

AGENDA  
REGULAR PARK DISTRICT BOARD MEETING  
COMMUNITY PARK DISTRICT of La GRANGE PARK  
1501 BARNSDALE ROAD, La GRANGE PARK, ILLINOIS  
October 13, 2025 - 6:30 PM

1. Call to Order & Roll Call
2. Pledge of Allegiance
3. Park District Mission: The Community Park District of La Grange Park supports a healthy and inclusive community by positively impacting physical, social, emotional, and environmental well-being.
4. Open Forum
5. Approval of the October 13, 2025 Agenda
6. Approval of Board Meeting Minutes
  - a. September 8, 2025 Regular Meeting Minutes
7. Communications/Proclamations/Presentations
  - a. Rick Radde – Village of La Grange Park Public Works
  - b. Ron McGrath – Tria Architects Rec Center Expansion Presentation
8. Staff Recognition
9. Staff Reports
  - a. Executive Report
  - b. Recreation Report
  - c. Parks Report
  - d. Financial Reports
10. Approve Monthly Disbursements
11. Committee Reports
12. Unfinished Business
  - a. Urban Forestry Management Plan Update
13. New Business
  - a. Stone Monroe Park Tennis Court Surfacing Project
  - b. 2026 Soaring to New Heights Conference Commissioner Attendance
  - c. Lease for 1100 E. 31<sup>st</sup> Street
14. Next Regular Meeting: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 6:30pm
15. Adjournment

In accordance with the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any individual who is in need of a reasonable accommodation in order to participate in or benefit from attendance at a public meeting of the Community Park District Board of Commissioners should contact Jessica Cannaday, Executive Director at 708-354-4580.

AGENDA **CHEAT SHEET**  
REGULAR PARK DISTRICT BOARD MEETING  
COMMUNITY PARK DISTRICT of La GRANGE PARK  
1501 BARNSDALE ROAD, La GRANGE PARK, ILLINOIS  
October 13, 2025 - 6:30 PM

1. Call to Order & Roll Call  
Announce the time and call the meeting of October 13, 2025 to order. Ask for a roll call.
2. Lead Pledge of Allegiance
3. Park District Mission: **Read** The Community Park District of La Grange Park supports a healthy and inclusive community by positively impacting physical, social, emotional, and environmental well-being.
4. Open Forum **Ask if there is anyone present that wishes to address the board.**
5. Approval of the October 13, 2025 Agenda **Ask for a motion and as second to approve the agenda. All in favor?**
6. Approval of Board Meeting Minutes
  - a. September 8, 2025 Regular Meeting Minutes **Ask for a motion and a second to approve the September 8 2025 minutes. All in favor?**
7. Communications/Proclamations/Presentations
  - a. Rick Radde – Village of La Grange Park Public Works
  - b. Ron McGrath – Tria Architects Rec Center Expansion Presentation
8. Staff Recognition
9. Staff Reports
  - a. Executive Report
  - b. Recreation Report
  - c. Parks Report
  - d. Financial Reports
10. Approve Monthly Disbursements  
**Ask for a motion and a second to approve the monthly disbursements in the amount of \$491,237.**  
**Ask if there is any discussion. Roll call.**
11. Committee Reports
12. Unfinished Business
  - a. Urban Forestry Management Plan Update  
**Ask for a motion and a second to approve the updated Urban Forestry Management Plan.**  
**Ask if there is any discussion. Roll Call.**
13. New Business

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- a. Stone Monroe Park Tennis Court Surfacing Project
  - Announce that reps from Field Turf USA are present to address any questions.
  - Ask for a motion and a second to approve a contract with Field Turf USA in an amount not to exceed \$145,432 to replace the tennis court surfacing.
  - Ask if there is any discussion.
  - Ask for a roll call
- b. 2026 Soaring to New Heights Conference Commissioner Attendance
  - Ask for a motion and a second to approve registration, travel, and educational expenses for Commissioners Marusic and Zuck to attend the Soaring to New Heights Conference in January. Ask if there is any discussion. Ask for a roll call.
- c. Lease for 1100 E. 31<sup>st</sup> Street
  - Ask for a motion and a second to enter into a 10-year lease for the property located at 1100 E 31<sup>st</sup> Street in La Grange Park. Ask if there is any discussion.
  - Ask for a roll call.

14. Next Regular Meeting: Monday, November 10, 2025 at 6:30pm

15. Adjournment

Announce the time and ask for a motion and a second to adjourn the meeting. All in favor?

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MINUTES  
REGULAR PARK DISTRICT BOARD MEETING  
COMMUNITY PARK DISTRICT of La GRANGE PARK  
1501 BARNSDALE ROAD, La GRANGE PARK, ILLINOIS  
September 8, 2025 - 6:30 PM

1. Call to Order & Roll Call

President Corte called the meeting to order at 6:30 pm. Present were Commissioners Marusic, Sauer and Zuck. Absent was Commissioner Ogden. Additionally present were Executive Director Jessica Cannaday, Marketing and Events Manager Susan Zander, Superintendent of Parks Sara Earhart, Preschool & Summer Camp Coordinator Tiffany Larocque, Lauterbach & Amen Financial Assistant Sam Crane and Marketing and Special Events Assistant Laura Raimondi as recorder.

2. Pledge of Allegiance

3. Park District Mission: The Community Park District of La Grange Park supports a healthy and inclusive community by positively impacting physical, social, emotional, and environmental well-being.

4. Open Forum

Khanh Josephson was present to ask the district to limit the hours Pickleball can be played in Memorial Park as she lives directly across from the courts and stated the noise is disruptive. She also requested the district lock the courts and only allow the use of soft paddles.

Paul Nowak is a resident pickleball player. He says pickleball is a large community and fills the courts from dawn to dusk with the amount of players they have regularly. He says noise mitigation is likely needed.

Dan B is a resident pickleball player. He empathizes with the noise complaints and is very thankful for the use of the pickleball courts.

Mike Conlin is a resident who lives near the courts and believes the court hours should match construction hours.

Kyle Nowak, a resident pickleball player, suggested a thin sound barrier along the fences.

Joy Traeder, a resident pickleball player, agrees a sound barrier would help to mitigate noise.

Dawn Merrick, a resident early bird pickleball player believes the court times should meet the noise ordinance hours.

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Denise Olsen, a longtime La Grange Park resident, asked for time restrictions and use of a sound barrier.

5. Approval of the September 8, 2025 Agenda

Commissioner Marusic made a motion to approve the September 8, 2025 Agenda, seconded by Commissioner Zuck. Motion was passed unanimously by voice vote.

6. Approval of Board Meeting Minutes

a. August 11, 2025 Regular Meeting Minutes

Commissioner Sauer made a motion to approve the August 11, 2025 Regular Meeting Minutes, seconded by Commissioner Marusic. Motion was passed unanimously by voice vote.

7. Communications/Proclamations/Presentations

8. Staff Recognition

a. Welcome Tiffany Larocque

Tiffany is our Preschool and Summer Camp Coordinator. Welcome Tiffany!

9. Staff Reports

a. Executive Report

Executive Director Jessica Cannaday presented her report. An update on the construction of Yena Park was provided. Several updates to the Meadowcrest property were highlighted and she discussed the Recreation Center expansion timeline.

b. Recreation Report

Superintendent of Recreation Juan Montes' report was presented.

c. Parks Report

Superintendent of Parks Sara Earhart presented her report.

d. Financial Reports

Lauterbach & Amen Financial Assistant Sam Crane presented the financial report.

10. Approve Monthly Disbursements

President Corte asked for a motion and a second to approve the Monthly Disbursements in the amount of \$320,332.58. Commissioner Zuck made a motion to approve seconded by Commissioner Sauer, motion was passed unanimously by a roll call vote.

11. Committee Reports

a. Sustainability – Urban Forestry Management Plan Review

Arbor Advocates held a meeting prior to the regular board meeting. Next meeting will be December 8<sup>th</sup> at 5:30 pm prior to the board meeting. The committee reviewed the Urban Forestry Management Plan.

12. Unfinished Business

13. New Business

a. Memorial Park Pickleball Courts

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The board directed staff to post signage at the Memorial Park Pickleball Courts designating play to start at 7am. The board discussed that further mitigation will be considered after evaluating the impact of the limited hours.

b. Urban Forestry Management Plan Update

The board discussed the Urban Forestry Management Plan updates and commended Superintendent Earhart for accomplishing so much ahead of time.

14. Next Regular Meeting: Monday, October 13, 2025 at 6:30pm

15. Adjournment

President Corte called for the meeting to adjourn at 7:15 pm. Commissioner Marusic made a motion to adjourn seconded by Commissioner Zuck. Motion was passed unanimously by voice vote.

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Secretary

Approved October 13, 2025

In accordance with the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any individual who is in need of a reasonable accommodation in order to participate in or benefit from attendance at a public meeting of the Community Park District Board of Commissioners should contact Jessica Cannaday, Executive Director at 708-354-4580.

**DATE:** October 10, 2025

**TO:** Bob Corte, President, Community Park District Board of Commissioners

**FROM:** Jessica Cannaday, Executive Director

**RE: September Board Report**

### **Executive Office Report**

#### **September Police Reports**

Follow Up: Hanesworth flagpole incident – We are working with private insurance to come to a resolution

Follow Up: Community Park Fitness vandalism – Court was scheduled for October 8. Waiting on communication from the DA.

#### **Village Easement Agreement Request**

Director of Public Works, Rick Radde, will be attending our October meeting to discuss the need for an Easement Agreement at Hanesworth Park. The agreement is currently being reviewed by our attorney and will be on the November agenda.

The Village of La Grange Park will undertake an extensive \$12 million Capital Project beginning next construction season, which is their Central Area Storm Sewer Project. The project aims to divert stormwater from the area located East of the Indiana Harbor Belt, West of La Grange Road, Jackson to the North, and Oak to the south. Included in this project is a large underground stormwater pump station that will pump water to Salt Creek, just North of Hanesworth Park. During the village's design phase, it was determined that the off-street parking and a large portion of the roadway from 26th to the Railroad tracks are actually owned by the Park District, having been acquired through a tax sale in the 1960s, which the Village previously owned. Currently, a 10-inch Village water main is in place, but no easement agreement was obtained following the tax sale.

Now that the village project is progressing with significant funding from the MWRDGC, the Intergovernmental Agreement with MWRD states that the Village must provide documentation of ownership for all the properties where the sewer main will be installed. Due to this requirement and the fact that the Village already has a water main in this area, the village is proposing an easement agreement. The Village will restore to like or better condition any area affected by this construction. The Village will also repave the parking stalls as part of this project.

#### **Yena Park Project - OSLAD**

We are working with the Village to schedule inspections for footings and concrete. The playground is mostly installed and athletic field grading is nearly complete.

#### **Revised Yena Park Completion Schedule:**

Hard Courts (Pickleball, Tennis, Basketball) to reopen as early as November 2025

Playground to open Spring 2026

Ballfields and Soccer Fields to open Spring 2027

#### **Meadowcrest Property Improvement Update**

Landscape beds have been installed. Stone work will be completed in the new year.

#### **Robinhood Park Playground Replacement Project**

Robinhood Park demolition will begin around October 23.

### **Robinhood Asphalt Repairs**

Please see the memo included with Superintendent Earhart’s report. We are still waiting on additional information and pricing to present for approval.

### **1501 Barnsdale – Recreation Center Expansion Project**

Our pre-bid meeting is scheduled for October 23 with a bid opening targeted for the first week of November. Bid deadline is November 4 with contract approval at the November 10 meeting. Tentative groundbreaking is April 1.

### **Audit**

Our auditor has filed an extension with the comptroller for our audited financial statements for FYE 2025. We hope to have the audit on the agenda in November.

### **Tax Receipts/Tax Levy**

We typically have the draft of our Levy on this agenda. Unfortunately, we are still waiting on the final tax rate from the county. The deadline to file our levy is December. While we have finally received a draft of the 2024 tax rates for the park district, it is still unclear when residents will receive their bill, or when we may see tax revenue start coming in.

### **Theater Performance**

Unfortunately, we once again are without a home for our Winter Footlight Players performance of Beetlejuice. We are in contact with some of our strongest community partners to secure a new location.

### **Capital Fund Synopsis as of October 10, 2025**

Given the change orders at Yena Park and funds encumbered for upcoming projects, you will find an analysis of our capital fund balance as of October 10, 2025 below. Despite challenges with Yena Park, savings and careful planning will allow us to do much of what we have discussed in previous months. We do need to begin planning to replace the Stone Monroe playground, and staff is working on other capital outlays like ballfield improvements.

### **Capital Balance: \$13,928,965**

OSLAD Revenue + Revenue to be received: \$479,044.47

LGPLL Sponsorship to be received: \$39,000

LWCF Grant to be received: \$354,000

### **Capital Balance PLUS anticipated revenue to be received: \$14,801,009.47**

### **Estimated balance for Recreation Center Expansion Fund: \$12,578,543**

Bond: \$12,800,576.96

Interest: \$469,275

Total: \$12,331,301.96

Less Payouts: -\$691,308.22

**Capital Balance + anticipated revenue less Recreation Center Fund Balance: \$2,222,466**

**Yena Park original Budget: \$1,407,608**

**Yena Park + Change Orders: \$1,880,000** (Pickleball Court, Trees, Waterline, Permitting)

Total spent: \$453,783

Remaining on Project: \$1,426,225

**Equipment**

John Deere Tractor - \$19,786.60

**Meadowcrest**

Landscaping – \$15,063

**Robinhood Park Playground Replacement (Paid \$61,271.23)**

Remaining - \$53,729

**Remaining Funding for Additional Capital Projects: \$707,662**

**Stone Monroe Courts: \$167,000**

\$128,075 Base + Asphalt \$17,357 + Contingency \$21,000 (appx 15%), rounded up

**Fitness Center Equipment: \$20,000**

**Meadowcrest Hardscapes: \$29,500**

**Stone Monroe Arborvitae install: \$29,500**

**Robinhood Park Asphalt Repairs: \$100,000**

**Meadowcrest Demolition: \$375,000**

**Sound Panels: \$75,000**

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**\$88,338**

**Office Revenue Report for September**

September generated over \$72,600 in revenue, with over \$20,000 of that coming from Fitness Center membership fees and enrollment fees. We also saw nearly \$32,000 in preschool tuition fees. We received a \$4,500 reimbursement for the Hanesworth light project, and Sue secured \$692 in sponsorship for Barks and Brews from Hop District.

**DATE:** October 13, 2025  
**TO:** Jessica Cannaday, Executive Director  
**FROM:** Juan Montes, Superintendent of Recreation  
**RE:** September Board Report

# Recreation Report

Marketing and Special Events  
Cultural Arts, Camp and Preschool  
Athletics, Facility, and Programming  
Community Park Fitness



## September 2025 Marketing & Special Events

Prepared by: Susan Zander, Marketing & Special Events Manager

### SPECIAL EVENTS NOTES

September was a busy and successful month for special events, with excellent community turnout and positive feedback across the board.

- **Sounds of Summer - September 7, Memorial Park Amphitheater**  
This end-of-summer celebration drew over 600 participants and was a wonderful partnership with Plymouth Place and the Village. The Windy City Orchestra was a hit with residents of all ages.
- **Patriots Day Ceremony - September 11, Veterans Memorial Wall**  
This year's ceremony was well-attended, with strong representation from local Scouts and veterans. A special thank you to Bob Corte for his remarks honoring those who serve and sacrifice for our country.
- **Chili Cook-Off - September 18, Memorial Park**  
Our annual Chili Cook-Off in partnership with the La Grange Park Chamber of Commerce continues to grow each year! Attendance was strong, and the friendly competition made for a fun evening in the park. Congratulations to Tiffany and Spencer for taking home the 1st place award with their crowd-pleasing chili.
- **Touch-a-Truck - September 20, 1501 Barnsdale Road**  
This first-time event was a fantastic kickoff, drawing nearly 200 attendees. Families enjoyed exploring the vehicles and talking with drivers, and we look forward to building on this momentum in future years.
- **Barks & Brews - September 27, Meadowcrest**  
Our inaugural Barks & Brews event was a huge success, welcoming over 350 people and 90 dogs for an evening of fun. Guests enjoyed live music, drinks from our generous in-kind sponsor, Hop District Brewing, along with delicious offerings from Mattone, Beach Ave BBQ, and Taco GOAT. It was the perfect way to close out our summer event season on a high note.

### Coming Up in October:

- **Scarecrow Showdown** ongoing starting 10/2
- **Campfire in the Park & Spooky** – 10/15 | Memorial Park
- **Trunk or Treat, Movie in the Park** – 10/18 | Memorial Park
- **Family Pumpkin Carving** – 10/22 | Memorial Park
- **Haunted Trolley** – 10/24 | Community Park Fitness & Meadowcrest

### LAGRANGE ROAD SIGN

There were 6 Park District ads on LaGrange Road in September: Sounds of Summer, Patriots Day Ceremony, Chili Cook Off, Touch a Truck, Barks & Brews, Yoga

### MARKETING

- **September Marketing Focus:** Emphasis on Community Park Fitness membership, registration for fall programs, updates on our parks and special events.
- **October Marketing Focus:** As we prepare for the **Winter/Spring brochure release in November**, marketing efforts will focus on:

- **Early Childhood Enrichment (Ages 2–5)** – Highlighting programs that support creativity, learning, and social development.
- **Fitness & Wellness** – Promoting yoga, small group training, and new fitness classes both within Community Park Fitness and at the Recreation Center.

### FACEBOOK STATS FOR AUGUST

### Top Facebook Post:

#### Facebook Analytics:

#### Overview

	Views <sup>📊</sup>	Reach <sup>📊</sup>	Interactions <sup>📊</sup>	Link clicks <sup>📊</sup>
Total followers:	12,269	7,185	89	--
2,788(+ 49)				

Posts: 79

Post Views: 148,126

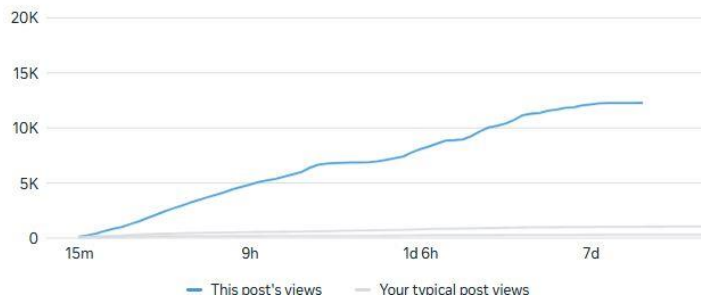
Post Interactions:  
1434

↗ This post received more views compared to your recent Facebook posts.

#### Views <sup>📊</sup>

12,269

Total Followers



#### Feed preview



### CONSTANT CONTACT MARKETING

- There were 13,232 total emails sent in September, spread across 3 general campaigns and 2 program-specific campaigns, for Ready Teddy & Community Park Fitness. While the graphic shows fewer emails sent and slightly lower engagement compared to previous months, this is intentional. We've shifted to sending fewer, more targeted campaigns aimed at audiences most likely to register for programs. Early indicators suggest this strategy will improve quality of engagement and drive meaningful registrations, even if raw numbers appear lower



## **September 2025 Cultural Arts, Camp, and Preschool**

Prepared by Michele Ritacco, Recreation Manager

### **Preschool**

- Preschool began September 8<sup>th</sup> with 90 plus enrolled preschoolers
- Our new class Friday Learn and Play is running with 8 participants
- Annual Pumpkin Farm Field Trip is scheduled for Oct 22<sup>nd</sup> to Sonny Acres Farm

### **Enrichment Classes**

- Creative STEAM, Ready to Read, Little Chefs, Ready, Set....Math, Ready for Sports classes began the week of 9/15 and we have 45 plus participants.
- We are excited to offer “add on lunch” for some participants to fill in the gap of time so they are able to attend Enrichment classes after their school day is over.
- Miss Angie’s Rocking Tots started 9/16 and is running with 15 participants between 2 classes. Miss Angie’s Mighty Music Makers had no registration this session.

### **THEATER**

- Beetlejuice Jr is still on track for a performance in January 2026
- Two casts made up of 70+ participants
- Our Improv & Acting instructor offered classes for two levels. We had to combine and are running one class with 8 participants. Next session starts in November and those numbers are looking great!

### **DANCE**

- Creative Movement Three’s is running with 8 new dancers! I am excited to have this age group back!
- Danceexpress has a current participation count of 80 dancers. We typically see dancers add in November after soccer ends.

