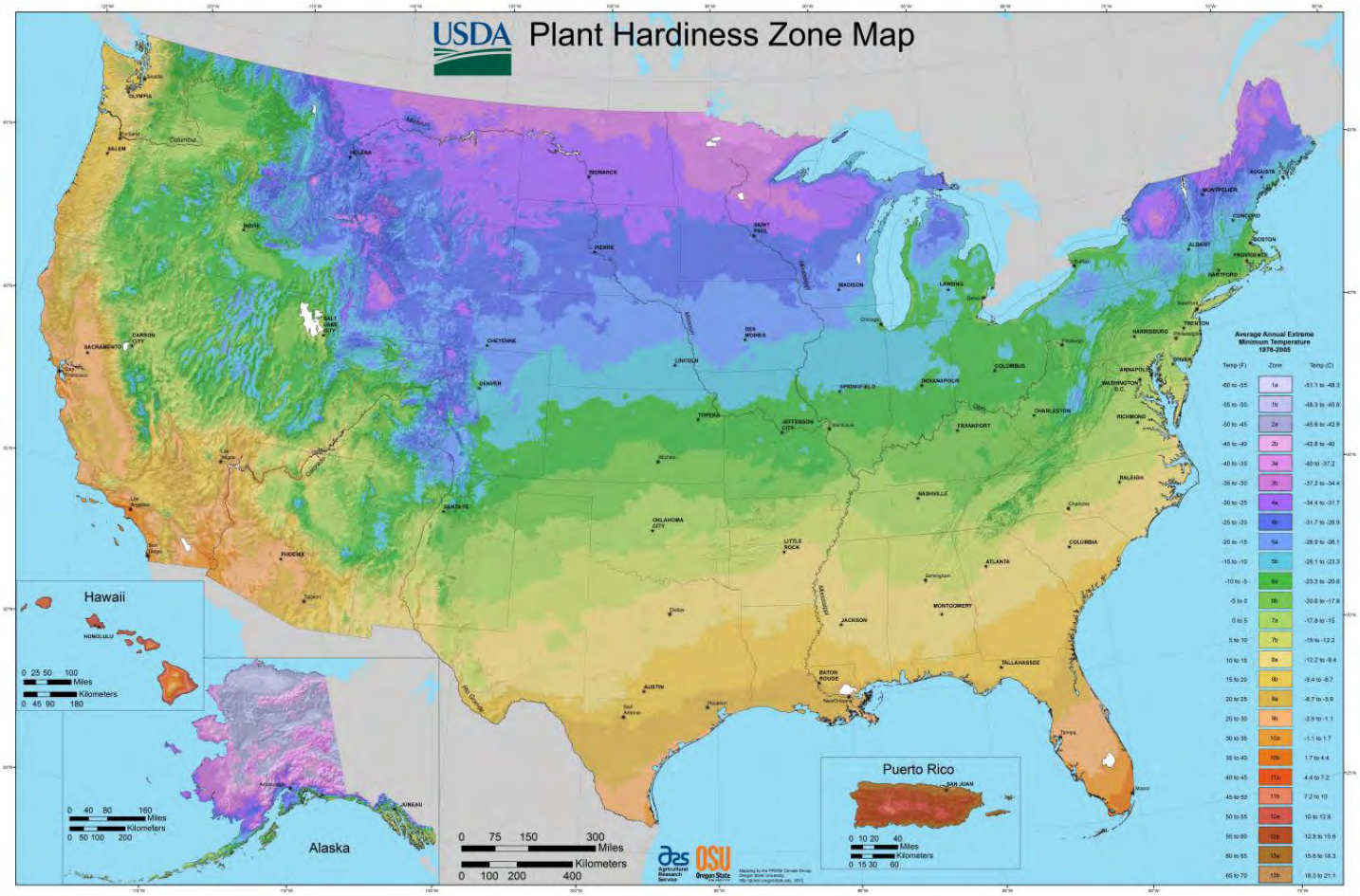
According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Metropolitan Mayors Caucus, and a variety of other national and international reputable scientific and humanities-oriented sources, climate change will cause significant suffering over the coming hundreds to thousands of years. Increases in carbon dioxide, methane, and other greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere trap heat from the sun and will create a generally warming climate. Though it should be said that "climate change" means more than just warming trends.

Though the general trend will be towards a warmer climate, the transition process will be very chaotic, and will be one of more "extremes": hotter summers, colder winters, worse storm seasons, and the like will be the trend for quite some time before the full effects of a warming trend are realized. This is due to the immense complexity of the planet's climate, and all of the "teleconnections" which exist. Teleconnections are effects on one part of the planet from a corresponding change in another part. The most "famous" of these is the "El Nino" phenomenon, where changing ocean temperatures near the Galapagos islands strongly influences the amount of rainfall or drought in all North America. But there are literally dozens of these known teleconnections across the globe, and changing climate impacts all of them.



All of the organizations involved with changing climate and the carbon dioxide inputs that drive it have the same message: planting more trees, particularly in areas predisposed to changes in climate, will aid in pulling CO2 from the atmosphere and reducing the impact of climate change. So the number of trees we are planting is important, both on public as well as private land. But the types of trees we are planting matters as well. The US Forest Service is already starting programs of planting climate sensitive tree species outside of their historic natural ranges in anticipation of an overall warmer climate (https://www.fs.usda.gov/ccrc/story/helping-forests-keep-pace-climate-change).

When it comes to tree planting in anticipation of climate change for urban environments in our area, we need to be careful, however. While the general trend is towards warming, the "extremes" side of this makes for a difficult decision. While summers may be warmer and support trees which are adapted to warmer conditions overall, our winters will still reach down into the -30° F and even colder range for extended periods. And cold weather is the limiting factor for what can be planted in an area. See the USDA Hardiness Zone map on the following page for a more detailed explanation. It shows the **coldest** temperatures which can be expected in an area, not the **warmest** ones. So before we start planting trees in northern Illinois that are more native to southern Illinois, we must understand that we need to plan for the coldest temperature, not the warmest per se.



All of that said, we should start planting trees now at least on a somewhat experimental basis that will be more tolerant of a warmer climate. Below are some suggestions of trees which the Village could plant which are just outside of our climate region, and may be successful over the coming 30 years or so, depending how effective we are at combatting climate change using other methods:

Southern Catalpa	Southern Hackberry	Swamp Chestnut Oak	Cherrybark Oak
(*Catalpa bignoniodes*)	(*Celtis laevigata*)	(*Quercus michauxii*)	(*Quercus pagoda*)
Water Hickory	Pecan Hickory	Sourwood	Mimosa Tree
(*Carya aquaticca*)	(*Carya illinoiensis*)	(*Oxydendrum arborea*)	(*Albizia julibrissin*)
Carolina Silverbell	Crapemyrtle spp	Flowering Dogwood	Sweetbay Magnolia
(*Halesia Carolina*)	(*Lagerstroemia spp*)	(*Cornus florida*)	(*Magnolia virginiana*)
Southern Magnolia	American Holly	Oklahoma Redbud	Ornamental Cherries
(*Magnolia grandiflora*)	(*Ilex opaca*)	(*Cercis reniformis*)	(*Prunus spp*)

All of these species grow in Illinois, just not in our part of the state, per se. And some are certainly more risky than others. Crape Myrtle for instance is barely tolerant of the climate in southern Illinois, while Southern Hackberry can already be planted here with reliable success. But nonetheless they are good species to keep on our radar for experimental plantings.

Positive Tree Benefits for the Environment

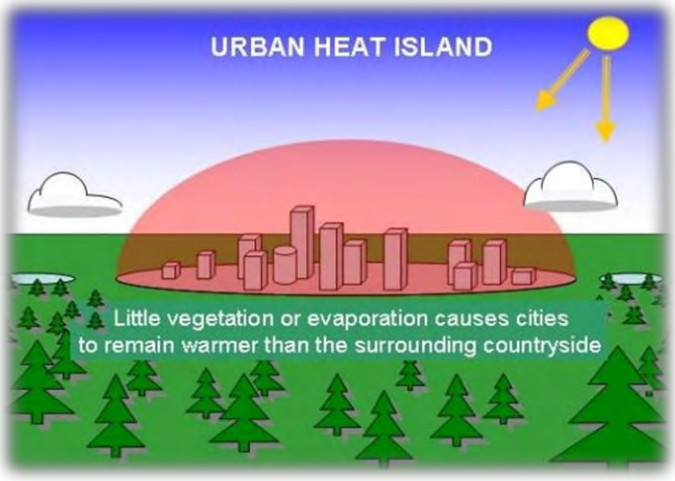
When it comes to trees and climate change, let's move on to some of the immensely positive benefits that trees provide. Here, we are focusing on 2 topics, those being the climate change and the urban heat island effect, as well as flooding prevention and stormwater benefits, since this was one of the primary focuses of this grant, and also some of the more important benefits trees provide.

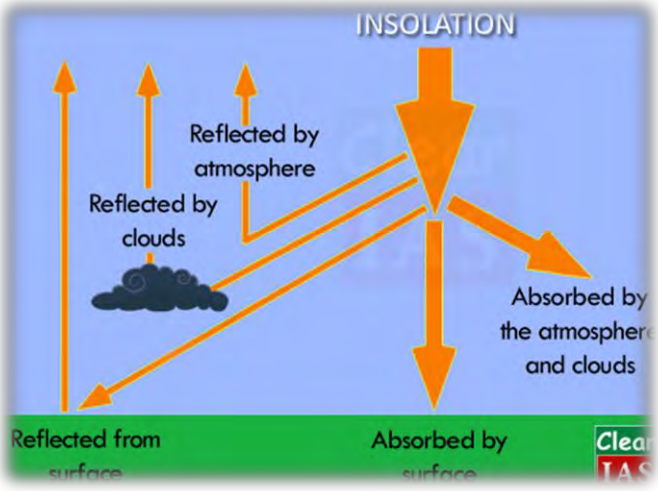
Climate Change / Urban Heat Island Mitigation

First, let's define a few terms: **Climate Change** is change in the climate, both human-induced as well as naturally occurring, that disrupts what we perceive to be the normal operation of climate. It should be noted here that climate is different than weather. Weather is the day-to-day meteorology such as rain on Tuesday and sunny on Wednesday. Climate is what the long-term averages are for an area, such as average June temperatures in the mid 70's with 2-3 inches of rain. The term **Global Warming** has been misapplied many times when speaking about climate change. Yes, increases in carbon dioxide emissions lead in general to a warmer climate, which comes with very specific problems. But the climate change we are seeing currently is one of extremes: higher highs, lower lows, more severe storms, etc. The important part is that during this process of change, year to year weather becomes more unpredictable as the climate changes to generally a warmer one.

The **Urban Heat Island Effect** is a separate but related issue. Trees and other green plants contain chlorophyll, a naturally occurring compound which is custom built by nature for absorbing the sun's energy and converting it to sugars by photosynthesis. And what an energy the sun has. The amount of energy from the sun hitting the Earth at any given time is approximately 1,350 Watts per square meter, which is a LOT of energy to absorb. When an area has fewer plants, and a lot of asphalt and other dark surfaces, this produces a lot of heat.

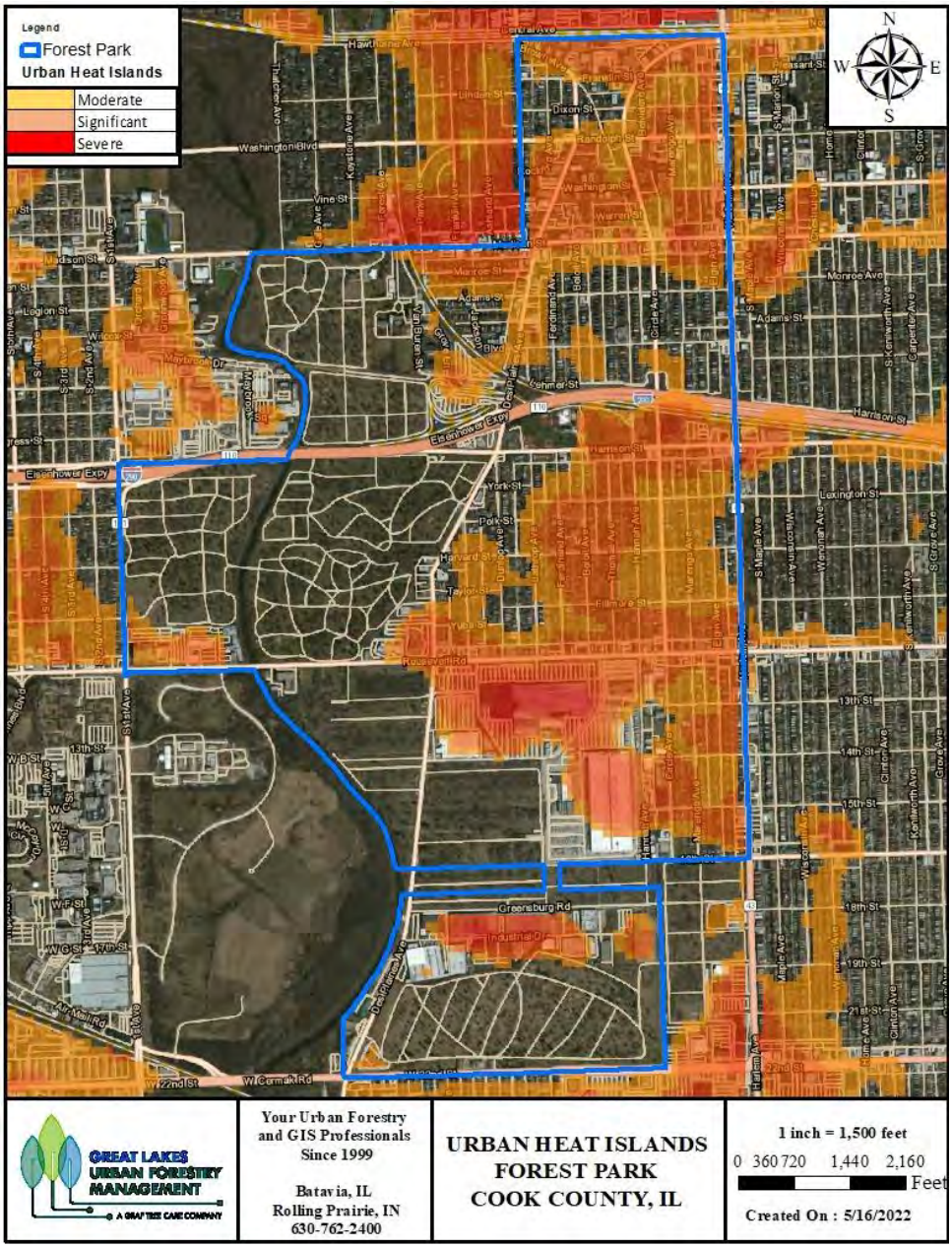
Think about it, if you wear a dark shirt when the sun is shining, you feel hotter than if you were wearing a white shirt. That is because different colors absorb things differently, and light colors reflect light while dark colors absorb it, and absorbing more light leads to more heat. So asphalt and other urban surfaces create local heating above normal atmospheric heating.





All of this is of course just scratching the surface of a set of very complex issues. But essentially, when we have a generally warming climate, combined with this urban heat island effect, it can dramatically raise temperatures in urban areas, leading to a variety of issues. This is where trees become a major factor in making things better. Not only do they absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, which helps to reduce the effects of climate change, but especially in urban areas, if we can plant trees over areas of asphalt and dark surfaces, this will keep the sun from hitting those surfaces, and instead direct the sun's energy to photosynthesis in the tree's leaves. The combined effects of these things will lead to reductions in warming.

For the Village of Forest Park, below is a map of the urban heat island areas. The darker red or orange areas represent greater heat island effects, but do not represent specific "degree based" deviations, and areas of no shading mean no deviation from long term averages:

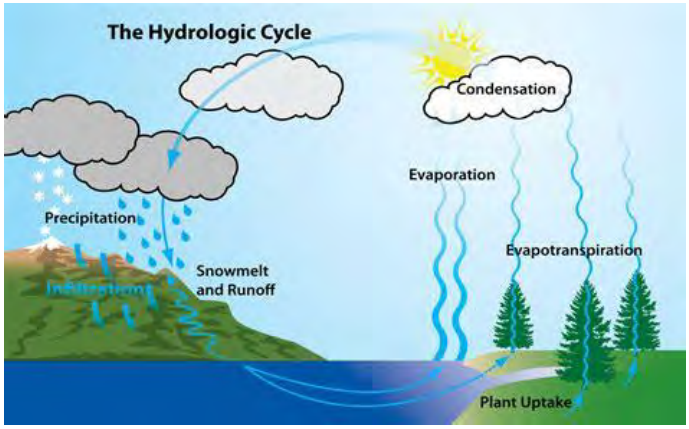


As can be seen from this map, the greatest heat island effects tend to be along the transportation corridors, as well as the industrial areas where greenspace is lower overall. These are the areas where tree planting will create the greatest cooling effects.

Planting trees not just on Village owned property, but also encouraging residents and business owners to plant trees on their own property is a long-term goal of this management plan, and one of the big reasons is to offset the effects of climate change and the urban heat island effect. It should also be remembered that the climate is global, and there are no walls that separate cities, states, countries, etc. So, when one area warms, it has effects on the whole climate system. Conversely, when an area has more trees and vegetation planted, those benefits do not just stay confined to that area but benefit the whole planet. Trees are truly an example of acting locally and impacting globally.

Reduction in Flooding / Storm Effects

Once again, let's define a few terms here. First, the Earth has what is called a **Hydrologic Cycle**, which is pictured in a simple form to the right. All of the water that has ever existed on Earth was here when the Earth first formed around 5 billion years ago and has simply been recycled ever since then. Water stored in the oceans and lakes evaporates into the atmosphere where it forms clouds, and then rains down, either into the ocean to start again, or over land, where things get more complicated. When rain falls over land, several different things can happen to it that determine what happens next in the cycle.



If the rain falls onto the soil surface, some of that water **percolates** into the soil where it moves as groundwater (water under the soil surface). However, when there is so much rain that the soil becomes saturated like a wet sponge that cannot hold any more water, then any additional rainfall becomes **runoff**, which "runs off" over the top of the land surface. This is what we traditionally call **floodwater**.

When an area floods, the consequences can be enormous in terms of economic impact and the impact to humans and wildlife. And there is another side of this story as well. Most communities have what is called **stormwater infrastructure** to handle this water. Storm drains are things we all see regularly which are meant to handle this water. But those systems are expensive to maintain, and the more water they handle, the more often they need repair or replacing. So what can we do to reduce this floodwater? Plant more trees.

Trees do something called **transpiration**, which effectively means that their roots soak up excess water in the soil, and they release it through their leaves back to the atmosphere. So the more trees we plant, the greater the reduction in flooding, and the less our stormwater infrastructure is taxed, and the less economic and social suffering there has to be as a result of flooding. On the following page is a map showing flood prone areas in Forest Park:

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FLOOD PRONE AREAS
FOREST PARK
COOK COUNTY, IL

1 inch = 1,500 feet
0 360 720 1,440 2,160
Feet

Created On : 5/16/2022

The map above shows that there are not significantly flood prone areas near the residential and industrial areas in the Village's boundaries. What is important to note from the above map is not what the exact colors mean, just know that these colors all show either known wetlands, water bodies, or flood prone areas near Forest Park. Tree planting in proximity to any of these locations will help to transpire extra water out of the soil and prevent occasional excess stormwater runoff from occurring. In particular, there are trees which are naturally adapted to growing in wetter soils, and these trees can really move a lot of water out of the ground, especially as they age. A mature tree can move as much as 6,500 gallons of water per year out of the system. Multiply that by thousands of trees, and you can see how quickly this adds up to a big difference. (https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-11/documents/stormwater2streettrees.pdf)

The important thing to note is that tree planting efforts should take the proximity to these flood prone areas into account, as well as the areas which appear to be drier and more drought prone where there is no shading on the map. And just like climate change is not confined to a single area, neither is stormwater and flooding. Whatever floodwater is not absorbed in one area moves downstream to another area. So by reducing runoff in Forest Park, it will help all downstream communities. And again, the more communities we can get to take action on this, the more flooding and runoff will be reduced.

Tree Removals

The first step towards attaining Forest Park's forestry goals will be to remove trees which are diseased, dying, or present a hazard. At present, there are 196 trees which have been called for removal during the inventory. Of these, 8 are listed as a Priority Removal, 113 are listed as Standard Removals, and 75 are listed as Low Priority Removals based on the tree inventory data. A direct goal of this Urban Forestry Management Plan is to have all identified trees marked as Removals during the inventory to be removed within 6 calendar years of this plan's adoptions.

Beginning this year, the 8 trees measuring that are designated as priority removals and the standard removals measuring 30" DBH and larger can be budgeted for removal. In the second year the standard removals measuring between 24"and 29" DBH can be budgeted. In the third year, the standard removals measuring between 16" and 23" DBH or larger can be budgeted and in the fourth year the remaining standard removals and the low priority removals measuring 36" DBH and larger can be budgeted. The fifth year will see the low priority removals measuring between 16" and 35" DBH budgeted and in the sixth year the remaining low priority will be budgeted. In each subsequent year, this plan projects a budget of the removal of 80 trees per year as an average based on new removals identified during inventory updates.

By percentage, the 196 trees identified for removal during the inventory are an above average number of removals in terms of comparably sized municipalities, with removals representing about 6% of the total population. Typically, municipal inventories reveal between 3-5% of the tree population requiring some form of removal.

After this initial 6-year period, in order to attain the goals set forth in the Diversity Standards, the background rate of tree removal will be approximately 80 trees per year. From 2027 forward, reevaluation of the tree population on an annual or semiannual basis by the Village Forester or Forestry Consultant will specify which trees require removal. These numbers, detailed below, are meant to be placeholders for budget calculations and diversity standards. This does not require that 80 trees be removed each year, this is simply a projection based on the existing inventory data.

For purposes of projection, costs have been estimated using a rate of $25/diameter inch for tree removal and stump grinding, which is a conservative estimate based on current market pricing. Rates could certainly be found lower than this in a competitive bid process or using in-house labor. As is the case with all cost projections for this Plan, no cost increase is assumed for the first 5 years, and a 3% annual cost increase is assumed thereafter. This is also a conservative estimate based on the Consumer Price Index, and actual costs are likely to be lower than projected. In addition, for trees in year 6 and beyond, these are anticipated averages of trees to be removed. Exact numbers of trees to be removed may be more or less.

	Milestones	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027-2032
REMOVALS	Trees Removed	20	23	33	51	37	80
	Diameter Inches	605"	608"	637"	755"	857"	600"
	Notes	All Priority Removals + Standard Removals 30" and Larger	Standard Removals From 24-29"	Standard Removals From 16-23"	Remaining Standard Removals + Low Prioirty Removals 36" and Larger	Low Prioirty Removals 16-35"	Remaining Low Priority + Removals From Inventory Updates
	Removal Cost (2022)	$15,125	$15,200	$15,925	$18,875	$21,425	$15,000
	Removal Cost (CPI)	$15,125	$15,200	$15,925	$18,875	$21,425	$16,500

As the table above illustrates, there will be a generally gradual increase in the number of annual removals over the initial 6 year period. These cost estimates were prepared for the long-term removals, based on the tree inventory data. As this is a program to be adaptively managed, these budget tables can be revisited periodically to reflect actual costs being paid.

Tree Removal Activities

Safe Removal of a Tree to an Appropriate Flush Cut

Tree removal can be dangerous, but when performed by professionals is very safe. Therefore, all tree removal activities on Forest Park's public property should be performed under the guidance of a Certified Arborist or Arborist Trainee. This may be the supervision of the Village Arborist, or a staff Certified Arborist alongside a contractor. The safe removal of a tree involves the safe removal and lowering of all portions of the tree according to all relevant ANSI standards and Best Management Practices. The stump must be flush cut such that the highest portion of the cut is no greater than two inches from the highest part of the ground surface to prevent a tripping hazard on public property.

Stump Grinding

Within a reasonable amount of time following the removal, stumps and surface roots should be removed using an approved stump grinding machine, such that the stump is ground to a minimum depth of 6 inches, and no surface roots are visible. If the site is to be planted with a new tree, that depth should be increased to 12 inches below the soil surface. This will ensure that a new tree may be successfully planted, and that no re-sprouting will occur from the old stump. The depths to which the stump must be ground may be altered by the Village of Forest Park depending on needs for specific circumstances or contracts. Until such time as the planting space is fully restored, the stump hole should be filled and compacted to ground level using the debris resulting from the stump removal.

Planting Site Restoration

Once the tree has been safely removed and the stump has been ground out, the open planting space must be fully restored if a tree is not scheduled to be planted in or adjacent to the old hole. Site restoration consists of removing the stump chips from the hole, filling it with a quality mineral topsoil, tamping down to match the surrounding grade, spreading grass seed over the top of the topsoil, and then covering with peat moss. This will ensure that grass grows back to restore the aesthetics and function of the parkway, and prevent tripping hazards from the removal scar.

Reasons for Tree Removal

Removal of trees on public spaces is an unavoidable reality of managing large tree populations. When the trunk, branches or roots fail, a standing tree can cause personal injury or property damage, and even small dead trees can be an eyesore and reduce property values. Old trees can hold great sentimental value, and many people become attached to them. However, there are times when their presence creates a public hazard, and it is at those times that action must be taken to ensure public safety. It's also important to remember that the removal of a tree today is the promise of a new tree for tomorrow!

Removal of trees on Village of Forest Park public property shall always be at the discretion of the Village Arborist and/or Forestry Consultant. Trees will never be removed without a sound reason from the Village or Forestry Consultant. Residents may request a tree to be removed for reasons NOT covered below, and these requests will be reviewed by the Village Arborist or Forestry Consultant. Removal requests may be granted and paid for under the annual forestry budget. However, trees with a greater need for removal based on public safety will always hold a higher priority. Under no circumstances will Forest Park be responsible for trees which are not in the right of way.

Dead or Dying

If a tree is biologically dead or nearly dead, it will require removal. Trees which are standing dead, have approximately 50% dead crown or greater, or have less than approximately 40% structurally sound wood in the cross-section of the trunk shall be removed as expediently as practical. These determinations shall be at the discretion of the Village Arborist or Forestry Consultant.

Diseased or Infested

Diseases are caused by viral, fungal, or bacterial pathogens. Infestations are caused by insects or other small animals. Dutch Elm Disease and Oak Wilt, for example, are fungal diseases that kill Elm and Oak trees when they are infected. Emerald Ash Borer is an insect which kills Ash trees by infesting them. The prompt removal of diseased or infested trees limits the exposure of other nearby trees. The removal of 1 tree may save dozens of others. Trees deemed to be diseased or infested by the Village Arborist or Forestry Consultant shall be removed as expediently as possible in order to slow the spread of such insects and diseases.

High or Extreme Risk

"Tree Risk" is the potential of a tree or tree part to impact a nearby person or piece of property and cause property damage or personal injury. This topic is of great interest in Arboriculture today, and insurance companies are becoming increasingly involved in the process of assessing and managing the risk posed by trees. Litigation involving trees is a perennial concern for public entities. All trees in Forest Park were assessed for a basic level of risk during the initial inventory, and a number of trees were found to be at elevated or substantial risk levels. If such risk can only be safely mitigated by tree removal, as opposed to pruning or other measures, then their timely removal is critical because of potential exposure of the public or property to potential harm.

The Village Arborist, Forestry Consultant or any other TRAQ Qualified Risk Assessor must assess the tree and prepare a Tree Risk Assessment Report which will document the details of the situation, prior to removal. Often, risk can be mitigated by removing a portion of the tree, or other corrective measures. If the entire tree is deemed to be at high or extreme risk of failure, however, the entire tree shall be removed as a means of reducing its residual risk to zero.

Emergency / Storm Damage Removals

A tree shall be removed if it has been severely damaged and/or compromised by lightning, wind, or other such weather event. "Storm-damaged" shall be generally defined as a tree which has lost 33% or more of its crown, has a large crack or other wound in the trunk, has a lean of greater than ten degrees from vertical, has sustained a lightning strike, or other such issues directly related to storm events. The Village Arborist or Forestry Consultant shall determine the need for removal of a tree in these cases, although in an emergency situation such as a tree impacting a person, vehicle, home, power lines, or other such emergency, the Village may perform any actions necessary to abate public hazards so long as they are in compliance with all relevant Arboricultural standards and practices.