### **General Interest**

- Dog Obedience began 9/18 has 7 participants

## **September 2025 Athletics, Facility, and Fitness**

Prepared by Juan Montes, Superintendent of Recreation

### **Facility – Barnsdale Recreation Center**

- Obtaining quotes for RTU replacement

### **Athletics – Youth Instructional Classes**

- Kids Karate has a total of 24 participants. The class is still currently running from the August session. It is scheduled to end on October 11<sup>th</sup>.
- Sportkids Inc is currently running 6 classes. They have a total of 38 participants, and it generated a total of \$3,156 in revenue.
- Little Lions Soccer Class has 2 classes running for a total of 14 participants and it generated a total of \$1,000 in revenue.
- Parent-tot tumbling has a total of 6 participants, and it generated a total of \$402 in revenue.
- Pre-Tumbling has a total of 4 participants, and it generated a total of \$258 in revenue.

*Total April Revenue = \$4,816*

### **Athletics – Adult Sports (Lessons)**

- Pickleball beginners have a total of 9 participants and has generated a total of \$676 in revenue.
- Pickleball advanced beginner has a total of 5 participants and has generated a total of \$360 in revenue

*Total April Revenue = \$1,036*

### **Athletics – Adult Leagues**

- Pickleball Beginner League began in August. We have a total of 12 teams in the league. League is scheduled to conclude on October 7<sup>th</sup>.
- Pickleball Intermediate League began in August. We have a total of 19 teams in the league. League is scheduled to conclude on October 9<sup>th</sup>.
- Pickleball Competitive League began in August. We have a total of 8 teams in the league. League is scheduled to conclude on October 8<sup>th</sup>.
- Upcoming Leagues
  - Women’s indoor volleyball league
  - Beginner, Intermediate, and Competitive Outdoor League

### **Adult – Fitness**

- Yoga Fitness had a total of 14 participants, and it generated a total of \$738 in revenue. It ended on 9/25.
- Basic Yoga has a total of 16 participants, and it generated a total of \$710 in revenue.

*Total fitness revenue \$1,448*

### **Upcoming Programming**

The indoor Women’s Volleyball league starts in October. It seems like we will sell out at 12 teams.

Pickleball Beginner, Intermediate, and Competitive are all beginning later in October as well. I am currently working through the registrations and waitlists.

## **September 2025 Community Park Fitness**

Prepared by Spencer Clark, Fitness Manager

### **September Accomplishments:**

- Obtained physical ID cards to members to scan into the facility with apart from the digital cards provided at sign up.
- Completed our first member engagement challenge with a fitness bingo.
- Added 11 new classes to our GroupEx calendar.
- Launched online GroupEx registration for members.
- Added one new piece of equipment: the Skii erg. A resisted cardio machine that emphasizes upper body strength. It is designed to mimic Nordic skiing.
- Partnered with the Fit4Work program to permit special-needs adults aged 18-22 to use the facility in effort to aid their transition into the work force.



- Represented the Community Park District in the annual chili cookoff and placed 1<sup>st</sup>!

### **October Goals:**

- Participate in Haunted Trolley to promote facility by utilizing our Community Kids amenities and staff.
- Boost member engagement and utilization with our Murder Mystery.
- Organize 1<sup>st</sup> fundraising goal for red light saunas.
- Launch Personal Training Packages.
- Roll out member punch cards to permit guest passes.

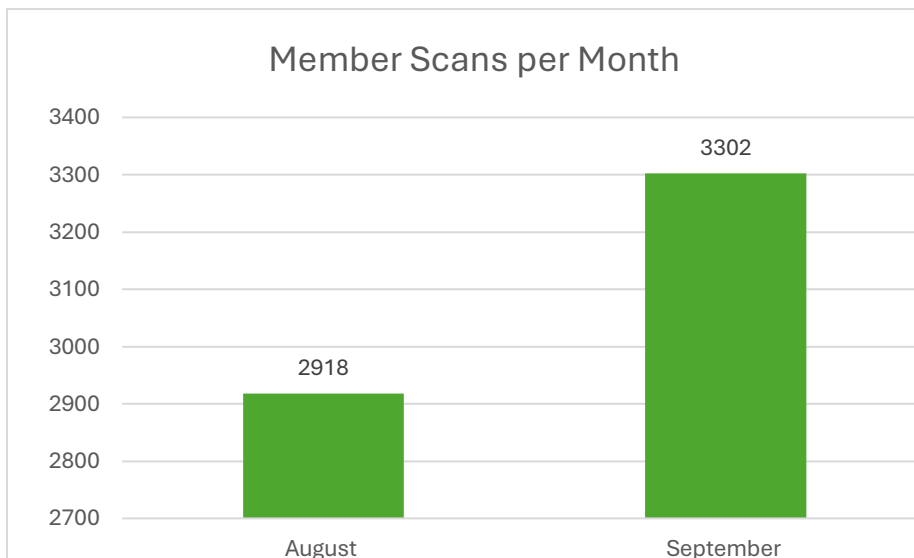
**Memberships as of 10/2/25: 456**

Program Description	Active MEMBERSHIPS as of 10/02/2025			Active MEMBERS as of 10/02/2025		
	In-Town	Out-Of-Town	Total	In-Town	Out-Of-Town	Total
Memberships - Community Park Fitness Adult Monthly + Childcare Add on Monthly membership	1	4	5	3	11	14
Memberships - Community Park Fitness Adult Monthly membership	47	41	88	47	41	88
Memberships - Community Park Fitness Couple Monthly membership	21	10	31	42	20	62
Memberships - Community Park Fitness Family Monthly membership	41	36	77	166	142	308
Memberships - Community Park Fitness First Responders Monthly membership	2	0	2	2	0	2
Memberships - Community Park Fitness Fit4Work Monthly Membership	1	8	9	1	8	9
Memberships - Community Park Fitness IMRF Eligible Staff Membership	6	5	11	20	10	30
Memberships - Community Park Fitness IMRF Non-Eligible Staff Membership	2	5	7	2	5	7
Memberships - Community Park Fitness Senior Couple Monthly membership	18	6	24	36	12	48
Memberships - Community Park Fitness Senior Monthly membership	44	42	86	44	42	86
Memberships - Community Park Fitness Student Monthly membership	18	15	33	18	15	33
Memberships - Community Park Fitness Veteran/First Responder Monthly + Childcare Add on Monthly membership	1	0	1	3	0	3
Memberships - Community Park Fitness Veterans Monthly membership	1	4	5	1	4	5
Memberships - Healthy Contributions (Renew active, Onepass, Aaptiv)	12	6	18	12	6	18
Memberships - Tivity Membership (Silver Sneakers & PRIME)	29	30	59	29	30	59
<b>Totals</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>772</b>

**September Revenue: \$22,085.00**

Program Group	Sum of Registered	Sum of Revenue
Monthly memberships	825	\$21,710.00
GroupEx Classes	186	\$0.00
Daily Drop In	28	\$355.00
Merchandise	2	\$20.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1041</b>	<b>\$22,085.00</b>

**Total Number of Scan-Ins in the month of September: 3,302**



Date: October 1st, 2025

To: Jessica Cannaday, Executive Director

From: Sara Earhart, Superintendent of Parks

RE: September 2025 Board Report, Parks Department

- Safety training completed: All Staff Training- Fire Safety. Superintendent of Parks Sara Earhart attended a virtual “PDRMA Claims Reporting training”. Parks Worker/ Mechanic Filemon Sanchez attended the Illinois Landscape Contractor Association’s “Foreman and Crew Leader Workshop”.
- Superintendent of Parks instructed the Chicago Regional Tree Initiative “Urban Forestry Basic Training” at the Fox Valley Mall and several ISA Exam Prep classes for the Illinois Arborist Association.
- Staff installed 3 new benches at 1150 Meadowcrest.
- Dig Right In landscaping completed work on the new gardens and walking path at the 1150 Meadowcrest property.
- Staff assisted in set-up for the Sounds of Summer Concert, Patriot’s Day Ceremony, and Chili Cook-off.
- Memorial Park Splash Pad was closed for the season.
- Theatre storage was moved from rented location to 1150 Meadowcrest to reduce district expenditure on storage space.
- Estimates were requested from various vendors for pathway and tennis court repairs at Robinhood park.
- TruGreen treated weeds on park district baseball fields and fence lines.
- Staff continued mowing and line trimming of all parks.
- Young and newly planted trees were wrapped with deer protection.
- Staff continued watering spring tree plantings and plant installations.

## Robinhood Park Updates

Fall of 2025:

- In June CPD was awarded a grant from IPRA, Playcore, Cunningham Rec and GameTime for partial funding of playground replacement at Robinhood Park through the Statewide Healthy Play initiative.
- CPD Board voted to approve allocating funds for the remaining cost of the Robinhood playground and selected a woodland/Robinhood themed structure.
- The non-profit organization Kids Around the World will be onsite October 23<sup>rd</sup> to remove and salvage the existing playground structure. The playground will be disassembled and relocated to a community in need, likely overseas.
- Cunningham Recreation will install new play structure at the end of October following removal.
- Estimates have been requested for additional playground mulch, which the park district will fill the play area with following structure installation. Surfacing will meet ASTM and ADA standards for playground mulch.
- Estimates have been requested for renovations to the Robinhood walking path and tennis surface.
- Options for replacement of Robinhood tennis with “mini-pitch” soccer system are still available to the park district, but the district was not able to receive US Soccer Foundation funding.



# Memo

**To:** Executive Director Jessica Cannaday  
**From:** Superintendent of Parks Sara Earhart  
**Date:** 10/8/2025  
**Re:** Robinhood Park paving and resurfacing options

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Several options are available to us for repairing and resurfacing both the pathways and the tennis courts at Robinhood park. I have included our current estimates below and I will be meeting with additional contractors in the coming weeks.

**Professional Paving and Concrete estimate for Tennis refurbishment: \$33,638.** Scope of work: Level all low areas with asphalt patching to allow proper pitch for water drainage. Apply crack fill to crack to allow minimal voids in the asphalt. Apply thickened sport court to surface asphalt to proper specifications. Layout and stripe tennis court markings per existing layout.

**Rose Paving estimate for Tennis refurbishment: \$6,200.** Scope of work: Crack seal large cracks in tennis surface, sealcoat entire court surface black, restripe tennis existing tennis lines. Similar surfacing to parking lot, not a sport specific surface.

**Professional Paving and Concrete estimate for pathway refurbishment: \$8,695.** Scope of work: Crack sealing and Sealcoating with Masterseal PMM Ultra of pathway and re-stripping of parking lot. This Sealcoating is "Environmentally Friendly" and contains no harsh chemicals, no coal tar, no odor and has low VOCs and PAHs.

**Done-Rite Sealcoating estimate for pathway refurbishment option 1 (can be combined with option 2): \$2,838.** Scope of work: Crack sealing and sealcoating of pathway with Brewer Polycote coal tar emulsion.

**Done-Rite Sealcoating estimate for pathway refurbishment option 2: \$9,500.** Scope of work: Cut and mill 18 areas of heavily damaged pathway and replace with new asphalt.

**Rose paving estimate for pathway refurbishment: \$11,500.** Scope of work: Asphalt - Remove and Replace 1,800 SF @ 3". This company would cut out the broken areas and replace with fresh patches.

**Rose Paving estimate for replacing pathway with new: \$45,000.** Scope of work: Asphalt Mill and Overlay 10,000 SF @ 3" Entire Pathway Remove & Replace. This company would mill out the old asphalt and repave the entire trail.

**Musco's Mini-Pitch soccer installation in tennis area: (1)– 40 x 84 Mini-Pitch System™ \$103-108K or (2)– 40 x 84 Mini-Pitch Systems™ \$199-204K.** Scope of work: Product assurance and warranty program that includes materials and onsite labor, eliminating 100% of your maintenance costs for 10 years. Sales tax and bonding of the equipment are not included. Package includes: Galvanized steel poles, fence panels, and structure. Built-in goals. Factory aimed and assembled TLC for LED® luminaires. Remote electrical component enclosures. Pole length wire harnesses. Seating accommodations and cupholders. Lockable storage. Signs. SnapSports Tile Surface (single color and white playing lines)



# Community Park District of La Grange Park

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Monthly Financial Report  
For the Month Ended  
September 30, 2025

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Prepared By



Lauterbach & Amen

**Community Park District of La Grange Park  
Balance Sheet  
As of September 30, 2025**

**Assets**

**Current Assets**

Petty Cash	\$	360.00
1st Nat'l BF-Checking		17,883.86
1st Nat'l BF-MMF		11,103,796.35
1st Nat'l BF-Payroll Checking		16,208.29
IL Funds		3,178,465.93
Inner Fund Receivable		19,376.71
Property Taxes Receivable		1,663,463.98
Grant Receivable		<u>342,500.00</u>

**Total Current Assets** 16,342,055.12

**Property and Equipment**

**Net Property and Equipment** 0.00

**Total Assets** \$ 16,342,055.12

**Liabilities and Fund Balance**

**Current Liabilities**

Accounts Payable-Corporate	\$	5,667.60
Accrued Salaries - Corporate		29,348.83
IMRF Withholding		283.33
Property Tax Deferral		1,663,463.98
Scholarship Fund		<u>5,108.54</u>

**Total Current Liabilities** 1,703,872.28

**Long-Term Liabilities**

**Total Long-Term Liabilities** 0.00

**Total Liabilities** 1,703,872.28

**Fund Balance**

Fund Balance - Corporate Fund	422,031.02
Fund Balance - Recreation Fund	441,325.46
Fund Balance - IMRF Fund	17,764.18
Fund Balance - Social Security Fund	(10,909.74)
Fund Balance - Audit Fund	3,998.83
Fund Balance - Liability Insurance Fund	(6,807.23)
Fund Balance - Special Recreation Fund	(16,825.96)
Fund Balance - Bond & Interest Fund	(335,823.99)
Fund Balance - Capital Project Fund	13,928,965.69
Fund Balance - Park Assistance Fund	15,420.11
Fund Balance - OSLAD 2024 Fund	179,044.47

**Total Fund Balance** 14,638,182.84

**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance** \$ 16,342,055.12



# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

For the 5 Months Ended 09/30/25

**Target Budget  
41.67%**

CORPORATE FUND	Current Year	Current Year	Prior Year	Prior Year	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	% Collected Expended
	M-T-D	Y-T-D	M-T-D	Y-T-D			
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual			
<b>Revenue</b>							
401 - Property Taxes	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,414.31	\$ 0.00	\$ 298,238.50	\$ 640,000.00	\$ 637,585.69	0.38%
402 - Replacement Taxes	0.00	10,255.61	0.00	13,525.24	15,000.00	4,744.39	68.37%
412 - Program Sponsorships	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00%
420 - Interest Earned	604.47	5,167.58	2,703.12	11,786.92	10,000.00	4,832.42	51.68%
430 - Other Income	25.80	16,310.80	49.51	12,044.76	22,000.00	5,689.20	74.14%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>630.27</b>	<b>34,148.30</b>	<b>2,752.63</b>	<b>335,595.42</b>	<b>689,500.00</b>	<b>655,351.70</b>	<b>4.95%</b>
<b>Expenses</b>							
501 - Full Time Wages	18,640.00	100,762.41	17,989.20	92,101.55	247,574.00	146,811.59	40.70%
502 - Part Time Wages	0.00	29,339.90	2,202.29	23,890.76	61,672.00	32,332.10	47.57%
503 - Overtime Wages	0.00	1,612.51	0.00	175.28	4,500.00	2,887.49	35.83%
505 - Wages Imrf	9,397.60	39,507.25	8,639.89	43,113.00	107,798.00	68,290.75	36.65%
512 - Health/Life Insurance	6,095.52	30,019.71	5,998.13	28,383.82	78,607.00	48,587.29	38.19%
513 - Employee Reimbursements	611.54	3,387.46	571.54	2,969.40	7,690.00	4,302.54	44.05%
514 - Professional Development	432.60	1,431.34	794.26	2,258.42	8,250.00	6,818.66	17.35%
515 - Uniforms	0.00	1,557.34	0.00	369.99	3,000.00	1,442.66	51.91%
516 - Incentives/Awards/Recognition	0.00	469.75	332.78	1,192.33	3,500.00	3,030.25	13.42%
601 - Legal Publications	0.00	160.20	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	839.80	16.02%
602 - Postage	156.00	380.00	160.60	160.60	1,600.00	1,220.00	23.75%
611 - Natural Gas	122.17	767.43	47.95	394.32	3,500.00	2,732.57	21.93%
612 - Electric	1,269.04	5,980.39	890.56	4,758.91	14,650.00	8,669.61	40.82%
613 - Water	4,765.71	11,804.04	7,403.98	12,724.98	35,000.00	23,195.96	33.73%
614 - Internet	332.30	1,721.51	312.80	1,251.20	4,275.00	2,553.49	40.27%
620 - Association Dues	0.00	325.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00	6,675.00	4.64%
621 - Park Board Expenses	115.99	555.34	15.99	47.97	2,000.00	1,444.66	27.77%
630 - Office/Building/Program Supplies	1,062.09	3,311.63	839.59	681.64	8,500.00	5,188.37	38.96%
631 - Landscaping Supplies	7,492.44	10,535.44	437.99	6,248.93	20,000.00	9,464.56	52.68%
632 - Fuel	399.69	1,981.73	525.69	2,142.11	8,000.00	6,018.27	24.77%
640 - Repair Parts	(182.94)	3,180.83	620.69	4,881.03	8,175.00	4,994.17	38.91%
701 - Public Relations And Marketing	193.00	2,338.62	80.00	2,104.50	4,500.00	2,161.38	51.97%
702 - Computer Services	2,644.35	15,477.93	1,634.38	6,531.17	36,500.00	21,022.07	42.41%
703 - Security Services	450.25	934.25	484.00	730.50	2,800.00	1,865.75	33.37%
704 - Legal Services	0.00	1,191.00	1,020.00	2,040.00	12,500.00	11,309.00	9.53%

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

For the 5 Months Ended 09/30/25

**Target Budget  
41.67%**

	Current Year M-T-D Actual	Current Year Y-T-D Actual	Prior Year M-T-D Actual	Prior Year Y-T-D Actual	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	% Collected Expended
<b>CORPORATE FUND</b>							
705 - Financial Services	2,636.00	10,544.00	2,557.00	12,709.00	37,000.00	26,456.00	28.50%
707 - Landscaping Services	0.00	11,231.54	0.00	7,812.12	25,000.00	13,768.46	44.93%
708 - Printing And Design Services	0.00	95.18	236.99	1,227.89	1,000.00	904.82	9.52%
709 - Other Professional Services	9,855.90	18,583.42	4,938.08	10,911.20	35,272.00	16,688.58	52.69%
711 - Refuse Disposal	381.91	1,617.10	310.03	1,155.85	3,500.00	1,882.90	46.20%
712 - Portable Toilets	77.00	308.00	167.00	676.94	1,775.00	1,467.00	17.35%
715 - Bank Fees	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	848.00	848.00	0.00%
719 - Subscriptions	56.26	459.64	119.88	961.62	1,500.00	1,040.36	30.64%
901 - Contingency	11.25	180.00	0.00	5,118.44	25,500.00	25,320.00	0.71%
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<u>67,015.67</u>	<u>311,751.89</u>	<u>59,331.29</u>	<u>279,760.47</u>	<u>823,986.00</u>	<u>512,234.11</u>	<u>37.83%</u>
Excess Revenues (Expenses)	<u>\$ (66,385.40)</u>	<u>\$ (277,603.59)</u>	<u>\$ (56,578.66)</u>	<u>\$ 55,834.95</u>	<u>\$ (134,486.00)</u>	<u>\$ 143,117.59</u>	