Damage from Construction or Vehicle Strike

The Village Arborist or Forestry Consultant shall assess trees that have been impacted by a vehicle strike or piece of construction equipment. If the tree has suffered physical damage or extreme root compaction and is likely to decline and become high risk, it will be scheduled for removal in order to maintain public safety. That decision will be based on the best professional judgement of the Forestry Consultant or Village Forester.

Interference with Utility or Signage

A tree shall be removed if it is interfering with the function or visibility of official traffic control devices or has impacted above or belowground utilities in a manner that cannot be mitigated by pruning or other measures. In these cases, it is likely that no new tree will be planted in these sites.

Overplanted and Underperforming

No healthy tree shall be removed for the sole reason of having been overplanted. As a result of this UFMP, Forest Park will be enhancing their use of industry best management practices for diversity in the urban forest, with the goal of building a diverse urban forest. Overplanted species listed as being in poor condition will be reviewed to assess further decline or recovery. Those trees in noticeable decline shall be removed at the discretion of the Village Arborist and/or Forestry Consultant. This will be used as a preventative measure so that these trees do not continue to decline to a point where they become hazardous, and not used as a reason to remove an otherwise healthy tree.

Basic Village Tree Removal Requirements and Standards

All of the following requirements and standards shall be met during tree removal activities as matter of local policy. For a detailed view of the specific ANSI and ISA standards, please see Appendix I.

Village of Forest Park

1. All personnel directly involved with process of chainsaw operation, climbing, bucket truck operation, and rigging limbs shall be provided with sufficient training and experience to perform such duties while employed by the Village of Forest Park, as either Public Works and Forestry staff, or performing work as a contractor employed by the Village.
2. Only qualified utility arborists may perform tree removal operations within ten feet of an electric utility line. Village of Forest Park employees or contractors may complete the process of trunk removal and stump grinding only if the remaining portion of the tree is greater than ten feet from a transmission line.
3. The Village will not remove healthy trees in order to meet diversity goals, unless the tree poses a risk to persons or property.
4. The Village of Forest Park has right per state law to remove private property trees if they pose a risk to the public on the public right of way. The Village reserves the right to invoice or lien a property owner if the Village had to remove a private tree in an emergency.

Tree Planting

Whereas tree removal is necessary to promote public safety, planting of new trees must happen in order to increase our diversity and canopy cover. At present, the Village of Forest Park has 392 open planting spaces on its parkways. As a means of attaining the goals of increasing canopy cover to 26% and increasing overall diversity, this plan calls for the planting of about 1,030 trees over the coming 10 years. These trees will be planted by contractors provided through the Suburban Tree Consortium. This plan has a direct goal of planting trees where they have the best chances to establish and thrive based on their specific sites and species requirements.

For the goals and milestones shown below, the program began with being able to replace trees called out for removal above and also to begin planting in open spaces on the Village's parkways. After the first year, a gradual 10 trees planted per year increase is called for until a plateau of 130 trees per year is reached in 2027. This plan anticipates plantings to outpace removals.

For the costs of planting, $300 per tree (installed) has been used. This is a conservative estimate based on retail costs, and the Village may be able to perform planting at a more favorable rate. We examine money saving proposals in further detail in the Additional Goals and Strategic Partnerships sections.

	Milestones	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027-2032
PLANTINGS	Trees Planted	50	60	70	90	110	130/year avg
	Planting Cost (2022)	$15,000	$18,000	$21,000	$27,000	$33,000	$39,000
	Planting Cost (CPI)	$15,000	$18,000	$21,000	$27,000	$33,000	$42,500

The Importance of Planning Your Tree Planting

Right Tree in the Right Site

Urban Forestry has an unfortunate history of not planning carefully for tree planting. Whatever was readily available, inexpensive, urban tolerant, and grew fast was seen as desirable, and often planning of tree plantings was left to developers or nurseries and plantsmen. With our history of invasive insects and diseases in the Midwest region, and knowing these will only get worse in the future, it is more crucial than ever that we have a process to plan our tree plantings.

This process should involve assessing each site to be planted in much the same way we would assess a tree, except that in this case, we look for factors such as available above and below ground growing space, how much light the tree receives, amount of soil moisture present, and possibly other factors such as soil pH and texture. Once this information is collected, planting sites can be matched with trees which are well suited to those sites. Matching the right tree to the right site like this will result in trees which establish faster, grow more vigorously, live longer, and provide far greater benefits. Even a simpler version of this process is better than nothing. When you have your species list for each site assembled, it makes bidding nurseries and plantsmen much easier since you already have a plan in hand.

Playing an active role in your tree planting planning also allows for meeting diversity standards such as the taxonomic, spatial, and age class diversity principles outlined above and attempts to get the tree population into compliance with the "20-10-5 Rule". With 392 planting sites to be assessed, tree planting planning can be phased off each year as the planting budget takes shape and diversity is evaluated. Being targeted about species selection also allows the use of species which are slightly more difficult to find appropriate sites for. These species that are considered "less urban tolerant" can still be planted when the appropriate site is found! We anticipate that over the timeline of this plan, that nearly all of these spaces will be planted.

The success of a tree depends on where and how it is planted. The Village Arborist or Urban Forestry Consultant should assess planting sites before trees are purchased and installed each year, to ensure the correct tree is being planted for the correct site. Each tree planted represents a 25-75+ year commitment, and this planning helps to increase the benefits the community can reap from this commitment. A list of acceptable species to be planted for all land use types appears in Appendix A.

Nursery Stock Procurement

Nursery stock quality is yet another aspect of planning which can help a tree establish, survive, and thrive to provide great benefits to the community. The Village Forester or an Urban Forestry consultant should inspect and select every tree which is to be planted on Village property to minimize the possibility of installing lower quality nursery stock. Specifications should be for material no smaller than 1.75" caliper, with good form for the species, planted as either balled and burlapped or minimum 5-gallon containerized stock.

Currently, the industry is recovering from a nursery stock shortage due to high demand to replace Ash trees lost to Emerald Ash Borer, which impacted the availability of some species. We strongly recommend to not to accept substitutions in the requested species lists, as many nurseries are still attempting to substitute overplanted trees for some of the higher diversity species which may still difficult to obtain. It is recommended to have an approved substitution prepared for each requested tree species. A list of species and acceptable substitutes has been included in Appendix C.

Tree Transport and Planting

Proper transport and planting procedures determine a tree's success after planting. Even healthy trees from the field, if improperly transported, may dry out during transport, or have structural damage to root balls incurred. When it comes time to plant, trees planted too deeply will suffer from root compaction and trunk decay.

Trees planted without properly dug holes may suffer from stunting. Trees planted without proper removal of packaging materials may develop girdling roots. Trees planted too high may have surface root desiccation.

Trees improperly staked or with improper trunk protection may suffer from trunk wounds or girdling of the entire trunk. The standards and Best Management Practices for tree transport and planting are detailed later in this section, as well as Appendix J. Trees may be planted by a local volunteer work force so long as the workers have been adequately trained by the Forestry Consultant or other local qualified organization prior to planting, and trees are of a smaller size such as containerized stock.

Tree Spacing and Visibility Requirements

Minimum tree spacing between large, medium, or small sized deciduous shade trees should be appropriate for the species and conform to Village Standards and locally and nationally recognized standards, where applicable. It is generally recommended this be no less than 40 feet between plantings, with some exceptions for open spaces or smaller trees. This will allow trees to grow to their full potential without heavy competition for water and nutrients with neighboring trees, and without limited space for crown growth. In addition, no tree should be planted within 10 feet of a driveway, intersection, traffic control device, or known below ground utility. Trees may be planted under aboveground powerlines, but must be from the "Small" selections listed in the Acceptable Species list in Appendix A. No evergreen species should be considered acceptable for street trees, as they can obscure views of the road and may lead to accidents. Evergreens are acceptable for municipal campuses, and other Village-owned properties.

Watering

Watering of newly planted trees is essential to their establishment, growth, and survival, particularly during the first 2 years of their lives. Watering bags are installed on all newly planted trees and an informational flyer is dropped off in the resident's mailbox which explains how to water and care for their new tree. Such simple information can make the difference between a tree dying from drought stress, a tree dying form overwatering, and a happy, healthy tree.

Challenges of Urban Plantings

Urban planting sites are a difficult environment for a tree to thrive in, and based on long term data, it is expected that 5-10% of new plantings fail each planting cycle. The Village's contracts for tree planting should include a one to two-year replacement warranty for any new trees that fail to thrive in their new environment. Urban tree plantings can pose an uphill battle in many ways, due to limited soil volume, salt runoff, airborne pollutants, and other factors. New planting mortality is to be expected, despite best efforts to prevent such an outcome, but the planning measures outlined above will help to mitigate annual new planting mortality.

Tree Planting Requirements and Standards

Village of Forest Park

1. Planting sites shall be determined and monitored using the Village's tree inventory, in conjunction with staff and Forestry Consultant input.
2. New planting sites should be 10 feet away from signage, driveways, intersections, and utility structures. If this distance cannot be maintained, the site should not be planted, even if a tree was removed from the same site.
3. Choice of species for planting should be done so according to the Village's taxonomic, spatial, and age-class diversity goals. A diverse and resilient urban forest minimizes exposure to financial, environmental, and health risks while maximizing aesthetics, environmental benefits, and ecosystem services to its residents.
4. All planting stock shall be grown within 150 miles of the Village/planting site.
5. Acceptable nursery stock shall conform to the following standards:
   - **A.** Minimum of 2-inch caliper, measured at six inches from the trunk flare
   - **B.** Root ball conforms to ANSI Z60.1 Standards for Nursery Stock
   - **C.** Less than 10% deadwood in the crown
   - **D.** Architecture consistent for the species, cultivar, or variety in question
   - **E.** No included bark or other such narrow branch attachments, unless consistent with species or variety
   - **F.** Free of pests or pathogens
   - **G.** Approved species list for the Village of Forest Park
6. Planting and digging of certain species shall only occur at certain times of year, in accordance with nursery industry best management practices and professional judgement. These times are subject to the professional opinions of both the Village of Forest Park and its approved contractors.
7. Residents are not permitted to plant trees on the Village-owned right-of-way.
8. JULIE, or another similar utility locating service shall be contacted, and all utilities located a minimum of three days before planting is scheduled to begin.
9. It is recommended that a minimum of a one-year replacement guarantee be extended from approved nurseries and plantsmen for all new plantings rated to hardiness zone five or lower.

Tree Pruning

When maintaining a tree population for its greatest benefits and lowest risk, tree pruning is one of the most cost-effective maintenance activities which can be performed. Pruning provides several important services for a tree: It reduces the risk of failure, provides clearance for utilities or other structures, reduces wind resistance and wind damage, maintains overall tree health, and improves overall aesthetics.

For the Goals and Milestones, the most critical needs of the Village of Forest Park were prioritized. This priority list begins with trees identified as dead limb prunes, priority prunes, or young trees in need of establishment or training pruning. During the inventory, 566 such trees were identified, and can be pruned over the next 2 years under the Village's existing annual forestry budget. For the next 5 years, it is recommended that Forest Park slowly increase the number of trees pruned each year through 2027 until they are at full capacity to handle the 6-year pruning cycle which has been proposed for the Village. Once in the full 6 year pruning cycle for the estimated tree population of 3,750 total trees by 2032, it is anticipated that approximately 625 trees per year will require pruning to maintain this cycle. This 6 year cycle is being proposed based on the inventory data analysis, however the Village is considering improving on this proposal and considering moving to a 4 year pruning cycle. The UFMP, when reviewed and updated periodically, will reflect the current status of the cycle pruning program.

For cost estimates associated with these activities, several assumptions were made:

First, because young trees (12" and less in diameter) are easy to prune, it is assumed that Village staff can prune all trees less than 12", and $50 per tree was used as an estimate for this group, based on average cost in the industry at this time. For medium (12"-24") and large (24"+)trees, average figures of $100 and $150 per tree (respectively) were used, once again based on average cost in the industry (see tables below). Consistent with other budget tables, a 3% annual CPI increase was added for every year thereafter.

Currently, Forest Park prunes approximately 200-300 trees per year using a combination of in-house labor and contracted services. This makes the budget estimates below fairly conservative, as is the case with all budget projections in this Plan.

	Milestones	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027-2032
PRUNING	Trees Pruned	524	550	570	570	585	625/year avg
	Notes	All Priority and Dead Limb Prunes	Training Prunes and Begin Cycle Pruning	570 Cycle Prunes	570 Cycle Prunes	585 Cycle Prunes	Approximately 625 Cycle Prunes / year in perpetuity
	Cost (2022)	$39,250	$41,200	$42,750	$42,750	$45,522	$52,000
	Cost (CPI)	$39,250	$41,200	$42,750	$42,750	$45,522	$56,000

Provided below is a series of estimates based on the change in composition of the Urban Forest over time. As larger underperforming trees are removed and smaller trees planted in their place, the size breakdown of the Urban Forest will change. Given this expected change in the average size of trees, we have included several breakdowns below estimating costs as the composition of the Urban Forest changes. Please note these are estimates, and should be reviewed periodically to ensure accuracy.

2022 Cost Breakdown – Pruning 550 Trees/Year by 2022

	Total Trees	Avg %	Cost/Tree	Pruned/year	Cost/year
Evergreen	80	2.40%	$20	13	$ 263.87
Large (>24")	630	18.89%	$150	104	$ 15,584.71
Medium (13-24")	1390	41.68%	$75	229	$ 17,192.65
Small (1-12")	1235	37.03%	$40	204	$ 8,146.93
					$ 41,188.16

2027 Cost Breakdown – Pruning 585 Trees/Year by 2027

	Total Trees	Avg %	Cost/Tree	Pruned/year	Cost/year
Evergreen	100	2.84%	$20	17	$ 332.39
Large (>24")	825	23.44%	$150	137	$ 20,566.41
Medium (13-24")	1475	41.90%	$75	245	$ 18,385.12
Small (1-12")	1120	31.82%	$40	186	$ 7,445.45
					$ 46,729.37

2032 Cost Breakdown – Pruning 625 Trees/Year by 2032

	Total Trees	Avg %	Cost/Tree	Pruned/year	Cost/year
Evergreen	120	2.22%	$20	20	$ 400.00
Large (>24")	1050	19.44%	$150	175	$ 26,250.00
Medium (13-24")	1400	25.93%	$75	233	$ 17,500.00
Small (1-12")	1180	21.85%	$40	197	$ 7,866.67
					$ 52,016.67

Pruning Activities

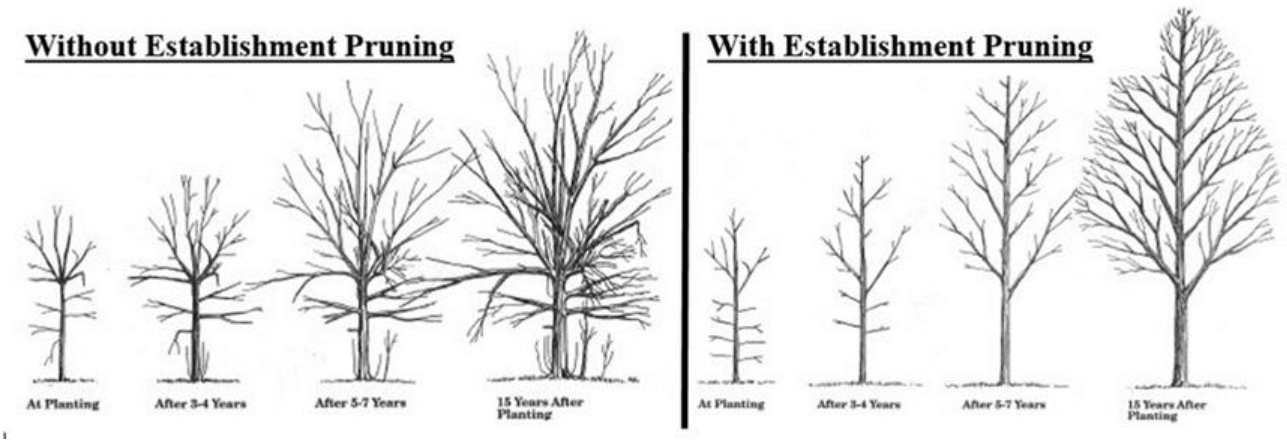
Creation of a Pruning Cycle

Initially, the Village should prioritize the trees identified in the inventory as requiring either Priority, Dead Limb, or Training pruning, regardless of where they are located. This is primarily to prioritize public safety before routine maintenance. After these trees are pruned, Forest Park should aim to create a 6 year pruning cycle based on the size of its tree population both now and in 2032. With approximately 3,750 parkway trees total by 2032, this would mean that over a 6 year period, approximately 625 trees would require pruning each year. As noted above, the number of trees as well as their overall sizes will be changing over that time period, hence above tables showing adaptive management of the tree pruning program. We believe this is a realistic goal based on communications with Village staff, however enhancements may also be made in the future.

Though tree pruning may seem expensive, the cost of maintaining trees is significantly less than the costs associated with trees damaging property or injuring residents. The benefits trees provide when healthy and well maintained can be prolonged and significantly increased, as shown in the projections above. A cycle pruning program is the hallmark of an effective forestry program, and it is highly recommended that Forest Park begin to budget for this essential expense.

Pruning of Young Trees

For the purposes for this Plan, a young tree is considered to be under 12" DBH. Young trees are still trying to acclimate to their sites. The pruning of young trees has different goals and outcomes than the pruning of larger, mature trees. Standard nursery stock has been meticulously pruned for four to ten years to have a single trunk, and the specific branching patterns which are considered common to the various tree species. Without proper establishment pruning, these trees might have multiple trunks, poor branch structure, and overall poor form and architecture. Pruning of young trees to establish proper form is one of the most cost-effective maintenance activities which can be performed. It is an inexpensive task that does not require a great time commitment, and saves thousands of dollars in pruning and maintenance costs later in the tree's life. As mentioned above, due to not having to climb trees or use dangerous equipment, young trees may be pruned by Village staff.



Pruning of Mature Trees

A mature tree, for the purposes of this Plan, is considered to be greater than 12" in diameter. Mature trees are established in and acclimated to their sites. The pressure these trees face from their environment generally comes from above-ground factors such as pests, pathogens, man-made structures, other trees, windstorms or lightning strikes, as well as some below ground factors like girdling roots, limited soil volume, or poor soil quality. Pruning is performed to mitigate the above-ground issues, as well as balance out any below ground issues when possible. Natural aging and limb dieback are additional reasons these trees are pruned.

Pruning of mature trees may mitigate a short-term risk, such as after a storm, or pruning may be done to maintain a tree's long-term health and structure. In the wild, trees loose limbs frequently. This is called self-pruning. Allowing trees to self-prune over time is not advisable in an urban setting.

Safety factors may arise, and the process of self-pruning may bring up aesthetic issues in an urban environment. Mature public trees should only be pruned by professional Certified Arborists, and done in accordance with industry Best Management Practices and accepted ISA and ANSI standards.

Private Property Trees

The Village of Forest Park shall not be responsible for the pruning of trees located on private property. The Village reserves the right to prune portions of trees overhanging public property, but is under no legal obligation to do so, and will perform such pruning at the discretion of the Village Arborist and/or Forestry Consultant.

Reasons for Pruning

Establishment Pruning

Establishment pruning of newly planted trees is the single most cost-saving measure in tree care, as it establishes good form and branch structure for the life of the tree. Establishment pruning should be performed a minimum of one time prior to the tree reaching six inches in diameter. Once established, the tree will only require periodic cycle pruning to maintain an appropriate form for the urban forest and to maintain health and keep the tree free of dead limbs. As mentioned above, because establishment pruning can be done without the use of dangerous equipment, the use of well-trained volunteers can be an effective means of pruning these young trees.

Cycle Pruning

A Best Management Practice in Urban Forestry is that trees should be pruned on a cyclical basis as preventative maintenance. No tree should go more than seven years without proper pruning. Cycle pruning ensures that dead branches, storm damaged limbs, or unsightly growth are removed before becoming hazardous or bad for the health of the tree. Cyclical pruning also ensures the proper leaf to stem ratio, which provides structural support for the tree. It also ensures that pruning stays relatively inexpensive, as severe issues do not have time to develop. Cycle pruning is a maintenance activity which if performed regularly, actually needs to be performed less often!

Emergency / Storm Damage Pruning

Emergency pruning is nearly always necessary to mitigate severe risk after storm events, such as limbs which have fallen and are blocking traffic, have impacted a structure, are interfering with a utility, or are hanging and in imminent danger of doing any of the above. Emergency and Storm Damage Pruning should be conducted at the discretion of the Village, with the best interests of the public in mind. This is one of the few occasions on which the recommendations of this Plan may be temporarily suspended. When life or property are in imminent danger due to conditions associated with a downed tree or tree part, the Village may take whatever remedial action is practical and reasonable to mitigate such imminent risk.

Sanitation Pruning

When a tree has been diagnosed as having been diseased or infested with a pest or disease, sanitation pruning may be employed to maintain the tree while removing the diseased or infested portions. This technique is only effective when the host tree is infected/infested with certain pests and pathogens, and only in a localized area of the tree. With more widespread cases of disease or insect infestation, removal will be the most cost-effective and safest option to avoid endangering other nearby trees, as these pests and diseases tend to spread, particularly when there is more of the same species nearby.

Removal of High Risk Limbs

At times, a tree as a whole may not pose a high risk, but a single limb may have defects that make it hazardous. At these times, the removal of such limbs or parts may render the tree to be low risk again, without causing permanent damage to the tree.

Tree Pruning Requirements and Standards

Village of Forest Park

1. All activities directly related to the operation of a chainsaw, bucket truck, limb rigging, or tree climbing shall be performed by a qualified employee, or under the supervision of a certified arborist or arborist trainee.
2. No pruning or maintenance activity that takes place within ten feet of a power transmission line shall be accomplished by a Village of Forest Park employee unless certified as a qualified Utility Arborist.
3. No cabling, bracing, or other such support systems shall be installed in Village-owned trees, either by the Village of Forest Park, its residents, or any contractors. Exception may be made by obtaining prior written approval of the Village.
4. No heading, pollarding or espalier pruning shall be conducted on Village-owned trees, and no wound dressings shall be used under any circumstances, without a permit and prior written approval of the Village of Forest Park.
5. The need for pruning and maintenance of individual trees and parkways shall be at the discretion of the Village of Forest Park and its designated contractors.
6. No more than 25% of a tree's crown shall be removed during pruning operations to preserve the health of the tree. Any more than 25% of the crown being removed put the tree in danger of severe dieback, and removal should be considered at that point.

Other General Maintenance

Maintenance Activities

Retaining a Consultant

The task of establishing or enhancing a robust Urban Forestry program can be difficult! There may be many new challenges and learning curves, contracts to renegotiate, bid documents to create, resident concerns to manage, and other responsibilities which may require the assistance of a professional.

The Village does not have an on-staff arborist. The Village uses Davis Tree Care for any consultation and arborist needed assistance. The Director of Public Works and the Forestry Department will then take the information provided by the consultant and make the necessary decisions.

A Forestry Consultant could also be involved in sourcing and interviewing contractors and vendors for tree pruning, removal, and planting operations, assisting in maintaining the tree inventory, training Village staff on tree health and risk assessments, assisting in explaining policies to homeowners, preparing contract and bid specifications, and teaching residents how to help the Village in caring for their trees. The importance of this early relationship cannot be overstated, no matter how large or small the organization.

Chemical Applications

Trees, like people, sometimes contract pests and pathogens. Often these pests and pathogens can be controlled with a simple chemical application just as illnesses in humans can be controlled with medication. This practice is called Plant Health Care. When financially practical, chemical control for common pests or pathogens may be utilized as a preventative or curative method, and increase the aesthetics and benefits of the tree population.

At present, the Village does no chemical applications and has very limited history of such. However, the department will evaluate if and when chemical applications are necessary and appropriate.

Residents of Forest Park, with written approval of, and at the discretion of, the Director of Public Works may perform chemical applications on the parkway trees, such as treatment for Emerald Ash Borer, Dutch Elm Disease, Apple Scab, or other common disorders.

The Village will not bear any financial responsibility, nor liability, associated with the costs of such treatments, and treatments must be performed by a Certified Arborist who holds a valid Pesticide Applicators license.

Such work may be denied or revoked for utilizing unqualified contractors, potentially hazardous chemicals, or any other reason at the discretion of the Village. Additionally, trees being treated by residents may still be removed at the discretion of the Village for any of the reasons listed above.

Water Management

The importance of water in the establishment, growth, and survivorship of trees cannot be overstated. Most trees adapted to our climate zone (USDA Zone 5b) are also adapted to the amount of moisture we have in an average year. However, younger trees with less expansive root systems are susceptible to prolonged drought. Young trees need supplemental watering, which is an essential maintenance activity and can prevent newly planted tree mortality.

As we anticipate 1,030 additional trees being planted over the course of the next 10 years, this concept becomes very important. A general rule would be to expect to pay somewhere on the order of $50/tree for the first 2 years of its life to water it several times throughout the first 2 growing seasons. So, with planting 130 trees per year, there would be 260 trees requiring water at any given time, for a total cost of around $13,000 each year. Once again however, these numbers can be highly variable. A watering program paid for by the Village, using contracted labor, is likely beyond the scope of current budgets. The Village relies on residents to water trees. Upon receiving a newly planted tree on the parkway in front of their homes, residents are supplied with an informational flyer which explains how to care for and how often to water their new tree during the first 2-3 years.

Mulch

Proper application of mulch is a necessary and cost-effective maintenance activity. Mulch has many benefits, including reducing weed growth in the root zone, protecting the tree trunk and root flare from lawn maintenance equipment, allowing water to move into the soil, reducing evaporation and drought stress, and creating a naturally fertile soil environment. Turf grass typical of parkways competes for water and nutrients, and mulch reduces this competition.

But not all mulching is beneficial. The practice known as “Volcano Mulching” is the practice of piling mulch against the trunk in excess of 3” deep. This causes moisture build up against the trunk, and can cause decay of the trunk tissue, and possibly death. Material such as crushed limestone, red volcanic rock, or rubber pellets can alter the soil chemistry in an undesirable way, and cause dieback or tree death.

All newly planted trees should have mulch applied appropriately. A goal for Forest Park should be to mulch all trees 12" DBH and smaller, but for now, mulch for all newly planted trees, and preventing volcano mulching should be a primary concern.

Tree Preservation and Management During Construction

In many municipalities, ordinances exist to protect trees and shrubs from construction activities. The intent of these ordinances is to protect the benefits those tree and shrubs provide to the community. Trees and shrubs may be privately owned but are also community resources that provide benefits such as aesthetics, storm water benefits, energy savings, carbon sequestration and increased property values. Therefore, tree and shrub protection and preservation during construction represents an investment in the community! Ensuring the protection and preservation of these trees while minimizing burdens to businesses, developers, and residents is essential to a healthy urban forest.

Tree protection and preservation during periods of construction involves protecting trees from damage caused by construction activities. This damage includes physical and chemical damage to the trunk, branches, and roots. Damage may be caused by equipment such as backhoes, skid steers, or other appendage-type equipment. Effects of damage to the visible above ground portions of the tree can be obvious, as when branches are broken. But hidden effects such as root compaction or improper grading may not become evident for years until the tree begins to die back. The standards set forth below and in Appendix L are industry standards with a proven record of success.

Tree Preservation Requirements and Standards

Village of Forest Park

1. A tree survey shall be performed by a qualified individual prior to the beginning of any development activities. The survey shall detail the size, species, and condition of each tree six inches DBH and greater OR managed landscape tree (intentionally planted, non-volunteer tree) of any size.
2. The Tree Survey and a Tree Protection Plan shall be submitted to the Village of Forest Park and all relevant architects, engineers, and workers, detailing the following:

   A. Trees to be removed

B. Trees to be preserved

C. Location and size of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) for each tree

3. The village proactively prunes all the trees in the area of a construction project, prior to the start of the project. This limits any damage to limbs from any construction equipment. Snow fence is not used around trees. Contractors are made aware of the protection of trees and a Village represented engineer is on site during the entire project to oversee all work and safety.

Tree Risk Assessment Policy

Trees provide ecosystem and aesthetic benefits, but all trees also pose some degree of risk. Determining the acceptable level of risk, along with effectively managing that risk, is a key priority for urban forestry operations. As a tree manager, the Village of Forest Park always must always assume some degree of risk. It is up to the Village to track that risk to ultimately decide how to take steps to mitigate trees which pose such risk in a manner which is responsible both economically as well as in the interest of public safety.

Levels of Risk Assessment – An Overview

These Risk Assessment Levels are based on the International Society of Arboriculture's (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) protocols, as well as the ANSI A300 Part 9 (Tree Risk Assessment) Standards. The TRAQ forms can be found in Appendix H at the end of this report. All trees in Forest Park were assessed for a basic level of risk during the inventory. These assessments were rapid assessments, and do not represent any formal level of TRAQ risk assessment, and are not legally binding. They are solely intended to provide Forest Park with data showing a need for a more detailed assessment of individual trees such as those listed below.

Level 1 Assessment

Also called a "limited visual assessment", whereby a tree has a basic analysis of obvious physical defects and condition. The assessor walks or drives by the tree, assesses it quickly for defects, evaluates the risk posed by the subject tree, and reports the results of the assessment to the tree owner. Often, prior to a recommendation, a more detailed (Level 2 or Level 3) assessment will be required to gather additional data.

Level 2 Assessment

A Level 2 Assessment, also called a "basic assessment", is a report detailing the information collected during a detailed visual inspection of the tree and the surrounding site. Such an inspection requires a 360 degree walk around, and may include the use of simple tools, such as binoculars, magnifying lenses, mallets, probes, and trowels or shovels. The goal is to get a more complete picture of the tree in its environment, as well as previous histories of failures, and a root to branch evaluation of not only the tree but also potential "targets" which falling tree limbs may impact. Targets are things such as structures, people, vehicles, or other things which may be damaged or injured by trees.

Level 3 Assessment

A Level 3 Assessment, also called an "advanced assessment", provides detailed information about specific tree parts, targets, and risk associated with each potential interaction. By definition, it requires specialized equipment known as "advanced tools", such as bucket trucks, resistance drills, sonic tomographs, and other such equipment. This is the most detailed and time-intensive type of assessment, and is typically only performed when a decision to retain or remove a tree is very difficult, as would be the case for a high quality tree near a potential target that has significant defects, the extent of which are not known, but must become known before making a decision.

Considerations in Assessing Risk

The following are meant for the reader to gain additional insight into the TRAQ process. Once again, TRAQ inspections were not performed on Village trees during the inventory data collection, but this information will help the reader understand the terminology better, and help inform staff and residents as to how and why these inspections are performed.

Likelihood of Tree Part Failure

Like it sounds, this is a process of determining how likely a tree part is to fail, and then how likely that failure is to impact a target. Likelihood of failure is an assessment of the tree's defects, and the load on those defects, like weight, gravity, ice, or wind. The parts impacted are generally the roots, root plate, trunk, branches, or potentially whole tree failure at multiple points.

Likelihood of Tree Failure Impacting a Target

Determining the likelihood of impacting a target is figuring out the occupancy rate, or the amount of time that targets (particularly people or high value property) are within the fall zone. A large tree in the middle of a field could fail with little impact, but that same tree in a playground might have serious consequences. In many roadways, motor traffic is present day and night. All of the Village's inventoried 3,335 trees are in rights-of-way adjacent to roads. where failure of a tree not only impacts motorists, but it also has a potential effect on pedestrian traffic and utilities within right-of-way also.

Consequences of a Tree Failure Impacting a Target

The potential consequences of the tree failure impacting a target are a cumulative function of both the "value" of the target (person vs car) and the consequences to that target if the tree fails. Whereas the previous step was concerned with occupancy rates, this step looks at the consequences of the impact, and assumes that the target is always present. To follow with the above example, it is assumed that if a parkway tree were to fail, that a car, utility line, and person are all underneath it at the time of failure, and the consequences to those targets is evaluated. Consequences are generally considered to be "minor" for targets that can be easily replaced or repaired, and step up through 4 levels with the highest level being "severe", which would constitute severe injury to a person, or even a fatality (see table below).

Weather

Every tree, no matter how healthy, can fail from wind, lightning strikes, ice loading or soil saturation. "Normal" weather can cause tree or tree part failures for trees which have existing defects, like deadwood, cavities, or poor architecture. Extreme weather events, by contrast, can cause the failure of perfectly healthy trees. For all Tree Risk Assessments, Risk should be assessed assuming "normal" weather conditions. Though it should be noted that "normal" weather conditions for northeastern Illinois do include gusty winds, thunderstorms, snow, and even an occasional ice storm. It is the extremes of these events that should be considered abnormal.

SAMPLE Village of Forest Park Tree Risk Assessment Policy

The Village of Forest Park has created this policy to maintain an acceptable level of risk from its tree population(s). In order to maintain a high level of public safety, while mitigating undue burden, the Village shall adopt the following risk assessment protocols:

1. The Village of Forest Park maintains a tree inventory detailing the species, size, and condition of all trees on Village Parkways, as well as a basic level of risk posed by each tree. This UFMP recommends that the trees listed as being in elevated risk categories during the initial inventory be audited on an ad hoc basis. During these audits, the Village Arborist and/or Forestry Consultant should inspect these trees and identify trees potentially posing an unacceptable level of risk. Such trees identified shall either be scheduled for a more detailed risk assessment (Level 2 or 3), or shall be mitigated, either by pruning, bracing, or removal, as soon as practical following the assessment.

2. During subsequent years, staff shall perform limited visual assessments on an ad hoc basis by driving by trees during the normal course of daily operations. Trees which may appear to present an elevated risk level shall be scheduled for a more detailed risk assessment (Level 2 or 3), or shall be mitigated, either by pruning, bracing, or removal, as soon as practical following the assessment.

3. Upon notification from a resident of a concern about a potentially high-risk tree, the Village Arborist and/or Urban Forestry Consultant perform a Level 1 limited visual inspection within (14) business days of the notification by the resident. If a Level 2 or Level 3 Risk Assessment is required based on that inspection, it shall be performed within an additional (14) business days. a decision shall be made by the Village Arborist and/or Forestry Consultant as to what the appropriate mitigation measures are, if any.
4. All trees determined to be in need of mitigating actions (removal, pruning, etc.) should be documented in writing by the Village Arborist and/or Urban Forestry Consultant. The documentation shall include the date the assessment was performed, the species, size, and condition of the tree, and a brief narrative detailing which parts of the tree are likely to fail, the likelihood of failure, the likelihood of impacting a target, the consequences of tree or tree part failure, and the overall tree risk rating, per the ISA's TRAQ system of risk assessment.
5. A minimum branch diameter of three (3) inches, by ocular estimate, shall be the standard to which this risk assessment policy applies. Assessing all branches smaller than three inches represents an undue burden to the Village.

TRAQ Forms can be found in Appendix H at the end of this report.

TRAQ Tree Risk Assessment Matrices

Likelihood of Tree Failure Impacting Target

Likelihood of Tree Failure	Likelihood of Impacting Target			
	Very Low	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely	Likely	Very Likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

Risk Rating Matrix

Likelihood of Failure and Impact	Consequences			
	Negligible	**Minor**	**Significant**	**Severe**
Very Likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
Somewhat Likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low

Projected Budget

The budget numbers below, as mentioned several times through this Urban Forestry Management Plan, are conservative figures based on current industry rates for the services listed. Based on input from Village staff, the budget begins this year with a dollar amount that is within their current annual budget for tree related expenses. From there, generally the budget increases slightly each year, and projects through 2032, at which time, including CPI, the budget will have increased approximately 68% from the current level of approximately $71,875 in 2022 to approximately $120,750 by 2032. This represents a necessary budget increase for such an increase in values of the Urban Forest.

REMOVALS	**Milestones**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027-2032**
	Trees Removed	20	23	33	51	37	80
	Diameter Inches	605"	608"	637"	755"	857"	600"
	Notes	All Priority Removals + Standard Removals 30" and Larger	Standard Removals From 24-29"	Standard Removals From 16-23"	Remaining Standard Removals + Low Prioirty Removals 36" and Larger	Low Prioirty Removals 16-35"	Remaining Low Priority + Removals From Inventory Updates
	Removal Cost (2022)	$15,125	$15,200	$15,925	$18,875	$21,425	$15,000
	Removal Cost (CPI)	$15,125	$15,200	$15,925	$18,875	$21,425	$16,500

PLANTINGS	**Milestones**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027-2032**
	Trees Planted	50	60	70	90	110	130/year avg
	Planting Cost (2022)	$15,000	$18,000	$21,000	$27,000	$33,000	$39,000
	Planting Cost (CPI)	$15,000	$18,000	$21,000	$27,000	$33,000	$42,500

PRUNING	**Milestones**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027-2032**
	Trees Pruned	524	550	570	570	585	625/year avg
	Notes	All Priority and Dead Limb Prunes	Training Prunes and Begin Cycle Pruning	570 Cycle Prunes	570 Cycle Prunes	585 Cycle Prunes	Approximately 625 Cycle Prunes / year in perpetuity
	Cost (2022)	$39,250	$41,200	$42,750	$42,750	$45,522	$52,000
	Cost (CPI)	$39,250	$41,200	$42,750	$42,750	$45,522	$56,000

FORESTRY CONSULTANT	**Milestones**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027-2032**
	Notes	Basic Assistance with contract prep, etc	Appraisals and Risk Management	Inventory Updates / Risk Management	Inventory Updates / Risk Management	Inventory Updates / Risk Management	Inventory Updates / Risk Management
	Cost (2022)	$2,500	$2,500	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
	Cost (CPI)	$2,500	$2,500	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,750

TOTALS	**TOTALS - 2022 $**	**$71,875**	**$76,900**	**$84,675**	**$93,625**	**$104,947**	**$111,000**
	TOTALS - CPI 3%	**$71,875**	**$76,900**	**$84,675**	**$93,625**	**$104,947**	**$120,750**

Summary / Conclusion

By creating this Urban Forestry Management Plan, the Village of Forest Park has taken an important step in investing in their urban forest's future by creating both shorter and longer term goals that will serve as milestones. These are all goals which, as they are undertaken, will help strengthen the urban forestry program in Forest Park, maximizing the benefits that trees provide to the community and minimizing cost and risk. There are many local partners we have suggested, as well as many yet to be discovered, who can help along the way and actually can become promoters of the urban forestry program in Forest Park. The more public support and engagement this program receives, the better it will be equipped to tackle difficult situations in the future.

Certainly, none of this can be done without funding streams and innovative thinking along the way. As the basic budget and i-Tree reporting demonstrates, the return on investment for the forestry program in Forest Park is remarkable at over 3 ½ times the projected budget costs invested. As we bring information like this to light, that the forestry program yields dividends and doesn't just cost money, the more people will become interested and engaged in promoting these efforts.

Great Lakes Urban Forestry Management thanks the Village of Forest Park, its residents, stakeholders, and the grant funding organizations which have made this endeavor possible. It has been a pleasure to work with the Village on this inventory update, and to update the Urban Forestry Management Plan. We look forward to continuing to assist the Village their Urban Forestry endeavors.

VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK
BIG CITY ACCESS SMALL TOWN CHARM

GREAT LAKES URBAN FORESTRY MANAGEMENT
A GRAF TREE CARE COMPANY

Glossary of Terms

Aerial Device: Any piece of equipment expressly intended to elevate a human worker above the level at which they typically stand with their feet on the ground surface. Can include but is not limited to bucket trucks, scissor lifts, etc

Aggressive: A floral or faunal organism which is native (endemic) to the United States or northern Indiana, but which is known to outcompete other more desirable organisms

Arborist: An individual engaged in the profession of arboriculture who is educated, trained and licensed to provide for or supervise the management of trees and other woody plants

Arborist Trainee: Any person working under the direct supervision of an Arborist or Certified Arborist

Balled and Burlapped: A tree, shrub, or other plant prepared for transplanting by allowing the roots to remain covered by a ball of soil around which canvas or burlap is tied and secured with a basket.

Bare Root: Harvested plants from which the soil or growing medium has been removed

Best Management Practices (BMP): Methods or techniques found to be the most effective and practical means in achieving an objective while making the optimum use of resources.

Caliper: Standard nurseryman's measure of tree diameter (size). Caliper measurement of the trunk shall be taken six inches above the ground up to and including four-inch caliper size. If the caliper at six inches above the ground exceeds four inches, the caliper should be measured at 12 inches above the ground.

Certified Arborist: An individual who has sufficient experience in the field of Arboriculture, and has been certified by the International Society of Arboriculture as being a Certified Arborist

Border Trees: Trees whose trunks, when measured at DBH, are situated on both Public and private property

Branch Collar: The branch collar is the point where a branch joins the trunk or another branch. This is the area the arborist chooses to make a proper cut.

Climbing Line: Any rope or other such material explicitly intended for bearing the weight of a human being

Collected Plants: Trees or shrubs which have been sourced from private property for the intent of transplanting elsewhere

Compacted Soil: A high-density soil lacking structure and porosity, characterized by restricted water infiltration and percolation (drainage), and limited root penetration

Consumer Price Index: an index of the variation in prices paid by typical consumers for retail goods and other items

Containerized: A tree, shrub, or other plant prepared for transplanting, or grown in, a solid-walled container such as a plastic pots or wooden boxes

Contracted Staff: People working for the Village as part of an independently owned and operated private company which performs work for the Village, but who are not directly employed by the Village

Controlling Authority: An agency, organization, or corporate entity with the legal authority and/or obligation to manage individual trees or tree populations

Crew Leader: Any personal who has by direction or implication been chosen to lead a team of In-House or Contracted Staff

Crown: The upper part of a tree, measured from the lowest branch, including all branches and foliage

Critical Root Zone (CRZ): The minimum volume of roots necessary for a tree to have health and stability

Cycle Pruning: The process of routine maintenance pruning of trees, not related to storm damage or other hazard or emergency related-pruning, that occurs on a set and predictable time scale set forth by the Village

Deadwood: Wood on a tree or shrub which is no longer biologically living and becomes brittle or prone to failure

Decline/Declining: Trees or shrubs which are experiencing symptoms of a general decline on health due to age, pest, or pathogen related issues

Desirable: A Tree or other plant whose characteristics are sought after due to ecology, aesthetics, or public safety

Diameter or DBH: Diameter at Breast Height. A standard forestry measure of tree diameter (size), measured at 4.5’ above ground level on the uphill side of a tree using a Diameter Tape or Biltmore Stick

Digging Machine(s): Any piece of mechanical equipment whose express purpose is to remove soil and plants from their current locations

Diseased: The status of a tree which has been negatively impacted by a pathogen, bacterial, fungal, viral, or similar lower life forms

Drip Line: The soil surface delineated by the branch spread of a single plant or group of plants

Drought: A period of two weeks or greater, during which there is less than one inch of rainfall, when the average daytime temperature during that same period exceeds 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

Dutch Elm Disease: A fungal pathogen which causes the decline and death of specific species of Elm trees

Dying: A tree which is in the process of biological death due to senescence, disease, infestation, or other such malady from which there is very little to no hope of long-term survival

EAB: Emerald Ash Borer. An invasive beetle pest which affects all Ash trees

Establishment Pruning: The pruning of a young tree in order to establish proper form and branching habit

Established Trees: Those trees which have been permanently planted for a period of no less than 6 months, and which have permanent roots established in the soil

Failure (tree failure): Breakage of stem or branches, or loss of mechanical support in the root system

Feeder Root: Any portion of the below ground portions of the tree whose purpose is to absorb water and nutrients

Floodplain: Land which has been determined to be periodically inundated with water from a nearby moving or static water body, such as a lake or river. Determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency

Flush Cut: Either a pruning cut or final cut to remove a stump, for which the maximum acceptable distance from the ground or the branch bark ridge shall be no greater than 2 inches

Full-Time: An employee who has regular employment through the Village and whose work hours exceed 36 hours in a week, and who is employed year-round.

Fungal: Any of a group of spore-producing organisms feeding on organic matter, including molds, yeast, mushrooms, and toadstools

Grade: The level or pitch of a certain piece of land, as defined by the trees or shrubs which inhabit it

Hardscape: The nonliving or man-made fixtures of a planned outdoor area, such as sidewalks, retaining walls, street lamps, etc

Hazard: A known and documented state of imperiling public safety

Healthy Tree: Any tree which is successfully adapting to it's environment, and shows no signs of disease, pests, pathogens, or other such maladies, as determined by the Village or Forestry Consultant(s)

Host: An organism which is susceptible to a known pest or pathogen

Infested: The status of a tree which has been negatively impacted by pests

In-House Staff: Staff directly employed by the Village of Forest Park, on either a full-time or Part-Time Basis

Invasive: A floral or faunal organism which is not native (endemic) to the United States or northern Indiana

Job Site: Any geographic location where a person or persons will be performing activities related to the care and maintenance of Village of Forest Park property

J.U.L.I.E. (811): The Illinois underground utility locating service

Liner Nursery: A privately owned plant propagation facility which specializes in the growth of small trees which are intended to be planted for growth into a full form

Managed: A tree or shrub which is in an area of the Village which is routinely mowed and managed. Not a wild forest grown tree or shrub, or area containing such trees and shrubs

Manufacturer's Recommendations: Any expressly written instruction manual for a given piece of equipment that details how said equipment is supposed to be managed or maintained

Mineral Soil: Any substrate which is composed of a variety of rocks and minerals in various states of decomposition, leading to the development of a substance on which living plants may live

Mitigation: The process of diminishing risk

Monoculture: A population of trees in close proximity to one another which is comprised of 3 species or less of trees and shrubs which is prone to pest or pathogen outbreak

Natural Resources: Flora, fauna, and other such living and non-living parts of the environment which the Village of Forest Park maintains

Nursery Stock: Woody Perennials which are of a "Tree Form" growth habit and are supplied by a nursery contractor for planting. Not established trees.

Park District Property: Land which, by deed or title, belongs to the Village of Forest Park

Parkway Tree: Any woody plant within a Publicly-Owned right-of-way, or any other property owned or managed by the Village of Forest Park

Part-Time: An employee who has regular employment through the Village and whose work hours are less than 36 hours in a week, and who is employed year-round

Pathogen: A fungus, virus, or other such microscopic organism which causes decline or death of trees

Pest: An insect or other macrofaunal organism which causes decline or death of trees

Private Property: Land which, by deed or title, does not belong to the Village of Forest Park

Public Safety: The welfare and protection of the general public

Reforestation: The process by which trees are planted to replace trees which have been removed

Rigging Line: Any rope or other such material explicitly intended for bearing the weight of a tree limb. Not to be used for supporting a human being

Right-of-Way (ROW): The publicly-owned land on which a road, drainage ditch, trail, or other public access is built

Risk: A situation involving potential exposure to danger or endangering public safety

Root Protection Zone (RPZ): The area on the ground surrounding a tree in which excavation, compaction, and other construction-related activities should be avoided or mitigated

Saddle: A piece of equipment expressly intended to hold a human being above ground level with the assistance of a rope or other such device

Sanitation Pruning: The removal of tree limbs that have become diseased or infested, in order to prevent the spread of disease or infestation from spreading throughout the rest of the tree e.g., Dutch Elm Disease, Black Knot Fungus, etc.

Seasonal Employees: Those employees retained by the Village for less than 6 months out of the calendar or budget year

Shrub: Any woody perennial which has a multi-stemmed growth habit not consistent with being considered a tree. Can be subject to interpretation by Forest Park Staff.

Sound Wood: Structurally sound, non-decayed, non-compromised wood in the trunk or Scaffold Branches

Staff: Those employees retained by the Village on a full-time basis with benefits provided

Structural Root: Any portion of the below ground portions of the tree whose purpose is to stabilize the plant against the forces of wind and gravity

TRAQ: Tree Risk Assessment Qualification. The International Society of Arboriculture's formal status of an individual who is qualified to assess the risk that trees may bring to the general public

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ): The area surrounding a tree in which excavation and other construction-related activities should be avoided

Tree Risk: The likelihood and consequences of failure of a tree or tree parts

Tree Risk Assessment: A systematic process used to identify, analyze, and evaluate tree risk

Underperforming: Trees which have systematic health and vigor issues resulting in poor health, architecture, or other such maladies as determined by Village staff

Undesirable: A tree which is not desired in the landscape due to ecological, aesthetic, or public safety reasons, as determined by Forest Park Staff

Unmanaged: A tree or shrub which is in an area of the Village of Forest Park which is not routinely mowed and managed. A wild forest grown tree or shrub, or area containing such trees and shrubs

Urban Wood: Any tree or other woody perennial material which has been harvested for the sole purpose of long term storage in the form of furniture, recreational material, etc. Differentiated from "Reclaimed Wood"

Utility Arborist: A person explicitly trained in the management of trees and other plants in relation to energized power lines. Someone who is licensed to work with conflicts between trees and such energized power lines.

Appendix A: Acceptable and Unacceptable Species

Species not appearing on this list can be approved or disallowed by the Director of Public Works.

NOT APPROVED	APPROVED SPECIES			
Any Size	Large Trees	Medium Trees	Small Trees	Evergreens
AILANTHUS	BALDCYPRESS	ALDER	AMERICAN REDBUD	ARBOR VITAE
AMUR CORKTREE	BEECH-AMERICAN	AMUR MAACKIA	APPLE-CRAB	DOUGLAS FIR
ASH-EUROPEAN	BEECH-EUROPEAN	BIRCH-RIVER	APPLE-EDIBLE	EASTERN REDCEDAR
ASH-GREEN	BUCKEYE-OHIO	BIRCH-WHITE	BUCKEYE-RED	FIR-CONCOLOR
ASH-WHITE	BUCKEYE-YELLOW	BLACKGUM	CHERRY-ORNAMENTAL	HEMLOCK-SPP
BOXELDER	CATALPA	ELM-CHINESE	DOGWOOD-SPP	JUNIPER-COMMON
BUCKTHORN	CHESTNUT-CHINESE	HARDY RUBBER TREE	HAWTHORN-COCKSPUR	PINE-AUSTRIAN
BURNING BUSH	DAWN REDWOOD	HAZELNUT-TURKISH	HAWTHORN-SPP	PINE-MUGO
CHERRY-BLACK/PIN	ELM-HYBRID	HORNBEAM-AMERICAN	HYDRANGEA-PEEGEE	PINE-WHITE
COTTONWOOD	GINKGO*	HORNBEAM-EUROPEAN	LILAC-SHRUB	SPRUCE-BLUE
ELM-AMERICAN	HACKBERRY	IRONWOOD	LILAC-TREE	SPRUCE-NORWAY
ELM-SIBERIAN	HICKORY-SPP	KATSURA	MAGNOLIA-SAUCER	SPRUCE-SPP
HONEYSUCKLE	HONEYLOCUST	MAPLE-HEDGE	MAPLE-AMUR	YEW
MAPLE-NORWAY	HORSECHESTNUT	MAPLE-MIYABEI	MAPLE-JAPANESE	
MAPLE-SILVER	KENTUCKY COFFEETREE*	MAPLE-PAPERBARK	PEACH/NECTARINE	
MULBERRY-SPP	LARCH	MAPLE-SHANTUNG	PLUM-SPP	
PEAR-CALLERY	LINDEN-AMERICAN	MAPLE-TRIFLORUM	ROSE OF SHARON	
POPLAR-SPP	LINDEN-LITTLELEAF	OAK-CHINKQUAPIN	SERVICEBERRY-SPP	
POPLAR-WHITE	LONDON PLANETREE	OAK-ENGLISH	SMOKETREE	
PRINCESS TREE	MAGNOLIA-CUCUMBER	OAK-SHINGLE	WITCH HAZEL	
RUSSIAN OLIVE	MAPLE-SUGAR	PERSIAN IRONWOOD		
WALNUT-ANY	OAK-BLACK	YELLOWWOOD		
	OAK-BURR	GOLDEN RAINTREE		
	OAK-PIN	MOUNTAIN ASH		
	OAK-RED	PEAR-EDIBLE		
	OAK-SWAMP WHITE	SASSAFRASS		
	OAK-WHITE	SEVENTH SON FLOWER		
	PAGODATREE			
	PERSIMMON			
	SWEETGUM			
	SYCAMORE			
	TULIPTREE	* - Male Only		
	ZELKOVA			

Appendix B: Additional Comments on Species

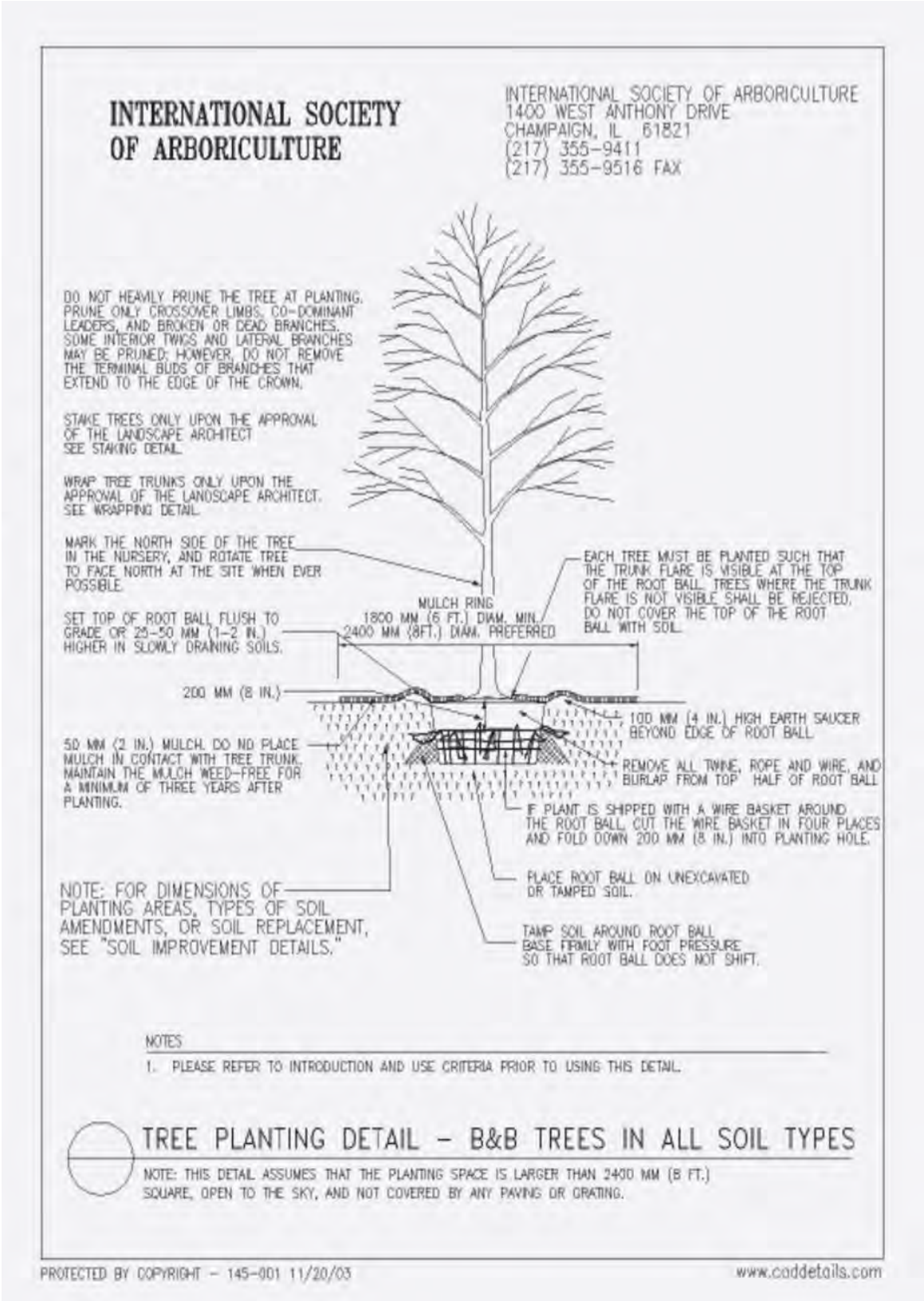
SPECIES	COMMENTS
AILANTHUS	NOT APPROVED
ALDER-SPP	
AMERICAN HORNBEAM	
AMERICAN REDBUD	
AMUR MAACKIA	
APPLE-CRAB SPP	Apple Scab resistant varieties only
APPLE-EDIBLE	Parks Only
APRICOT	NOT APPROVED
ARBOR VITAE	Parks only
ASH-BLUE	NOT APPROVED
ASH-GREEN	NOT APPROVED
ASH-WHITE	NOT APPROVED
ASPEN	Improved varieties only
BALDCYPRESS	Prefer 'Shawnee Brave'
BEECH-AMERICAN	
BEECH-SPP	Prefer 'Tricolor' or 'Riversii'
BIRCH-RIVER	Prefer Single stem only
BIRCH-SPP	Sweet Birch, Yellow Birch, or other newintroductions
BIRCH-WHITE	Bronze Birch Borer resistant only, prefer 'Whitespire'
BLACK LOCUST	Improved varieties only, prefer 'Purple Robe'
BLACKGUM	
BOXELDER	NOT APPROVED
BUCKEYE-OHIO	
BUCKEYE-RED	Prefer 'Ft. McNair' or Bottlebush
BUCKEYE-YELLOW	
BUCKTHORN	NOT APPROVED
BURNING BUSH	NOT APPROVED
CAROLINA SILVERBELL	Protected sites only
CATALPA	
CHERRY-BLACK	NOT APPROVED
CHERRY-PURPLE LEAF	
CHERRY-SPP	Ornamental, Black Knot resistant varieties only
COTTONWOOD	NOT APPROVED
DAWN REDWOOD	
DOGWOOD-SPP	Hardy varieties only
DOUGLAS FIR	Parks only
EASTERN REDCEDAR	Parks only
ELM-AMERICAN	NOT APPROVED
ELM-HYBRID	Hardy varieties only
ELM-RED	NOT APPROVED
ELM-SIBERIAN	NOT APPROVED
ELM-SPP	New cultivar introductions
EUONYMUS	Eastern Wahoo ONLY no non-native varieties
FIR-SPP	Parks only
FRINGETREE	
GINKGO	Male only
GOLDEN RAINTREE	
HACKBERRY	
HARDY RUBBER TREE	
HAWTHORN-SPP	Thornless varieties only
HICKORY-BITTERNUT	
HICKORY-SHAGBARK	
HONEYLOCUST	Prefer 'shademaster' or 'inermis'
HONEYSUCKLE	NOT APPROVED
HORNBEAM-EUROPEAN	
HORSECHESTNUT	
HYDRANGEA-PEEGEE	
IRONWOOD	
JUNIPER-COMMON	Parks Only
KATSURA	
KENTUCKY COFFEETREE	Fruitless varieties only
LARCH	