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

For the 5 Months Ended 09/30/25

**Target Budget  
41.67%**

	Current Year M-T-D Actual	Current Year Y-T-D Actual	Prior Year M-T-D Actual	Prior Year Y-T-D Actual	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	% Collected Expended
<b>RECREATION FUND</b>							
<b>Revenue</b>							
401 - Property Taxes	\$ 0.00	\$ 407.46	\$ 0.00	\$ 47,751.93	\$ 111,240.00	\$ 110,832.54	0.37%
405 - Program Fees	51,869.00	527,863.00	61,232.25	466,582.25	1,370,800.00	842,937.00	38.51%
412 - Program Sponsorships	789.00	5,899.02	(119.25)	2,280.75	17,350.00	11,450.98	34.00%
420 - Interest Earned	1,896.63	13,008.79	2,741.56	13,363.77	10,000.00	(3,008.79)	130.09%
430 - Other Income	20,195.00	65,046.25	605.92	3,387.52	9,000.00	(56,046.25)	722.74%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>74,749.63</b>	<b>612,224.52</b>	<b>64,460.48</b>	<b>533,366.22</b>	<b>1,518,390.00</b>	<b>906,165.48</b>	<b>40.32%</b>
<b>Expenses</b>							
501 - Full Time Wages	23,339.24	112,814.21	15,691.52	82,234.46	296,510.00	183,695.79	38.05%
502 - Part Time Wages	24,360.91	198,780.77	10,492.91	117,195.63	338,986.00	140,205.23	58.64%
503 - Overtime Wages	51.48	3,157.40	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	(157.40)	105.25%
504 - Interns Wages	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	0.00%
505 - Wages Imrf	14,518.78	37,733.55	9,820.63	37,965.58	248,597.00	210,863.45	15.18%
512 - Health/Life Insurance	7,954.49	40,096.68	6,296.16	30,768.55	105,630.00	65,533.32	37.96%
513 - Employee Reimbursements	110.00	430.00	110.00	479.29	2,310.00	1,880.00	18.61%
514 - Professional Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	136.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	0.00%
515 - Uniforms	0.00	1,380.55	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	3,619.45	27.61%
516 - Incentives/Awards/Recognition	0.00	52.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	(52.99)	0.00%
601 - Legal Publications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	0.00%
610 - Telephones	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	0.00%
611 - Natural Gas	247.26	827.49	46.71	447.10	17,400.00	16,572.51	4.76%
612 - Electric	4,280.58	10,132.00	1,647.39	5,770.49	37,000.00	26,868.00	27.38%
613 - Water	379.92	972.78	555.17	915.12	23,300.00	22,327.22	4.18%
614 - Internet	406.70	406.70	0.00	0.00	2,575.00	2,168.30	15.79%
630 - Office/Building/Program Supplies	8,036.03	71,824.34	3,555.02	26,184.30	163,958.00	92,133.66	43.81%
640 - Repair Parts	0.00	2,345.42	843.00	1,417.48	30,000.00	27,654.58	7.82%
641 - Rentals	14,424.03	29,249.06	1,379.00	2,970.80	131,500.00	102,250.94	22.24%
701 - Public Relations And Marketing	509.36	14,686.28	0.00	783.37	14,000.00	(686.28)	104.90%
702 - Computer Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00%
703 - Security Services	0.00	4,042.50	0.00	0.00	7,500.00	3,457.50	53.90%
704 - Legal Services	0.00	3,969.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(3,969.00)	0.00%
708 - Printing And Design Services	333.66	1,661.23	2,098.85	6,885.93	17,000.00	15,338.77	9.77%
709 - Other Professional Services	19,831.64	58,041.05	3,367.29	38,803.50	139,700.00	81,658.95	41.55%



# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

For the 5 Months Ended 09/30/25

**Target Budget  
41.67%**

	Current Year M-T-D Actual	Current Year Y-T-D Actual	Prior Year M-T-D Actual	Prior Year Y-T-D Actual	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	% Collected Expended
<b>RECREATION FUND</b>							
710 - Contractual Instructor Services	2,930.00	33,684.73	9,143.30	31,538.00	77,200.00	43,515.27	43.63%
711 - Refuse Disposal	1,020.81	3,764.48	858.89	2,918.41	11,500.00	7,735.52	32.73%
714 - Credit Card Fees	2,191.31	7,714.82	1,701.81	6,716.31	27,000.00	19,285.18	28.57%
716 - Co-Op Fees	0.00	3,040.00	1,686.20	1,686.20	16,000.00	12,960.00	19.00%
719 - Subscriptions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00%
901 - Contingency	0.00	614.00	538.00	538.00	133,350.00	132,736.00	0.46%
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<u>124,926.20</u>	<u>641,422.03</u>	<u>69,831.85</u>	<u>396,354.52</u>	<u>1,881,216.00</u>	<u>1,239,793.97</u>	<u>34.10%</u>
Excess Revenues (Expenses)	<u>\$ (50,176.57)</u>	<u>\$ (29,197.51)</u>	<u>\$ (5,371.37)</u>	<u>\$ 137,011.70</u>	<u>\$ (362,826.00)</u>	<u>\$ (333,628.49)</u>	

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

For the 5 Months Ended 09/30/25

**Target Budget  
41.67%**

	Current Year M-T-D Actual	Current Year Y-T-D Actual	Prior Year M-T-D Actual	Prior Year Y-T-D Actual	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	% Collected Expended
<b>IMRF FUND</b>							
Revenue							
401 - Property Taxes	\$ 0.00	\$ 97.01	\$ 0.00	\$ 11,369.50	\$ 10,300.00	\$ (1,069.50)	110.38%
420 - Interest Earned	<u>79.67</u>	<u>521.05</u>	<u>150.14</u>	<u>677.81</u>	<u>50.00</u>	<u>(627.81)</u>	<u>1355.62%</u>
Total Revenue	<u>79.67</u>	<u>618.06</u>	<u>150.14</u>	<u>12,047.31</u>	<u>10,350.00</u>	<u>(1,697.31)</u>	<u>116.40%</u>
Expenses							
510 - Imrf Employer Contribution	<u>2,779.06</u>	<u>15,461.75</u>	<u>2,359.92</u>	<u>11,708.27</u>	<u>44,250.00</u>	<u>32,541.73</u>	<u>26.46%</u>
Total Expenses	<u>2,779.06</u>	<u>15,461.75</u>	<u>2,359.92</u>	<u>11,708.27</u>	<u>44,250.00</u>	<u>32,541.73</u>	<u>26.46%</u>
Excess Revenues (Expenses)	<u>\$ (2,699.39)</u>	<u>\$ (14,843.69)</u>	<u>\$ (2,209.78)</u>	<u>\$ 339.04</u>	<u>\$ (33,900.00)</u>	<u>\$ (34,239.04)</u>	



# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

For the 5 Months Ended 09/30/25

**Target Budget  
41.67%**

	Current Year M-T-D Actual	Current Year Y-T-D Actual	Prior Year M-T-D Actual	Prior Year Y-T-D Actual	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	% Collected Expended
<b>SOCIAL SECURITY FUND</b>							
<b>Revenue</b>							
401 - Property Taxes	\$ 0.00	\$ 270.40	\$ 0.00	\$ 31,689.09	\$ 71,771.00	\$ 71,500.60	0.38%
420 - Interest Earned	0.00	330.34	92.15	422.19	100.00	(230.34)	330.34%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>600.74</u>	<u>92.15</u>	<u>32,111.28</u>	<u>71,871.00</u>	<u>71,270.26</u>	<u>0.84%</u>
<b>Expenses</b>							
511 - Fica Employer Contribution	<u>7,037.37</u>	<u>40,835.69</u>	<u>5,183.38</u>	<u>31,023.56</u>	<u>93,000.00</u>	<u>52,164.31</u>	<u>43.91%</u>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<u>7,037.37</u>	<u>40,835.69</u>	<u>5,183.38</u>	<u>31,023.56</u>	<u>93,000.00</u>	<u>52,164.31</u>	<u>43.91%</u>
<b>Excess Revenues (Expenses)</b>	<u>\$ (7,037.37)</u>	<u>\$ (40,234.95)</u>	<u>\$ (5,091.23)</u>	<u>\$ 1,087.72</u>	<u>\$ (21,129.00)</u>	<u>\$ 19,105.95</u>	



# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

For the 5 Months Ended 09/30/25

**Target Budget  
41.67%**

AUDIT FUND	Current Year M-T-D Actual	Current Year Y-T-D Actual	Prior Year M-T-D Actual	Prior Year Y-T-D Actual	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	% Collected Expended
Revenue							
401 - Property Taxes	\$ 0.00	\$ 40.74	\$ 0.00	\$ 4,775.20	\$ 10,815.00	\$ 10,774.26	0.38%
420 - Interest Earned	14.76	73.65	19.35	67.63	5.00	(68.65)	1473.00%
Total Revenue	14.76	114.39	19.35	4,842.83	10,820.00	10,705.61	1.06%
Expenses							
705 - Financial Services	0.00	0.00	9,900.00	9,900.00	10,350.00	10,350.00	0.00%
Total Expenses	0.00	0.00	9,900.00	9,900.00	10,350.00	10,350.00	0.00%
Excess Revenues (Expenses)	\$ 14.76	\$ 114.39	\$ (9,880.65)	\$ (5,057.17)	\$ 470.00	\$ 355.61	



# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

For the 5 Months Ended 09/30/25

**Target Budget  
41.67%**

	Current Year M-T-D Actual	Current Year Y-T-D Actual	Prior Year M-T-D Actual	Prior Year Y-T-D Actual	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	% Collected Expended
<b>LIABILITY INSURANCE FUND</b>							
<b>Revenue</b>							
401 - Property Taxes	\$ 0.00	\$ 131.93	\$ 0.00	\$ 15,462.53	\$ 35,020.00	\$ 34,888.07	0.38%
420 - Interest Earned	0.00	177.73	0.00	76.25	50.00	(127.73)	355.46%
430 - Other Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>309.66</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>16,038.78</b>	<b>36,570.00</b>	<b>36,260.34</b>	<b>0.85%</b>
<b>Expenses</b>							
514 - Professional Development	0.00	0.00	110.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
608 - Professional Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00%
630 - Office/Building/Program Supplies	0.00	4,131.43	186.97	459.81	2,250.00	(1,881.43)	183.62%
703 - Security Services	190.00	635.00	0.00	257.50	2,500.00	1,865.00	25.40%
709 - Other Professional Services	0.00	3,270.00	0.00	1,783.10	5,250.00	1,980.00	62.29%
717 - Pdrma Premium	0.00	14,368.26	0.00	13,992.96	28,737.00	14,368.74	50.00%
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>190.00</b>	<b>22,404.69</b>	<b>296.97</b>	<b>16,753.37</b>	<b>39,737.00</b>	<b>17,332.31</b>	<b>56.38%</b>
<b>Excess Revenues (Expenses)</b>	<b>\$ (190.00)</b>	<b>\$ (22,095.03)</b>	<b>\$ (296.97)</b>	<b>\$ (714.59)</b>	<b>\$ (3,167.00)</b>	<b>\$ 18,928.03</b>	

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

For the 5 Months Ended 09/30/25

**Target Budget  
41.67%**

	Current Year M-T-D Actual	Current Year Y-T-D Actual	Prior Year M-T-D Actual	Prior Year Y-T-D Actual	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	% Collected Expended
<b>SPECIAL RECREATION FUND</b>							
Revenue							
401 - Property Taxes	\$ 0.00	\$ 589.83	\$ 0.00	\$ 69,126.59	\$ 182,310.00	\$ 181,720.17	0.32%
420 - Interest Earned	0.00	884.54	246.85	2,195.35	20.00	(864.54)	4422.70%
Total Revenue	0.00	1,474.37	246.85	71,321.94	182,330.00	180,855.63	0.81%
Expenses							
501 - Full Time Wages	1,020.00	5,602.86	1,000.00	5,150.88	13,560.00	7,957.14	41.32%
502 - Part Time Wages	102.00	1,491.75	1,457.75	1,457.75	10,000.00	8,508.25	14.92%
630 - Office/Building/Program Supplies	0.00	75,000.00	0.00	0.00	95,000.00	20,000.00	78.95%
708 - Printing And Design Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	0.00%
710 - Contractual Instructor Services	2,141.50	3,035.58	0.00	338.14	30,000.00	26,964.42	10.12%
712 - Portable Toilets	3,509.00	5,057.00	850.00	3,400.00	0.00	(5,057.00)	0.00%
718 - Seaspar Contribution	0.00	43,116.00	0.00	32,681.50	88,845.00	45,729.00	48.53%
Total Expenses	6,772.50	133,303.19	3,307.75	43,028.27	246,905.00	113,601.81	53.99%
Excess Revenues (Expenses)	\$ (6,772.50)	\$ (131,828.82)	\$ (3,060.90)	\$ 28,293.67	\$ (64,575.00)	\$ 67,253.82	



# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

For the 5 Months Ended 09/30/25

**Target Budget  
41.67%**

	Current Year M-T-D Actual	Current Year Y-T-D Actual	Prior Year M-T-D Actual	Prior Year Y-T-D Actual	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	% Collected Expended
<b>BOND &amp; INTEREST FUND</b>							
Revenue							
401 - Property Taxes	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,155.41	\$ 0.00	\$ 132,830.39	\$ 1,247,238.00	\$ 1,246,082.59	0.09%
420 - Interest Earned	0.00	521.08	531.15	2,172.51	30,000.00	29,478.92	1.74%
Total Revenue	0.00	1,676.49	531.15	135,002.90	1,277,238.00	1,275,561.51	0.13%
Expenses							
801 - Bond Principal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	330,000.00	330,000.00	0.00%
802 - Bond Interest	0.00	470,857.69	0.00	38,538.25	861,445.00	390,587.31	54.66%
803 - Paying Agent Fee	0.00	900.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	1,100.00	45.00%
Total Expenses	0.00	471,757.69	0.00	38,538.25	1,193,445.00	721,687.31	39.53%
Excess Revenues (Expenses)	\$ 0.00	\$ (470,081.20)	\$ 531.15	\$ 96,464.65	\$ 83,793.00	\$ 553,874.20	

**Community Park District of La Grange Park  
CAPITAL FUND**

May 1, 2025 - September 30, 2025

Date	Reference	Journal	Description	Beginning Balance	Current Amount	Period End Balance
<b>10-420-ADM</b>	<b>Interest Earned</b>			0.00		
05/31/25	Interest		To record interest		(1,391.66)	
06/30/25	Interest		To record interest		(1,298.54)	
07/31/25	Interest		To record interest		(5,228.16)	
08/31/25	Interest		To record interest		(4,925.98)	
09/30/25	Interest		To record interest		(4,491.62)	
			<b>Totals for 10-420-ADM</b>		<u>(17,335.96)</u>	<u>(17,335.96)</u>
<b>10-420-BRC</b>	<b>Interest Earned</b>			0.00		
05/31/25	Interest		To record interest		(47,810.26)	
06/30/25	Interest		To record interest		(49,610.09)	
07/31/25	Interest		To record interest		(47,294.95)	
08/31/25	Interest		To record interest		(44,610.61)	
09/30/25	Interest		To record interest		(47,207.79)	
			<b>Totals for 10-420-BRC</b>		<u>(236,533.70)</u>	<u>(236,533.70)</u>
<b>10-459</b>	<b>Bond Proceeds</b>			0.00		
06/30/25	Bond Issuance		To record Bond Issuance - 06.12.25		(1,168,000.00)	
			<b>Totals for 10-459</b>		<u>(1,168,000.00)</u>	<u>(1,168,000.00)</u>
<b>10-706-ADM</b>	<b>Architectrual/Engineering</b>			0.00		
			<b>Totals for 10-706-ADM</b>		<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<b>10-706-BEA</b>	<b>Architectrual/Engineering</b>			0.00		
			<b>Totals for 10-706-BEA</b>		<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<b>10-706-BRC</b>	<b>Architectrual/Engineering</b>			0.00		
05/13/25	4574		GYMNASIUM ADDITION		56,151.16	
05/13/25	4574		GYMNASIUM ADDITION		95,825.00	
06/10/25	4623		GYM ADDITION		93,638.96	
07/15/25	4692		GYMNASIUM ADDITION		56,227.87	
09/09/25	4792		INVOICE 6036		43,000.00	
09/09/25	4792		INVOICE 5888		37,210.94	
			<b>Totals for 10-706-BRC</b>		<u>382,053.93</u>	<u>382,053.93</u>
<b>10-706-PKS</b>	<b>Architectrual/Engineering</b>			0.00		
			<b>Totals for 10-706-PKS</b>		<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<b>10-706-YEN</b>	<b>Architectrual/Engineering</b>			0.00		
07/15/25	4661		INVOICE 15788		313.45	
07/15/25	4661		INVOICE 16202		1,232.63	
07/15/25	4661		INVOICE 15147		6,219.74	
			<b>Totals for 10-706-YEN</b>		<u>7,765.82</u>	<u>7,765.82</u>
<b>10-810</b>	<b>Land</b>			0.00		
			<b>Totals for 10-810</b>		<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<b>10-810-PKS</b>	<b>Land</b>			0.00		
09/30/25	Deposit		To record Misc. Deposit - September 2025		(2,000.00)	
			<b>Totals for 10-810-PKS</b>		<u>(2,000.00)</u>	<u>(2,000.00)</u>
<b>10-811-BEA</b>	<b>Land Improvements</b>			0.00		
06/10/25	4597		B/O LOOKOUT TOWER		7,500.00	
			<b>Totals for 10-811-BEA</b>		<u>7,500.00</u>	<u>7,500.00</u>
<b>10-811-MEM</b>	<b>Land Improvements</b>			0.00		

# Community Park District of La Grange Park

## CAPITAL FUND

May 1, 2025 - September 30, 2025

Date	Reference	Journal	Description	Beginning Balance	Current Amount	Period End Balance
<b>Totals for 10-811-MEM</b>					<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<b>10-811-PKS</b>	<b>Land Improvements</b>			0.00		
08/01/25	4710		Landscaping at 1150 Meadowcrest partial payment		<u>14,936.00</u>	
<b>Totals for 10-811-PKS</b>					<u>14,936.00</u>	<u>14,936.00</u>
<b>10-811-ROB</b>	<b>Land Improvements</b>			0.00		
08/01/25	4709		Robinhood Playground Equipment		<u>61,271.23</u>	
<b>Totals for 10-811-ROB</b>					<u>61,271.23</u>	<u>61,271.23</u>
<b>10-811-YEN</b>	<b>Land Improvements</b>			0.00		
05/13/25	4557		YENA PARK		21,960.00	
05/13/25	4565		YENA PARK		19,860.00	
06/10/25	4605		PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT		89,168.00	
06/10/25	4614		YENA		1,682.00	
08/12/25	4723		PAYOUT REQUEST 4		<u>111,374.10</u>	
<b>Totals for 10-811-YEN</b>					<u>244,044.10</u>	<u>244,044.10</u>
<b>10-814</b>	<b>Equipment</b>			0.00		
<b>Totals for 10-814</b>					<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<b>10-814-PKS</b>	<b>Equipment</b>			0.00		
08/12/25	4740		SNOWPLOW		<u>7,079.00</u>	
<b>Totals for 10-814-PKS</b>					<u>7,079.00</u>	<u>7,079.00</u>
<b>Report Total</b>						<u>(699,219.58)</u>

**Net Profit/(Loss)**

Current Period	<u>(26,511.53)</u>
Year-to-Date	<u>699,219.58</u>

Distribution count = 30

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

For the 5 Months Ended 09/30/25

**Target Budget  
41.67%**

	Current Year M-T-D Actual	Current Year Y-T-D Actual	Prior Year M-T-D Actual	Prior Year Y-T-D Actual	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	% Collected Expended
<b>CAPITAL PROJECT FUND</b>							
<b>Revenue</b>							
410 - Grants	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 642,500.00	\$ 642,500.00	0.00%
412 - Program Sponsorships	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39,400.00	39,400.00	0.00%
420 - Interest Earned	51,699.41	253,869.66	3,499.52	21,518.83	300,000.00	46,130.34	84.62%
430 - Other Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,147,085.00	1,147,085.00	0.00%
459 - Bond Proceeds - 10/2024	0.00	1,168,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(1,168,000.00)	0.00%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<u>51,699.41</u>	<u>1,421,869.66</u>	<u>3,499.52</u>	<u>21,518.83</u>	<u>2,128,985.00</u>	<u>707,115.34</u>	<u>66.79%</u>
<b>Expenses</b>							
706 - Architectural/Engineering	80,210.94	389,819.75	34,816.20	132,735.83	825,000.00	435,180.25	47.25%
810 - Land	(2,000.00)	(2,000.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00%
811 - Land Improvements	0.00	327,751.33	0.00	264,358.20	2,195,886.00	1,868,134.67	14.93%
812 - Building Improvements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,100,000.00	12,100,000.00	0.00%
814 - Equipment	0.00	7,079.00	0.00	0.00	150,000.00	142,921.00	4.72%
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<u>78,210.94</u>	<u>722,650.08</u>	<u>34,816.20</u>	<u>397,094.03</u>	<u>15,270,886.00</u>	<u>14,548,235.92</u>	<u>4.73%</u>
<b>Excess Revenues (Expenses)</b>	<u>\$ (26,511.53)</u>	<u>\$ 699,219.58</u>	<u>\$ (31,316.68)</u>	<u>\$ (375,575.20)</u>	<u>\$ (13,141,901.00)</u>	<u>\$ (13,841,120.58)</u>	



# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

For the 5 Months Ended 09/30/25

**Target Budget  
41.67%**

	Current Year M-T-D Actual	Current Year Y-T-D Actual	Prior Year M-T-D Actual	Prior Year Y-T-D Actual	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	% Collected Expended
<b>PARK ASSISTANCE FUND</b>							
<b>Revenue</b>							
405 - Program Fees	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (1,400.00)	0.00%
412 - Program Sponsorships	0.00	0.00	0.00	645.00	500.00	500.00	0.00%
420 - Interest Earned	<u>56.91</u>	<u>278.85</u>	<u>58.24</u>	<u>268.86</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>(277.85)</u>	<u>27885.00%</u>
Total Revenue	<u>56.91</u>	<u>1,678.85</u>	<u>58.24</u>	<u>2,313.86</u>	<u>501.00</u>	<u>(1,177.85)</u>	<u>335.10%</u>
<b>Expenses</b>							
630 - Office/Building/Program Supplies	<u>0.00</u>	<u>368.63</u>	<u>274.99</u>	<u>549.98</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>4,631.37</u>	<u>7.37%</u>
Total Expenses	<u>0.00</u>	<u>368.63</u>	<u>274.99</u>	<u>549.98</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>4,631.37</u>	<u>7.37%</u>
Excess Revenues (Expenses)	<u>\$ 56.91</u>	<u>\$ 1,310.22</u>	<u>\$ (216.75)</u>	<u>\$ 1,763.88</u>	<u>\$ (4,499.00)</u>	<u>\$ (5,809.22)</u>	



# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

For the 5 Months Ended 09/30/25

**Target Budget  
41.67%**

OSLAD 2024 FUND	Current Year M-T-D Actual	Current Year Y-T-D Actual	Prior Year M-T-D Actual	Prior Year Y-T-D Actual	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	% Collected Expended
Revenue							
420 - Interest Earned	\$ 660.84	\$ 3,284.47	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (3,284.47)	0.00
Total Revenue	<u>660.84</u>	<u>3,284.47</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>(3,284.47)</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Expenses							
Excess Revenues (Expenses)	<u>\$ 660.84</u>	<u>\$ 3,284.47</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ (3,284.47)</u>	

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

For the 5 Months Ended 09/30/25

**Target Budget  
41.67%**

	Current Year M-T-D Actual	Current Year Y-T-D Actual	Prior Year M-T-D Actual	Prior Year Y-T-D Actual	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	% Collected Expended
<b>ALL FUNDS</b>							
Revenue							
401 - Property Taxes	\$ 0.00	\$ 5,107.09	\$ 0.00	\$ 611,243.73	\$ 2,308,694.00	\$ 2,303,586.91	0.22%
402 - Replacement Taxes	0.00	10,255.61	0.00	13,525.24	15,000.00	4,744.39	68.37%
405 - Program Fees	51,869.00	529,263.00	61,232.25	467,982.25	1,370,800.00	841,537.00	38.61%
410 - Grants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	642,500.00	642,500.00	0.00%
412 - Program Sponsorships	789.00	5,899.02	(119.25)	2,925.75	59,750.00	53,850.98	9.87%
420 - Interest Earned	55,012.69	278,117.74	10,042.08	52,550.12	350,226.00	72,108.26	79.41%
430 - Other Income	20,220.80	81,357.05	655.43	15,932.28	1,179,585.00	1,098,227.95	6.90%
459 - Bond Proceeds - 10/2024	0.00	1,168,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(1,168,000.00)	0.00%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>127,891.49</b>	<b>2,077,999.51</b>	<b>71,810.51</b>	<b>1,164,159.37</b>	<b>5,926,555.00</b>	<b>3,848,555.49</b>	<b>35.06%</b>
Expenses							
501 - Full Time Wages	42,999.24	219,179.48	34,680.72	179,486.89	557,644.00	338,464.52	39.30%
502 - Part Time Wages	24,462.91	229,612.42	14,152.95	142,544.14	410,658.00	181,045.58	55.91%
503 - Overtime Wages	51.48	4,769.91	0.00	175.28	7,500.00	2,730.09	63.60%
504 - Interns Wages	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	0.00%
505 - Wages Imrf	23,916.38	77,240.80	18,460.52	81,078.58	356,395.00	279,154.20	21.67%
510 - Imrf Employer Contribution	2,779.06	15,461.75	2,359.92	11,708.27	44,250.00	28,788.25	34.94%
511 - Fica Employer Contribution	7,037.37	40,835.69	5,183.38	31,023.56	93,000.00	52,164.31	43.91%
512 - Health/Life Insurance	14,050.01	70,116.39	12,294.29	59,152.37	184,237.00	114,120.61	38.06%
513 - Employee Reimbursements	721.54	3,817.46	681.54	3,448.69	10,000.00	6,182.54	38.17%
514 - Professional Development	432.60	1,431.34	904.26	2,654.42	15,450.00	14,018.66	9.26%
515 - Uniforms	0.00	2,937.89	0.00	369.99	8,000.00	5,062.11	36.72%
516 - Incentives/Awards/Recognition	0.00	522.74	332.78	1,192.33	3,500.00	2,977.26	14.94%
601 - Legal Publications	0.00	160.20	0.00	0.00	6,500.00	6,339.80	2.46%
602 - Postage	156.00	380.00	160.60	160.60	1,600.00	1,220.00	23.75%
608 - Professional Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00%
610 - Telephones	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	0.00%
611 - Natural Gas	369.43	1,594.92	94.66	841.42	20,900.00	19,305.08	7.63%
612 - Electric	5,549.62	16,112.39	2,537.95	10,529.40	51,650.00	35,537.61	31.20%
613 - Water	5,145.63	12,776.82	7,959.15	13,640.10	58,300.00	45,523.18	21.92%
614 - Internet	739.00	2,128.21	312.80	1,251.20	6,850.00	4,721.79	31.07%
620 - Association Dues	0.00	325.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00	6,675.00	4.64%
621 - Park Board Expenses	115.99	555.34	15.99	47.97	2,000.00	1,444.66	27.77%
630 - Office/Building/Program Supplies	9,098.12	154,636.03	4,856.57	27,875.73	274,708.00	120,071.97	56.29%

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT

For the 5 Months Ended 09/30/25

**Target Budget  
41.67%**

	Current Year M-T-D Actual	Current Year Y-T-D Actual	Prior Year M-T-D Actual	Prior Year Y-T-D Actual	Annual Budget	Remaining Budget	% Collected Expended
ALL FUNDS							
631 - Landscaping Supplies	7,492.44	10,535.44	437.99	6,248.93	20,000.00	9,464.56	52.68%
632 - Fuel	399.69	1,981.73	525.69	2,142.11	8,000.00	6,018.27	24.77%
640 - Repair Parts	(182.94)	5,526.25	1,463.69	6,298.51	38,175.00	32,648.75	14.48%
641 - Rentals	14,424.03	29,249.06	1,379.00	2,970.80	131,500.00	102,250.94	22.24%
701 - Public Relations And Marketing	702.36	17,024.90	80.00	2,887.87	18,500.00	1,475.10	92.03%
702 - Computer Services	2,644.35	15,477.93	1,634.38	6,531.17	51,500.00	36,022.07	30.05%
703 - Security Services	640.25	5,611.75	484.00	988.00	12,800.00	7,188.25	43.84%
704 - Legal Services	0.00	5,160.00	1,020.00	2,040.00	12,500.00	7,340.00	41.28%
705 - Financial Services	2,636.00	10,544.00	12,457.00	22,609.00	47,350.00	36,806.00	22.27%
706 - Architectural/Engineering	80,210.94	389,819.75	34,816.20	132,735.83	825,000.00	435,180.25	47.25%
707 - Landscaping Services	0.00	11,231.54	0.00	7,812.12	25,000.00	13,768.46	44.93%
708 - Printing And Design Services	333.66	1,756.41	2,335.84	8,113.82	27,500.00	25,743.59	6.39%
709 - Other Professional Services	29,687.54	79,894.47	8,305.37	51,497.80	180,222.00	100,327.53	44.33%
710 - Contractual Instructor Services	5,071.50	36,720.31	9,143.30	31,876.14	107,200.00	70,479.69	34.25%
711 - Refuse Disposal	1,402.72	5,381.58	1,168.92	4,074.26	15,000.00	9,618.42	35.88%
712 - Portable Toilets	3,586.00	5,365.00	1,017.00	4,076.94	1,775.00	(3,590.00)	302.25%
714 - Credit Card Fees	2,191.31	7,714.82	1,701.81	6,716.31	27,000.00	19,285.18	28.57%
715 - Bank Fees	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	848.00	848.00	0.00%
716 - Co-Op Fees	0.00	3,040.00	1,686.20	1,686.20	16,000.00	12,960.00	19.00%
717 - Pdrma Premium	0.00	14,368.26	0.00	13,992.96	28,737.00	14,368.74	50.00%
718 - Seaspar Contribution	0.00	43,116.00	0.00	32,681.50	88,845.00	45,729.00	48.53%
719 - Subscriptions	56.26	459.64	119.88	961.62	2,500.00	2,040.36	18.39%
801 - Bond Principal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	330,000.00	330,000.00	0.00%
802 - Bond Interest	0.00	470,857.69	0.00	38,538.25	861,445.00	390,587.31	54.66%
803 - Paying Agent Fee	0.00	900.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	1,100.00	45.00%
810 - Land	(2,000.00)	(2,000.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00%
811 - Land Improvements	0.00	327,751.33	0.00	264,358.20	2,195,886.00	1,868,134.67	14.93%
812 - Building Improvements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,100,000.00	12,100,000.00	0.00%
814 - Equipment	0.00	7,079.00	0.00	0.00	150,000.00	142,921.00	4.72%
901 - Contingency	11.25	794.00	538.00	5,656.44	158,850.00	158,056.00	0.50%
Total Expenses	<u>286,931.74</u>	<u>2,359,955.64</u>	<u>185,302.35</u>	<u>1,224,710.72</u>	<u>19,608,775.00</u>	<u>17,248,819.36</u>	<u>12.04%</u>
Excess Revenues (Expenses)	<u>\$ (159,040.25)</u>	<u>\$ (281,956.13)</u>	<u>\$ (113,491.84)</u>	<u>\$ (60,551.35)</u>	<u>\$ (13,682,220.00)</u>	<u>\$ (13,400,263.87)</u>	

**Financial Highlights**  
**Community Park District of La Grange Park**

Board Meeting Date: 10/13/2025  
 Financial Statement Date: 9/30/2025  
 For activity from 9/10/25-10/14/25

<b>Cash Disbursements:</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Vendor Disbursements	
Checks	293,560.98
CC FEES           ACH	2,191.31
IMRF             ACH	8,847.17
IPBC             ACH	14,473.49
<b>Total Vendor Disbursements</b>	<b><u>319,072.95</u></b>

<b>Payroll Disbursements:</b>	<b>Amount</b>
September 12, 2025 Payroll Checks	1,624.20
Payroll Direct Deposit	33,476.51
Payroll Taxes	11,450.41
Payroll Deductions	8,778.96
	<u>55,330.08</u>
September 26, 2025 Payroll Checks	1,609.27
Payroll Direct Deposit	35,227.89
Payroll Taxes	11,929.96
Payroll Deductions	8,836.10
	<u>57,603.22</u>
October 10, 2025 Payroll Checks	1,913.37
Payroll Direct Deposit	36,124.35
Payroll Taxes	12,299.93
Payroll Deductions	8,893.10
	<u>59,230.75</u>
<b>Total Payroll Disbursements</b>	<b><u>172,164.05</u></b>
<b>Total Disbursements for Approval</b>	<b><u>\$ 491,237.00</u></b>

# Community Park District of La Grange Park

## Check Register

All Bank Accounts

September 10, 2025 - October 14, 2025

Payee/Account #	Account Description	Description	Amount	Check Number	Check Date	Check Amount
<b>Vendor Checks</b>						
01-221	FICA Withholding	Illinois Department of Revenue	2,032.70			
01-221	FICA Withholding	Internal Revenue Service	9,417.71			
01-221	FICA Withholding	Illinois Department of Revenue	2,154.93			
01-221	FICA Withholding	Internal Revenue Service	9,775.03			
SPORTS R US 02-710-PSY	Program Service Contracts	SPORTS R US	378.00	4621	09/30/25	<u>378.00</u>
Jeff Falk 02-630-PSE	Supplies	BARKS AND BREWS 2025	600.00	4803	10/03/25	<u>600.00</u>
ACE HARDWARE				4804	10/14/25	<u>717.10</u>
02-630-FIT	Supplies	CPF	44.06			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	CPF	15.81			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	CPF	13.99			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	CPF	6.29			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	CPF	45.67			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	CPF	41.78			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	CPF	13.49			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	CPF	71.97			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	CPF	107.98			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	CPF	24.82			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	CPF	18.87			
01-630-BPK	Supplies - Park Buildings	MAINT. BLDG	7.68			
01-631-PKS	Landscaping Supplies	PARK SUPPLIES	8.99			
01-631-PKS	Landscaping Supplies	PARK SUPPLIES	163.93			
01-631-PKS	Landscaping Supplies	PARK SUPPLIES	14.38			
01-631-PKS	Landscaping Supplies	PARK SUPPLIES	103.46			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	R.T.SEEDS	13.93			
ANCEL, GLINK, DIAMOND, BUSH, DICIANNI & 01-704-ADM	Legal Services	STATEMENT 113525	1,417.50	4805	10/14/25	<u>2,553.75</u>
01-704-ADM	Legal Services	STATEMENT 112897	1,136.25			
ANNETTE THORNTON 02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	50.00	4806	10/14/25	<u>50.00</u>
BEST OFFICIALS 02-709-PSA	Other Program Services	SOFTBALL UMPIRES	270.00	4807	10/14/25	<u>270.00</u>
BRIGID BERGQUIST 02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	30.00	4808	10/14/25	<u>30.00</u>
CASE LOTS INC. 02-630-BRC	Supplies	INVOICE 3481	247.10	4809	10/14/25	<u>2,675.15</u>
02-630-FIT	Supplies	INVOICE 3426	281.40			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	INVOICE 3243	206.65			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	INVOICE 2459	1,697.40			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	INVOICE 3286	242.60			
CHUCK DALY 02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	65.00	4810	10/14/25	<u>65.00</u>

# Community Park District of La Grange Park

## Check Register

All Bank Accounts

September 10, 2025 - October 14, 2025

Payee/Account #	Account Description	Description	Amount	Check Number	Check Date	Check Amount
CLARK, SPENCER 02-630-FIT	Supplies	CPF SUPPLIES	95.46	4811	10/14/25	<u>95.46</u>
COM-ED 02-612-FIT 01-612-PKS	Electric Electric	FITNESS CENTER SIGN	1,851.23 51.06	4812	10/14/25	<u>1,902.29</u>
DE LAGE LANDEN FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC 01-709-OFF 01-709-OFF	Other Professional Services Other Professional Services	DE LAGE LANDEN FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC DE LAGE LANDEN FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC	539.50 539.50	4813	10/14/25	<u>1,079.00</u>
FITNESS MACHINE TECHNICIANS 02-709-FIT	Other Professional Services	CPF REPAIRS	5,388.00	4814	10/14/25	<u>5,388.00</u>
FOLDING PARTITION SERVICES 02-709-BRC	Other Professional Services	SERVICE CALL 1501	493.00	4815	10/14/25	<u>493.00</u>
GINA JONES 02-901-PSA	Contingency	SOFTBALL WINNINGS	250.00	4816	10/14/25	<u>250.00</u>
HILARY COIA 02-901-PSA	Contingency	SAND VBALL WINNINGS	200.00	4817	10/14/25	<u>200.00</u>
ID EDGE 02-630-FIT 02-630-FIT	Supplies Supplies	INVOICE 105362 INVOICE 105277	719.62 815.10	4818	10/14/25	<u>1,534.72</u>
ILLINOIS STATE POLICE 06-703-ADM	Security Services	ILLINOIS STATE POLICE	120.00	4819	10/14/25	<u>120.00</u>
JACKIE MENDIOLA 02-901-PSA	Contingency	SOFTBALL WINNINGS	150.00	4820	10/14/25	<u>150.00</u>
JOANNE JEROUSEK 02-901-PSA	Contingency	SAND VBALL WINNINGS	250.00	4821	10/14/25	<u>250.00</u>
JOHN RODRIGUEZ 02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	60.00	4822	10/14/25	<u>60.00</u>
JOHNSON CONTROLS SEC 02-703-BRC	Security	SERVICE CALL 1501	64.95	4823	10/14/25	<u>64.95</u>
KATHLEEN RODRIGUEZ 02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	60.00	4824	10/14/25	<u>60.00</u>
KELSEY TAYLOR 02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	25.00	4825	10/14/25	<u>25.00</u>
KIERSTAN LEE 02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	60.00	4826	10/14/25	<u>60.00</u>
KIM ARTHUR				4827	10/14/25	<u>25.00</u>

# Community Park District of La Grange Park

## Check Register

All Bank Accounts

September 10, 2025 - October 14, 2025

Payee/Account #	Account Description	Description	Amount	Check Number	Check Date	Check Amount
02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	25.00			
KIMBERLY MCKINNON				4828	10/14/25	<u>90.00</u>
02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	90.00			
KYLE NOWAK				4829	10/14/25	<u>70.00</u>
02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	70.00			
LA GRANGE PARK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE				4830	10/14/25	<u>300.00</u>
01-701-ADM	Public Relations and Marketing	CHAMBER DINNER	300.00			
LA GRANGE PARK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE				4831	10/14/25	<u>275.00</u>
01-620-ADM	Association Dues	HOLIDAY TREE AND 2026 CHAMBER DUES	275.00			
LANDWORKS LTD.				4832	10/14/25	<u>195,235.64</u>
10-811-YEN	Land Improvements	LANDWORKS LTD.	195,235.64			
LAUTERBACH & AMEN, LLP				4833	10/14/25	<u>2,636.00</u>
01-705-ADM	Financial Services	INVOICE 109580	2,636.00			
MASON BLENKHORN				4834	10/14/25	<u>60.00</u>
02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	60.00			
MATTHEW DECOSOLA				4835	10/14/25	<u>30.00</u>
02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	30.00			
MAXSON HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING				4836	10/14/25	<u>779.00</u>
01-709-BPK	Other Professional Services	MAINT. BLDG	779.00			
NEW TRADITIONS RIDING ACD.				4837	10/14/25	<u>160.00</u>
02-710-PGA	Program Service Contracts	NEW TRADITIONS RIDING ACD.	160.00			
NEXT GENERATION				4838	10/14/25	<u>900.00</u>
02-630-PRT	Supplies	TOTE BAGS	900.00			
NICOR				4839	10/14/25	<u>401.61</u>
01-611-BPK	Natural Gas	MEMORIAL	58.49			
02-611-BRC	Natural Gas	REC CENTER	58.99			
01-611-BPK	Natural Gas	MAINT	64.18			
02-611-FIT	Natural Gas	CPF	219.95			
NOVENTECH, INC.				4840	10/14/25	<u>2,135.60</u>
01-702-OFF	Computer Services	INVOICE 28183	776.25			
01-702-OFF	Computer Services	INVOICE 28059	125.00			
01-702-OFF	Computer Services	INVOICE 28090	627.15			
01-702-OFF	Computer Services	INVOICE 27826	270.00			
01-702-OFF	Computer Services	INVOICE 28099	337.20			
PAUL NOWAK				4841	10/14/25	<u>70.00</u>
02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	70.00			
PDMRA				4842	10/14/25	<u>900.00</u>
06-514-ADM	Professional Development	HR CONFERENCE	900.00			

# Community Park District of La Grange Park

## Check Register

All Bank Accounts

September 10, 2025 - October 14, 2025

Payee/Account #	Account Description	Description	Amount	Check Number	Check Date	Check Amount
PETTY CASH				4843	10/14/25	<u>18.72</u>
02-630-PRT	Supplies	R.T. SUPPLIES	7.47			
02-630-PSE	Supplies	CHILI COOK OFF SUPPLIES	11.25			
PIT STOP				4844	10/14/25	<u>893.00</u>
08-712-PKS	Portable Toilets	INVOICE 677423	816.00			
01-712-PKS	Portable Toilets	INVOICE 677423	77.00			
PREMISTAR-SOUTH				4845	10/14/25	<u>660.00</u>
02-709-BRC	Other Professional Services	PREVENTIVE MAINT.	660.00			
QUILL CORPORATION				4846	10/14/25	<u>470.94</u>
02-630-OFF	Office/Building/Prog Supplies	INVOICE 45583658	23.35			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	INVOICE 45573774	101.99			
02-630-OFF	Office/Building/Prog Supplies	INVOICE 45573774	266.24			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	INVOICE 45564023	79.36			
REVELS TURF & TRACTOR, LLC				4847	10/14/25	<u>19,786.60</u>
10-814-PKS	Equipment	BUNKER	19,786.60			
RYAN SHERWOOD				4848	10/14/25	<u>90.00</u>
02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	90.00			
SEAN THORNTON				4849	10/14/25	<u>50.00</u>
02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	50.00			
SEASPAR				4850	10/14/25	<u>25,043.59</u>
08-710-PAD	Program Service Contracts	SUMMER 2025	25,043.59			
TIM GALLAGHER				4851	10/14/25	<u>65.00</u>
02-901-PSA	Contingency	PICKLEBALL WINNINGS	65.00			
TRUGREEN-CHEMLAWN				4852	10/14/25	<u>1,778.00</u>
01-707-PKS	Landscaping Services	INVOICE 4575002421	227.00			
01-707-PKS	Landscaping Services	INVOICE 216953143	455.00			
01-707-PKS	Landscaping Services	INVOICE 216949438	455.00			
01-707-PKS	Landscaping Services	INVOICE 216943596	414.00			
01-707-PKS	Landscaping Services	INVOICE 216595030	227.00			
TWILIGHT PORTABLE RESTROOMS				4853	10/14/25	<u>1,100.00</u>
01-709-PKS	Other Professional Services	INVOICE 1713	1,100.00			
VILLAGE OF LAGRANGE PARK				4854	10/14/25	<u>3,585.07</u>
01-613-PKS	Water	MEMORIAL	3,090.35			
01-613-PKS	Water	HANESWORTH	89.80			
02-613-BRC	Water	REC. CENTER	208.38			
01-613-PKS	Water	MAINT.	38.98			
02-613-FIT	Water	CPF	157.56			
VILLAGE OF WESTERN SPRINGS				4855	10/14/25	<u>2,814.70</u>
02-716-PSY	Co-op Fees	FALL 2024 COOP	2,169.42			
02-716-PGY	Co-op Fees	SUMMER 2025 COOP	645.28			

# Community Park District of La Grange Park

## Check Register

All Bank Accounts

September 10, 2025 - October 14, 2025

Payee/Account #	Account Description	Description	Amount	Check Number	Check Date	Check Amount
VIRAMONTES, OLGA				4856	10/14/25	<u>68.00</u>
01-631-PKS	Landscaping Supplies	PLANTS FOR 1501	68.00			
VISA				4857	10/14/25	<u>7,032.02</u>
01-621-ADM	Park Board Expenses	ZOOM	15.99			
01-614-BPK	Internet	COMCAST-845	154.90			
02-711-BRC	Refuse Disposal	REPUBLIC-1501	1,263.04			
01-711-PKS	Refuse Disposal	REPUBLIC-845	288.19			
01-514-ADM	Professional Development	IGFOA PAYROLL SEMINAR	100.00			
01-614-OFF	Internet	COMCAST-1501	167.40			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	ROGUE FITNESS-EQUIPMENT PURCHASE	1,170.00			
01-701-ADM	Public Relations and Marketing	ADOBE ACROBAT	43.54			
01-514-ADM	Professional Development	IAPD LEGAL SYMPOSIUM	231.00			
01-514-ADM	Professional Development	RMI RISK MANAG. INST.	70.00			
01-702-OFF	Computer Services	NOVENTECH WINDOWS 11 UPGRADE	3,040.00			
01-701-ADM	Public Relations and Marketing	SURVEY MONKEY	468.00			
01-719-ADM	Subscriptions	TRIBUNE	19.96			
VISA				4858	10/14/25	<u>252.94</u>
02-630-PSR	Supplies	JEWEL	12.25			
02-630-PSR	Supplies	ALDI	3.67			
02-630-PSR	Supplies	MARIANOS	37.55			
02-630-PSR	Supplies	ALPINE	120.60			
02-630-PSR	Supplies	DOLLAR TREE	20.53			
02-630-PSR	Supplies	DOLLAR TREE	29.25			
02-630-PSR	Supplies	MARIANOS	22.49			
02-630-PSR	Supplies	DOLLAR TREE	6.60			
VISA				4859	10/14/25	<u>901.86</u>
01-719-ADM	Subscriptions	CANVA	14.99			
02-709-PSE	Other Professional Services	RGML- DDDN	250.00			
06-709-PAD	Other Professional Services	IL LIQUOR-CHILI	51.13			
06-709-PAD	Other Professional Services	IL LIQUOR-BARKS AND BREWS	26.00			
02-701-PAD	Public Relations/Marketing	AMAZON-SIGNS	27.98			
02-630-PAD	Supplies	AMAZON- CHILI SUPPLIE	38.83			
02-630-PSE	Supplies	AMAZON-CUPS	63.98			
02-630-PSE	Supplies	AMAZON-CHILI	35.62			
02-630-PSE	Supplies	JEWEL-ICE	6.12			
02-630-PSE	Supplies	JEWEL-CHILI	6.59			
02-630-PSE	Supplies	JEWEL-CHILI	12.25			
02-630-PSE	Supplies	JEWEL-CHILI	30.62			
02-630-PSE	Supplies	DUNKIN-TOUCH A TRUCK	58.80			
01-701-ADM	Public Relations and Marketing	CONSTANT CONTACT	110.00			
02-630-PSE	Supplies	JEWEL-SCARECROW	14.29			
02-630-PSE	Supplies	AMAZON-BARKS AND BREWS AND CAMPFIRE	47.88			
02-630-PSE	Supplies	7-11 ICE	31.78			
02-630-PSE	Supplies	MATTONE-BARKS AND BREWS	75.00			
VISA				4860	10/14/25	<u>2,343.01</u>
02-641-PTT	Rentals	LIFESTORAGE	481.00			

# Community Park District of La Grange Park

## Check Register

All Bank Accounts

September 10, 2025 - October 14, 2025

Payee/Account #	Account Description	Description	Amount	Check Number	Check Date	Check Amount
02-630-PEN	Supplies	JEWEL-ENRICHMENT	17.96			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	AMAZON-PRESCHOOL	8.09			
02-709-PTT	Other Program Services	MUSIC THEATER INTL	815.00			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	JEWEL-PRESCHOOL SUPPLIES	66.99			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	AMAZON-PRESCHOOL SUPPLIES	85.24			
06-709-PAD	Other Professional Services	POSTER COMPLIANCE	433.07			
02-630-BRC	Supplies	AMAZON-HAND SANITIZER	27.93			
02-630-BRC	Supplies	AMAZON-HAND SANITIZER	47.49			
02-630-BRC	Supplies	AMAZON-WIPES AND TISSUE	67.55			
02-630-BRC	Supplies	AMAZON-GLOVES	39.65			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	AMAZON-CPF	22.93			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	SAMS CLUB	80.00			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	AMAZON-CPF	67.99			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	AMAZON-GLOVES	82.12			
VISA				4861	10/14/25	<u>128.95</u>
01-632-VEH	Fuel	SHELL	79.00			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	DYNAMIC MEDIA	49.95			
VISA				4862	10/14/25	<u>1,469.18</u>
01-632-VEH	Fuel	SHELL	166.80			
01-631-PKS	Landscaping Supplies	LGP ANTIQUE	38.50			
01-514-PKS	Professional Development	ISA	238.00			
01-631-PKS	Landscaping Supplies	HOME DEPOT	118.47			
01-631-PKS	Landscaping Supplies	AMAZON-FIELD SPRAY	148.90			
01-709-VEH	Other Professional Services	IPASS	28.65			
01-514-PKS	Professional Development	RISK MAN. SARA JOE FILY	210.00			
01-514-PKS	Professional Development	FUSION	125.90			
01-631-PKS	Landscaping Supplies	HOME DEPOT	205.83			
02-640-BRC	Repair Parts	BLIND PARTS	17.98			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	HOME DEPOT	76.94			
01-631-PKS	Landscaping Supplies	AMAZON-TAPE MEASURE	13.94			
01-640-PKS	Repair Parts	AMAZON-TENNIS STRAP	37.14			
01-640-VEH	Repair Parts	AMAZON-BELT	42.13			
VISA				4863	10/14/25	<u>933.54</u>
02-630-PRT	Supplies	AMAZON-RT SUPPLIES	71.99			
01-630-OFF	Office/Building/Program Supplies	AMAZON-COFFEE	61.08			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	AMAZON-RT BACK TO SCHOOL	394.81			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	ORIENTAL TRADING RT	139.16			
02-630-PSU	Supplies	DAY CAMP	15.29			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	TPT	3.95			
02-630-PEN	Supplies	ALDI	10.81			
02-630-PSE	Supplies	ALDI-CHILI COOKOFF	80.21			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	AMAZON-RADISHES	4.39			
02-630-PSE	Supplies	JEWEL-CHILI	13.18			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	TPT	9.00			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	TPT	4.00			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	TPT	1.50			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	AMAZON-RT	18.98			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	AMAZON-RT	25.99			
02-630-PYD	Supplies	MENARDS-STORAGE CONTAINERS	36.65			
02-630-PTT	Supplies	MENARDS-STORAGE CONTAINERS	67.45			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	TPT	3.00			

# Community Park District of La Grange Park

## Check Register

All Bank Accounts

September 10, 2025 - October 14, 2025

Payee/Account #	Account Description	Description	Amount	Check Number	Check Date	Check Amount
02-630-PRT	Supplies	AMAZON-RT	31.99			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	AMAZON-RT	9.99			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	TPT	1.80			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	AMAZON-STORAGE	31.99			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	AMAZON CREDIT	-119.42			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	AMAZON CREDIT	-31.30			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	AMAZON-RT	47.05			
VISA				4864	10/14/25	<u>936.59</u>
01-719-ADM	Subscriptions	AMAZON PRIME	129.00			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	AMAZON-SHREDDER	39.61			
01-630-OFF	Office/Building/Program Supplies	AMAZON-CABLE VELCRO TIES	7.94			
02-630-OFF	Office/Building/Prog Supplies	AMAZON-INK	36.89			
01-516-ADM	Incentives/Awards/Recog nition	PANERA-STAFF LUNCH	79.20			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	AMAZON-HAND SANITIZER	28.49			
01-630-OFF	Office/Building/Program Supplies	AMAZON-COFFEE STIRRERS	7.45			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	AMAZON-COFFEE STIRRERS	7.45			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	AMAZON-YOGA	114.96			
01-630-OFF	Office/Building/Program Supplies	AMAZON-COFFEE CREAMER	12.99			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	AMAZON-YOGA MATS	275.48			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	AMAZON-BUCKETS	50.95			
02-630-FIT	Supplies	AMAZON-INK	36.89			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	AMAZON-RT	42.80			
01-630-OFF	Office/Building/Program Supplies	AMAZON-FILES	76.48			
02-630-PRT	Supplies	AMAZON-CREDIT	-9.99			
CAPTUREPOINT				CAPTURE	09/30/25	<u>2,191.31</u>
02-714-PAD	Credit Card Fees	CAPTUREPOINT	2,191.31			
ILL MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT FUND				IMRF	09/30/25	<u>8,750.07</u>
01-225	IMRF Withholding	ILL MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT FUND	8,750.07			
ILL MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT FUND				IMRF	09/30/25	<u>97.10</u>
01-225	IMRF Withholding	ILL MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT FUND	97.10			
IPBC-HEALTH INS				IPBC	09/30/25	<u>14,473.49</u>
02-512-PAD	Health/Life Insurance - Prog Admin	IPBC - HEALTH INS- SEPTEMBER 2025	6,457.97			
01-512-PKS	Health/Life Insurance	IPBC - HEALTH INS- SEPTEMBER 2025	4,329.22			
01-512-ADM	Health/Life Insurance	IPBC - HEALTH INS- SEPTEMBER 2025	2,161.39			
02-512-BRC	Health/Life Insurance - Rec Center	IPBC - HEALTH INS- SEPTEMBER 2025	747.07			
02-512-FIT	Health/Life Insurance - Rec Center	IPBC-HEALTH INS- SEPTEMBER 2025	2,161.39			
02-512-FIT	Health/Life Insurance - Rec Center	IPBC-HEALTH INS	-1,411.94			
01-512-ADM	Health/Life Insurance	IPBC-HEALTH INS	28.39			
<b>Check List Total</b>						<u><u>319,072.95</u></u>

## Community Park District of La Grange Park Payroll Journal Entry

September 10, 2025 - October 14, 2025

Reference	Date	GL Account	GL Account Description	Debit Amount	Credit Amount
<b>Payroll Checks</b>					
PAYROLL	10/10/25	999	Undistributed	40.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-110	1st Nat'l BF-Payroll Checking		35,100.71
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-110	1st Nat'l BF-Payroll Checking		36,837.16
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-110	1st Nat'l BF-Payroll Checking		38,037.72
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-221	FICA Withholding		11,450.41
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-221	FICA Withholding		11,929.96
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-221	FICA Withholding		12,299.93
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-224	Deferred Comp		188.50
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-224	Deferred Comp		186.50
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-224	Deferred Comp		188.50
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-225	IMRF Withholding		2,946.06
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-225	IMRF Withholding		3,005.20
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-225	IMRF Withholding		3,060.20
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-227	Dental Insurance Withholding		211.74
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-227	Dental Insurance Withholding		211.74
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-227	Dental Insurance Withholding		211.74
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-501-ADM	Full Time Wages	4,590.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-501-ADM	Full Time Wages	4,590.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-501-ADM	Full Time Wages	4,590.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-505-ADM	Wages IMRF	816.27	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-505-ADM	Wages IMRF	795.99	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-505-ADM	Wages IMRF	821.34	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-513-ADM	Employee Reimbursements	310.77	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-513-ADM	Employee Reimbursements	230.77	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-513-ADM	Employee Reimbursements	270.77	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-621-ADM	Park Board Expenses	100.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-512	Health/Life Insurance	5,432.66	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-512	Health/Life Insurance	5,432.66	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-512	Health/Life Insurance	5,432.66	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	03-510	IMRF Employer Contribution	1,373.42	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	03-510	IMRF Employer Contribution	1,405.64	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	03-510	IMRF Employer Contribution	1,435.62	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	04-511	FICA - Employer Contribution	3,429.87	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	04-511	FICA - Employer Contribution	3,607.50	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	04-511	FICA - Employer Contribution	3,702.62	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-505-OFF	Wages IMRF	2,393.23	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-505-OFF	Wages IMRF	2,680.83	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-505-OFF	Wages IMRF	2,722.66	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-501-PKS	Wages Full Time	4,730.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-501-PKS	Wages Full Time	4,730.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-501-PKS	Wages Full Time	4,730.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-513-PKS	Employee Reimbursements	70.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-513-PKS	Employee Reimbursements	70.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-501-PAD	Wages Full Time	6,658.04	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-501-PAD	Wages Full Time	6,658.04	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-501-PAD	Wages Full Time	6,658.04	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-502-PAD	Wages Part Time	156.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PAD	Wages Part Time	248.63	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PAD	Wages Part Time	107.25	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-505-PAD	Wages IMRF	1,273.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-505-PAD	Wages IMRF	1,353.75	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-505-PAD	Wages IMRF	1,026.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-513-PAD	Employee Reimbursements	110.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-513-PAD	Employee Reimbursements	110.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-501-BRC	Wages Full Time	1,648.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-501-BRC	Wages Full Time	1,442.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-501-BRC	Wages Full Time	1,648.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-BRC	Wages Part Time	225.25	

## Community Park District of La Grange Park Payroll Journal Entry

September 10, 2025 - October 14, 2025

Reference	Date	GL Account	GL Account Description	Debit Amount	Credit Amount
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-501-PRT	Wages Full Time	560.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-501-PRT	Wages Full Time	560.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-501-PRT	Wages Full Time	560.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-502-PRT	Wages Part Time	3,543.22	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PRT	Wages Part Time	3,840.57	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PRT	Wages Part Time	4,593.97	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-505-PRT	Wages IMRF	3,252.40	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-505-PRT	Wages IMRF	4,414.50	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-505-PRT	Wages IMRF	4,089.94	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-502-PEN	Wages Part Time	304.59	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PEN	Wages Part Time	664.95	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PEN	Wages Part Time	797.94	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-502-PTT	Wages Part Time	656.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PTT	Wages Part Time	554.50	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PTT	Wages Part Time	764.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PYD	Wages Part Time	150.75	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PYD	Wages Part Time	180.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PGA	Wages Part Time	180.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PGA	Wages Part Time	180.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-502-PSA	Wages Part Time	762.75	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PSA	Wages Part Time	992.50	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PSA	Wages Part Time	737.25	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-502-PFT	Wages Part Time	108.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PFT	Wages Part Time	144.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PFT	Wages Part Time	72.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	08-501-ADM	Full Time Wages	510.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	08-501-ADM	Full Time Wages	510.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	08-501-ADM	Full Time Wages	510.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	08-502-PRT	Part Time Wages	102.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-231	Health Insurance Withholding		5,432.66
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-231	Health Insurance Withholding		5,432.66
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-231	Health Insurance Withholding		5,432.66
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PSE	Part Time Wages	34.20	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-505-PKS	Wages IMRF	1,830.40	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-505-PKS	Wages IMRF	880.88	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-505-PKS	Wages IMRF	1,647.36	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-501-PTT	Wages Full Time	112.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-501-PTT	Wages Full Time	112.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-501-PTT	Wages Full Time	112.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-501-PYD	Wages Full Time	179.20	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-501-PYD	Wages Full Time	179.20	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-501-PYD	Wages Full Time	179.20	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-501-FIT	Wages Full Time	2,615.38	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-501-FIT	Wages Full Time	2,615.38	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-501-FIT	Wages Full Time	2,615.38	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-502-FIT	Wages Part Time	5,870.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-FIT	Wages Part Time	6,150.25	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-FIT	Wages Part Time	6,378.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-505-FIT	Wages IMRF	2,034.88	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-505-FIT	Wages IMRF	2,190.25	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-505-FIT	Wages IMRF	2,223.50	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-503-PSE	Wages Overtime	51.48	
<b>Totals</b>				172,164.05	172,164.05

Distribution count = 110

**Community Park District of La Grange Park  
Payroll Journal Entry**

September 10, 2025 - October 14, 2025

Reference	Date	GL Account	GL Account Description	Debit Amount	Credit Amount
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PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-110	1st Nat'l BF-Payroll Checking		36,837.16
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-110	1st Nat'l BF-Payroll Checking		38,037.72
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-221	FICA Withholding		11,450.41
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-221	FICA Withholding		11,929.96
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-221	FICA Withholding		12,299.93
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-224	Deferred Comp		188.50
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-224	Deferred Comp		186.50
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-224	Deferred Comp		188.50
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-225	IMRF Withholding		2,946.06
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-225	IMRF Withholding		3,005.20
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-225	IMRF Withholding		3,060.20
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-227	Dental Insurance Withholding		211.74
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-227	Dental Insurance Withholding		211.74
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-227	Dental Insurance Withholding		211.74
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-501-ADM	Full Time Wages	4,590.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-501-ADM	Full Time Wages	4,590.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-501-ADM	Full Time Wages	4,590.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-505-ADM	Wages IMRF	816.27	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-505-ADM	Wages IMRF	795.99	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-505-ADM	Wages IMRF	821.34	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-513-ADM	Employee Reimbursements	310.77	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-513-ADM	Employee Reimbursements	230.77	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-513-ADM	Employee Reimbursements	270.77	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-621-ADM	Park Board Expenses	100.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-512	Health/Life Insurance	5,432.66	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-512	Health/Life Insurance	5,432.66	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-512	Health/Life Insurance	5,432.66	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	03-510	IMRF Employer Contribution	1,373.42	
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PAYROLL	10/10/25	04-511	FICA - Employer Contribution	3,702.62	
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PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-505-OFF	Wages IMRF	2,722.66	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-501-PKS	Wages Full Time	4,730.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-501-PKS	Wages Full Time	4,730.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-501-PKS	Wages Full Time	4,730.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-513-PKS	Employee Reimbursements	70.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-513-PKS	Employee Reimbursements	70.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-501-PAD	Wages Full Time	6,658.04	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-501-PAD	Wages Full Time	6,658.04	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-501-PAD	Wages Full Time	6,658.04	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-502-PAD	Wages Part Time	156.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PAD	Wages Part Time	248.63	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PAD	Wages Part Time	107.25	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-505-PAD	Wages IMRF	1,273.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-505-PAD	Wages IMRF	1,353.75	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-505-PAD	Wages IMRF	1,026.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-513-PAD	Employee Reimbursements	110.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-513-PAD	Employee Reimbursements	110.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-501-BRC	Wages Full Time	1,648.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-501-BRC	Wages Full Time	1,442.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-501-BRC	Wages Full Time	1,648.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-BRC	Wages Part Time	225.25	

## Community Park District of La Grange Park Payroll Journal Entry

September 10, 2025 - October 14, 2025

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PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-501-PRT	Wages Full Time	560.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-501-PRT	Wages Full Time	560.00	
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PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PRT	Wages Part Time	4,593.97	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-505-PRT	Wages IMRF	3,252.40	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-505-PRT	Wages IMRF	4,414.50	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-505-PRT	Wages IMRF	4,089.94	
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PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PEN	Wages Part Time	664.95	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PEN	Wages Part Time	797.94	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-502-PTT	Wages Part Time	656.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PTT	Wages Part Time	554.50	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PTT	Wages Part Time	764.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PYD	Wages Part Time	150.75	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PYD	Wages Part Time	180.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PGA	Wages Part Time	180.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PGA	Wages Part Time	180.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-502-PSA	Wages Part Time	762.75	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PSA	Wages Part Time	992.50	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PSA	Wages Part Time	737.25	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-502-PFT	Wages Part Time	108.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PFT	Wages Part Time	144.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-PFT	Wages Part Time	72.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	08-501-ADM	Full Time Wages	510.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	08-501-ADM	Full Time Wages	510.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	08-501-ADM	Full Time Wages	510.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	08-502-PRT	Part Time Wages	102.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-231	Health Insurance Withholding		5,432.66
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-231	Health Insurance Withholding		5,432.66
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-231	Health Insurance Withholding		5,432.66
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-PSE	Part Time Wages	34.20	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	01-505-PKS	Wages IMRF	1,830.40	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	01-505-PKS	Wages IMRF	880.88	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	01-505-PKS	Wages IMRF	1,647.36	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-501-PTT	Wages Full Time	112.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-501-PTT	Wages Full Time	112.00	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-501-PTT	Wages Full Time	112.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-501-PYD	Wages Full Time	179.20	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-501-PYD	Wages Full Time	179.20	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-501-PYD	Wages Full Time	179.20	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-501-FIT	Wages Full Time	2,615.38	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-501-FIT	Wages Full Time	2,615.38	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-501-FIT	Wages Full Time	2,615.38	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-502-FIT	Wages Part Time	5,870.00	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-502-FIT	Wages Part Time	6,150.25	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-502-FIT	Wages Part Time	6,378.00	
PAYROLL	09/12/25	02-505-FIT	Wages IMRF	2,034.88	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-505-FIT	Wages IMRF	2,190.25	
PAYROLL	10/10/25	02-505-FIT	Wages IMRF	2,223.50	
PAYROLL	09/26/25	02-503-PSE	Wages Overtime	51.48	
<b>Totals</b>				172,164.05	172,164.05

Distribution count = 110

**To:** Robert Corte  
President, Community Park District Board Commissioners

**From:** Jessica Cannaday

**Date:** October 10, 2025

**Re:** 13A Urban Forestry Management Plan

**Recommendation**

Motion and a second to adopt the Community Park District Urban Forestry Management Plan as updated.