SPECIES	COMMENTS
LILAC-SHRUB	Parks Only
LILAC-TREE	Improved varieities, tree form only
LINDEN-AMERICAN	
LINDEN-LITTLELEAF	
LINDEN-SILVER	
LINDEN-SPP	
LONDON PLANETREE	Prefer 'Exclamation!', 'Bloodgood' not allowed
MAGNOLIA-CUCUMBER	
MAGNOLIA-SAUCER	Scale resistant varieties only
MAGNOLIA-SHRUB	Star Magnolia or similar Magnolia pruned to tree form
MAPLE-AMUR	Parks only unless pruned to tree form
MAPLE-AUTUMN BLAZE	Or other similar Acer x freemannii
MAPLE-BLACK	
MAPLE-HEDGE	
MAPLE-JAPANESE	Small growing space only
MAPLE-MIYABEI	Prefer 'State Street'
MAPLE-NORWAY	NOT APPROVED
MAPLE-PAPERBARK	
MAPLE-RED	Improved varieties only
MAPLE-SILVER	NOT APPROVED
MAPLE-SUGAR	Prefer 'Green Mountain'
MOUNTAIN ASH	Improved varieties only
MOUNTAIN ASH-EUROPEAN	Improved varieties only
MULBERRY-SPP	NOT APPROVED
OAK-BURR	
OAK-CHESTNUT	
OAK-CHINKQUAPIN	
OAK-ENGLISH	
OAK-PIN	
OAK-RED	
OAK-SWAMP WHITE	
OAK-WHITE	
OTHER	Open for new introductions
PAGODATREE	
PEACH	Parks only
PEAR-CALLERY	NOT APPROVED
PEAR-EDIBLE	Parks Only
PERSIAN IRONWOOD	Medium growing space only
PERSIMMON	American variety preferred (Diospyros virginiana)
PINE-AUSTRIAN	Parks Only
PINE-SCOTCH	Parks only
PINE-WHITE	Parks only
PLUM-SPP	Parks Only
PUSSYWILLOW	Parks only
ROSE OF SHARON	
SASSAFRAS	
SERVICEBERRY-SPP	Prefer 'Autumn Brilliance'
SEVENTH SON FLOWER	
SHRUB-SPP	Parks only, open for new introductions
SMOKETREE	American variety preferred, small growing space only
SPRUCE-BLUE	Parks only
SPRUCE-NORWAY	Parks only
SPRUCE-SPP	Parks only
SUMAC	Parks only
SWEETGUM	Prefer 'Happidaze'
SYCAMORE	In natural areas only, London Planetree preferred
TULIPTREE	
VIBURNUM	Tree form only
WALNUT-BLACK	NOT APPROVED
WILLOW-SPP	NOT APPROVED
YELLOWWOOD	
YEW	Parks Only
ZELKOVA	Prefer 'Green Vase'

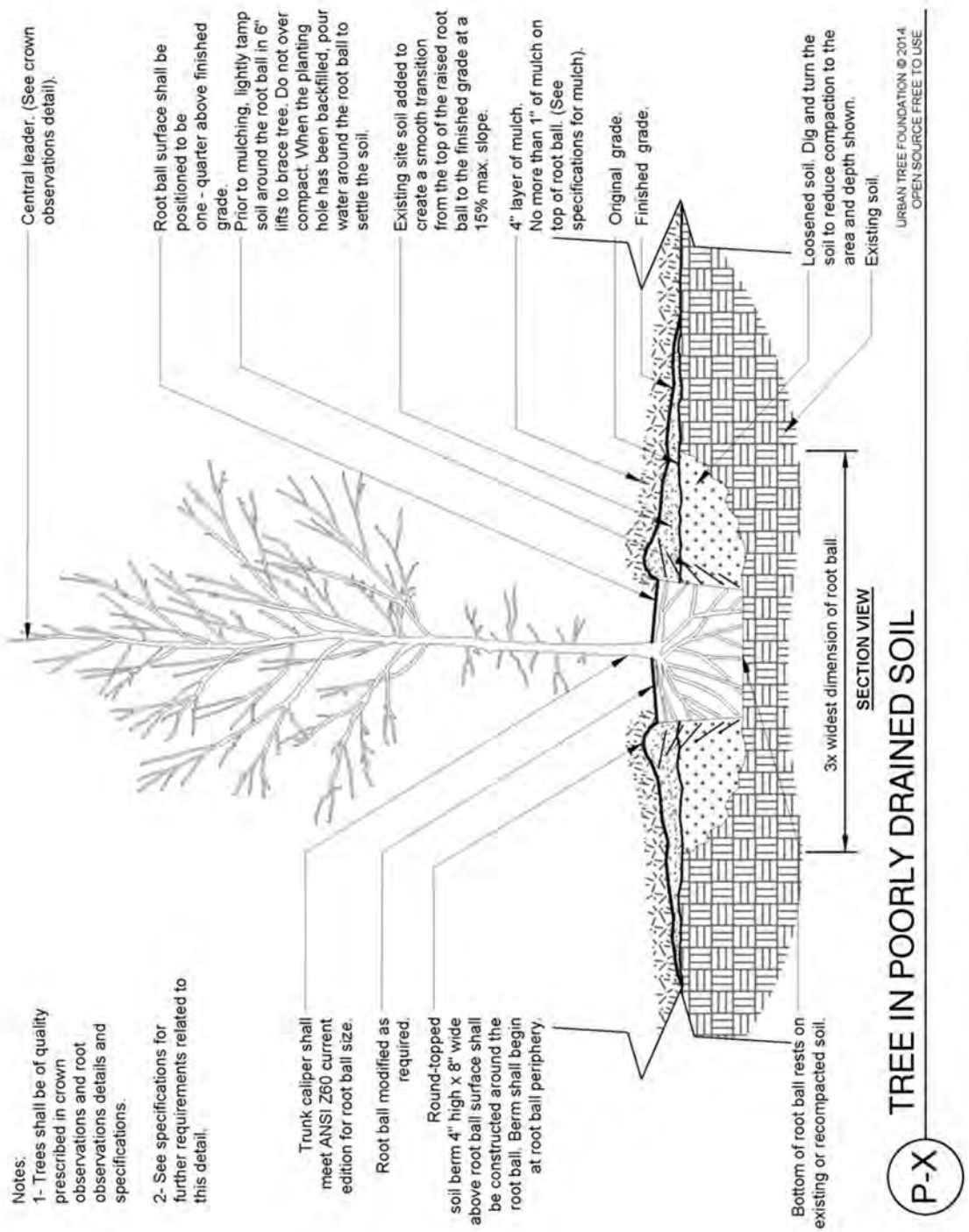
Appendix C: Species Substitutions

Species	Planting Time	Acceptable Substitutes
Alder, Black/Speckled	Spring	River Birch, Planetree
Amur Maackia	Spring	Yellowwood, Shingle Oak
Baldcypress	Spring	Larch, Dawn Redwood
Beech, European	Spring	Red Oak, Buckeye
Birch, River (Multi Stem)	Spring	Alder, Swamp White Oak
Birch, White	Spring	River Birch, Alder
Black Locust (Purple Robe)	Any	Honeylocust, Kentucky Coffeetree
Blackgum	Spring	Sweetgum, Dogwood
Buckeye, Ohio (Autumn Splendor)	Any	Horsechestnut, Catalpa
Buckeye, Red	Spring	Dogwood, Hawthorn
Buckeye, Yellow	Spring	Planetree, Sweetgum
Catalpa	Any	Kentucky Coffeetree, Tuliptree
Cherry, Sargent	Spring	Red Buckeye, Tree Lilac
Chestnut, Chinese	Spring	Turkish Hazelnut, Persimmon
Crabapple (Larger)	Any	Tree Lilac, Hawthorn
Dawn Redwood	Spring	Baldcypress, Larch
Dogwood, Cornelian	Spring	Tree Lilac, Hawthorn
Dogwood, Pagoda	Spring	Sargent Cherry, Smoketree
Douglas Fir	Spring	Concolor Fir, Spruce
Elm, Hybrid (Larger)	Any	Hackberry, Hardy Rubbertree
Fir, Concolor	Spring	Douglas Fir, Spruce
Ginkgo (Standard)	Any	Tuliptree, Catalpa
Golden Raintree	Spring	Katsura, Magnolia
Hackberry, Common	Any	Hybrid Elm, Hardy Rubbertree
Hardy Rubber Tree	Any	Tuliptree, Zelkova
Hawthorn, 'Inermis'	Any	Crab Apple, Dogwood
Hawthorn, Winterking	Any	Tree Lilac, Smoketree
Hazelnut, Turkish	Spring	Persimmon, Catalpa
Hickory, Bitternut	Spring	Oak spp, Beech spp
Hickory, Shagbark	Spring	Oak spp, Beech spp
Hornbeam, American	Spring	Ironwood, Hawthorn
Hornbeam, European (Columnar)	Spring	English Oak (columnar)
Horsechestnut (Baumanii)	Any	Buckeye, Catalpa
Ironwood	Spring	American Hornbeam,Hawthorn
Katsura	Spring	Magnolia, Seventh Son Flower
Kentucky Coffeetree	Any	Honeylocust, Black Locust
Larch	Spring	Baldcypress, Dawn Redwood
Lilac, Japanese Ivory Silk	Any	Hawthorn, Sargent Cherry
Linden, Greenspire	Any	Kentucky Coffeetree, Hybrid Elm
Linden, Redmond	Any	Catalpa, Hackberry
Locust, Skyline	Any	Kentucky Coffeetree,Black locust
London Planetree	Spring	Sweetgum, Blackgum
Magnolia, Cucumber	Spring	Yellow Buckeye, Catalpa
Magnolia, Saucer	Spring	Persian Ironwood, Katsura
Magnolia, Star	Spring	Sargent Cherry, Smoketree
Maple, Autumn Blaze	Any	Black Maple, Shantung Maple
Maple, Black	Any	Shantung Maple, Autumn Blaze
Maple, Paperbark	Spring	Triflorum Maple, Tree Lilac
Maple, Shantung	Any	Sugar Maple, Miyabei Maple
Maple, Sugar	Any	Autumn Blaze, Shanting Maple
Maple, Triflorum	Spring	Paperbark Maple, Tree Lilac
Mountain Ash	Spring	Black Locust, Hawthorn
Oak, Burr	Spring	Shingle Oak, Swamp White Oak
Oak, English (Columnar)	Any	European Hombeam
Oak, English (Standard)	Any	White Oak, Burr Oak
Oak, Red	Spring	Black Oak, Chinquapin Oak
Oak, Shingle	Spring	Chinquapin Oak, English Oak
Oak, Swamp White	Spring	London Planetree, Burr Oak
Oak, White	Spring	Burr Oak, English Oak
Oak,Chinquapin	Spring	Shingle Oak, Red Oak
Persian Ironwood	Spring	Seventh Son Flower, Katsura
Persimmon	Spring	Turkish Hazelnut, Zelkova
Pine, Limber	Spring	Spruce, Concolor Fir
Pine, Red	Spring	Douglas Fir, Eastern Redcedar
Poplar, Hybrid	Any	London Planetree, Baldcypress
Redbud	Any	Serviceberry, Hawthorn
Redcedar, Eastern	Spring	Spruce, Douglas Fir
Serviceberry	Any	Redbud, Tree Lilac
Seventh Son Flower	Spring	Persian Ironwood, Katsura
Smoketree	Spring	Magnolia, Seventh Son Flower
Sourwood	Spring	Blackgum,Sweetgum
Spruce, Black Hills	Spring	Eastern Redcedar, Concolor Fir
Spruce, Blue	Spring	Eastern Redcedar, Douglas Fir
Spruce, Norway	Spring	Eastern Redcedar, Concolor Fir
Spruce, Serbian	Spring	Eastern Redcedar, Douglas Fir
Sweetgum	Spring	Yellow Buckeye, Larch
Tuliptree	Any	Zelkova, Ginkgo
Yellowwood	Spring	Amur Maackia, Shingle Oak
Zelkova	Spring	Tuliptree, Ginkgo

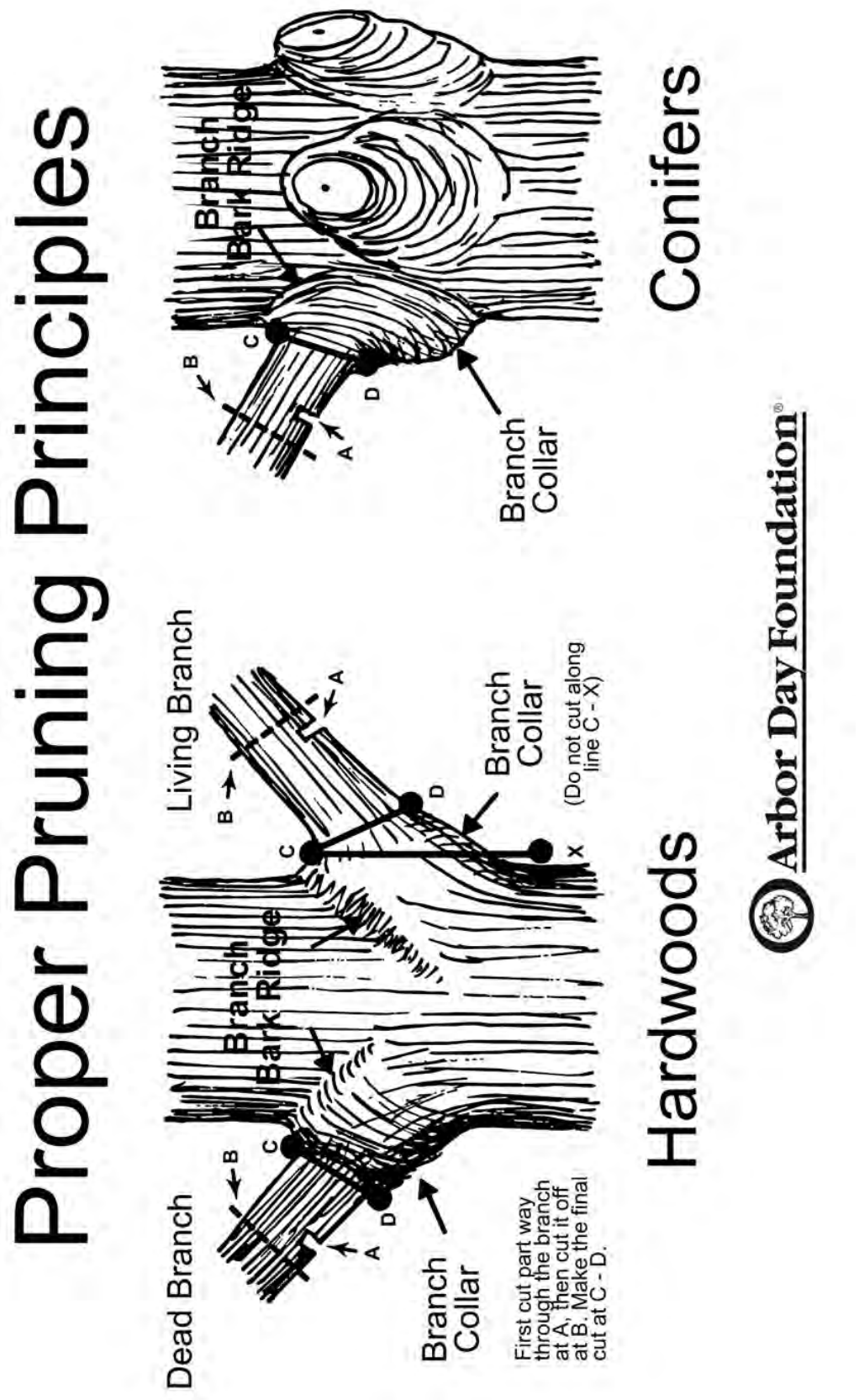
Appendix D: Balled and Burlapped Planting Detail



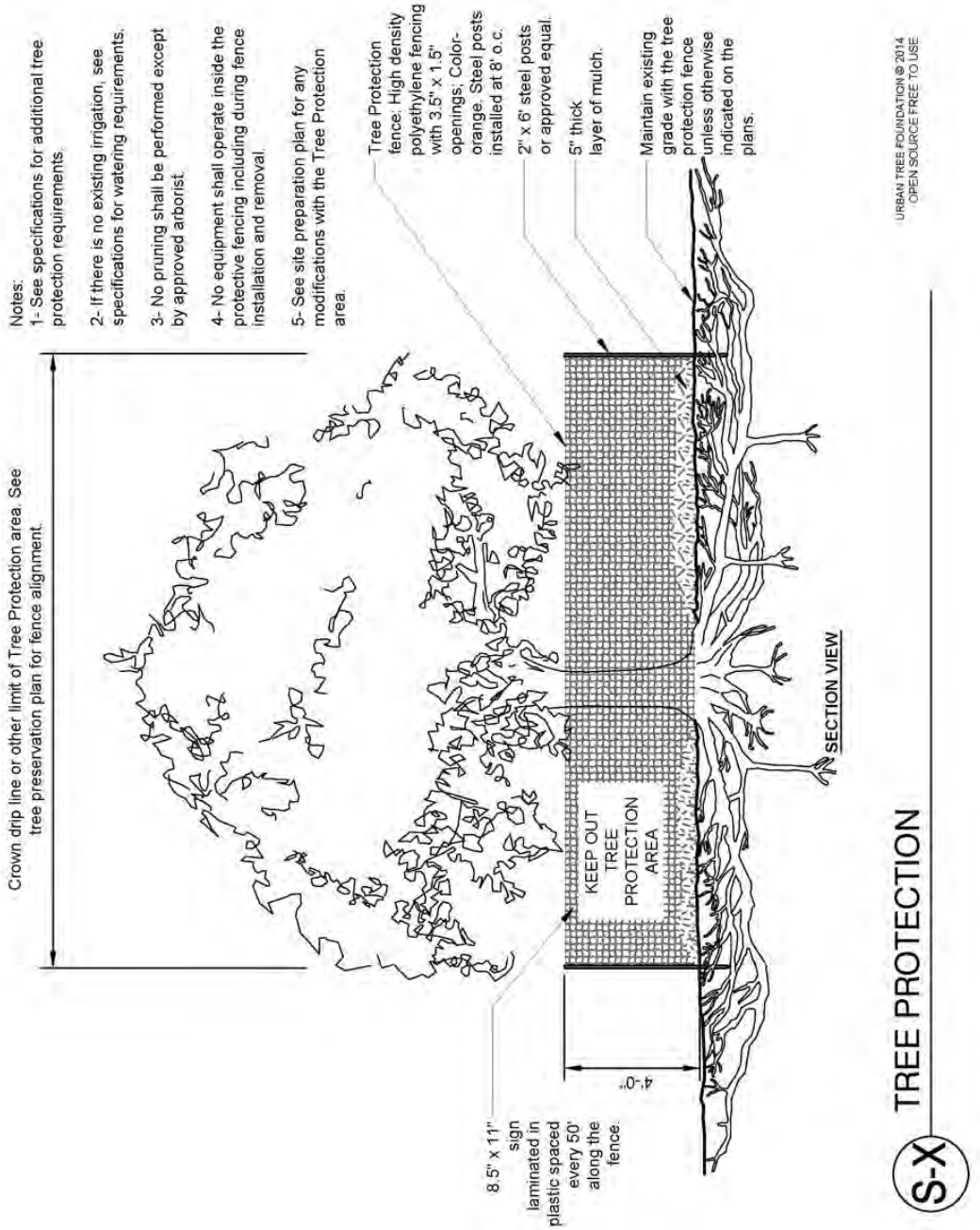
Appendix E: Containerized Planting Detail



Appendix F: Tree Pruning Detail



Appendix G: Tree Protection Detail



Appendix H: ISA Tree Risk Assessment Form (TRAQ Level 2-Basic)

ISA Basic Tree Risk Assessment Form

Client _____ Date _____ Time _____
Address/Tree location _____ Tree no. _____ Sheet _____ of _____
Tree species _____ dbh _____ Height _____ Crown spread dia. _____
Assessor(s) _____ Time frame _____ Tools used _____

Target Assessment

Target number	Target description	Target zone: Target within drip line	Target zone: Target within 1 x Ht.	Target zone: Target within 1.5 x Ht.	Occupancy rate (1 – rare, 2 – occasional, 3 – frequent, 4 – constant)	Practical to move target?	Restriction practical?
1							
2							
3							
4							

Site Factors

History of failures _____ **Topography** Flat ☐ Slope ☐ _____% **Aspect** _____
Site changes None ☐ Grade change ☐ Site clearing ☐ Changed soil hydrology ☐ Root cuts ☐ Describe _____
Soil conditions Limited volume ☐ Saturated ☐ Shallow ☐ Compacted ☐ Pavement over roots ☐ _____% Describe _____
Prevailing wind direction _____ **Common weather** Strong winds ☐ Ice ☐ Snow ☐ Heavy rain ☐ Describe _____

Tree Health and Species Profile

Vigor Low ☐ Normal ☐ High ☐ **Foliage** None (seasonal) ☐ None (dead) ☐ Normal _____% Chlorotic _____% Necrotic _____%
Pests _____ **Abiotic** _____
Species failure profile Branches ☐ Trunk ☐ Roots ☐ Describe _____

Load Factors

Wind exposure Protected ☐ Partial ☐ Full ☐ Wind funneling ☐ _____ **Relative crown size** Small ☐ Medium ☐ Large ☐
Crown density Sparse ☐ Normal ☐ Dense ☐ **Interior branches** Few ☐ Normal ☐ Dense ☐ **Vines/Mistletoe/Moss** ☐ _____
Recent or planned change in load factors _____

Tree Defects and Conditions Affecting the Likelihood of Failure

— Crown and Branches —

Unbalanced crown ☐ LCR _____%
Dead twigs/branches ☐ ____% overall Max. dia. _____
Broken/Hangers Number _____ Max. dia. _____
Over-extended branches ☐
Pruning history
Crown cleaned ☐ Thinned ☐ Raised ☐
Reduced ☐ Topped ☐ Lion-tailed ☐
Flush cuts ☐ Other _____

Cracks ☐ _____ Lightning damage ☐
Codominant ☐ _____ Included bark ☐
Weak attachments ☐ _____ Cavity/Nest hole ____% circ.
Previous branch failures ☐ _____ Similar branches present ☐
Dead/Missing bark ☐ Cankers/Galls/Burls ☐ Sapwood damage/decay ☐
Conks ☐ Heartwood decay ☐ _____
Response growth _____

Main concern(s) _____

Load on defect N/A ☐ Minor ☐ Moderate ☐ Significant ☐ _____
Likelihood of failure Improbable ☐ Possible ☐ Probable ☐ Imminent ☐ _____

— Trunk —

Dead/Missing bark ☐ Abnormal bark texture/color ☐
Codominant stems ☐ Included bark ☐ Cracks ☐
Sapwood damage/decay ☐ Cankers/Galls/Burls ☐ Sap ooze ☐
Lightning damage ☐ Heartwood decay ☐ Conks/Mushrooms ☐
Cavity/Nest hole _____% circ. Depth _____ Poor taper ☐
Lean _____° Corrected? _____
Response growth _____
Main concern(s) _____

Load on defect N/A ☐ Minor ☐ Moderate ☐ Significant ☐
Likelihood of failure
Improbable ☐ Possible ☐ Probable ☐ Imminent ☐

— Roots and Root Collar —

Collar buried/Not visible ☐ Depth _____ Stem girdling ☐
Dead ☐ Decay ☐ Conks/Mushrooms ☐
Ooze ☐ Cavity ☐ _____% circ.
Cracks ☐ Cut/Damaged roots ☐ Distance from trunk _____
Root plate lifting ☐ Soil weakness ☐
Response growth _____
Main concern(s) _____

Load on defect N/A ☐ Minor ☐ Moderate ☐ Significant ☐
Likelihood of failure
Improbable ☐ Possible ☐ Probable ☐ Imminent ☐

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Risk Categorization

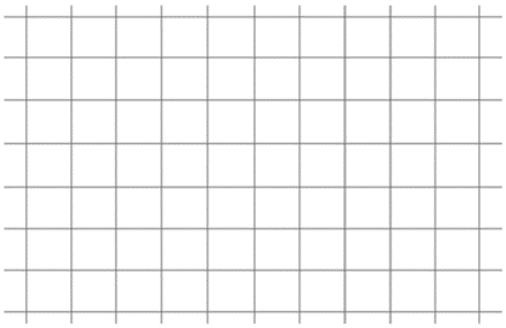
Condition number	Tree part	Conditions of concern	Part size	Fall distance	Target number	Target protection	Likelihood												Consequences				Risk rating of part (from Matrix 2)
							Failure				Impact				Failure & Impact (from Matrix 1)								
							Improbable	Possible	Probable	Imminent	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Unlikely	Somewhat	Likely	Very likely	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe	
1																							
2																							
3																							
4																							

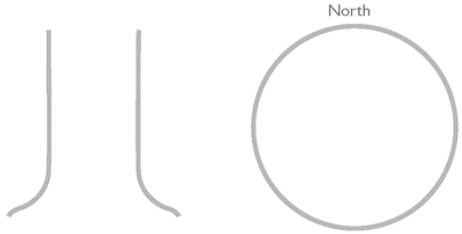
Matrix 1. Likelihood matrix.

Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impacting Target			
	Very low	Low	Medium	High
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely	Very likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

Matrix 2. Risk rating matrix.

Likelihood of Failure & Impact	Consequences of Failure			
	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
Very likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
Somewhat likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low





Notes, explanations, descriptions _____

Mitigation options _____ **Residual risk** _____

Residual risk _____

Residual risk _____

Residual risk _____

Overall tree risk rating Low ☐ Moderate ☐ High ☐ Extreme ☐ **Work priority** 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

Overall residual risk Low ☐ Moderate ☐ High ☐ Extreme ☐ **Recommended inspection interval** _____

Data ☐Final ☐Preliminary **Advanced assessment needed** ☐No ☐Yes-Type/Reason _____

Inspection limitations ☐None ☐Visibility ☐Access ☐Vines ☐Root collar buried Describe _____

Appendix I: ANSI Z133.1 Standards – Applies to All Sections

All of the ANSI Z133.1 safety standards shall apply to all tree care operations outlined in the Urban Forestry Management Plan. Listed below is a basic overview of the standard, and it is not verbatim. A full text of this manual will be made available to all Village of Forest Park employees and contractors involved with tree care operations.