**Background**

The Arbor Advocates have had an opportunity to review the goals and benchmarks outlined in our Urban Forestry Management Plan (UFMP). Our Superintendent of Parks has done an incredible job accomplishing the original goals outlined in the plan and making massive strides in arboriculture and advocacy here in La Grange Park.

Feedback from the Arbor Advocates has been incorporated. It is important to note that this is a living document and may be updated and amended based on La Grange Park's needs and the Community Park District's resources.

The Community Park District's Urban Forestry Management Plan and Tree Inventory was made possible by a \$8,265 grant received in 2021.

The grant was funded by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service through the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Urban and Community Forestry Core Grant Program and administered by The Morton Arboretum and the Chicago Region Trees Initiative (CRTI).



# Urban Forestry Management Plan

Community Park District of La Grange Park

**Adopted  
April 11, 2022**

**Revised  
October 13, 2025**



## OVERVIEW OF CPDLGP'S URBAN FORESTRY MANAGEMENT PLAN

As of April 2025, the Community Park District of La Grange Park (CPDLGP) currently manages 302 trees throughout its park system and there is also a fair amount of room in the parks for future tree planting, which represents tremendous potential for growth of the park district's urban forest. These trees were inventoried as part of a project this past year culminating in this Urban Forestry Management Plan, which will detail how these trees will be managed for the benefit of the Community Park District of La Grange Park and its residents and patrons over the next 7 years, with a focus which began in 2022, and projects out to 2032. Since this plan's implementation in 2022, CPDLGP has been striving to achieve the goals laid out in this plan, and this 2025 UFMP update will detail those positive changes.

In terms of the condition of the Urban Forest in CPDLGP, there are still both strengths and opportunities for improvement. In terms of strengths, the park district has a smaller tree population to contend with and has been managing that resource very well in the past, and there is very little to do in terms of near-term maintenance, allowing CPDLGP to focus on enhancements rather than remedial action. In terms of opportunities, the diversity level and overall number of species has improved considerably and will likely continue to do so. This will be examined in further detail below, but continuing to diversify new plantings based on our recommendations is the general recommendation. Also, prior to 2022, the Community Park District did not allocate specific funding towards forestry management. Routine maintenance was executed on an as needed basis. Some years, the district would invest as little as \$1,500 in tree maintenance and subsequent years would see much higher expenditures to manage emergency removals. Annual, dedicated allocations that are only modestly higher than the minimum expenditures of previous years has allowed CPDLGP to accomplish much more and this has been demonstrated as CPDLGP has achieved a number of the goals laid out in the original UFMP by showing a commitment to investing in its tree population.

In order to continue 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 addresses each one of these strengths and opportunities and create goals and milestones for each. 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. Additionally, the goals that have been achieved since 2022 will be detailed.





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 La Grange 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 this plan to be a living, breathing document, and goals and strategies will be updated to fit new circumstances as needed.

This Urban Forestry Management Plan should continue to be reviewed periodically, at which point the park district, and its residents, business owners, and other stakeholders 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.

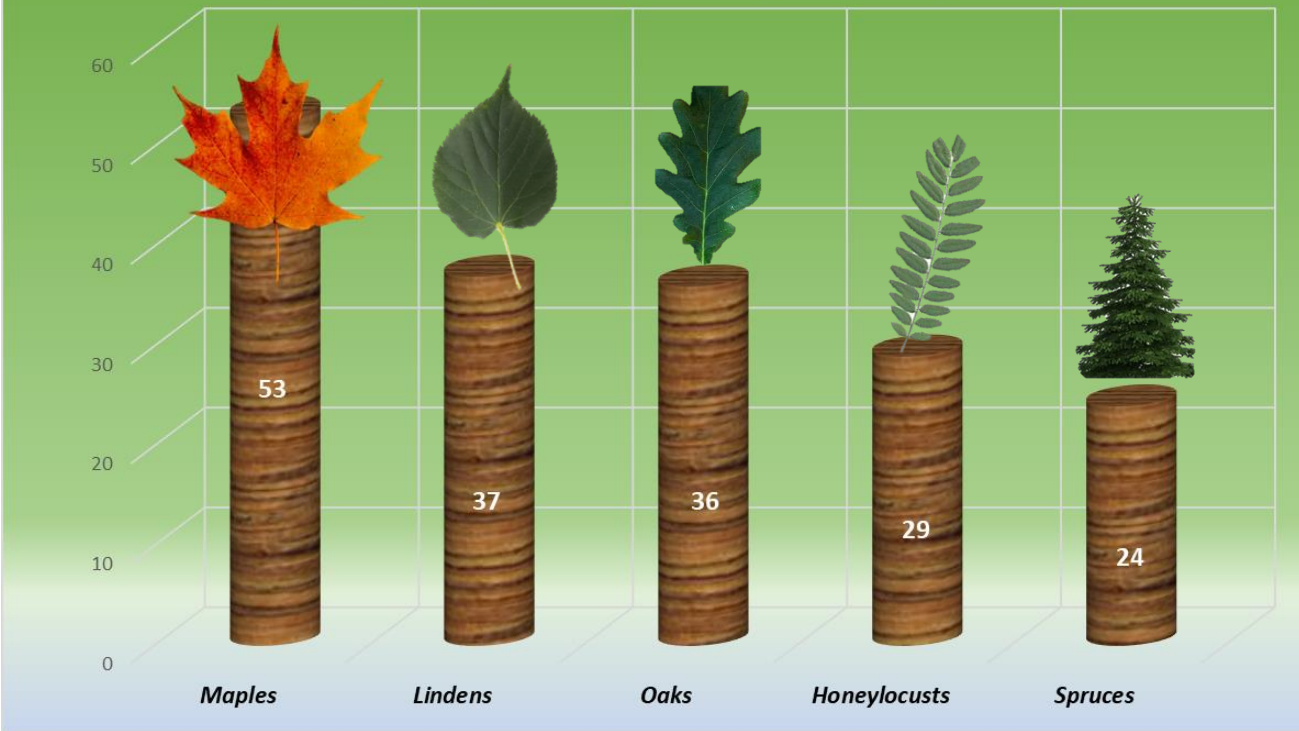
## MISSION STATEMENT

*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 for the Community Park District of La Grange Park in order to increase canopy cover and maximize the benefits trees provide, while minimizing cost, and create a program to manage the Urban Forest for the greatest public good in a manner that is both financially and programmatically sustainable, while maintaining flexibility for future adaptive management.*

CPDLGP's URBAN FOREST: AT A GLANCE...

<i>Total Number of Trees</i>	<b>302</b>	
<i>Total Number of Species</i>	<b>62</b>	
<i>Annual Benefits Provided</i>	<b>\$48,790/yr</b>	
<i>Standing Value</i>	<b>\$847,370</b>	

**Top 5 Types of Trees in CPD of LaGrange Park**



**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 Community Park District of La Grange Park, its residents and patrons, 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 CPDLGP, its Board of Commissioners, and any additional stakeholders. 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.

As of this 2025 inaugural plan update, CPDLGP is pleased to report, that 10 goals outlined below in the original plan have been achieved and the remaining 8 are ongoing. The District will continue to strive to make improvements in all these categories, even once goals are achieved.

<p><b>Create a Needs Analysis</b> 2025 Update: Goal Ongoing</p>	<p><b>Establish Goals and Milestones</b> 2025 Update: Goal Ongoing</p>	<p><b>Maintain Tree Planting Standards</b> 2025 Update: Goal Ongoing</p>
<p><b>Enhance Annual Tree Pruning Program</b> 2025 Update: Goal Achieved</p>	<p><b>Increase Overall Diversity by 2032</b> 2025 Update: Goal Ongoing</p>	<p><b>Update Park District Policies and Procedures</b> 2025 Update: Goal Ongoing</p>
<p><b>Manage Tree Removals</b> 2025 Update: Goal Achieved</p>	<p><b>Maintain Accurate Tree Inventory</b> 2025 Update: Goal Ongoing</p>	<p><b>Properly Mulch New Plantings</b> 2025 Update: Goal Ongoing</p>
<p><b>Incorporate BMPs into Tree Care</b> 2025 Update: Goal Achieved</p>	<p><b>Create Tree Risk Management Policy</b> 2025 Update: Goal in Process</p>	<p><b>Increase Urban Tree Canopy</b> 2025 Update: Goal Ongoing</p>
<p><b>Create Strategic Partnerships</b> 2025 Update: Goal Ongoing</p>	<p><b>Enhance Tree Protection Standards</b> 2025 Update: Goal Achieved</p>	<p><b>Consider Utilities in Planning</b> 2025 Update: Goal Ongoing</p>
<p><b>Engage the Community</b> 2025 Update: Goal Ongoing</p>	<p><b>Provide Education and Outreach</b> 2025 Update: Goal Ongoing</p>	<p><b>Climate and Stormwater Abatement</b> 2025 Update: Goal Ongoing</p>

## Create a Needs Analysis for the Current Tree Population



### 2025: Goal Ongoing

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 wrong, 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 Community Park District of La Grange 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 the park district'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 patrons, 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 park district's advantage. These strengths and opportunities will be the guiding principles for the management strategies and specific goals outlined in each section below. The Plan also leaves room for adaptive management, so it may be changed when appropriate.

## Establish Goals in Order to Enhance Strengths and Realize Opportunities

### 2025: Goal Ongoing

In order to accomplish anything, goals are necessary to help guide organizations through the process. Establishing or enhancing an urban forestry program will require a series of attainable goals to be effectively 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 park district's capacity to manage the resource may increase or be reduced.

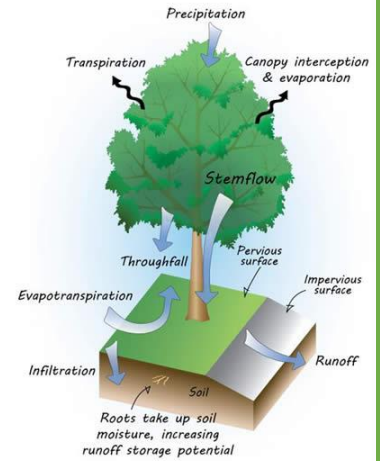
In each section of the Plan related to direct goals, language has been included which incorporates both a budget and time frame in which those goals can be accomplished. The overarching goal will be to have the park district have a sustainable and adaptable forestry program within a 10 year period.

This program will include tree planting, tree maintenance, and tree removal for the park district's Urban Forest, so that the tree population will be healthy, and provide the greatest benefits 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 66.

## Define Trees as Critical Stormwater Infrastructure

### 2025: Goal Ongoing

When storm events occur, it taxes our stormwater infrastructure such as inlets, pipes, pump stations, and larger facilities. Stormwater also creates soil erosion due to overland flow, and flooding damage can be very expensive to remediate. Trees are a vital part of reducing flooding and other stormwater related issues by moving moisture from the soil up into the atmosphere via transpiration. For these reasons and more, this Urban Forestry management Plan hereby defines trees as a critical part of La Grange Park’s Stormwater Infrastructure.



## Update Language for Enforcement of Tree Policies

### 2025: Goal Achieved and Ongoing

**District policies were updated as part of the grant program inventory and UFMP in 2022.**

A review was performed with the Morton Arboretum, working in tandem with the Community Park District of La Grange Park and its staff to edit and improve internal policies governing trees in CPDLGP. Though as a park district, the Community Park District of La Grange Park does not have traditional municipal ordinances, these internal policies are meant to reinforce proper tree care practices while discouraging improper practices and care. These are intended to encourage the staff and community to become engaged with the urban forest in CPDLGP. These policies 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 park district’s and the resident’s responsibility for border trees, among other things. The goal of these policies is to create a tree population which is diverse, healthy, and improving, providing the greatest benefit to the park district and its residents and patrons over the long term. To learn more about tree protection policies, turn to page 47.

## Increase Overall Diversity by 2050 Through Tree Planting

### 2025 Update: Goal Ongoing

**As of this update (April 2025), the District has increased its tree diversity from 39 species in 2022 to 62 species. CPDLGP has completed large-scale reforestation projects at Robinhood Park and Memorial Park in 2023 and 2024. Between the fall of 2023 and the fall of 2024, CPDLGP planted 60 trees across the park district. The District will continue Spring and Fall plantings to maintain the district’s canopy moving forward.**

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 trees. 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. Currently, the tree population in CPDLGP is composed predominantly of Maples, Lindens, Honeylocust, Oaks, and Spruces. This is typical for many park Districts and tree populations overall in the Midwest region, but this Plan will seek to introduce far more diversity and create a more robust and resilient tree population overall. Though it should be pointed out that having Oaks in the top 5 species is commendable!

For this Plan, trees will be planted which are underrepresented in the current population, and planted in 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, the Park District plants 5 trees each year, and this plan seeks to increase that number slightly from 5 to 9 trees per year over a 10 year period, to both be able to replace older declining trees, as well as to grow the tree population by approximately 75 trees overall by 2032. Ideas such contract growing and other innovative concepts will be explored. To learn more about tree planting and reforestation, turn to pages 48-51 and appendices A-E and J.

### **Maintain an Acceptable / Unacceptable Species List**

#### **2025: Goal Achieved and Ongoing**

**An acceptable/unacceptable species list was established as part of the original UFMP.**

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. Fortunately, parks are much more forgiving than street tree sites. That said, trees which have very weak wood, 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 meet diversity goals. Included in this Plan is an “acceptable and unacceptable” species list which will detail specific trees which may be planted in the parks. The park district and Board of Commissioners will review the list periodically to ensure that it is maintained in accordance with the latest information on specific trees. For more information on what species can and cannot be planted, see the Acceptable Species list in Appendix A.

### **Manage Utility Conflicts with Trees**

#### **2025: Goal Ongoing**

With many above and below ground utilities running through or adjacent to its parks, CPDLGP has certainly had its share of issues with tree and utility conflicts in the past and seeks to mitigate these



conflicts in the future. This strategy will involve establishing better relationships with the utility companies, so that when conflicts arise, they can be handled quickly and in a mutually beneficial manner. It will also involve strategically planting new trees in a way that seeks to avoid future potential utility conflicts, such as planting narrow trees near powerlines, or trees with limited root spread near subterranean utilities. Finally, CPDLGP shall develop, with assistance from the forestry consultant, an internal policy concerning amount of acceptable loss when it comes to pruning vs removal of trees with utility conflicts. For more on managing trees during construction, turn to page 60 and Appendices G and L.

## Manage Tree Removals

### 2025 Update: Goal Achieved and Ongoing

**Trees are now removed as needed at the discretion of CPDLGP’s ISA Certified Arborist, in consultation with professional contractors who are also ISA Certified.**

For public safety, or to prevent the spread of tree pests and pathogens, sometimes tree removal is unavoidable. During the initial inventory, only 8 trees were located which require removal. To keep the patrons of the Community Park District of La Grange 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 year after adoption of this plan to maintain public safety. Beginning this year, these 8 trees can be budgeted for removal. Cost projections for tree removals have been made based on the number, age, and condition of trees in CPDLGP’s parks 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 staff and contractor qualifications to ensure the park district is hiring staff and contractors who will be held to the highest industry standards. For more information on CPDLGP’s proposed tree removal program, turn to page 43.



## Enhance Cycle Pruning Program

### 2025 Update: Goal Achieved and Ongoing

In 2023 the Park District began a Cyclic Tree Pruning Program that moves through the Tree Zones indicated in the Management Plan. We estimate all trees will be pruned every 7-9 years following this program. All pruning and tree care is tracked in the Village of La Grange Park GIS system.

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 CPDLGP. Pruning is planned to be performed predominantly by on-staff and contracted certified arborists, and for some of the newer trees to be planted, potentially by local well-trained volunteers. In 2022, the park district pruned trees in a reactive fashion, with no well-defined pruning program. This changed in 2023 with the introduction of a cyclic tree pruning program that has exceeded the initial goal of pruning 10 trees which were identified in the inventory as being in the greatest need of pruning, as well as 40 additional trees.

With allocated funding for tree care, we hope to continue a cyclical pruning program. This program will ensure that all trees on park district property are pruned at a minimum every 7-9 years, increasing tree health and vigor while reducing costs associated with storm damage and tree failure. We also propose that a volunteer group be trained in proper pruning and maintenance of young trees, so that the community can assist in caring for this important Urban Forest resource. This group may assist in other tasks as well, such as watering, and monitoring for new insects and diseases. For more information on tree pruning and maintenance, turn to page 52.

## Maintain an Accurate Tree Inventory on an Annual Basis

### 2025 Update: Goal Ongoing

CPDLGP staff has been tracking tree removals, pruning, and adding new trees to the inventory as they are planted since Fall 2023. Staff has also identified trees mis-identified in the GIS system and corrected these errors. CPDLGP staff will provide the Board an annual year-end report that will include number of trees planted, number of trees removed, number of trees pruned in the calendar year.



Managing an urban forest requires a clear understanding of the trees, their ages, conditions, and maintenance needs, so that park district crews and contractors can perform work on these trees. A stem-by-stem tree inventory was completed in February of 2021. This inventory and consulting resulted in an unbiased assessment of all trees in CPDLGP's parks, and served as the data that guided the initial development of this plan.

All inventories are a snapshot in time. With 298 trees in La Grange’s parks in 2021, the tree inventory will continue to be maintained at a high level of accuracy so that it doesn’t become out of date. Currently, CPDLGP is maintaining their data in a GIS database which they are sharing with the Village of La Grange Park, which also had an inventory performed this year. However, we recommend that the inventory be updated periodically by a Forestry Consultant, to keep the information at its most current. Maintaining this tree data at a high level is vital in the execution of this Management Plan.

**Proper Mulching of All New Plantings**

**2025: Goal Ongoing**

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 park district plantings will be properly mulched at the time of planting by the planting contractor.

Another intended outcome of this initiative will be to educate neighboring 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 can severely damage a tree over time. For more information on proper mulching, turn to page 58.

**Incorporate Best Management Practices in Tree Care Operations**

**2025 Update: Goal Achieved and Ongoing**

**The District’s now has an ISA Certified Arborist on staff. This assists in ensuring CPDLGP Staff implements Best Management Practices and the District follows these BMPs during maintenance operations. In addition, the District works with Tree Care Industry Association certified contractors, who also follow current BMPs.**

“Best Management Practices” is a term which means being on the cutting edge of your industry. All contractors working for the park district 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 park district employees and contractors performing tree care operations. Public outreach and education shall be performed by the park district’s staff, so that residents understand these best management 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

### 2025 Update: Goal in Process

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 Community Park District of La Grange 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 63, with supporting documentation in Appendix H.