1. All tools and equipment utilized during tree care operations, including those not specifically mentioned below, shall be inspected and maintained by qualified personnel in accordance with the manufacturer's care instructions.
2. All staff shall be trained in the proper use, inspection, and maintenance of said equipment.
3. Certified arborists or arborist trainees shall conduct job briefings daily prior to tree care operations of any kind and the information shall be communicated to all workers.
4. All activities performed on any job site for any activity outlined in this Urban Forestry Management Plan shall comply with all applicable OSHA guidelines and standards.
5. Traffic and pedestrian control shall be established around the job site prior to the beginning of tree care operations.
6. Emergency contact information and a safety kit conforming to the ANSI Z308.1 standards shall be made available to all workers. All employees shall have basic instruction on the use of CPR and First Aid.
7. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) shall be required when there is a reasonable probability of injury or illness on the job site. Such a determination will be made by the Certified Arborist or Arborist Trainee prior to the beginning of tree care operations each day, and PPE shall be made available. PPE shall be well-maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.
8. Head protection shall conform to ANSI Z89.1, face and eye protection shall conform to ANSI Z87.1, respiratory protection shall comply with ANSI Z88.2, and leg protection shall always be worn when using a chainsaw.
9. Flammable liquids shall be kept a minimum of ten feet from open sources of flame or high heat and shall be stored in approved containers.
10. All Village staff and contractors working near electrical hazards shall be qualified to do so and shall be educated in the full ANSI standards for Electrical Hazards and Line Clearance.
11. Vehicles and mobile equipment shall be inspected and maintained by qualified personnel in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and shall be equipped with all standard safety devices, decals, and instructions, and shall be operated within all federal, state, and local motor vehicle codes and ordinances.

12. Aerial devices shall be inspected and maintained by qualified personnel in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, and shall be equipped with all standard safety devices, decals, and instructions.

13. Aerial devices shall be stabilized by wheel chocks, outriggers, or stabilizers as necessary for the device, and shall never be used to lift, hoist, or lower logs or equipment unless specifically designed to do so.

14. Aerial devices shall be equipped with fall protection devices and permanent load ratings, both in accordance with ANSI/SIA 92.2 or 92.5, as applicable to the specific aerial device.

15. No aerial device shall be allowed to make contact with electrical conductors, and minimum safe distances shall be maintained in accordance with the ANSIZ133.1 Standard.

16. All brush chippers shall be inspected and maintained by qualified personnel in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, and shall be equipped with all standard safety devices, decals, and instructions.

17. Sprayers and related plant health care equipment shall be inspected and maintained by qualified personnel in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, and shall be equipped with all standard safety devices, decals, and instructions

18. Sprayer tanks or other similar enclosed spaces shall not be entered unless performed through a confined-space entry plan in accordance with OSHA 1910.46 Requirements, including air-quality testing, training, and PPE.

19. Chain saws and other similar portable power tools shall not be operated unless the manufacturer's safety devices are in proper working order. Such safety devices shall not be removed or modified.

20. Forestry staff shall have a minimum of two points of attachment to the tree or aerial device while operating a chainsaw at all times, unless the hazard posed by the second point of attachment poses a greater hazard than utilizing one point of attachment.

21. A visual hazard assessment, including a root collar inspection, shall be performed by a certified arborist or arborist trainee prior to climbing, entering, or performing work in or on any tree, and a second crew member shall be within visual or voice communication at all times during arboricultural operations that are in excess of 12 feet from the ground surface.

22. All ropes, saddles, carabiners, and other similar climbing equipment shall be: a) approved for use in the tree care industry by the manufacturer, b) have a minimum breaking strength or load capacity of 5,000 lbs., c) be inspected before each use, d) Equipment shall be removed from service when it shows signs of excessive wear or deterioration.

23. All pruning, removal, and rigging operations shall have a designated drop zone where limbs, trunks, and tools can be dropped from aloft without impacting pedestrians or passersby. A visual or verbal communication system between the employee aloft and the employee(s) on the ground shall be established to determine when the employee aloft will safely drop tree parts or tools.

24. Any tree parts which cannot be safely dropped or controlled from aloft shall have a separate rigging line tied to them to help control their fall. The tree shall be inspected for structural stability prior to the establishment of a rigging system in the tree. When trees appear to have defects that could jeopardize the ability to safely use a rigging system to drop or control a limb, an alternate plan shall be implemented.

25. All equipment utilized in rigging shall meet the load ratings for the limb being rigged, and a qualified employee, trained in proper rigging procedure shall determine the rigging procedure and equipment to be utilized. Any equipment which has been damaged or overloaded shall be removed from service.

26. When felling (removing) a tree, a crew leader shall make the determination of what equipment is necessary, and how many crew members are to be directly involved in drop zone operations. A well-established escape route shall be planned for involved workers prior to the beginning of felling operations. Any non-involved workers shall be beyond twice the height of the trunk or tree being removed during felling operations.

27. Notches shall be used on all trees and trunks greater than five inches in diameter during felling operations, and should conform to the standards set forth in the ANSIZ133.1 Standard.

28. Loose clothing, ropes, lanyards, and saddles shall not be worn during any tree care activity where the risk of entanglement with tools or machinery is possible, particularly with brush chippers.

Appendix J: Tree Planting Standards (ANSI/ISA BMP)

ANSI Z60.1

1. All root ball and container sizes for all balled and burlapped stock shall conform to the Z60.1 standards for width and depth, such that they encompass enough of the fibrous root system as necessary for the full recovery of the plant upon installation.
2. All bare root stock shall conform to ANSI Z60.1 standards for minimum root spread.
3. All containerized stock shall conform to ANSI Z60.1 standards for plant and container size, as specified by the Village, and shall be healthy, vigorous, well-rooted and established in the container in which it is growing. The root system shall reach the sides of the container, but shall not have excessive growth encircling the inside of the container.
4. All collected plants (those grown on unmanaged land) shall be so designated, and shall be considered to be nursery-grown stock when they have been successfully reestablished in a nursery row and grown under regular nursery cultural practices for a minimum of two growing seasons.
5. The trunk or stem of the plant shall be in the center of the ball or container, with a 10% overall variance in location.
6. The use of digging machines in both the packaging and installation of trees is considered an acceptable nursery practice.

ANSI A300 – Part 6

1. Planting sites and work sites shall be inspected for hazards by the Village prior to the beginning of work each day. If portions of the work site are outside of the original scope of work, the controlling authority shall be notified immediately.
2. Location of utilities, obstructions, and other such hazards above and below ground shall be taken into account prior to planting and transplanting operations. These include, but are not limited to, gas, electric, sewer, communication, drainage, and signage.
3. The following shall be taken into consideration prior to transport and planting: Requirements of individual trees, compass orientation of field-grown trees, site feasibility assessments, soil assessment, and drainage assessment.
4. Tools for planting and transplanting shall be properly labelled or purchased for their intended use, and be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations
5. The system used to move and store the plant shall minimize desiccation and other damage to the crown, trunk or rootball, and the health and vigor of the plant shall be maintained during these periods.

6. The hole to be dug for all new plantings shall be a minimum of 150% larger than the rootball or container diameter, as deep as the root flare of the tree to be planted, and shall have sides from which soil has been loosened in order to aid in root penetration.
7. For balled and burlapped trees, all rootball supporting materials shall be removed from the upper third of the rootball, and removed from the planting hole prior to final backfilling.
8. Prior to planting, container root balls shall be managed by approved methods such as, shaving the root ball, slicing the root ball, and redirecting or removing encircling roots.
9. Backfill shall comprise of either the same soil created when the hole was excavated, or a similarly amended mixture to meet a specific objective, and shall be applied in a layered fashion to reduce future settling and prevent air pockets.
10. Mulch shall be applied at a depth of two to four inches, near - but not touching - the trunk of the tree, and extending to the perimeter of the planting.
11. Support systems such as guy-wires or stakes shall not be installed except where needed.

ISA BMP Manual – Tree Planting

1. Timing of planting shall be determined based on the species, and the best professional opinion of the employees of or contractors working for the Village of Forest Park.
2. All employees and contractors employed by or working for the Village of Forest Park shall be familiar with the following types of planting types, and when it is appropriate to use each:
   A. **Bare-Root:** Field-grown, and dug without soil during the dormant season
   B. **Ball and Burlap:** Field grown and packaged with a soil ball, using burlap, twine, and a retaining basket of some kind
   C. **Tree Spade:** Transplanted using a mechanical tree spade to hold the soil ball during transport
   D. **In-Ground Fabric Bag:** Field grown with the root mass contained in a semi-permeable fabric bag
   E. **Container Grown:** Grown above ground in containers of various shapes, sizes, and materials
3. Trees packaged with root balls must have their first structural root within two inches of the soil surface. Trees with deeper structural roots will not perform well when transplanted, and should be avoided when selecting nursery stock.

4. Trees with root balls shall be handled by the ball, not the stem, to ensure no damage occurs to the root-soil interface or to the stem itself**.**
5. Trees with leaves shall be transported with a fabric tarp to minimize desiccation, and have had their root balls wetted prior to transport.
6. Sites shall be tested for drainage, nutrient levels, and pH prior to planting (or prior to species selection, if possible).
7. Container stock shall be removed from its container. For balled and burlapped trees, wrappings shall be left on until the tree is in the hole; wrapping shall then be removed from the third to fourth of the wire basket and burlap from the top of the ball. For all types, ensure any encircling (girdling) roots are removed, and root ball is shaved as necessary.
8. As soil is added, wet and tamp each layer down to ensure good moisture and reduction of air bubbles.
9. Do not prune trees at time of planting, unless to remove dead, dying, diseased, or cracked branches, as it may take away from root development to have the tree attempt to heal these above-ground wounds.
10. The use of trunk wrap may be considered in areas with harsh winters, specifically on trees with thin bark, such as London Planetree and certain Maple species.

Appendix K: Tree Pruning Standards (ANSI/ISA BMP)

ANSI A300 - Part 1

1. A designated Arborist or Arborist Trainee shall visually inspect each tree before beginning work. If any condition is observed above and beyond the original scope of work, said condition shall be reported to the controlling authority before any work begins.
2. Pruning cuts which remove a branch at its point of origin shall be made close to the trunk or parent branch without cutting into the branch-bark collar or leaving a stub.
3. Pruning cuts made to reduce the length of a limb or parent stem shall be made at a slight angle relative to the remaining stem, and not damage the remaining stem. If pruning to a lateral branch, the lateral should be large enough to assume the terminal role.
4. Final cuts shall be made such that the result is a flat surface, with the adjacent bark firmly attached.
5. Not more than 25% of the foliage shall be removed during an annual growing season, depending on the tree species, size, age, and condition. If more frequent pruning due to utilities, vistas, or health considerations is necessary, removal of the tree should be considered as an alternative to pruning.

ISA BMP Manual

1. All employees or contractors directly involved with the pruning of trees shall be familiar with the following pruning types and how they are to be used in conjunction with one another:
    1. **Pruning to Clean**: Selective removal of dead, diseased, detached, cracked, and broken branches
    2. **Pruning to Thin:** Selective removal of small live branches to reduce crown density
    3. **Pruning to Raise:** Selective removal of branches to provide vertical clearance
    4. **Pruning to Reduce:** Selective removal of branches and stems to decrease the height or spread of a tree or shrub
    5. **Structural Pruning:** Selective removal of live branches and stems to influence the orientation, spacing, growth rate, strength of attachment, and ultimate size of branches and stems
    6. **Pruning to Restore:** Selective removal of branches, sprouts, and stubs from trees and shrubs which have been topped, severely headed, vandalized, lion-tailed, storm damaged, or otherwise damaged
2. Every effort shall be made to time pruning of individual tree species to be done in accordance with best management practices for the tree species in question. All pruning work shall be done so at the discretion of the Village of Forest Park and its approved contractors.

Appendix L: Tree Protection (ANSI/ISA BMP)

ANSI A300 – Part 5

1. Tree management plans and specifications for tree management shall be written and administered by a certified arborist qualified in the management of trees and shrubs during site planning, development, and construction. Such activities may include, but are not limited to: demolition, grading, building construction, walkway or roadway construction, excavation, trenching and boring, or other such activity which has the potential to negatively impact trees.
2. The management of trees and shrubs shall be incorporated into the following phases of the site development process:
   A. Planning
   B. Design
   C. Pre-Construction
   D. Construction
   E. Landscape
   F. Post-Construction
3. During the Planning phase, an assessment of tree and shrub resources on the site shall be performed by a certified arborist. The assessment shall identify the species, condition, and size of each tree and shall be incorporated into the site design. Trees to be retained or protected shall appear on site design maps. Trees on neighboring property which could also be impacted should also be considered.
4. During the design phase, a tree management report shall be developed for trees to be conserved on the site, and shall be included in the construction plans and specifications, which may include, but are not limited to:
   A. Trees to be retained
   B. Tree and Root Protection Zones
   C. Tree Protection Zone barriers
   D. Tree Protection plans
   E. Soil erosion control
   F. Soil compaction controls
   G. Staging and storage areas
   H. Other relevant on-site activities

5. Grading and demolition plans shall include all trees to be retained and removed, as well as the tree protection plans for working around trees to be retained. Plans shall also include equipment routes for avoiding the TPZ. Consequences for non-compliance shall be specified.
6. During the pre-construction phase, all tree protection plans shall be effectively communicated to all parties involved with the site development, and tree protection zone barriers shall be in place prior to the beginning of any construction activities.
7. The TPZ shall be delineated around all trees to be protected during construction, and shall be based on the size, species, and condition of the tree and its root system. Six to 18 times the diameter of the tree is generally considered to be acceptable. Deviations from this diameter may be made at the discretion of a certified arborist. Activities which could damage tree roots or compact soil should be avoided in the TPZ
8. Fencing or other visible barriers to the TPZ shall be installed prior to site clearing, grading, and demolition, and maintained throughout the construction and landscaping phase. When this is not feasible, alternate methods may be considered.
9. During the construction phase, compliance with tree protection plans shall be monitored by a certified arborist, and any damage to tree barriers or trees, or non-compliance shall be reported to the project manager or owner, or other controlling authority.
10. When removing vegetation or pavement during demolition, equipment used adjacent to the TPZ shall be specified to avoid damage to the tree and the surrounding soil, and soil protection measures shall be in place prior to vehicle or heavy traffic in or near the TPZ.
11. Storage or disposal of construction materials or hazardous materials shall not occur in the TPZ.
12. Fill within the TPZ shall not be permitted without mitigation to allow for proper air and water availability to existing roots. If fill cannot be avoided in the TPZ, compaction of fill shall be avoided, and consideration shall be given to a permanent well installation to protect the tree and its roots.
13. During the landscape, irrigation, and lighting phase, levels of compliance shall be documented and reported by a certified arborist. Non-compliance shall be reported to the project manager.
14. During the post-construction phase, a remedial and long-term maintenance plan shall be specified for existing and new landscaping, to ensure success of preservation efforts and newly planted landscaping.
15. Pruning shall be considered to reduce wind sail when necessary. It should not be considered to compensate for root loss.
16. Mulch shall be applied to as much of the tree protection zone as possible, in order to create a favorable soil environment for root recovery after construction activities.

ISA BMP Manual

1. A cost-benefit analysis shall be conducted during the planning phase. In some cases, money may be better invested in tree planting post-construction.
2. The species and age of tree shall be evaluated by a certified arborist, so that trees in good condition with desirable characteristics are preserved, but those in poor condition or with undesirable characteristics are not.
3. A tree inventory and tree management report shall be conducted during the planning phase, and a certified arborist shall work closely with developers to ensure best management practices are being met for both parties.
4. Effort shall be made to retain groups of trees, such that there is a wind and solar buffer around the highest quality trees if possible.
5. The Critical Root Zone (CRZ) is the area around the tree trunk where roots essential for tree health and stability are located. A Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is an arborist-defined area around the tree which should include the CRZ, as well as additional area to ensure future stability and growth. The TPZ is subject to the professional opinion of the certified arborist.
6. An attempt shall also be made to preserve native soil for landscape planting as native soil with horizons and development is preferred over fill or black dirt.
7. If a sufficient TPZ cannot be established, a 6-12" layer of hardwood mulch, 3/4-inch plywood mat over a four-inch layer of hardwood mulch, or other such measures shall be temporarily installed over the CRZ in order to prevent root and soil compaction.
8. Trunk protection shall be installed on trees very close to construction activities, and should consist of 2x4 or 2x6 planks, strapped snugly to the tree trunk with wire or other strapping, preferably with a closed-cell foam between the trunk and the planks.
9. When roots over one inch cannot be avoided, they shall be pruned, not left torn or crushed. Acceptable methods of pruning are:
   A. Excavation using supersonic air tools, pressurized water, or hand tools, followed by selective root cutting
   B. Cutting through the soil along a predetermined line with a tool designed to cut roots
   C. Mechanically excavating the soil and selectively pruning remaining roots.
10. Wells, tree islands, retaining walls, and other such structures or strategies shall be considered as alternatives to any cut/fill work in the CRZ or TPZ.
11. Monitoring shall take place during construction and post-construction phases, and any non-compliance should be reported to the proper controlling authority right away, so that timely remediation or mitigation efforts may be undertaken.

Appendix M: Urban Timber Harvesting

Log Removal Specification for Urban Timber Harvesting

This tree removal standard shall not take precedence over applicable industry safe work practices and shall be implemented by a qualified arborist, urban forest manager, and /or practitioner who, through related training or on-the-job experience, or both, are familiar with the standards, practices and hazards of recovering urban forest products and the equipment used in such operations. Additionally:

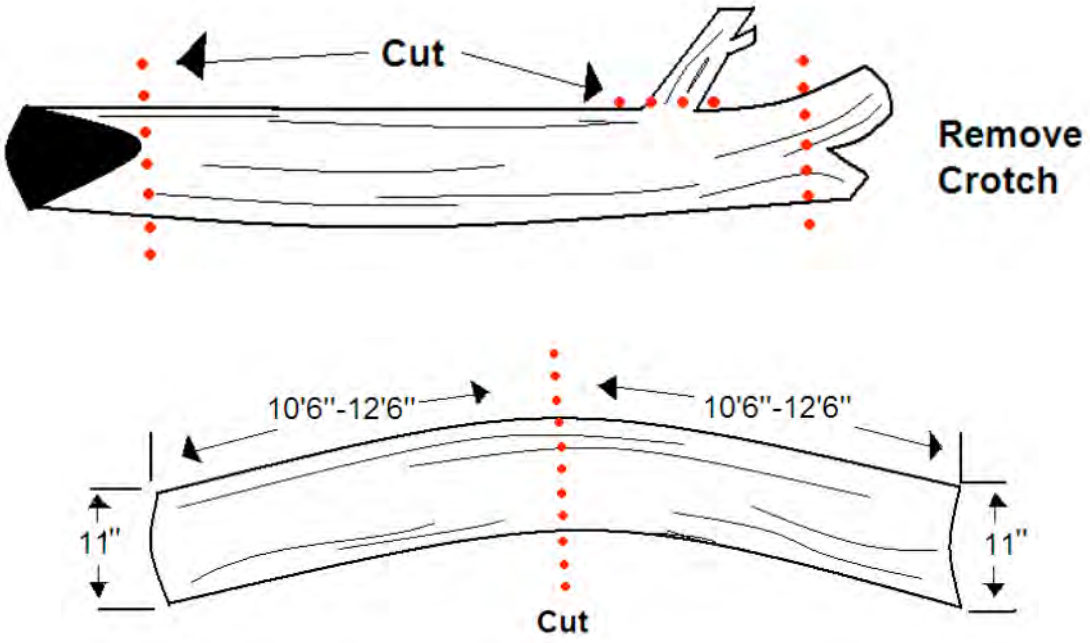
- Logs shall be felled to obtain minimum 8', 10', or 12' lengths with an additional 6" of trim on each log to a minimum diameter of 11" inside the bark. Maximum log length shall be 20'6".

- If a tree must be removed in sections, every effort should be made to retain the lowest log, at the longest possible length that can be safely felled.

- Branches should be trimmed flush with the bole/trunk, root flares should be trimmed flush with the bole/trunk, and the ends of the log should be square.

- Logs shall be flush cut with no crotches or splits. All obvious defects such as decay, large holes, and rot shall be removed.

- Logs with significant sweep shall be cut in order to eliminate as much sweep as possible while yielding the longest possible straight logs to ensure logs are flush for proper milling.



2022 Tree Inventory
Executive Summary

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May 16, 2022

Introduction

On April 26, 2022, Certified Arborists from Great Lakes Urban Forestry Management (GLUFM) began collecting data for a comprehensive tree inventory of the village owned properties and parkway trees within the municipal boundaries of the Village of Forest Park, IL. This inventory resulted in a total count of 3,335 trees, 18 stumps, and 392 planting spaces. This executive summary is a brief statistical overview of the inventory data and will address some of our observations, as well as some potential mitigation measures and other recommendations. GLUFM is pleased to provide its tree inventory and GIS mapping services along with this summary and analysis of the tree population. Forest Park is now equipped to use this valuable information to address short term concerns, long term management considerations, and overall planning objectives.

Collection Parameters

The following is a detailed description of data that was collected for each tree.

TREE STATUS
For this inventory, the status field includes whether the site is home to an Active Tree, a Planting Space, or a Stump.

ADDRESS
The address was recorded as the numerical address at which a tree is located, based on the observed street address, or the listed street address of the GIS parcel data we have available to us.

STREET NAME
The street names conform to the names as listed on street signage. The street name is for the address at which the parcel is listed, regardless of how the buildings on the lot are oriented (if on a corner lot).

RELATIVE LOCATION (SITE)
All trees are listed by zone, address, street name, on street name, and the following site prefixes, which determine where exactly on a property the tree is located:

F – Front of the property
R – On the right side of the property
L – On the left side of the property
B - In the back of the property
M - On a median in the center of a street
A – Across from an address

X and Y
These are the X and Y coordinates of the tree location, recorded in the NAD 1983 State Plane Illinois East FIPS 1201 (Feet) coordinate system.

SPECIES
All tree species are listed using common and botanical names and were identified to the species level. Specific cultivars, hybrids, or varieties were not identified.

STEMS
The Stems field indicates how many stems diverge below 4.5 feet above the ground.

DBH
Trees were measured using DBH (Diameter at Breast Height, 4.5” above ground level), a standard forestry measure of tree diameter, using a forester’s DBH tape. This method of measurement provides the most accurate reading of tree diameter, which can be highly variable depending on the dimension in which it is linearly measured.

CONDITION

Condition ratings are based on a normal standard distribution. Much like in academic circles, we expect the greatest number of trees in the average category (3), fewer trees in the good and poor categories (2 and 4, respectively), and the fewest number of trees in the excellent and very poor categories (1 and 5, respectively). Condition is a continuous variable, meaning that anywhere along the curve we supplied, you should be able to estimate the number of trees that are (e.g.) a 2.5 condition, even though condition was only recorded as whole number integers (see table below).

Condition 1	**Specimen** – Tree has no observable defects, wounds, diseases, and has textbook perfect form for the species. In addition, since young trees have a tendency to be trouble free and homogenous, a condition 1 tree must, by definition, be a minimum 16" DBH. These are legacy trees, and as such are rare.
Condition 2	**Above Average** – Tree may have a small amount of deadwood, or a very limited number of minor defects. The overall form of the tree must be good, and consistent for the species in question. These trees should also be a minimum of 8" DBH for the reason listed above. Often the difference between condition 2 and 3 is form or growth habit.
Condition 3	**Average** – Tree has moderate but acceptable amounts if deadwood, wounds, or other defects, but is generally healthy. A wide variety of forms is acceptable for this group, which is meant to define the middle ground around which better or worse trees can be defined and identified.
Condition 4	**Below Average** – Tree has defects, deadwood, wounds, disease, etc. that have to the potential to cause a need for removal. Very poor form or architecture can put an otherwise healthy tree in this category as well, due to the potential for tree or root failure.
Condition 5	**Very Poor/ Dead** – Tree must be removed. Physical or Health defects are too far gone for the tree to be reasonably saved. Like condition 1 trees, these are relatively rare, as generally trees that are getting to this level are removed before they can get there.

ARBORIST RECOMMENDATION

Maintenance recommendations are provided to assist in managing the tree population. They are very general guidelines for pruning and care, and we find they are helpful for managing and prioritizing maintenance.

Prune- Cycle	Tree is in good health, and will require standard pruning or maintenance on a 3-5 year cycle
Prune- Train	Tree is within the 1-6 inch DBH range and requires structural pruning to establish good architecture
Prune- Priority	Tree has not been properly pruned during its developmental years, has suffered damage, is overgrown, has deadwood, or for other reasons is in need of pruning sooner than a 3-5 year standard cycle
Prune- Dead Limb	Specific dead limb(s) not qualifying as moderate or severe deadwood by percentage
Remove- Standard	Tree must be removed, but does not pose an immediate elevated risk situation; should be removed within 1-3 years
Remove- Low Priority	Tree is recommended for removal as budget and time allows
Remove- Priority	Tree poses an elevated risk and should be removed in an expeditious manner
Risk Assessment- Standard	Level 2 - Standard Risk Assessment is recommended; an assessment without advanced diagnostic tools or climbers
Risk Assessment- Adavanced	Level 3 - Advanced Risk Assessment is recommended; an assessment using advanced diagnostic tools, techniques and/or climbers
Monitor- Annual	Tree has an structural defect or other significant issue that requires yearly reassessment
Monitor- Long Term	Tree is in a transitional phase, or shows signs of developing structural issues or general decline and requires long term monitoring for further change or decline
Grind Stump	Stump is visible and should be removed
Maintenance- Other	Tree requires maintenance not related to pruning or removal. Typically used for situations such as leaning new plants, chemical treatment, mulching, girdling objects, etc

RECOMMENDATION REASON

Reasons for the arborist recommendations above are listed here. This is a limited list but includes the most common observed issues that justify the condition and arborist recommendation for that tree.

Clearance		Branches are blocking/ touching Building, Sidewalk, Street, or Sign
Dead		Tree is dead or nearly so
Deadwood	Large Limb	One or more larger dead limbs requiring removal but not moderate or severe deadwood by percentage
	Moderate	Tree contains 11-30% deadwood, by ocular estimate
	Severe	Tree contains more than 30% deadwood, by ocular estimate
Decay Column		Tree has visible or audible decay in central trunk(s)
Defect	Other	Tree has other defect not listed, specifics noted in comments field
	Unobservable	Tree has a potential defect that is not observable from the ground
Dieback		Tree crown is dying back
Girdling Object		A nondescript object is girdling the tree or tree part
Hanger		Branches are hanging in crown, partially attached or free hanging
High Location Value		Justification for Risk Assessment; tree is in prominent location and has ecological value
Included Bark		Tree branches have tight V-shaped union(s) and have developed bark inclusions
Insects/Disease		Tree has observable signs or symptoms of pests or pathogens
Lean		Tree is leaning at undesirable angle
Mechanical Damage		Basal damage caused by landscaping equipement, or other physical damage
New Planting		Justification for establishment pruning, staking, mulching, etc
Other		Other notable observance not listed, specifics noted in comments field
Overgrown		Excessive branch or sucker growth requiring priority pruning
Poor Form		Tree has poor architecture, often due to limited growspace or improper pruning
Roots	Compacted	Observed or inferred signs of soil compaction
	Girdling	Observed girdling roots or severe trunk flattening
	Heaving	Observed evidence of root or soil heaving
	Multiple Issues	Two or more root issues
	Still BB	Roots confined to ball & burlap due to intact twine and basket, treated burlap, or other observed factor
	Wounded	Root damage from construction, hardscape, mowing equipment, or other factor
Rot	Heartwood	Observable internal decay; decay column, cavity, etc
	Basal	Observable decay at the base of the tree
	Sapwood	Observable vascular tissue decay
	Other	Other signs of decay such as wetwood, root rot, etc
Mushroom/Conk		Visible fungal fruiting bodies
Topped		Tree had its apical meristem or terminal leader removed; typically due to poor pruning practice, utility pruning, or storm damage
Weak Trunk Union		Weak union caused by included bark or poor branching angles that have compromised structural stability
Wounds	Crown	Scaffold or secondary branch wounds affecting tree health and/or stability
	Trunk	Trunk wounds affecting tree health and/or stability
Utility Conflict		Pruning required due to interference with wires, street lamp, traffic light, or other utility
Sign Conflict		Pruning required due to obstruction of signage
Storm Damage		Tree has recent damage due to storm or winds such as torn limbs

RISK LEVEL
This is the equivalent of a Level 1 Limited Visual Risk Assessment and denotes a condition observed by the Arborist that would appear, in their judgement at the time of the inventory, to pose possible risk to people or property. The specific condition would be reflected in the above Arborist Recommendations and Reasons.

None Observed	No observable risk observed at the time of the inventory
Elevated	Moderate level of risk to people or property that should be investigated by the Owner/ Manager
Substantial	High level of risk to people or property that should be investigated by the Owner/Manager and mitigated as soon as practical
Critical	Extreme level of risk to people or property that should be mitigated by the Owner/ Manager as soon as possible

LAND USE
For the purposes of this inventory, land use designations include Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, Multifamily, Recreational, Single Family, Transportaion, and Other.

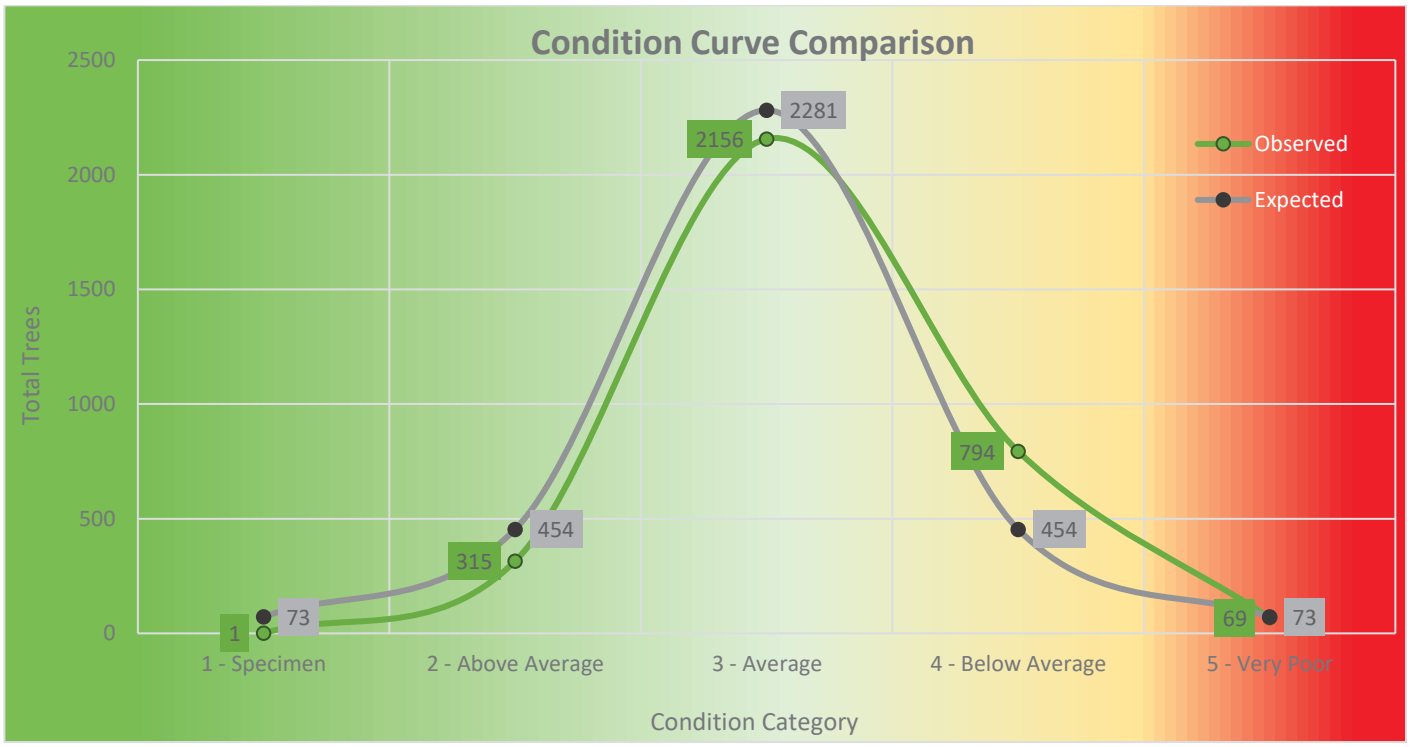
GROWING SPACE/PARKWAY SIZE
For street tree inventories, this field is used to record the distance from the curb to the sidewalk or such other soil volume conditions or restrictions.

1-3 FEET	Parkway width is 1-3 feet
4-6 FEET	Parkway width is 4-6 feet
7-12 FEET	Parkway width is 7-12 feet
13+ FEET	Parkway width is 13 feet or greater
TREE PIT	Tree is planted in a container or pit
NO SIDEWALK	No sidewalk is present
OPEN	Tree is growing in an open area, used primarily for trees in Park settings
OTHER	Any other category not described above

COMMENTS
Comments have been included as a courtesy to denote any conditions worthy of note. These comments will be standardized as much as possible, though certain situations certainly exist where nonstandard comments were utilized.

Statistical Overview

Number of Trees Inventoried	3,335
Number of Stumps Inventoried	18
Number of Planting Spaces Inventoried	392
Total Number of Species	71
Total Diameter Inches	54,408"
Average Tree Diameter	16.31"
Average Tree Condition	3.18 (Below Average)



This curve represents the distribution of trees in each of the categories enumerated above. As stated in the collection parameters section, deviations from the expected normal standard distribution can serve as a useful tool in analyzing the overall health of a tree population, and for this reason, we have included a theoretical curve representing a normal distribution so that comparisons can readily be made. The green line with green labels represents what we observed in the field, and the grey line with grey labels is the predicted normal distribution. The condition curve for the Forest Park inventory indicates a tree population that is in overall below average condition.

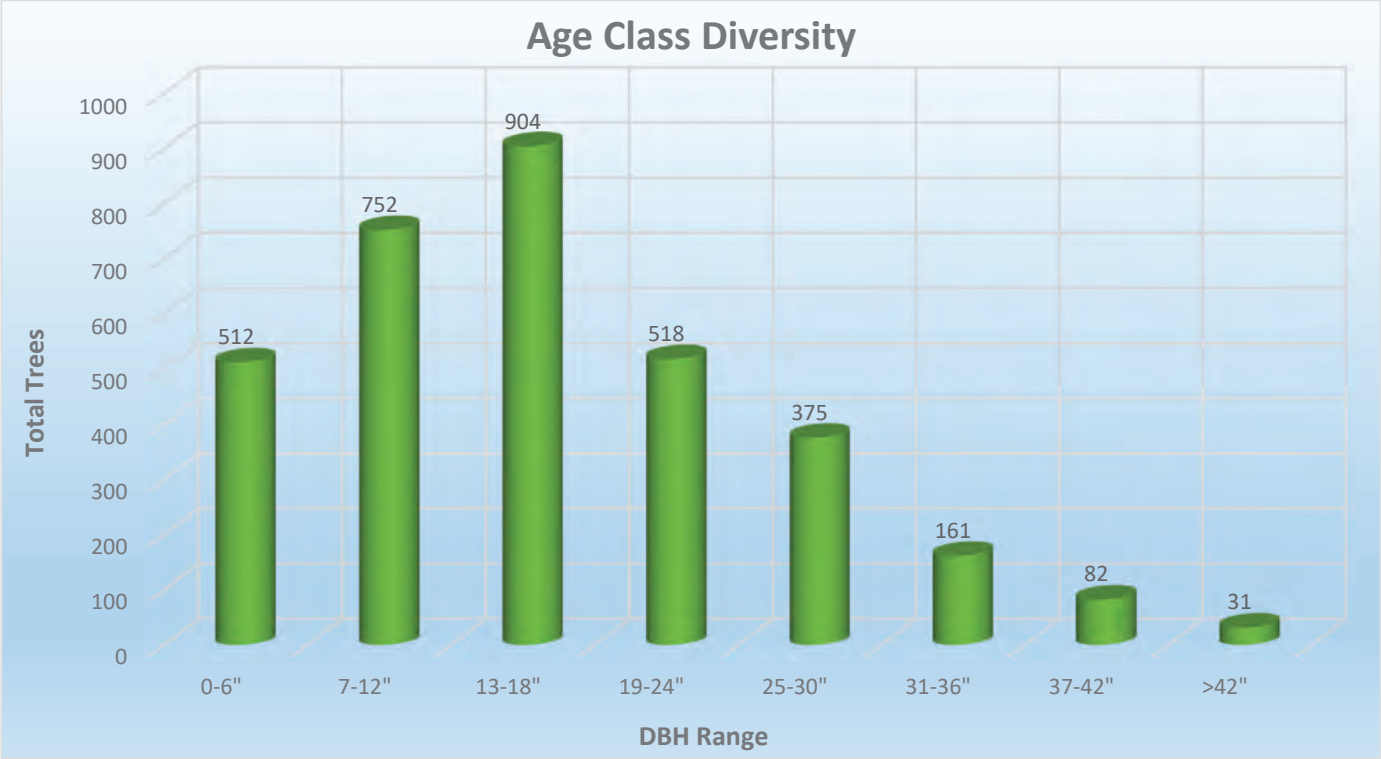
The Condition 1, or specimen, trees are much lower than would be predicted by the standard distribution alone, but we always expect that the specimen trees will come in lower than their statistical norm because of their rarity. A Condition 1 tree, by definition, must be at least 16" DBH (and generally much larger), have textbook perfect architecture for the species, and have no observable defects. Although almost half of the tree population exceeds the 16" DBH threshold, many mature trees have developed considerable deadwood, decay, or other structural defects. As these trees are pruned and maintained, they can eventually become Condition 2 or 1 trees. Also, as younger trees are planted in sites with adequate growing space, and if they are properly pruned and maintained, they should develop with good structure and may mature to become Condition 2 and eventually Condition 1 trees.

The Condition 5, or very poor trees, came in slightly lower than the expected norm. It is recommended that Condition 5 trees be prioritized and removed in a timely manner.

The Condition 2, or above average trees, are lower than what statistical analysis would predict. Similar to the Condition 1 category, Condition 2 trees need to have good structure that is consistent with the species in question, be free of major defects, and also be over 8" DBH. Many of the trees in Forest Park that were eligible for a Condition 2 rating did not meet these standards. Looking toward the future, Forest Park has an opportunity to increase the number of trees in the Condition 2 category. In general, if trees are properly mulched and maintained, newly installed trees are done so correctly and cared for well, and site selection for the trees is well matched to the species, trees will often mature with good form and without significant defects. These trees can eventually become Condition 2 trees.

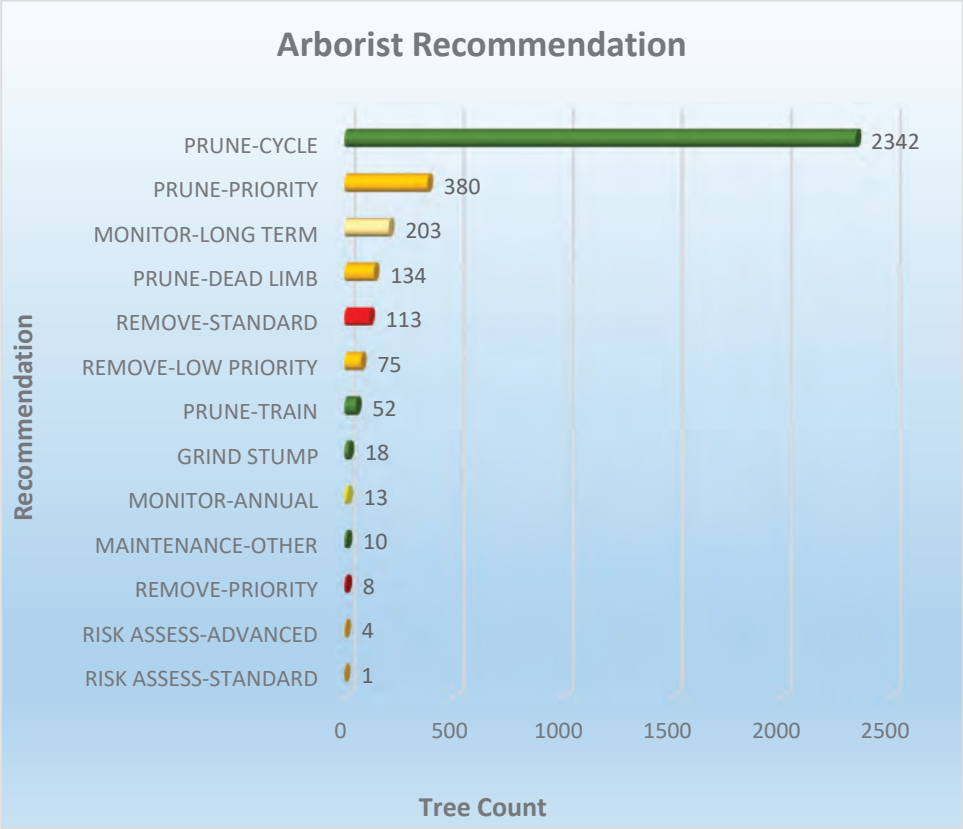
The Condition 4, or below average, trees are significantly higher than what would be statistically expected. This data represents a significant number of trees that have developed structural defects, decay, and deadwood. Forest Park can use the data from this inventory to locate Condition 4 trees and prioritize them for maintenance or removal. Forest Park can look to further decrease this number over the next few years as they move forward and attend to issues that have been identified.

The trees in the Condition 3, or average, are lower than the expected norm, mostly due to the significant number of below average trees. In the next few years, when the below average trees are pruned or removed, we would expect a number of these trees to move into the average or above average category.



This age class analysis chart illustrates a somewhat atypical trend in the overall age spread of a tree population seen in a municipal setting. Often, we see many trees being younger to middle aged and a relatively lower number of trees in the older age categories. The Forest Park tree population is largely middle aged with almost 50% measuring between 7-18" DBH. As shown above, 15% of the total population has a DBH of 6" or less which we generally consider to be less than about 15 years old. It is assumed that most trees grow on average approximately ½" per year, although that figure varies significantly depending on the species in question. Approximately 23% of Forest Park's trees have a DBH of 7-12" which are generally considered to be about 15-25 years old. The 13-18" DBH category is the largest and it makes up over a quarter of the population and is considered to be approximately 25-35 years old. The 19-24" DBH category makes up just over 15% of the population and those trees are generally mature trees over 35-45 years old.

Trees measuring over 24" DBH account for less than 20% of the total tree population. The 649 trees in the 25"+ DBH categories are considered to be about 45-50+ years old. Many of these may be nearing the end of their natural life. Almost half of these trees are in Below Average or worse condition. It should be mentioned that the number of trees in the 30"+ categories are often lower due to the natural senescence and ensuing decline of trees in urban settings. A fairly equal number of trees in each age classification is, within reason, desirable and indicative of a consistent focus on tree planting and tree maintenance in Forest Park over the years and shows that the right trees are being planted in the correct locations. Also, the 392 planting spaces identified in the inventory gives Forest Park an opportunity to focus on tree planting going forward. As the younger trees continue to grow, Forest Park will have an opportunity, over time, to bring the tree age classes to a more balanced level.



In terms of Arborist Recommendations of maintenance needs in the Forest Park tree population, the statistics displayed above show an encouraging trend overall. The majority of trees (70%) require only Cyclical Pruning on a regular basis, which is an overall desirable trait in a tree population.

There are 196 trees recommended for removal. The 8 trees in the Priority Removal category should be prioritized over other removals. The 113 trees designated as standard removals should be prioritized and removed in a timely manner. The 75 trees in the low priority removal category should be removed as time and budget allow. The remaining categories, other than removals discussed above, were used to indicate trees in need of maintenance which should be prioritized over those in the Cyclical Prune category and will be discussed briefly below.

The 380 trees in the "Prune-Priority" group and the 134 trees in the "Prune-Dead Limb" group are trees which are simply overgrown, or have parts which need to be removed promptly, and should have pruning prioritized over the trees in the cyclical prune set. Generally, we consider this to be a "within 1-3 years" level of pruning.

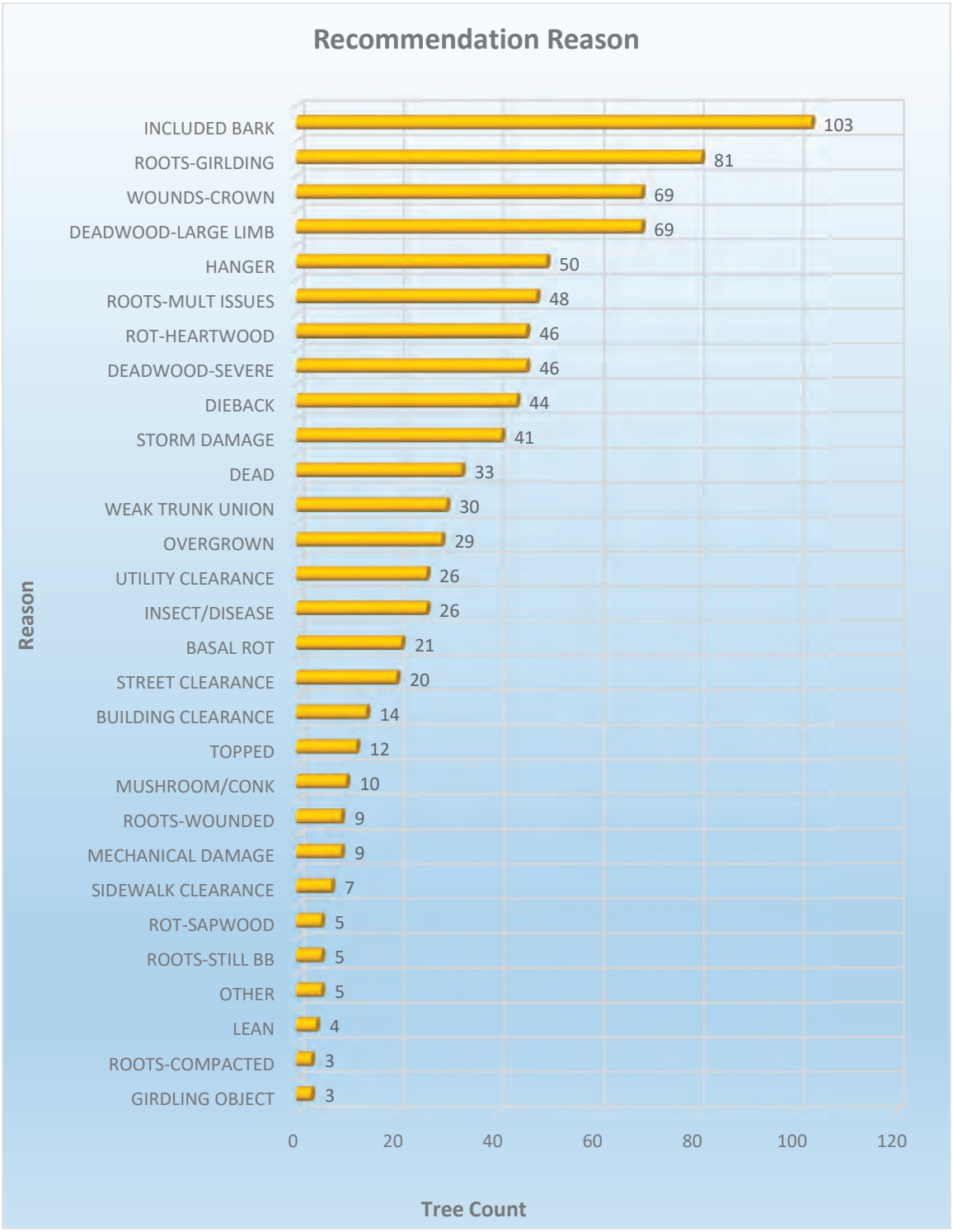
Trees categorized as "Prune-Train" are typically trees smaller than 8" DBH and have structural issues or are overgrown and require selective pruning to establish better architecture in the future. Establishment pruning, or the pruning of young trees to establish proper branching habit and structure, is one of the least expensive yet most effective maintenance items that can be performed on a young tree.

The 216 total trees in the two "Monitor" categories can be viewed as being in a transitional phase. For the most part, the tree has a significant defect, or shows signs of developing issues or general decline which must be observed. These trees should be reassessed periodically, and their maintenance status updated.

The 5 trees which received a "Risk Assessment" status were in a location where they could pose an elevated risk to Forest Park residents. These are trees which have developed defects and require a more in-depth inspection and analysis to determine Forest Park's risk tolerance threshold and the need for mitigation efforts. It is recommended that a Level 2 Basic Risk Assessment be performed on these trees (per TRAQ or ANSI A300 Pt 9 Standards), or equivalent (ISA Tree Risk BMP methodology, Matheny and Clark, etc).

The 10 trees in the "Maintenance-Other" category typically need some other form of maintenance not covered in the rest of the categories, mostly the removal of girdling objects, anchor staking, or no longer needed trunk wrapping. A description of the maintenance needed should be found in the reasons or comments field.

As will be discussed in detail in Forest Park's Urban Forestry Management Plan, a cyclical pruning program will ensure that each Village tree in Forest Park will be pruned on a regular basis. Proper pruning will help to improve the overall condition of the tree population.



The arborist recommendation reasons summarize the field observations into the main factors that justify the Arborist Recommendation and the condition rating of each tree. Some trees may have more than two factors, but the two most prominent issues that directly pertained to the maintenance recommendation or condition were noted. Forest Park can use this inventory data to query specific defects and prioritize mitigation actions. This chart illustrates an interesting overview of the overall health, defects, and maintenance needs of Forest Park's tree population.

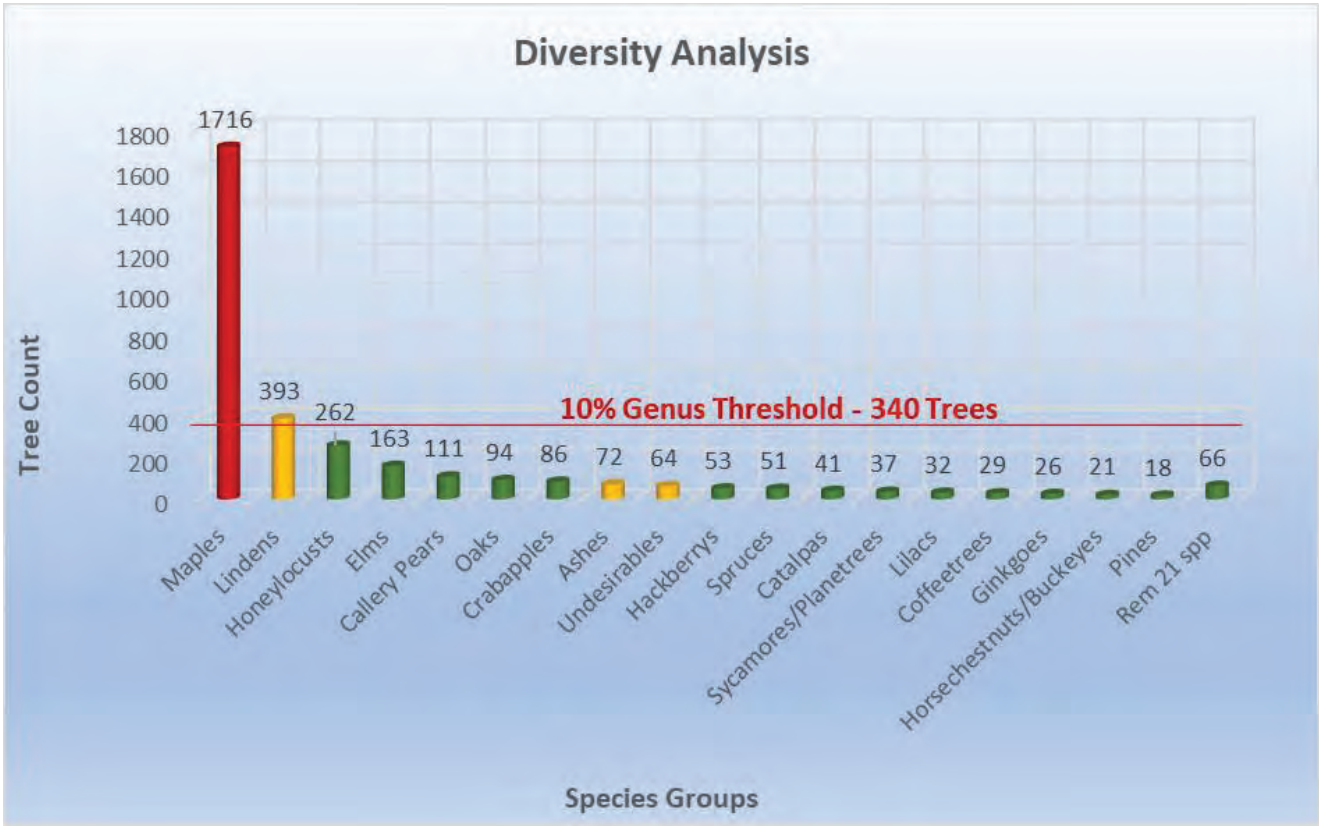
Risk Level Summary

We cannot stress enough that these were Rapid Assessments, and not full risk Assessments, and as such, are meant to indicate a need for further study, and do not represent a legal description of these trees risk levels. These assessments are not legally binding and are not intended to be utilized as evidence in a court of law. They serve primarily for internal record keeping, and a means of locating trees which require more detailed study before making a final decision as to management strategy. Since the risk level field is part of the data collection parameters for Forest Park, it is recommended that Forest Park develop and implement a Tree Risk Assessment Policy so that consistency and accountability is successfully achieved.

As illustrated in the chart above, the vast majority of Forest Park trees were found to have no observable risk level. However, 132 trees were found to have some degree of risk. Of the 8 trees in the Substantial risk category, 4 are recommended for priority removal and 4 are recommended for priority pruning. There are 124 trees that were found to pose an elevated risk. Of these 124 trees, 91 can have the risk mitigated through pruning and 27 are recommended for removal. Also, 5 trees in the elevated risk category are recommended for an ISA Level 1 Basic or Level 2 Advanced Risk Assessment. Going forward, any tree that falls into the critical risk level category should receive immediate mitigating actions. Any trees that fall into the substantial risk level category should receive a Level 2 Risk Assessment and/or mitigating action. Any tree found to pose an elevated risk level should be monitored and/or inspected by Forest Park and a threshold of risk tolerance be established.

It is important to mention that the trees in the elevated risk category do not necessarily pose an immediate threat, however they have defects that have an elevated potential to worsen. Great Lakes Urban Forestry Management would be pleased to assist Forest Park in performing Level 2 Basic Risk Assessments or Level 3 Advanced Risk Assessments. A Tree Risk Assessment Policy will be discussed in more detail in the UFMP.

Diversity Statistics



The "20-10-5" rule has been adopted as a Best Management Practice in Urban Forestry. This rule simply states that a tree population should ideally have no more than 20% of any single Family, no more than 10% of any single Genus, and no more than 5% or any single species. As we have learned from the EAB infestation and Dutch Elm Disease, when a pest or pathogen that attacks specific tree genera is introduced into a region where those specific genera are overrepresented, tree populations can take a devastating hit. That being said, we have included a 10% Genus threshold line on the diversity analysis graph above.

In general, the Forest Park tree population has overall moderate diversity with 72 different species represented here. However, one plant genus, which includes all Maple species, account for over 50% of Forest Park's tree population. It is quite common for Maple species to be the highest represented species in municipalities and in other urban settings because they are typically an adaptable and hardy shade tree. However, if a pest or pathogen that attacks only the Maple genus were introduced into our region, Forest Park could potentially lose half of its tree population. The Norway Maple species alone make up over 20% of Forest Park's entire population, and over a quarter of those trees are Below Average condition or worse. Norway Maple is followed by Red Maple, Littleleaf Linden, and Silver Maple making 52% of the entire population represented by 4 singular species. Other significant data trends include the considerable number of Callery Pear trees. Although the number of Callery Pear tree remains less than the recommended 5% species threshold, their representation in the top 10 species is significant due to research that has recently shown this species to be an invasive plant. Elm, Ash, and Spruce trees also make up a significant portion of the population and are particularly susceptible to a number of known pathogens and should be monitored for the presence or progression of these diseases. The 64 trees that were classified in the "Undesirable" tree category consist of species such as Tree of Heaven, Mulberry, Siberian Elm, Black Cherry, and Boxelder which are generally aggressively spreading and/or have weak-wooded characteristics that make them undesirable in the urban landscape.