## Increase Urban Tree Canopy

### 2025 Update: Goal Achieved and Ongoing

**CPDLGP has completed large-scale reforestation projects at Robinhood Park and Memorial Park in 2023 and 2024. Between the fall of 2023 and the fall of 2024, CPDLGP planted 60 trees across the park district. The District will continue Spring and Fall plantings to maintain the district's canopy moving forward.**

Tree canopy is important to the community because more and larger trees provide greater benefits such as decreased heating and cooling costs, pollution reduction, and increased storm water uptake. Tree lined parks and streets are more attractive to homebuyers and potential new businesses, which increases home values, home ownership, and tax revenue. All these factors benefit the community, so a direct goal will be to increase tree canopy in the Village of La Grange Park overall. Currently, La Grange Park contains 42.7% 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 45% canopy cover is a realistic goal for La Grange Park by 2032. This will be accomplished by increasing the number of trees on park district owned property, as well as improving tree care allowing trees to live longer, become larger, and create more canopy cover. Tree planting on private property will also be incentivized through public-private partnerships between the park district, Village of La Grange Park, and local organizations and businesses. As we will show in the detailed portions of this Plan, these are real benefits that will help La Grange Park residents save money. For more information on Urban Tree Canopy, tree benefits, and other such information, turn to pages 31-35.

**Tree Preservation / Invasive Species Management**

**2025 Update: Goal Achieved and Ongoing**

**Park District staff works with contractors to ensure Tree Protection Zones are included in all construction documents and monitors construction projects to ensure that TPZ areas remain protected during construction.**

Sometimes trees can become damaged by construction activities, costing the park district money, and eliminating the benefit the tree had to the community. A basic tree survey and assessment should be conducted prior to any construction activities on park district owned land. A tree protection zone must be established and maintained during construction. The park district should also confer with the Village when removing trees to ensure compliance with local ordinances. The removal of invasive species such as European Buckthorn and Bush Honeysuckle is also strongly encouraged. This not only increases the amount of usable land in the parks by eliminating thickets of such invasives, 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 invasive species within Community Park District of La Grange Park.



**Increase Awareness of the Urban Forest in Community Park District of La Grange Park, and Engage Stakeholders**

**2025: Goal Achieved and Ongoing**

**In 2024, CPDLGP began a long-term relationship with the Chicago Regional Tree Initiative. CPDLGP has received multiple CRTI grants and our Superintendent of Parks is one of the instructors for the CRTI Urban Forestry Basic Training classes, held every Spring and Fall throughout the Chicagoland area. CPD Staff regularly instruct classes at the professional level and are responsive to public outreach.**

**Additionally, beginning in 2024 the District added a Fall Volunteer Tree Planting Day to its calendar. The District also has the Arbor Advocates citizen advisory committee, which is open to the public. The Arbor Advocates advise the Park District on citizen concerns and provide volunteer support. CPDLGP will continue to engage with the Arbor Advocates, host an annual Arbor Day Ceremony, an Annual Fall Planting event, and make quarterly website updates of tree management plan progress. CPDLGP will also continue to post regular updates on this Management Plan at their website: [www.communityparkdistrict.org](http://www.communityparkdistrict.org).**

**Tree labeling in the parks will begin at Memorial Park in 2025 with a long-term goal of species signage throughout the district.**

**The District also intends to build on existing strategic partnerships and search for new potential partners.**

The reason for the establishment and enhancement of an Urban Forestry program in the Community Park District of La Grange Park is to improve the lives of the residents, business owners, and other stakeholders to create a healthier, happier community. In order to make this happen, the park district is looking for partners in the community to provide support for this program.

Community Park District of La Grange Park staff is reaching out to local clubs, philanthropic organization, residents, and business owners to make the forestry program innovative and community based. In this manner, residents and business owners in La Grange 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 community. For more on these innovative programs, and how you can get involved, see the Additional Goals section below.

### **Increase Tree Count from 298 to 330 Trees**

**2025: Goal Ongoing – The acquisition of the property at Meadowcrest provides additional opportunities to increase the district’s tree count.**

Currently, the stocking density of CPDLGP’s parks is quite high. What is meant by this is that it would be difficult to plant more trees in the parks than are already there without interfering with sports fields and other amenities. However, this plan seeks to increase the overall number of trees by creating a multilayered canopy, consisting of large canopy trees with medium sized trees and smaller ornamentals growing beneath them. By using this approach, and also finding areas where new trees of any size would be welcome in the landscape, the number of trees in CPDLGP’s parks can be increased by nearly 30%, which will correspond with an increase in overall benefits of these trees to the community, and aid in growing the overall canopy in the Village of La Grange Park.

## Additional Goals

There are no strategic timelines set forth here for these programs. As the direct goals of the Urban Forestry program in Community Park District of La Grange Park are met or exceeded, these are goals to be discussed by the Community Park District of La Grange Park and its Board of Commissioners as time and budgets become available. We believe that many of these programs represent some of the most progressive Urban Forestry policies currently, and that they should all be considered for implementation.

### Volunteer Labor

As mentioned above, the ability to use well-trained residents as volunteer labor for pruning of young trees and planting of smaller sized nursery stock during Spring and Fall planting cycles may benefit the park district in many ways. In order to accomplish this, several training sessions will be required for these volunteers to be confident enough that they can perform these activities with minimal supervision. The Forestry Consultant, working in tandem with park district staff and local organizations, could educate residents on the proper way to prune young trees, as well as how to plant container-grown trees, water and mulch trees, identify trees, and other basic tree knowledge.

For residents who may not be interested in joining the volunteer program, but still want to know a little bit more about how to take care of their trees, it is recommended that CPDLGP hold several annual tree education sessions, to coincide with annual Spring and Fall planting cycles. These sessions could be taught by park district staff, the 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 shall be made available at park district offices. An Arbor Day celebration is an example of an event where trees could be planted and education sessions run.



### Contract Growing Program

One of the keys to a successful Tree Planting Program is the availability of high-quality nursery stock from local sources. Incorporated with the UFMP for the Community Park District of La Grange 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 district, in that the nature of the urban forest's species composition is already known. It is believed that a comprehensive tree planting plan will be an important part of this process as well.

This knowledge, however, does not guarantee the availability of those specific trees when the time arrives to fill a particular site. One way to assure the availability of nursery stock the district desires

each year is to have trees contract grown by local nurseries, and reserved specifically for CPDLGP. This way, the park district will not have to compete with the landscape industry, other local organizations responsible for tree planting, or local retailers. The way contract growing works is that trees are ordered in annual increments. Each year, CPDLGP will purchase the trees previously ordered for that year, and place an order for the following year. This gives the supplying nursery time to procure, plant, and bring the agreed upon trees to the size and branching habit specified.

Nurseries should be located within a specified distance of La Grange Park, to ensure climatic zone compatibility and reduced transportation costs, and planting stock exposure to the elements. Nurseries should be of sufficient production capacity to furnish all trees ordered in advance, as well as possible increases. Nurseries should be chosen on their capacity to produce stock, and meet quality, form, and health standards as specified by the district. The nursery should allow tagging by park district staff or other representative such as the Forestry Consultant.

A long-term tree planting contract may be developed alongside the nursery supply contract. This contract would specify all pick-up, transportation, planting, and spoil disposal procedures, as well as establish costs for planting trees. Trees should be evaluated one year after planting and assessed for health and survival. Responsibility for replacement of trees that have not survived the one year guarantee period is divided equally between the supplier, the planter, and the park district. Trees that are dug or balled improperly will be replaced by the nursery. Trees improperly handled or planted are replaced by the planter. Trees that do not survive because of lack of maintenance are replaced by the park district.

### **Memorial Tree Planting Program**

The Community Park District currently offers a Memorial Tree Program that allows residents to plant specific trees in park locations to memorialize a loved one or group. Participating residents do pay for a portion of the cost of the install tree they have requests. The Park District should review and revise its current Memorial Tree program and costs to ensure that residents are able to only select tree species are a good fit for the desired site, but furthers the diversification goals of the Plan. These increased parameters can also be used as an education tool within the community as well as provide residents with a larger sense of ownership in the urban forest.



### **Private Property Tree Planting Incentive Programs**

Tree planting on private property is a direct goal of this Urban Forestry Management Plan, as noted above. Though the park district 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, and helps meet the canopy cover goals described above. The district should consider incentivizing residents and business owners to plant trees on their property.

One of the ways this could be accomplished ties in with the volunteer programs outlined above. When holding educational sessions, Arbor Day events, or other such programs, the park district could purchase or otherwise obtain small seedlings from nurseries or other organizations, and either give them away, or purchase them at wholesale and sell them to residents at a slight markup. This would allow residents of La Grange access to young trees to plant at home, while also educating them on how to care for their new tree. Similar programs have been instituted at other park districts in the area, with trees being supplied by local nurseries, or by groups such as the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District (MWRD) which often supplies Oak saplings at little or no cost.

**Wood Utilization Program**



Considering that the park district does not have a the volume of trees that may allow it to create a sustainable wood utilization program on its own, it should work with the Village of La Grange Park to explore the possibility of creating a joint program. As the UFMP recommendations take effect, a considerable amount of wood will be generated from 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.

## Strategic Partnerships

Strategic partnerships are a very effective means of getting forestry projects funded when tax funding may present a shortfall, or when additional volunteer labor is needed. 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.

### PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

#### 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. FPDCC would be a valuable partner in sourcing nursery stock, as well as assisting in training volunteers when possible. They have a great wealth of knowledge and are worth reaching out to for partnership in accomplishing the goals of this plan.



#### Metropolitan Water Reclamation District

MWRD strives to protect businesses, homes and neighborhoods from flood damages, clean wastewater entering our plants and manage water as a vital resource for the area. As one of the primary goals of this UFMP is to define trees as critical stormwater infrastructure, MWRD is a very logical partner. They also give away Oak and other seedling trees every year as part of their efforts and using this resource as a source of trees would be welcome.



#### Village of La Grange Park

The Village also applied for and was awarded a grant for an inventory and management plan in the same grant cycle as CPDLGP. They are already sharing resources by way of making their GIS system available to the park district. There may be other opportunities to share contractor pricing, partner in tree purchase, share staff and equipment resources, etc. Both the Village and the Park District would benefit from such an agreement via either a formal Memorandum of Understanding, or even just an unspoken agreement to assist each other in their forestry endeavors.



#### Openlands

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 trainings and volunteerism



efforts, such as the TreeKeepers program, which educates residents on the care of young trees, tree biology, and the like.

### **Brookfield-La Grange Park Lions Club**

The Lions Club is a volunteer service oriented organization with a wide array of interests, volunteers, and projects they are willing to get involved with. One of those areas of interest is conservation, which fits the goals of this urban forestry management plan. In seeking to create a local group of volunteers to assist with young tree care and planting of new trees, the Brookfield La Grange park Lions Club would be a phenomenal organization to reach out to for accomplishing some of the goals of this plan.



### **Illinois Department of Natural Resources**

The IDNR's Urban and Community Forestry program is actually how CPDLGP was funded for this program to begin with! 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 CPDLGP accomplish the goals laid out in this plan, including additional funding for such things as tree planting or education and outreach.



### **SEASPAR EAGLES Group**

For years, the Park District has worked with the EAGLES group of the SEASPAR program, which is a special education groups that works with Illinois Association of Park Districts member entities. Young adult through adult participants could assist in basic tree care such as mulching and watering and get to network and participate in outdoor education as well. Several other park districts have made forestry a part of their involvement with EAGLES, and it would be a great evolution of the existing relationship for CPDLGP to do the same.



### **The 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. They offer educational programs, volunteer education, and a whole host of other services which can make this plan a success.



## Chicago Regional Trees Initiative

CRTI is actually an amalgamation of many of the above 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.



### Lyons Township High School

Urban Forestry is by and large an 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 LTHS would be a reciprocal relationship, where students could engage in study projects based around trees, citizen science, and volunteerism, and PDLGP staff or urban forestry consultants could provide guest lectures to the students in any of these areas and develop careers in the green industry.

### La Grange Park Public Library

The Library is a place where people congregate and learn. As such this would be a first rate locations to advertise opportunities for volunteerism and learning about urban forestry, as well as stocking and showcasing books related to urban forestry and its related disciplines. As the Community Park District and La Grange Park Library already work together on several community programs, a co-op educational program would be a natural fit.



### La Grange Park Chamber of Commerce

The La Grange Park Chamber of Commerce is composed of representatives from local businesses and community leaders who meet monthly to discuss issues relevant to doing business in our village and the surrounding communities. The organization looks for ways to improve and promote commerce and to foster an energetic business climate in La Grange Park. As part of their mission they provide education, marketing, and networking opportunities to our members as well as businesses in the neighboring area. A partnership between the La Grange Park Chamber of Commerce and CPDLGP could foster relationships with local businesses and help to promote tree planting on private commercial and industrial properties.

## Local Boy and Girl Scout Troops

The mission of the Boy Scouts of America is to prepare young people to make ethical and moral choices over their lifetimes by instilling in them the values of the Scout Oath and Law and the mission of the Girl Scouts of the USA is to build girls of courage, confidence, and character, who make the world a better place.



Both organizations foster an dedication to education, community service, and volunteerism and a partnership with CPDLGP could be a beneficial relationship for all entities involved.

## Personnel

In order to streamline Urban Forestry Operations, tasks will be assigned to various staff and contractors/consultants. Below is a representation of tasks, and which of the above parties is responsible for these tasks.

The Community Park District Board of Commissioners

CPDLP Arbor Advocates Group (AAG)

Executive Director

Superintendent of Parks

Parks Staff

Marketing Manager

Urban Forestry Consultant

## Urban Forestry Budget

The Board of Commissioners is responsible for the allocation of funds to specific Urban Forestry initiatives. They take direction from their constituents, are informed by the Executive Director and Forestry Consultant, and are tasked with reviewing this information to make sound decisions about funding these programs. The Board of Commissioners will also be tasked with being part of the team that review this Plan on a periodic basis to make recommendations for edits to help adaptively manage the Urban Forestry program for the district.

## Planning, Implementation and Execution

The Executive Director is responsible for the periodic review of the Plan and monitoring the progress and success of the Plan. The Executive Director will also exercise authority related to planning of large scale programs related to the Urban Forest, with the assistance and guidance of the Board of Commissioners, Urban Forestry Consultants, and Superintendent of Parks, and AAG.

The Executive Director will also coordinate the development of Intergovernmental Agreements, programs or MOAs as they pertain to the goals of the Plan.

### **Urban Forest Maintenance**

The Superintendent of Parks is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the activities of both in-house staff and outside contractors when it comes to maintaining the grounds. They create Requests for Proposals, manage field staff, and deal with daily operations related to trees, and are the decision makers when it comes to the planting, pruning, maintenance, and removal of trees in the parks. The Superintendent of Parks takes direction from the Executive Director, works in tandem with the Forestry Consultant, and directs field staff and contractors when it comes to maintenance of the Urban Forest

### **Volunteers, Education, Community Outreach, and Memorial Tree Program**

The Marketing Manager will oversee the Memorial Tree program as well as volunteers interested in assisting in the care of the Urban Forest of La Grange Park. The Marketing Manager will also assist with the development and coordination of special events and educational programs within the community. The Arbor Advocates group will assist in all of the above, please see Appendix M for additional information about the Arbor Advocates group.

### **Urban Forestry Consultant**

The Forestry Consultant is responsible for impartially assessing the tree population on an a periodic basis, at the discretion of the Board of Commissioners, Executive Director, and the Superintendent of Parks. The Forestry Consultant communicates the needs of the trees to the Commissioners and the Superintendent of Parks so that individual needs in terms of tree planting, removal, and maintenance can be performed. The Forestry Consultant may also function as the Park District Arborist during periods of CPDLP staff absence at the request of the park district.

### **Tree Care Contractors**

Tree Care Contractors are responsible for performing work identified by the Board of Commissioners, Forestry Consultant, and CPDLGP 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.

## State of the Urban Forest

In February of 2021, Certified Arborists from Great Lakes Urban Forestry Management began data collection for a comprehensive inventory of the publicly managed park trees in the community of La Grange Park, Illinois. The District has since kept the inventory data up to date by adding newly planted trees and noting removed trees as such. This inventory currently consists of a total of 302 trees and 3 stumps. The charts and statistics in this portion of the Management Plan illustrate that the tree population in CPDLGP can be characterized as younger to middle aged, and the stocking density is relatively high.

The species diversity in La Grange Park is moderate and has increased since the original inventory, but there is still room for improvement. Based on the following data in the Management Plan, the Community Park District of La Grange 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

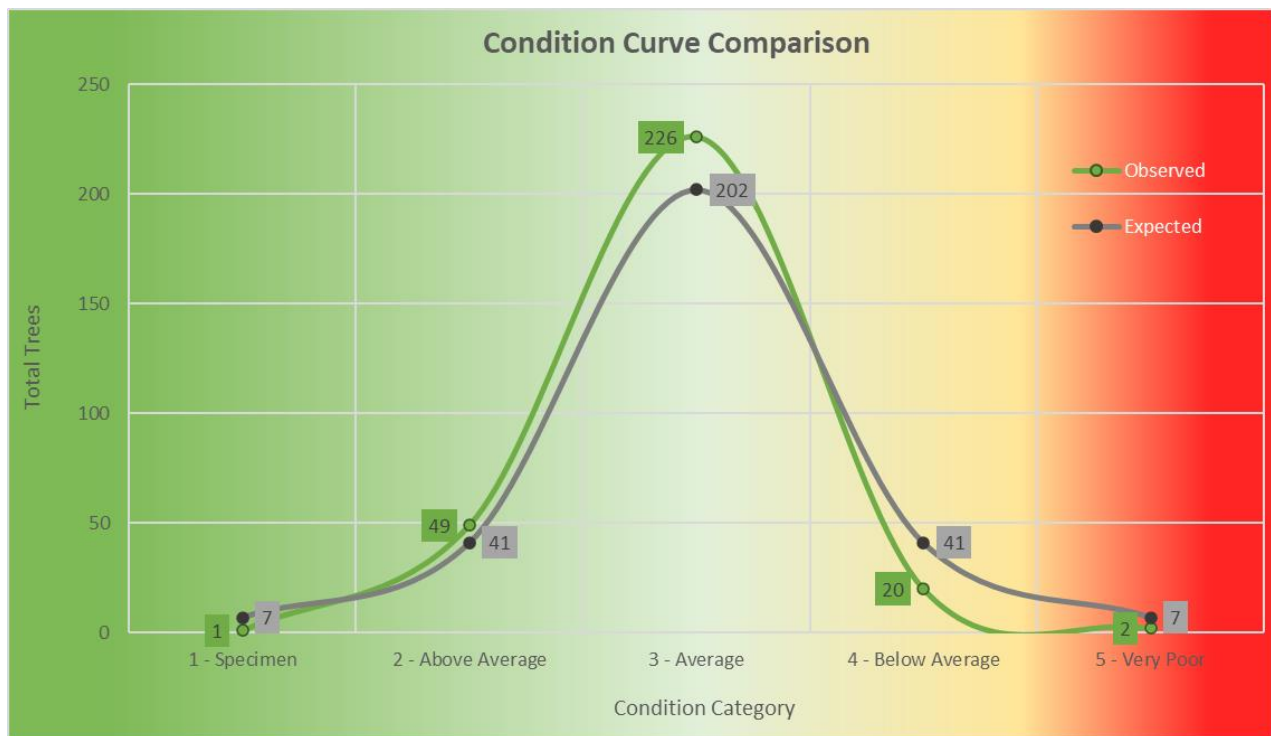
CPDLGP 2025 UFMP Update Statistics	
Total Number of Trees	302
Total Number of Stumps	3
Total Number of Species	62
Total Diameter Inches	3,021"
Average Tree Diameter	12.80"
Average Tree Condition	2.89 (Above Average)
Average Mature (8" and up) Tree Condition	2.80 (Well Above Average)



**Condition Curve**

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

<b>Condition 1</b>	<b>Specimen</b> – 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.
<b>Condition 2</b>	<b>Above Average</b> – 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 larger a minimum of 8” DBH.
<b>Condition 3</b>	<b>Average</b> – 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.
<b>Condition 4</b>	<b>Below Average</b> – 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.
<b>Condition 5</b>	<b>Very Poor</b> – 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.

As can be seen from the above table and chart, the tree population is in significantly better condition than statistics alone would predict, with more trees in above average and average condition and fewer trees in below average conditions. This shows a high level of care for the trees overall.

The number of specimen trees is almost always lower than statistics alone would predict, but in a smaller tree population of 298 trees, having even 1 specimen trees is commendable! We expect even more trees to move into this category as they age and continue to be well cared for. These specimen trees should be highlighted to the public as being very important to the community.

The number of above average trees was much higher than expected at nearly 40% greater which in a smaller tree population is very much something to be excited about! This shows a high level of care and maintenance of the trees in CPDLGP. The number of trees in the “average” condition category always skews slightly high, and this has to do with the 8” diameter size requirement to become better than average or specimen. As these trees grow, and the level of care continues to be high and improves even more as a result of standards and practices outlined in this Plan, we can expect to see more of these trees move into higher condition ratings.

Also, the number of trees in the lower than average or very poor classes is lower than would be expected. Once again, this points to a proactive program and a high level of care for the trees. Overall, this curve shows a well-cared for tree population!