This inventory also included the identification of 392 planting spaces in municipal ROW. A long-term Tree Planting Plan would be an excellent tool for Forest Park to pursue in the future. Such a plan would not only maintain and improve overall diversity by analyzing the current population and selecting species to plant that are underrepresented or not present in the population, but would also maximize the lifespan of trees planted by carefully matching a tree

species requirements and tolerances with each individual planting space. Trees that are well adapted to their growing conditions will establish more quickly, require less maintenance, and be healthier overall and more resistant to disease and insect problems. Proper planning through matching the right tree with the right planting space can help Forest Park protect its investment in each new tree and create a future tree population that is more resilient and diverse than the current one.

Although an in-depth diversity analysis is beyond the scope of this inventory executive summary, Forest Park can use the tables and graphs that have been provided as a reference when choosing species to plant in the future. The table below, which lists species that each account for less than 0.5% of the total tree population, can be used as a resource when choosing future species to plant. This list is limited and does not represent the other options available for planting in this region. Going forward, Forest Park should plan to take a more targeted approach when it comes to choosing new species to plant in its parkways and properties and focus on planting a wider variety of tree species and genera.

EASTERN REDCEDAR	9		IRONWOOD	4		DOUGLAS FIR	1
EUROPEAN HORNBEAM	7		SERVICEBERRY-SPP	4		HAWTHORN-GREEN	1
BIRCH-WHITE	6		WALNUT-BLACK	4		HICKORY-SHAGBARK	1
AMERICAN HORNBEAM	5		ARBOR VITAE	2		MAGNOLIA-SAUCER	1
CHERRY-SPP	5		OTHER	2		PAWPAW	1
AMERICAN REDBUD	4		SWEETGUM	2		PLUM-SPP	1
HAWTHORN-SPP	4		BALDCYPRESS	1		YEW	1

Conclusion

It has been a pleasure for Great Lakes Urban Forestry Management to provide this tree inventory update, data analysis, executive summary to the Village of Forest Park. Forest Park with Great Lakes Urban Forestry will use the tree data to develop an Urban Forestry Management Plan, which will create long-term strategies and budgets for tree planting and management in Forest Park. We look forward to the opportunity to partner with Forest Park to assist in Urban Forestry Management Planning, performing Tree Risk Assessments, or assisting in any other tree or natural resource related initiatives. Thank you for the opportunity to partner with you, and we look forward to continuing to serve as your Tree, Natural Resource, and Geospatial Data experts.

GREAT LAKES URBAN FORESTRY MANAGEMENT
A GRAF TREE CARE COMPANY

MEMBER ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST ISA MUNICIPAL SPECIALIST ISA

Appendix A: All Trees

The table below is an itemized list of all tree species present in the Village of Forest Park tree population, along with average DBH (in inches) and average condition rating for each species. The average condition ratings combined with higher average DBHs can be used as a guide as to what species are growing well within the Village.

SPECIES	COUNT	% OF TOTAL	AVG DBH	AVG COND
MAPLE-NORWAY	732	21.95%	16.27	3.19
MAPLE-RED	368	11.03%	11.70	3.17
LINDEN-LITTLELEAF	334	10.01%	15.79	3.08
MAPLE-SILVER	323	9.69%	27.92	3.40
HONEYLOCUST	262	7.86%	18.77	3.21
MAPLE-AUTUMN BLAZE	176	5.28%	7.46	3.06
ELM-HYBRID	143	4.29%	10.48	2.83
PEAR-CALLERY	111	3.33%	8.86	3.14
MAPLE-SUGAR	90	2.70%	18.33	3.22
APPLE-CRAB SPP	86	2.58%	8.59	3.37
LINDEN-AMERICAN	58	1.74%	19.17	3.16
HACKBERRY	53	1.59%	28.19	3.13
SPRUCE-BLUE	46	1.38%	12.41	3.43
ASH-WHITE	42	1.26%	12.64	3.33
OAK-SWAMP WHITE	42	1.26%	9.38	2.88
CATALPA	41	1.23%	27.66	3.51
ELM-SIBERIAN	36	1.08%	30.19	3.67
LILAC-TREE	32	0.96%	5.09	3.00
SYCAMORE	31	0.93%	27.16	2.71
ASH-GREEN	30	0.90%	16.83	3.80
KENTUCKY COFFEETREE	29	0.87%	14.00	2.72
GINKGO	26	0.78%	19.04	3.00
MAPLE-MIYABEI	22	0.66%	6.23	3.09
OAK-BURR	19	0.57%	18.26	3.05
ELM-AMERICAN	18	0.54%	32.22	2.94
OAK-RED	15	0.45%	21.20	2.73
HORSECHESTNUT	14	0.42%	20.43	3.07
EASTERN REDCEDAR	9	0.27%	10.11	3.22
OAK-WHITE	9	0.27%	25.11	3.33
BUCKEYE-OHIO	7	0.21%	15.71	3.29
COTTONWOOD	7	0.21%	25.29	4.43
EUROPEAN HORNBEAM	7	0.21%	6.86	3.00
PINE-AUSTRIAN	7	0.21%	19.86	3.29
BIRCH-WHITE	6	0.18%	10.83	3.17
BOXELDER	6	0.18%	27.67	4.00
LONDON PLANETREE	6	0.18%	6.00	3.33
AMERICAN HORNBEAM	5	0.15%	6.20	2.80

CHERRY-SPP	5	0.15%	8.20	3.20
MULBERRY-SPP	5	0.15%	22.60	3.80
OAK-PIN	5	0.15%	20.20	3.20
PINE-RED	5	0.15%	18.40	4.40
SPRUCE-WHITE	5	0.15%	11.80	3.40
AILANTHUS	4	0.12%	32.25	3.50
AMERICAN REDBUD	4	0.12%	5.25	3.00
HAWTHORN-SPP	4	0.12%	7.50	3.50
IRONWOOD	4	0.12%	11.75	3.75
SERVICEBERRY-SPP	4	0.12%	10.00	3.00
WALNUT-BLACK	4	0.12%	14.00	3.00
MAPLE-AMUR	3	0.09%	8.33	3.00
OAK-CHINQUAPIN	3	0.09%	5.67	3.00
PINE-SCOTCH	3	0.09%	26.00	3.00
PINE-WHITE	3	0.09%	12.67	3.00
POPLAR-WHITE	3	0.09%	41.67	2.67
ARBOR VITAE	2	0.06%	16.50	3.00
CHERRY-BLACK	2	0.06%	25.00	4.00
MAPLE-PAPERBARK	2	0.06%	3.50	3.00
OTHER	2	0.06%	3.00	3.00
SWEETGUM	2	0.06%	24.00	2.50
BALDCYPRESS	1	0.03%	25.00	2.00
BUCKTHORN	1	0.03%	17.00	4.00
DOUGLAS FIR	1	0.03%	15.00	3.00
ELM-CHINESE	1	0.03%	4.00	3.00
ELM-SPP	1	0.03%	2.00	3.00
HAWTHORN-GREEN	1	0.03%	17.00	3.00
HICKORY-SHAGBARK	1	0.03%	22.00	4.00
LINDEN-SILVER	1	0.03%	21.00	3.00
MAGNOLIA-SAUCER	1	0.03%	3.00	3.00
OAK-ENGLISH	1	0.03%	2.00	3.00
PAWPAW	1	0.03%	2.00	3.00
PLUM-SPP	1	0.03%	14.00	4.00
YEW	1	0.03%	12.00	3.00

AGENDA MEMO

Village Council Meeting

Forest Park, Illinois

June 27, 2022

Issue Statement

Request for Village Council action to approve the purchase of a 2022 Elgin Pelican Street Sweeper from Standard Equipment, based upon Sourcewell Cooperative Purchasing Contract #093021-ELG, in the amount of $259,000 (after trade).

Background

The Village of Forest Park currently owns a 2009 Elgin Pelican Street Sweeper. The suggested lifespan of a street sweeper is 8-10 years. Standard Equipment sent out a tech in February to do its yearly inspection and found there to be $24,000 in repairs that were needed in order to safely operate the street sweeper. While waiting to go in for repairs, the conveyor seized and a tech had to come on site to repair the issue. This incurred an additional $711.78 in repair charges. The Village's street sweeper in now at Standard Equipment receiving the above referenced repairs and a more significant problem was noted as they disassembled the conveyor system. The entire frame that holds the conveyor system is severely rusted and it would be an additional $25,000 to replace the frame. This would fix any major operational issues, though welding reinforcement steel to the conveyor frame to keep must also take place to keep the sweeper temporarily operational. Standard Equipment is guaranteeing this fix until the end of the year. After discussion, it was agreed upon to go ahead with the repairs ($24,000) and take possession of our existing equipment ASAP so it could get back on the street until a decision is made regarding a new street sweeper purchase. The cost to rent an Elgin Pelican Street Sweeper is approximately $11,000/month. A new Elgin Pelican can be built and be available by November 2022. The Public Works Department uses the street sweeper 5 days a week from the months of March – December. It operates through all four routes and main roads on a weekly basis to keep the gutters and catch basins free and clear of debris. This piece of equipment is also crucial during leaf season and the Village's leaf removal program. The sweeper is also used during special events (ex. St. Patrick's Day Parade and Ribfest). Staff is recommending that it would be in the Village's best interest to invest upon a new piece of equipment which will continue to allow the Village's streets to remain clean and presentable and not invest any more monies on maintaining the Village's existing street sweeper, following the repairs that are currently in progress.

Attachments

- Proposal from Standard Equipment – 2022 Elgin Pelican Street Sweeper
- Photos of 2009 Elgin Pelican Street Sweeper

Questions regarding this request may be directed to Sal Stella, Director of Public Works

625 IL Route 83 • ELMHURST, IL 60126 • 312/829-1919 • FAX 312/829-6142
E-MAIL: sales@standardequipment.com • INTERNET: http://www.standardequipment.com

STANDARD EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Presents a Proposal

of the

ELGIN
Built for clean. Backed for life.

New Elgin Pelican

Three Wheel Broom Street Sweeper with Single Right Side Gutter Broom and Belt Conveyor
BUILT IN NEARLTY ELGIN, ILLINOIS FOR OVER 106 YEARS

for

VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK
517 Des Plaines Ave.
Forest Park, IL 60130

May 24, 2022

625 IL Route 83 • ELMHURST, IL 60126 • 312/829-1919 • FAX 312/829-6142
E-MAIL: sales@standardequipment.com • INTERNET: http://www.standardequipment.com

STANDARD EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Village of Forest Park
517 Des Plaines Ave.
Forest Park, IL 60130

May 24, 2022
Page 2

Standard Equipment is pleased to provide the following Elgin Pelican street sweeper proposal for your review and consideration.

New Elgin Pelican Dual Gutter Broom Street Sweeper

Proposed Elgin Pelican NP includes the following standard features and enhancements:

John Deere Tier 4 Final Diesel Engine	Air conditioner
Alternator, 120 amp	Anti-siphon water fill
Automatic engine shutdown (oil pressure / engine temperature)	
Automatic pickup in reverse	Electric back up alarm
Maintenance free battery	Power brakes
Hydraulically suspended main broom	In cab main broom pressure control
Hydraulically suspended side broom	In cab side broom pressure control
Front bumper jack pads	Coolant recovery system
See through prop-able glass doors	Electronic throttle
Engine hour meter	Engine oil temperature gauge
Engine oil pressure gauge	Fuel level gauge
Speedometer	Odometer with trip set
Over front wheel fenders	35 gallon fuel tank
Fuel water separator with indicator light	Heater, defroster
Hydrant fill hose with coupling	Side broom spot light
Multiple beam head lights	Low water warning light
Low hydraulic warning	Main broom controls in cab
Pelican operator & parts manuals	John Deere operator & parts manuals
Inside rear view mirror	Outside front mounted 6” fish eye mirrors
Outside front post mounted, west coast type mirrors, one per side	

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E-MAIL: sales@standardequipment.com • INTERNET: http://www.standardequipment.com

STANDARD EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Elgin Pelican NP standard features and enhancements included (continued):

Parking brake	Rear camera with in cab monitor
Return to sweep feature	Seat belt
Self cancelling directional with hazard switch	
Tilt and telescoping steering wheel	Sun visors
Diesel engine tachometer	Tubeless radial tires
Four tow loops	Water tank fill tank gauge
220 gallon polyethylene water tank	Dual guide wheels
Wheels painted grey	Windshield washer
Windshield wipers with intermittent setting	Tinted windshield

Unit to be equipped with all of the Elgin Pelican NP product enhancements listed below:

Lifeliner hopper coating with warranty	Air ride mid back, vinyl, right side seat
AM/FM radio with CD, Bluetooth	Automatic lubrication system
Lower conveyor roller washout	Battery disconnect
Dual cab limb guards	Right side gutter broom in cab tilt control
Rear mounted camera with in cab monitor	Right side gutter broom camera
Strip style main broom (includes mandrel)	Greaseable dirt shoes
Front cab corner LED oval sweep flashers	LED Arrowstick
LED Stop, Tail & Turn Lights	LED Clearance Lights

(2) Cab mounted LED strobe lights with limb guards

SOURCEWELL COOPERATIVE PURCHASING CONTRACT #093021-ELG:

The proposed Elgin Pelican is available through the Sourcewell Cooperative Purchasing Program, a Joint Purchasing Program for Government Agencies. The Village of Forest Park is a member, ID # 131753, and is eligible to purchase a New Elgin Pelican utilizing Sourcewell contract # 093021-ELG without incurring any fees or costs.

625 IL Route 83 • ELMHURST, IL 60126 • 312/829-1919 • FAX 312/829-6142
E-MAIL: sales@standardequipment.com • INTERNET: http://www.standardequipment.com

Village of Forest Park
517 Des Plaines Ave.
Forest Park, IL 60130

May 24, 2022

PRICING (Based on Sourcewell Cooperative Purchasing Contract #093021-ELG):

New Elgin Pelican street sweeper with all features and enhancements listed on previous pages.

Total Sourcewell Price: $279,800.00

Less Trade In, Village of Forest Park Pelican s/n NP1191S: - $20,000.00

Total Unit Price, including trade: $259,800.00

Stock unit, current completion estimated November, 2022, subject to prior sale

*1 year Elgin Pelican warranty included
*2 year John Deere engine warranty included
*Delivery to the Town of the Village of Forest Park is included
*Payment due at time of delivery, no down payment required
*Complete on-site operator and maintenance training included
*Elgin factory mechanics training class included with new sweeper order
*Estimated build time on new ordered Pelican is approximately 180 – 240 days after receipt of order
*Price is good for 7 days

If you have any questions, or require additional information, please do not hesitate to call upon us. Standard Equipment Company looks forward to working with the Village of Forest Park on this opportunity.

Sincerely,

Mike O'Connor

Account Manager
STANDARD EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Cellular: (312) 208-5012

ORDINANCE NO. O-_____- 22

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE PURCHASE OF ONE 2022 ELGIN PELICAN STREET SWEEPER

WHEREAS, the Village of Forest Park (the "Village"), a body politic and corporate, duly organized and existing as a municipal corporation of the State of Illinois, is authorized by the laws of the State of Illinois to purchase and acquire personal property for the benefit of the Village and its inhabitants and to enter into contracts with respect thereto; and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities of the Village deem it for the benefit of the Village and for the efficient and effective administration thereof that the Village purchase one (1) 2022 Elgin Pelican Street Sweeper (the "Street Sweeper"), constituting personal property necessary for the Village to efficiently perform essential governmental functions; and

WHEREAS, the Village investigated proposals through Sourcewell Purchasing Cooperative ("Sourcewell") and received a proposal for the purchase of the Street Sweeper from Standard Equipment Company ("Standard Proposal"); and

WHEREAS, in the opinion of four-fifths of the corporate authorities of the Village, it is advisable, necessary and in the public interest that the Village waive the purchasing procedure prescribed in the Village Code and purchase the Street Sweeper through Sourcewell, in the amount (inclusive of trade-in value) of Two Hundred Fifty-Nine Thousand Eight Hundred and 00/100 Dollars ($259,800.00), pursuant to the net Standard Proposal attached hereto and made a part hereof as Exhibit A.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois, as follows:

Section 1: That the facts and statements contained in the preamble to this Ordinance are found to be true and correct and are hereby adopted as part of this Ordinance.

Section 2: That it is hereby determined that it is advisable, necessary and in the public interest that the Village of Forest Park waive the purchasing procedures prescribed in the Village Code and purchase the Street Sweeper through Sourcewell, pursuant to the terms and provisions of the Standard Proposal, and hereby authorize the trade-in of the Village's current street sweeper.

Section 3: That the officers and employees of the Village shall take all action necessary or reasonably required by the parties to carry out, give effect to and consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and to take all action necessary in conformity therewith, including, without

limitation, the execution and delivery of any closing and other documents required to be delivered in connection with the Standard Proposal and trading in of the Village's current street sweeper.

Section 4: That if any section, paragraph, clause or provision of this Ordinance shall for any reason be held to be invalid or unenforceable, the invalidity or unenforceability of such section, paragraph, clause or provision shall not affect any of the remaining provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 5: That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect after its passage by four-fifths of all the commissioners holding office, approval and publication in pamphlet form as provided by law.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Council of the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois this 27th day of June, 2022.

AYES: _____

NAYS: _____

ABSENT: _____

APPROVED:

_____
Mayor Rory E. Hoskins

ATTEST:

_____
Vanessa Moritz, Village Clerk

EXHIBIT A

SOURCEWELL PROPOSAL FROM STANDARD EQUIPMENT COMPANY

AGENDA MEMO

Village Council Meeting

Forest Park, Illinois

June 27, 2022

Issue Statement

Request for Village Council action concerning the adoption of a Resolution Adopting a Public Right of Ways ADA Transition Plan for the Village of Forest Park

Background

The Village has been advised that in the near future, public entities that receive federal funding for roadway/transportation projects will be required to have an adopted ADA Transition Plan for Public Right of Ways. In anticipation of this requirement, staff researched a number policy examples and have produced the attached Draft ADA Transition Plan.

As part of the plan, utilizing the Village's GIS system for data entry, an inventory of the Village will be conducted to determine areas that will require modification(s) to comply with the requirements of the ADA. Most times, such improvements take place in conjunction with adjacent roadway improvements; the current practice of the Village is that when improvements take place within the roadway, sidewalk and crossing facilities are fully evaluated and needed modifications/improvements to ensure ADA compliance are made part of the improvement plans. This draft plan memorializes current practice and also will identify targeted areas in need of improvement.

The draft plan also calls for the Village to provide an opportunity to interested persons to participate in the development of the transition plan by submitting comments. Staff reached out to Forest Park's Progress Center for Independent Living and provided the organization with a copy of the draft plan for comment. Comments were received from the Progress Center; the attached draft reflects changes made to the document following receipt and review of their comments. Further, the Progress Center hosted Administrator Amidei at its May 10 Zoom Membership Meeting. Amidei presented the purposes and goals of the plan and indicated that public commentary will continue to be solicited through the end of May. A copy of the draft plan was posted on the Village's website and announcements about said draft plan were made within the Village's weekly e-newsletter.

Attachments

- Draft ADA Transition Plan for Public Right of Ways;
- Plan adoption Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. R-_____-22

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS ADA TRANSITION PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK

WHEREAS, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 is Federal Civil Rights Legislation which mandates non-discrimination to persons with disabilities and prohibits discrimination by public entities based on disability; and,

WHEREAS, the Village of Forest Park ("Village"), as a recipient of federal funding, is to comply with all applicable federal and state laws, including those protecting persons with disabilities; and,

WHEREAS, the ADA requires that public accommodations remove barriers within right-of-ways where removal of these barriers can be carried out without undo expense or difficulty ("ADA ROW Transposition Plan"); and,

WHEREAS, the ADA ROW Transition Plan only addresses the ADA requirements for the public right-of-ways portion within the Village and not the public facilities portion (Village buildings and other facilities and Village-owned parking lots).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and Council of the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois, as follows:

Section 1. The facts and statements contained in the preamble to this Resolution are found to be true and correct and are hereby adopted as part of this Resolution.

Section 2. The corporate authorities of the Village hereby approve and adopt the "ADA ROW Transition Plan of the Village of Forest Park," a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A, and made a part hereof.

Section 3. This Resolution shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval in accordance with law.

ADOPTED by the Council of the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois this 27th day of June, 2022.

AYES: _____

NAYS: _____

ABSENT: _____

APPROVED by me this 27th day of June, 2022.

_____
Rory E. Hoskins, Mayor

ATTESTED and filed in my office,
and published in pamphlet form
this _____ day of June, 2022.

_____
Vanessa Moritz, Clerk

EXHIBIT A

ADA ROW TRANSITION PLAN OF THE VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK

Village of Forest Park, Illinois
Public Right-of-Ways
ADA Transition Plan
March 2022

BACKGROUND

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 is Federal Civil Rights Legislation which mandates non-discrimination to persons with disabilities. The ADA, Title II prohibits discrimination by public entities based on disability. Therefore, it is important that the Village of Forest Park as a recipient of federal funding complies with all applicable federal and state laws, including those protecting persons with disabilities. The ADA requires that public accommodations remove barriers within facilities and right-of-ways where removal of these barriers can be carried out without undo expense or difficulty. This Transition Plan only addresses the public right-of-ways portion of the ADA requirements and not the public facilities portion (Village buildings and other facilities and Village owned parking lots).

Legal Requirements

Title II of the ADA applies specifically to state and local governments, referred to as "public entities," and their programs and services. Title II Article 8, requires public entities with 50 or more employees to create a Transition Plan that takes the following steps to achieve compliance:

- A list of physical barriers in the entity's facilities that limit accessibility of its programs, activities, or services to individuals with disabilities (Self-Evaluation).
- A detailed description of the methods to be used to remove these barriers and make the facilities accessible.
- A schedule for taking the necessary steps to achieve compliance with Title II.
- A schedule for providing curb ramps or other sloped areas where pedestrian walks cross curbs, giving priority to walkways serving entities covered by the Act.
- The name of the official responsible for implementation; including the ADA coordinator, a possible Transition Plan team, and any regional coordinators.
- Provide an opportunity to interested persons, including individuals with disabilities or organizations representing individuals with disabilities, to participate in the development of the transition plan by submitting comments.
- A copy of the transition plan shall be made available for public inspection.
- The plan will be updated periodically until all accessibility barriers are removed.

Standards currently implemented by the Village of Forest Park, when undergoing new or road improvement projects, adhere to ADA laws and published under the IDOT Standard Drawings for Pedestrian Access Details for Curb Ramps, Median Curb Details, Pedestrian Islands, Driveways and Driveway Aprons, Stairway and Handrail requirements, and Accessible Parking, all aided by a detectable warning surface where applicable.

ADA PROGRAM

Self-Evaluation

To accomplish what is required by the ADA, the Village of Forest Park is working towards conducting a self-evaluation of:

- Its public right-of-ways to ensure accessibility.
- Identifying issues of accessibility that need to be addressed.
- Develop a schedule for the improvement of those facilities.
- Comply with ADA mandated standards for all new construction projects.

As required by ADA legislation, the Village of Forest Park is conducting a self-evaluation assessment (inventory) of all facilities within its jurisdiction and identifying any physical barriers to ensure their accessibility. The information developed through the right-of-way inventory process will be quantified and used as a baseline so that progress can be monitored and measured. The inventory information will eventually be housed within the Village's Geographic Information System (GIS). This plan will be reviewed annually and updated accordingly.

Prioritization

The Village of Forest Park has the responsibility of identifying barriers and implementing a corrective program. The Village has prioritized updating sidewalks, pedestrian crossings and ramps in conjunction with our annual road programs. That is, we update the pedestrian crossings and sidewalk ramps when the adjacent street is being resurfaced or replaced. Each year, the Village funds about 10,000 square feet of sidewalk removal and replacement at a cost of approximately $75,000.

Program Responsibility

The Village of Forest Park's ADA Coordinator is designated as the person responsible to coordinate the Village's efforts to comply with and carry out the responsibilities under the ADA. The appointed ADA Coordinator is:

Village Administrator
Village of Forest Park
517 Des Plaines Avenue
Forest Park, Illinois 60130
708-615-6201
contact@forestpark.net

The Village of Forest Park will provide an opportunity to interested persons to participate in the development of the transition plan by submitting comments. The Village has adopted and published on its website an ADA Grievance Procedure for complaints which can be accessed at the following link: http://www.forestpark.net

TRANSITION PLAN

Inventory

Access to and utilization of the Village of Forest Park right-of-ways by individuals with disabilities is sometimes compromised by barriers such as those described below. The barrier descriptions are not necessarily all-inclusive, but they represent the type of barriers identified by the Village. In general, the Village's street system provides traveling routes. Sidewalks are the pedestrian travel way, and are sometimes obscured by protruding barriers. In some cases, a pedestrian's destination from a transportation facility is interrupted, and sometimes not accessible. The following are examples of barriers noted along pedestrian ways:

- The presence of fire hydrants and other obstructions (e.g., parkway trees) cause some sidewalks to be non-compliant (tree roots lifting sidewalk squares, trees/hydrants lessening sidewalk widths).
- Street Median Refuge and/or Pedestrian Crossing Refuge Islands were lacking in some locations, mostly on State roads, which are not under the Village's jurisdiction/ownership.
- Sidewalk network has gaps in some locations, mostly on State roads which are not under the Village's jurisdiction/ownership.
- Some sidewalks exceed the allowable cross slope.
- Some curb ramps have incorrect slopes or lack detectable striping.
- Some driveways intersecting sidewalks have incorrect slopes.

The Village of Forest Park will be developing a database which will assist in locating and inventorying pedestrian ways.

Targeted Barrier Removal Projects

Upon available funding, the Village of Forest Park will implement a barrier removal program within the right-of-way facilities. The program will be based on the inventory conducted by the Village and constitutes the Transition Plan of accessibility and upgrades. The top priority of the Village's Transition Plan is to make the existing right-of-ways accessible. When appropriate, the Village will replace existing sidewalks, curbs, ramps, and other right-of-way structures bringing them into current compliance standards. By following the IDOT standards, applicable ADA new structures and respective upgrades will be integrated into the projects. The Village's Public Works Department is responsible for the Village of Forest Park's Transition Plan within the Village right-of-ways. Most of the obstacles within the right-of-ways concern physical barriers that cannot be addressed through other options such as policy changes or alternative methods. When possible, the right-of-ways will be made accessible through a realistic and fundable strategy for curb and gutter modifications, wheelchair ramp construction and sidewalk modifications.

Public Involvement

As a public entity, the Village of Forest Park will make available to applicants, participants, beneficiaries, and other interested persons information regarding the provisions of this plan and its applicability to the services, programs, or activities of the public entity, and make such information available to them through contact with the Village's ADA Coordinator and/or the Village Council to apprise such persons of the protections against discrimination assured them by the Act. A notice to the public of the ADA requirements can be obtained at the Village Hall as well as accessed on the Village's website at the following link: http://www.forestpark.net.

STRATEGY

The Village will continue to conduct on-site field investigations and update its inventory of sidewalks in public right-of-ways. As the Village's GIS system evolves, this information will be added and used to update this ADA Transition Plan. The following strategy will be incorporated within the Village's maintenance plan for public right-of-ways and facilities:

- Accessible Ramps. The Village will contract for reconstruction of ramps that do not meet the current ADA guidelines, through its annual road program. These include ramps at intersections and mid-block.
- Private Development. When a construction or alteration occurs within the public right-of-way, at or near an intersection, the Village will evaluate if ADA standards are being met and if modifications are needed during the design stage of a private project as well as during the construction phase of said project.
- Right-of-Way Projects. All right-of-way projects involving street and pedestrian ways will be evaluated and designed according to current ADA Standards. All new construction and improvements to existing facilities will adhere to these standards.
- 5 Year Capital Plans. ADA accessibility improvements that are either associated with stand-alone projects or those associated with roadway/right-of-way improvement projects shall be noted within adopted Village 5-Year Capital Plans.

FUNDING

The Village of Forest Park will strategically commit funding as available for Village road maintenance projects including ADA compliance. In addition, developer impacts on the right-of-way will be required to further enhance pedestrian facilities.

ROADWAY/RIGHT-OF-WAYS ENHANCEMENT PLANS

Various projects are proposed and depending upon funding availability will be constructed. Each project will be evaluated to incorporate upgrades in compliance with current ADA standards. The current project list can be acquired by contacting the Village of Forest Park at 708-366-2323.

Village of Forest Park
Grievance Procedure under
The Americans with Disabilities Act

This Grievance Procedure is established to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA"). It may be used by anyone who wishes to file a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of disability in the provision of services, activities, programs, or benefits by the **Village of Forest Park**. The **Village of Forest Park** Personnel Policy governs employment-related complaints of disability discrimination.

The complaint should be in writing and contain information about the alleged discrimination such as name, address, phone number of complainant and location, date, and description of the problem. Alternative means of filing complaints, such as personal interviews or a tape recording of the complaint will be made available for persons with disabilities upon request.

The complaint should be submitted by the grievant and/or his/her designee as soon as possible but no later than 60 calendar days after the alleged violation to:

Village Administrator, ADA Coordinator
517 Des Plaines Avenue
Forest Park, IL 60130

Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the complaint, **the Village Administrator** or ***his/her*** designee will meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and the possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days of the meeting, **the Village Administrator** or ***his/her*** designee will respond in writing, and where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, such as large print, Braille, or audio tape. The response will explain the position of the **ADA Coordinator** and offer options for substantive resolution of the complaint.

If the response by **the Village Administrator** or ***his/her*** designee does not satisfactorily resolve the issue, the complainant and or her designee may appeal the decision within 15 calendar days after receipt of the response to the **Village Council**, in a format accessible to the complainant, such as large print, Braille, or audio tape.

Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the appeal, the **Village Council** will meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days after the meeting, the **Village Council** will respond in writing, and, where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, with a final resolution of the complaint.

All written complaints received by **the Village Administrator** or ***his/her*** designee, appeals to the **Village Council**, and responses from these two offices will be retained by the **Village of Forest Park** for at least three years.

Designation of responsible employee and adoption of grievance procedures. 35.107

Consistent with 35.105, Self-evaluation, the final rule requires that public entities with 50 or more employees designate a responsible employee and adopt grievance procedures. Most of the commenter's who suggested that the requirement that self-evaluation be maintained on file for three years not be limited to those employing 50 or more persons made a similar suggestion concerning 35.107. Commenter's recommended either that all public entities be subject to section 35.107, or that "50 or more persons" be changed to "15 or more persons." As explained in the discussion of 35.105, the Department has not adopted this suggestion.

The requirement for designation of an employee responsible for coordination of efforts to carry out responsibilities under this part is derived from the HEW regulation implementing section 504 in federally assisted programs. The requirement for designation of a particular employee and dissemination of information about how to locate that employee helps to ensure that individuals dealing with large agencies are able to easily find a responsible person who is familiar with the requirements of the Act and this part and can communicate those requirements to other individuals in the agency who may be unaware of their responsibilities. This paragraph in no way limits a public entity's obligation to ensure that all of its employees comply with the requirements of this part, but it ensures that any failure by individual employees can be promptly corrected by the designated employee.

Section 35.107(b) requires public entities with 50 or more employees to establish grievance procedures for resolving complaints of violations of this part. Similar requirements are found in the section 504 regulations for federally assisted programs (*see, e.g.*, 45 CFR 84.7(b)). The rule, like the regulations for federally assisted programs, provides for investigation and resolution of complaints by a Federal enforcement agency. It is the view of the Department that public entities subject to this part should be required to establish a mechanism for resolution of complaints at the local level without requiring the complainant to resort to the Federal complaint procedures established under subpart F. Complainants would not, however, be required to exhaust the public entity's grievance procedures before filing a complaint under subpart F. Delay in filing the complaint at the Federal level caused by pursuit of the remedies available under the grievance procedure would generally be considered good cause for extending the time allowed for filing under 35.170(b).

NOTICE UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

In accordance with the requirements of title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA"), the **Village of Forest Park** will not discriminate against qualified individuals with disabilities on the basis of disability in its services, programs, or activities.

Employment: **The Village of Forest Park** does not discriminate on the basis of disability in its hiring or employment practices and complies with all regulations promulgated by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under title I of the ADA.

Effective Communication: **The Village of Forest Park** will generally, upon request, provide appropriate aids and services leading to effective communication for qualified persons with disabilities so they can participate equally in the **Village of Forest Park** programs, services, and activities, including qualified sign language interpreters, documents in Braille, and other ways of making information and communications accessible to people who have speech, hearing, or vision impairments.

Modifications to Policies and Procedures: **The Village of Forest Park** will make all reasonable modifications to policies and programs to ensure that people with disabilities have an equal opportunity to enjoy all of its programs, services, and activities. For example, individuals with service animals are welcomed in the **Village of Forest Park** offices, even where pets are generally prohibited.

Anyone who requires an auxiliary aid or service for effective communication, or a modification of policies or procedures to participate in a program, service, or activity of the **Village of Forest Park,** should contact the office of **the Village Administrator, ADA Coordinator, at 517 Des Plaines Avenue, Forest Park, IL 60130** as soon as possible but no later than 48 hours before the scheduled event.

The ADA does not require the **Village of Forest Park** to take any action that would fundamentally alter the nature of its programs or services, or impose an undue financial or administrative burden.

Complaints that a program, service, or activity of the **Village of Forest Park** is not accessible to persons with disabilities should be directed to **Village Administrator, ADA Coordinator, at 517 Des Plaines Avenue, Forest Park, IL 60130.**

The Village of Forest Park will not place a surcharge on a particular individual with a disability or any group of individuals with disabilities to cover the cost of providing auxiliary aids/services or reasonable modifications of policy, such as retrieving items from locations that are open to the public but are not accessible to persons who use wheelchairs.

The Salvation Army
Founded in 1865 by William and Catherine Booth
DOING THE MOST GOOD℠
Metropolitan Division

2022 JUN 17 PM 1:37
VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK

June 1, 2022

Ms. Vanessa Moritz
Village Clerk
Village of Forest Park
517 Des Plaines Avenue
Forest Park, IL 60130

Dear Ms. Moritz,

The world has tough problems: neighborhoods beset by violence and crime, families torn apart by addiction, children living with hunger, neglect or abuse, and people suffering from clinical depression, emotional and spiritual angst. These problems are the toughest of the tough, but The Salvation Army meets them head on, all year round.

We consider it an honor and a privilege to partner with community leaders like yourself to serve the most vulnerable in our neighborhoods.

We are requesting your community's approval to conduct our annual Red Kettle Campaign in the public ways (sidewalks, intersections, etc.), and our intent to seek permission from private property owners regarding collections of funds in front of their establishments.

RED KETTLE CAMPAIGN: Monday - Saturday, November 1st - December 24th 2022

Enclosed is a confirmation form. We ask that you take a few minutes to fill it out, specifying any requirements or notes you'd like us to acknowledge. Please scan and email this form back to us, keeping a copy for your records.

For any additional information, please feel free to call Sara Ruthberg at: 773.368.9311 or email sara.ruthberg@usc.salvationarmy.org. We look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sara Ruthberg
Red Kettle Campaign Manager

DOING THE MOST GOOD

CONFIRMATION FORM

Please attach any additional information/requirements as needed

RED KETTLE CAMPAIGN: November 1st - December 24th 2022 (Monday-Saturday)

Permission Granted: (Please circle one) **YES** **NO**

Reason Denied: _____

_____

Village/Township Name: _____

Name & Title of Official: _____ **Phone #:** _____

Signature: _____

Contact Person: _____ **Phone #:** _____

Certificate of Insurance (COI) Required: (Please circle one) **YES** **NO**

Specific Verbiage Required on COI: _____

Fee Required: (Please circle one) **YES** [Amt: $_____] **NO**

Additional Instructions/Requests: _____

Please transmit completed form to: (Email) sara.ruthberg@usc.salvationarmy.org or
(Fax) Attn: Sara Ruthberg, Development Department 773.205.3574

June 21, 2022

2022 JUN 21 PM 4:30

VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK

TO **Village of Forest Park**

FROM **Historical Society of Forest Park (HSFP)**

REASON **Requested Placement of ~~Three~~ Two Banners for 7/16/2022 Garden Walk in Village**

Dear Village of Forest Park:

On Saturday, July 16, 2022 the HSFP is having its fifth annual Garden Walk in the Village of Forest Park. This event shall be completely outdoors and all CDC recommendations for social distancing etc. will be followed. Please know we have ~~three~~ two large banners we wish to be hung in the Village to advertise the event. We would like this to be approved by the Village and my understanding this would occur at the next Village Counsel meeting on meeting on June 27, 2021.

We have banners that can be delivered to the Village on or before Monday June 27th and would request they be hung at the locations below until the event on July 16, 2022. After the event, the HSFP would request the banners back and can coordinate to pick them back up from Village Hall or Public Works.

Any questions please e-mail hsfphousegarden@gmail.com and advise if this shall be possible and thank you for your support.

Historical Society of Forest Park (HSFP)

Locations in order of preference

Circle & Madison

Circle & Des Plaines

Roosevelt & Circle

Banners to be hung the week of June 27th through the event on July 16th

June 22, 2022

TO **Village of Forest Park**

FROM **Historical Society of Forest Park (HSFP)**

REASON **Requested Raffle Permit for**

7/16/2022 Garden Walk in Village

Dear Village of Forest Park:

On Saturday, July 16, 2022 the HSFP is having its fifth annual Garden Walk in the Village of Forest Park. This event shall be completely outdoors and all CDC recommendations for social distancing etc. will be followed. Please know we have a fundraising raffle during the event, every ticket holder gets one (1) free raffle ticket and then is able to buy additional raffle tickets. We also may have a 50/50 raffle during the event, that is still being decided.

We request our raffle permit be considered and approved by the Village at the next Village Counsel meeting on meeting on June 27, 2021.

Any questions please e-mail hsfphousegarden@gmail.com and thank you for your support.

Historical Society of Forest Park (HSFP)

June 22, 2022

TO **Village of Forest Park**

FROM **Historical Society of Forest Park (HSFP)**

REASON **Requested Raffle Permit for**

7/16/2022 Garden Walk in Village

Dear Village of Forest Park:

On Saturday, July 16, 2022 the HSFP is having its fifth annual Garden Walk in the Village of Forest Park. This event shall be completely outdoors and all CDC recommendations for social distancing etc. will be followed. Please know we have a fundraising raffle during the event, every ticket holder gets one (1) free raffle ticket and then is able to buy additional raffle tickets. We also may have a 50/50 raffle during the event, that is still being decided.

We request our raffle permit be considered and approved by the Village at the next Village Counsel meeting on meeting on June 27, 2021.

Any questions please e-mail hsfphousegarden@gmail.com and thank you for your support.

Historical Society of Forest Park (HSFP)

VILLAGE OF

FOREST PARK

BIG CITY ACCESS SMALL TOWN CHARM

RAFFLE LICENSE APPLICATION
IN THE VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Type of Organization:	□ **Business**	☒ **Charitable**
□ **Educational**	□ **Fraternal**	□ **Labor**
☒ **Nonprofit**	□ **Religious**	□ **Veterans**

Name of Organization: Historical Society of Forest Park

Address: PO Box 311, Forest Park IL 60130

Applicant's Name: K Lyons

Email Address: HSFP Phone: [redacted]

Length of time organization has been in existence: over 20 yrs

Place and date of organization's charter, if applicable:

Place: Forest Park, IL Date _____

Items required (no later than 30 days prior to the start of all raffle sales):

☒ Application Fee

- Class A if aggregate prize value does not exceed $500.00 - $25.00
- Class B if aggregate prize value is between $500.00 and $5,000.00 - $25.00
- Class C if aggregate prize value is between $5,000.00 and $50,000.00 - $25.00
- Class D if aggregate prize value is greater than $50,000.00 - $25.00

□ Articles of Incorporation and/or Charter

☒ Organization's Raffle Rules

□ Organization's IRS Letter of Determination (if applicable)

□ Fidelity Bond

OFFICER INFORMATION

President/Chairperson's Name: Mark Boroughf

Address: _____

Telephone #: _____ Email: [redacted]

Secretary's Name (if applicable): Carol Gulyas

Address: _____

Telephone #: _____ Email: [redacted]

Treasurer's Name: Uli Leib

Address: _____

Telephone #: _____ Email: [redacted]

Raffle Manager's Name: Kristen Lyons

Address: [redacted]

Telephone #: [redacted] Email: attorneykristen@gmail.com

RAFFLE INFORMATION

☒ **Traditional** ☑ **50/50** ☐ **Progressive**

Ticket Sales:

Date(s) of Raffle Ticket Sales (must not exceed 365 days): 6-21-22 to 7-17-22

Area(s) where Raffle Tickets will be sold: Forest Park + Surrounding Areas

Raffle Ticket Price: $5 each OR 5 for $20

Maximum number of tickets to be sold: 800

Drawing(s):

Date(s) and time(s) of raffle drawing: ON date of event (see memo)

Location of raffle drawing(s): Forest Park, IL

RAFFLE INFORMATION

For Progressive Raffles, state the day(s) of the week and when winning chances will be determined:

Sunday: _____

Monday: _____

Tuesday: _____

Wednesday: _____

Thursday: _____

Friday: _____

Saturday: _____

List of Prizes and Retail Cost(s):

Prize	Retail Cost
B+B Time Share	$ 500 plus
Airline Gift Certificate	$ 250 to 500
Various Prizes	$ Not to exceed $500 each
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
	$
Total:	$ 2500 or less

Request Waived

BOND INFORMATION

All operation of and the conduct of raffles shall be under the supervision of a single raffle manager designated by the organization. The raffle manager shall give a fidelity bond in the sum of the aggregate retail value of the prizes as set out on the application. The bond shall be in favor of the organization conditioned upon the raffle manager's honesty in the performance of his duties. Terms of the bond shall provide that notice shall be given in writing to the village not less than thirty (30) days prior to its cancellation. The village clerk or his/her designee(s), may waive this bond requirement by including a waiver provision in the license.

AFFIDAVIT

The undersigned hereby attest that all statements made herein are true and correct to the best of our knowledge. The undersigned further certify that they have read Chapter 3-16 of the Village of Forest Park Code, and that the organization which they represent is qualified and eligible to obtain a raffle license in the Village of Forest Park according to the requirements as set forth in 230 ILCS 15-0.01 et seq. (State of Illinois Raffles Act) and the Village of Forest Park Municipal Code Section 3-16, and further certify that we will abide by all rules and regulations as set forth by the State of Illinois and the Village of Forest Park. Our Audit information will be returned no later than 30 business days from the conclusion of the raffle.

The undersigned also understands and agrees that failure to comply with any of the requirements of the Raffle Ordinance constitutes a violation, and that whoever violates any section of the provisions of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished as provided in Section 3-16-13 of the Village of Forest Park Code of Ordinances.

[redacted]

Applicant

Mark Brought

President/Chairman

Carol Gulyas

Secretary

[redacted]

Raffle Manager

Subscribed and sworn to me this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

_____

Notary Public

(SEAL)

VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK
BIG CITY ACCESS SMALL TOWN CHARM

APPLICATION FOR USE OF PUBLIC WAY
IN THE VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

June 17, 2022
(Date)

INFORMATION:

Name of Entity Forest Park Theatre

Street Address: [redacted] Phone: [redacted]

City, State, Zip Code: Forest Park, IL 60130

~~Name of Owner:~~ Contact Rick Corley Phone: [redacted]

Person to Contact: Shelley Wright Phone: [redacted]

Type of Use Requested (i.e., Construction, Location, Size, Street/Parking Lot, etc.):
Performance of "Innogen" to take place in the Grove at Altenheim.

Schedule (Give dates and times, including set up and tear down): August 5-6-7-12-13-14
3pm until 8pm

Proposed location (Include sketch of layout with measurements):

General description of use as well as any special requests:
Performance of play, open to the community to bring blankets + lawn chairs to watch (FREE). Intended use of 2 concrete shelters by cast members and volunteers.

Anticipated needs of Village personnel, equipment and/or property: None other than perhaps Waste management to empty trash recepticals after events.

INSURANCE:

No later than ten (10) days prior to the event, the Applicant shall furnish to the Village, a certificate of insurance evidencing commercial general liability insurance with minimum limits of One Million Dollars ($1,000,000.00) combined single limit per occurrence and Two Million Dollars ($2,000.000.00) general aggregate limits and otherwise reasonably satisfactory to the Village. The insurance policy shall be expressly endorsed to include the Village, as additional insured as outlined below. Such insurance shall be maintained during the term of use.

Such certificate shall include the following language: "The Village of Forest Park, its corporate authorities, officers, officials, boards, commissions, employees, attorneys, agents and representatives are made additional insured with respect to any and all claims which arise out of, or are in any way related to, the operations of (entity name) while present in the Village of Forest Park."

The Applicant shall also attach proof that the appropriate workers compensation and employer's liability insurance have been provided for the employees of the requesting entity.

Certificate attached _____
(initials)

INDEMNITY AGREEMENT:

The Applicant shall sign a Non-Exclusive Permit and Indemnity Agreement with the Village of Forest Park holding the Village harmless of any claim that may arise from their use of designated public property, right-of-way, or equipment in conjunction with the permitted use.

SURETY BOND REQUIRED

In addition to the foregoing requirements, the applicant shall, as a part of his application, deposit with the village clerk a surety bond in the amount of ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) as security for the payment of any damage which may result to such public way, public park or public building by reason of the applicant's use of the same pursuant to a permit to be issued herein. Any part of said deposit not needed or used to repair, replace or restore damage so occasioned to public property by the applicant at the end of the permit period shall be returned to the applicant within ten (10) days after the expiration date.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Specify any other circumstances, conditions, or anticipated needs not covered in this application: _____

The entity or representative shall sign this application and upon favorable consideration of this application, the Village shall issue a permit for the requested activity subject to the aforesaid conditions and any others as may be reasonably required.

CASH DEPOSIT:

In lieu of the Surety Bond requirement, the applicant, prior to the issuance of any permit hereunder shall deposit with the village a cash deposit in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) to ensure that no damage will be done to the adjoining streets, sewers, trees or adjoining properties and that all residual debris, trash and materials will be removed following the use. Such deposit shall be returned to the applicant upon the certification by the Director of Public Works or Public Health and Safety that all conditions of the permit have been complied with and that no damages occurred as a result of the use of the public way by the applicant.

FEES AND REMUNERATION:

The fee for processing and issuing the permit for the use of the public way shall be fifty dollars ($50.00). In addition, the cost for the use of police, public safety, public works or other village personnel, the use of village equipment and public property shall be as outlined in section 7-2 of the municipal code.

I have read, understand and agree to abide by the terms and conditions of Title7, Chapter 2, Section entitled "Private Use of Public Ways" of the Municipal Code of the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois.

[redacted]

Signature

Shelley Wright

Print Name

Managing Director 6/17/22

Title Date

APPROVED:

Village Clerk Date

Non-Exclusive Permit and Indemnity Agreement

This Non-Exclusive Permit and Indemnity Agreement is made and entered into on this 17th day of June, 20 22, by and between the Village of Forest Park, Illinois, an Illinois municipal corporation (herein referred to sometimes as "Village") and Forest Park Theatre, (herein referred to as "Applicant").

Applicant desires to enter onto and utilize a certain portion of the Village public property, right of way, and/or equipment (hereinafter referred to as "Village Property"), for the limited purpose of Innogen the play ("Purpose"), and the Village is willing to grant Applicant a non-exclusive and temporary permit to do so, on the terms and conditions set forth below. In signing this document, Applicant acknowledges that the Village would not allow such a use unless Applicant fully recognizes and assumes the existence of risks that exist with operating such a use and abides by the regulations and limitations as may be imposed by the Village.

Village hereby grants Applicant and its invitees, employees, volunteers, representatives and agents (collectively, the "Users"), a temporary, non-exclusive permit to enter on the Village Property for the limited purpose of utilizing the Village Property for said Purpose, subject to the following terms and conditions:

(1) TERM. The term of this Permit shall be 9 day(s), beginning Aug. 5, 20 22, at 3 a.m./p.m., and ending Aug. 14, 20 22, at 8 a.m./p.m. (the "Permit Term").

(2) RESTRICTION ON USE. Applicant and Users shall solely use the Village Property for the limited purpose of said Purpose. The Applicant shall not alter the Village Property in any fashion without the written consent of the Village. The Applicant's use of the Village Property shall not be exclusive and shall not interfere with the Village's use of or access to the Village Property.

Applicant shall not carry on, upon the Village Property, or any part thereof, or permit to be carried on, any trade, business or use of an unsafe or unhealthful nature, or which shall constitute a nuisance. Applicant shall not use, or permit to be used, said Village Property, or any part thereof, for any illegal, immoral, or adult business (as defined in the Municipal Code of the Village of Forest Park) or purpose whatsoever. Applicant and Users shall comply with the requirements of the Village of Forest Park Police and Fire Departments in conducting said Purpose and shall confer with said departments to ensure safety and compliance with all Village Ordinances.

(3) CONDITION; MAINTENANCE; REPAIR. Applicant accepts the Village Property in its current condition and Village makes no representations concerning the condition of the Village Property. Village has no duty or obligation to maintain or repair the Village Property during the Permit Term. Further, Village shall not be liable to Applicant or Users for any damage or injury to any of them or their property occasioned by the failure of the Village to keep the Village Property maintained and in repair. Except as approved by the Village, Applicant and Users shall not attach, affix or exhibit or permit to be attached, affixed or exhibited to the Village Property any articles of permanent or semi-permanent character.

(4) ASSUMPTION OF RISK. Applicant and Users shall use the Village Property at their own risk and Village shall not be liable for any damage to person or property resulting, directly or indirectly, from Applicant's and Users' use of the Village Property.

(5) INSURANCE AND INDEMNIFICATION. Applicant shall indemnify and save harmless Village and its officials, officers, employees, staff, contractors, agents, representatives, consultants, successors and assigns (collectively, the "Indemnitees"), from and against any and all losses, damages, claims, actions, liabilities, costs and expenses including, without limitation, attorneys' fees and expenses, that the Indemnitees may suffer, incur or sustain arising out of or relating to the activities of Applicant or the Users of the Village Property for said Purpose or work, or any invitees thereof, under this Permit, or any acts or omissions of Applicant or its contractors, agents, employees, tenants, invitees or representatives hereunder; or with respect to or arising out of any use of the Village Property or the rights herein granted, or the performance or non-performance of Applicant's obligations hereunder.

Applicant hereby covenants and agrees that Indemnitees shall not be liable for any damages arising from personal injury or damage to property which may be sustained in any way in, on or about the premises where the said Use or Work is occurring. Applicant will assume full responsibility for any such injuries or damages and hereby fully and forever releases and discharges the Indemnitees from any and all claims, demands, damages, rights or actions or causes of action present or future whether the same be known, anticipated or unanticipated resulting from or arising out of the Use, Purpose or Work on the Village Property.

While conducting said Purpose or Work, Applicant and Users will adhere to the rules and regulations conveyed to Applicant by the Village. In the event that the actions of Applicant and/or Users results in injuries to person or property and a claim is made against the Village, its officials, officers, employees, staff, contractors, agents, representatives, consultants, successors and assigns, Applicant will hold harmless, defend and indemnify the Village and its officials, officers, employees, staff, contractors, agents, representatives, consultants, successors and assigns against any claim, demand, damage, right of action present or future, whether the same be known, anticipated or unanticipated, resulting from the Users.

No later than one (1) days prior to the Users conducting said Purpose or work, the Applicant shall furnish to the Village, a certificate of insurance evidencing commercial general liability insurance with minimum limits of One Million Dollars ($1,000,000.00) combined single limit per occurrence and Two Million Dollars ($2,000.000.00) general aggregate limits and otherwise reasonably satisfactory to the Village. The insurance policy shall be expressly endorsed to include the Village, as additional insured, as outlined in the Application for Use of Public Way. Such insurance shall be maintained during the Permit Term.

(6) HAZARDOUS WASTE, SUBSTANCES, MATERIALS; EXPLOSIVES. Applicant shall not store, house, possess or permit any hazardous waste, hazardous substances, hazardous materials, or explosives, upon the Village Property, or any part thereof.

(7) ZONING. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as the Village's approval or granting of any zoning or permit requirements, application or petition.

(8) REVOCATION. This Permit and any rights granted herein may be revoked by the Village at any time

(9) ENFORCEABILITY. This Agreement may be enforced either at law or in equity. If any term, covenant or condition of this Agreement or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall, to any extent, be invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Permit, or the application of such term, covenant or condition to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid or unenforceable, shall not be affected thereby, and each term, covenant and condition of this Agreement shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

VILLAGE

Village of Forest Park, an Illinois municipal corporation

By: _____
[redacted], Mayor

Attest: _____
Vanessa Moritz, Village Clerk

APPLICANT

Name: [redacted] Shelley Wright, Managing Director of Forest Park Theatre

By: _____

VILLAGE OF FOREST PARK
BIG CITY ACCESS
SMALL TOWN CHARM

Village of Forest Park
517 Des Plaines Avenue
Forest Park, IL 60130
Fax: 708-488-0361
www.forestpark.net

Office Use Only

License # _____
Fee (If Applicable): _____
Date: _____
Cash: _____ *Check:* _____
Charge: _____
Initial: _____
Village Council Approval Date: _____

Entertainment License Application

Pursuant to Section 3-3-12 of Forest Park Liquor Code

Date of Application: 6/21/2022

Name of Liquor License Establishment: Fiore Pizzeria and Bakery

Class of Forest Park Liquor License: Class A

Name of Applicant(s): Gael Esqueda

Business Address: 7407 Madison St. Forest Park IL

Telephone Number(s): (708) 771 3063

E-mail Address(es): gael@shhospitality.co

Square Footage of Licensed Premises: 500sq ft

Please describe in detail the type of entertainment (as defined below) that will be offered on the premises. Be sure to include the location of the entertainment being offered, dates and times that the entertainment will be offered and efforts that will be made to ensure that the entertainment will not have noise or other types of impacts outside of the licensed premises. You are welcome to attach/use additional documentation to this application in efforts to provide the Local Liquor Commissioner and Village Council a better understanding of what type(s) of entertainment will be offered at the licensed premises.

Drag Brunch with lip sync performers and dance along with DJ located in the resturant near the commisary kitchen.

Date for event will be Saturday July 2nd from 11am to 2pm

I hereby certify I am the owner of the above-described liquor license establishment. I understand that the issuance and continuation of this license is conditional upon compliance with all applicable Village Codes and Ordinances and the result of any inspection of the above premises at this time or any subsequent inspection while this license is in force. I acknowledge that I am signing this application under the penalty of perjury and that all information is true and correct.

Signature: _____

Date: 6/21/2022

FOREST PARK LIQUOR CODE

As of 10/12/2021

3-3-12: ENTERTAINMENT LICENSE:

A. "Entertainment" as used herein shall include, but not be limited to, any public show, theatrical, animate or inanimate exhibition, live bands performing music (maximum of 5 performers), DJ's, karaoke, or any other amusement, diversion, production, etc. offered, operated, presented or exhibited to the public.
B. No licensee shall sponsor, conduct, or permit entertainment (as defined above) in any licensed premises unless the application for a license therefor has been submitted to and approved by the local liquor commissioner and the village council.
C. Indoor entertainment shall cease at 11:00 p.m.

3-3-9-F: Live Music: In any premises upon which the sale of alcoholic liquor is licensed, all exterior windows and doors to the licensed premises shall remain closed during the playing or performing of any live music.

3-3-5-M-2: No amplified live entertainment shall be permitted on the patio area (beer garden) of the licensed premises. Acoustic entertainment shall be permitted, subject to the premises being issued an Entertainment License by the Village Council, in accordance with Section 3-3-12 of this Chapter 3.

3-3-5-M-5: Permitted live entertainment on the patios of liquor licensed establishments shall cease at 9:00 p.m. on each permitted day.

Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois

PROCLAMATION

National Rail Safety Week

WHEREAS, 2,148 rail grade crossing collisions resulted in 658 personal injuries and were responsible for 238 fatalities in the United States during 2021; and,

WHEREAS, 1,151 trespassing incidents have occurred in the United States resulting in 528 pedestrians being killed and another 623 injured while trespassing on railroad property rights of way during 2021; and,

WHEREAS, educating and informing the public about rail safety, reminding the public that railroad right of ways are private property, enhancing public awareness of the dangers associated with highway rail grade crossings, ensuring pedestrians and motorists are looking and listening while near railways, and obeying established traffic laws will reduce the number of fatalities and injuries; and,

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Operation Lifesaver, United States Department of Transportation, and all local, state, county, and railroad law enforcement officers, first responders, and railroad corporations commit to partnering together in an effort to educate at a national level all aspects of railroad safety, to enforce applicable laws in support of National Rail Safety Week.

THEREFORE, I, Rory Hoskins, Mayor of the Village of Forest Park, Cook County, Illinois, do hereby attest my full support proclaiming September 19th to 25th, 2022, National Rail Safety Week and I encourage all citizens to recognize the importance of rail safety education.

_____

Rory Hoskins
Mayor
Village of Forest Park, Illinois