**Age Class Analysis**



In terms of the ages of trees in La Grange Park, the tree population was split into 8 classes of 6" diameter each. This shows how many trees are in each "age class". Because trees are measured by trunk diameter, 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. What this chart shows is a very well distributed tree population overall, with gradual decreases in tree numbers as they age, and with a strong commitment to tree planting, as evidenced by the high numbers of trees in the 1-6" age class.

The table of La Grange Park's population growth since 1920 is shown at the upper right, and it is apparent that the growth in the number of trees in the CPDLGP system increases around the same time as the population of the village was increasing dramatically. For the Village, population growth spiked between 1950 and 1960. For the trees, there is a fairly large increase at about the 25" mark, which at ½" growth per year on average, corresponds to around 50-60 years ago, or right around 1960. A goal of this plan will be to increase tree plantings in coming years to not only replace removed trees but grow the population as well.

Year	Population Size
1920	1,684
1930	2,939
1940	3,406
1950	6,176
1960	13,793
1970	15,459
1980	13,359
1990	12,861
2000	13,295
2010	13,579
2020	13,178

**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.



**Data and analysis is from the 2021 inventory:** By and large, most trees fell into the “Prune-Cycle” category, which simply means the trees just need to be pruned on the 5-year cycle that we have proposed, with no other work in the interim. Again, this shows a high level of care for the trees.

Only 10 trees were found during the 2021 inventory to be in need of any priority pruning, which is highly commendable, and represents only 4% of the total tree population!

In terms of removals, there were only 8 total removals identified in the entire population, which once again is evidence of a very high level of care and monitoring. It is anticipated that CPDLGP will be able to complete all 8 removals by the end of the 2022 calendar year.

Outside of these standard Urban Forestry maintenance activities, there are a handful of stumps which require removal, as well as 12 total trees which the Forestry Consultant deemed as being in need of monitoring. Long term monitoring means the tree is in a state of change, and it should be reviewed periodically to look for signs of either improvement or worsening condition.

**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.

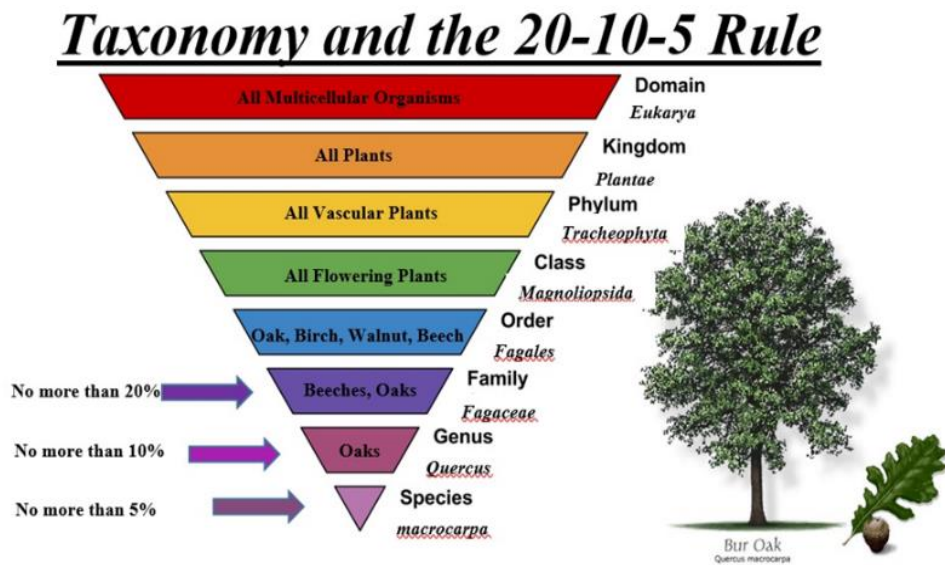
The vast majority of trees (252) showed no observable signs of risk, which is very positive. 4 trees showed signs of elevated risk, though this is not saying they pose any measurable risk to the public at present, more that they have some defects that could evolve over time to become higher risk trees.

The categories of risk most concerning are the Substantial and Critical risk levels. There was only 1 tree in the Substantial category, and none in the critical category. The tree in the Substantial category area is already marked for removal in the Arborist Recommendation field, and therefore this risk should be mitigated within a year of this writing per the maintenance analysis above.

No trees were found to need any form of advanced risk assessment, which is very positive overall.

**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 Burr 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.

The “20-10-5” rule for CPDLGP’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. As the Community Park District’s annual planting goals are small, only 7-10 trees per year, it is not realistic to achieve the 20-10-5 rule in any one planting as 1 tree accounts for more than 10% of the season’s planting. However, by following the guideline as closely as possible

on an annual basis and creating a comprehensive 10-year planting plan, the park district can get closer to the ideal ration consistent with today's arboricultural industry standards. (see above graphic).

The old paradigm of urban forestry was to create landscapes in which every tree was the same type, shape, age, and height. This was thought to produce a uniform appearance. Urban foresters have since learned that once a pest or pathogen is introduced into a monoculture planting, 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 communities 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 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.



The diversity in the parks of La Grange Park overall is moderate for a smaller tree population, and dominated by Maples, Lindens, Honeylocust, Oak, and Spruce. This is not uncommon in park district settings, where the need for privacy demands a high number of evergreens, and traditionally “urban tolerant” species such as Maple and Linden dominate. That said, having Oak appear in the top 5 species list is a very good thing, as a native Illinois species. It also appears that recent plantings have been of a more diverse nature, and this Plan will assist in reinforcing and guiding that effort.

**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 La Grange Park is moderate. During the tree planting planning phase, care should be taken to ensure that new plantings are done in a manner that yields a spatially diverse tree population, and creation of areas of low spatial diversity (monocultures) will be avoided. The creation of the multilayered canopy discussed throughout is one such strategy.

**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 old 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**

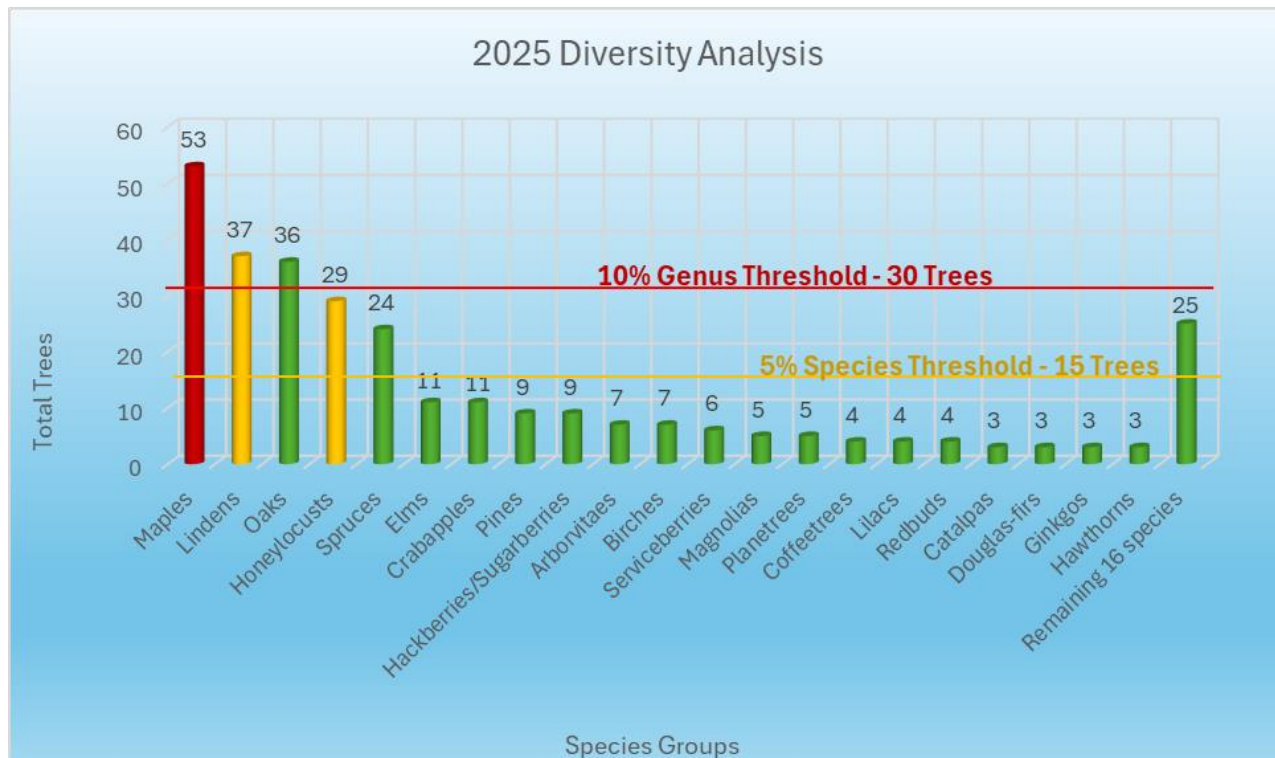
SPECIES	COUNT	% OF TOTAL	AVG DBH
HONEY_LOCUST	29	9.73%	21.97
LINDEN_LITTLE_LEAF	25	8.39%	15.04
BLUE_SPRUCE	21	7.05%	8.00
NORWAY_MAPLE	19	6.38%	16.79

COMMUNITY PARK DISTRICT OF LA GRANGE PARK URBAN FORESTRY MANAGEMENT PLAN

RED_MAPLE	18	6.04%	6.94
SWAMP_WHITE_OAK	14	4.70%	5.29
AMERICAN_LINDEN	12	4.03%	26.25
CRABAPPLE	11	3.69%	6.38
EASTERN_ARBORVITAE	7	2.35%	6.43
HACKBERRY	7	2.35%	23.71
SIBERIAN_ELM	7	2.35%	23.29
RED_OAK	6	2.01%	9.20
RIVER_BIRCH	6	2.01%	0.00
SERVICEBERRY	6	2.01%	5.00
AUTUMN_BLAZE_MAPLE	5	1.68%	8.60
ENGLISH_OAK	5	1.68%	3.00
MAGNOLIA_SPECIES	5	1.68%	3.00
SHINGLE_OAK	5	1.68%	2.00
SUGAR_MAPLE	5	1.68%	17.20
SYCAMORE	5	1.68%	2.00
KENTUCKY_COFFEETREE	4	1.34%	9.67
REDBUD	4	1.34%	3.00
AUSTRIAN_PINE	3	1.01%	12.67
CATALPA	3	1.01%	0.00
DOUGLASFIR	3	1.01%	8.33
GINKGO	3	1.01%	9.00
HAWTHORN	3	1.01%	5.00
IVORY_SILK_JAPANESE_TREE_LILAC	3	1.01%	2.00
SILVER_MAPLE	3	1.01%	10.33
WHITE_PINE	3	1.01%	8.00
AMERICAN_ELM	2	0.67%	12.50
BALD_CYPRESS	2	0.67%	0.00
BLACK_WALNUT	2	0.67%	24.50
BOXELDER	2	0.67%	20.50
BUR_OAK	2	0.67%	5.00
CALLERY_PEAR	2	0.67%	6.50
ELM_SPP	2	0.67%	0.00
LIMBER_PINE	2	0.67%	0.00
NORTHERN_PIN_OAK	2	0.67%	0.00
OHIO_BUCKEYE	2	0.67%	13.50
PERSIMMON	2	0.67%	0.00
SPRUCE_SPP	2	0.67%	1.00
SUGARBERRY	2	0.67%	0.00
UNKNOWN	2	0.67%	0.00
WITCHHAZEL	2	0.67%	0.00
YELLOWWOOD	2	0.67%	0.00

BLACK_TUPELO	1	0.34%	0.00
CHINKAPIN_OAK	1	0.34%	2.00
DOGWOOD	1	0.34%	8.00
HYDRANGEA	1	0.34%	0.00
IRONWOOD	1	0.34%	2.00
JAPANESE_MAPLE	1	0.34%	0.00
LILAC_SPECIES	1	0.34%	0.00
MUSCLEWOOD	1	0.34%	0.00
OAK_HYBRID	1	0.34%	2.00
PAGODA_DOGWOOD	1	0.34%	0.00
PAPERBARK_MAPLE	1	0.34%	3.00
REDPOINTE_MAPLE	1	0.34%	2.00
SCOTS_PINE	1	0.34%	12.00
TULIP_TREE	1	0.34%	0.00
WHITE_BIRCH	1	0.34%	5.00
WHITE_SPRUCE	1	0.34%	3.00

The Community Park District of La Grange Park tree population currently consists of 62 distinct tree species, up from 39 species in 2022, accounting for 298 total trees. The above table shows the percent of the total population each species makes up, as well as the percent of the total population each represents, average Condition, and average Trunk Diameter. To see which trees are performing well, we would look for trees with a Condition rating of less than 3, with a large DBH. This population is shown graphically below:

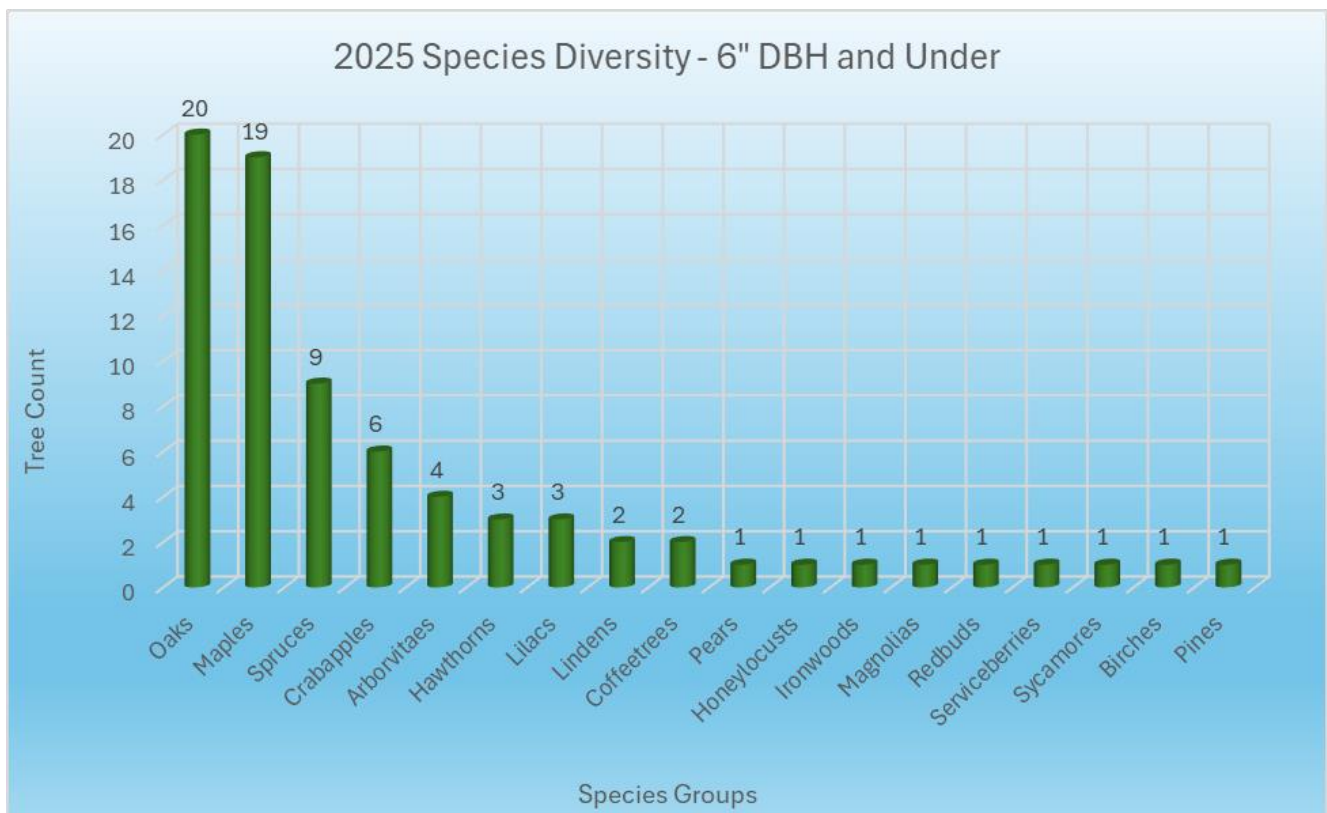


As can be seen above, and has been discussed several times, the tree population of CPDLGP is dominated by Maples, Lindens, Oaks, Honeylocusts, and Spruces. From there, the number of tree species representing more than 1% of the total tree population drops off considerably. It should generally be said that reducing the number of Maples and Lindens overall while increasing lesser represented species should be a strategic goal, and our Diversity Vision has accomplished this. It should also be said that even though the number of Oaks is high, Oaks are disappearing in our native ecosystems, and we need more Oaks in general, so they are in a manner of speaking exempt from diversity standards, within reason.

However, what is in the parks now may not be an accurate reflection of the current tree planting practices. For this, we examine the diversity of trees planted in the past 10 years has been below.

**Young Tree Diversity**

This Management Plan has spent significant time discussing the existing diversity. It should be noted that the diversity of new plantings has been much improved, as can be seen from the chart showing all trees 6" in diameter and less below. This chart represents the trees planted in the last 10 years or thereabouts. As can be seen, Oaks and Maples are still among the most planted species. However, after these 2 groups, the planting has gotten more diverse in general. In this plan, and the Future of the Urban Forest section below, it will be examined how to not only continue this effort but enhance it as well thorough strategic and targeted plantings.



A long-term tree planting plan would be an invaluable tool for CPDLGP to pursue in the future. Such a plan would not only further improve overall diversity but also maximize the lifespan of trees

in the parks by carefully 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 Community Park District of La Grange Park can help protect its investment in each new tree.

Going forward it is recommended that the CPDLGP sets a goal to limit widespread planting of Maple species and to opt for improved varieties of Maple species when necessary. It is also recommended to slow the planting of any new Honeylocust, and to find a more diverse selection of evergreens to plant as screening trees. In addition, the planting of more, and more diverse, sets of smaller ornamentals other than crab apples is recommended to help build the multilayered canopy discussed above, and help the district increase its stocking density without needing too much space to do so.

The district has many species to choose from which are commercially available and currently underrepresented in their population. As mentioned above, the Urban Forest Management Plan will lay out strategies to correct this imbalance, 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 saves the district money, such as in heating and cooling costs, where large trees help shade facilities 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, an i-Tree analysis has been prepared for the Community Park District of La Grange 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 upon request.



**i-Tree Streets Analysis Results**

La Grange Park					
Total Annual Benefits, Net Benefits, and Costs for Public Trees					
4/2/2025					
Benefits	Total (\$)	Standard Error	\$/tree	Standard Error	\$/capita Standard Error
Energy	1,496	(N/A)	5.82	(N/A)	0.11 (N/A)
CO2	405	(N/A)	1.58	(N/A)	0.03 (N/A)
Air Quality	538	(N/A)	2.09	(N/A)	0.04 (N/A)
Stormwater	21,747	(N/A)	84.62	(N/A)	1.61 (N/A)
Aesthetic/Other	16,117	(N/A)	62.71	(N/A)	1.19 (N/A)
<b>Total Benefits</b>	<b>42,840</b>	<b>(N/A)</b>	<b>156.82</b>	<b>(N/A)</b>	<b>2.99 (N/A)</b>

*Total Standing Value of CPDLGP's Tree Population*

**\$339,600**

*(Per CTLA's 9<sup>th</sup> Guide to Plant Appraisal)*

**i-Tree Eco Analysis Results**

- Number of trees: 302
- Tree Cover: 2.805 acres
- Most common species of trees: Honeylocust, Littleleaf linden, Blue spruce
- Percentage of trees less than 6" (15.2 cm) diameter: 28.0%
- Pollution Removal: 161.7 pounds/year (\$2.73 thousand/year)
- Carbon Storage: 120.4 tons (\$20.5 thousand)
- Carbon Sequestration: 2.052 tons (\$350/year)
- Oxygen Production: 5.472 tons/year
- Avoided Runoff: 8.359 thousand cubic feet/year (\$1.75 thousand/year)
- Building energy savings: N/A – data not collected
- Avoided carbon emissions: N/A – data not collected
- Structural values: \$507 thousand

**Total Standing Eco Value of CPDLGP's Trees**                      **\$507,770**

**Total Annual Eco Value of CPDLGP's Trees**                      **\$5,950/year**

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

<b>Annual Values</b>	
Benefits to Residents	\$42,840/year
Benefits to Environment	\$5,950/year
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$48,790</b>
<b>Standing Values</b>	
As a Commodity	\$339,600
As an Ecological Resource	\$507,770
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$847,370</b>

As can be seen from the above tables, the tree population in the Community Park District of La Grange Park currently provides approximately \$48,790 in benefits every year, directly related to trees and their effect on facilities and the environment. It should be noted that the annual budget for all forestry activities recommended in this plan total approximately \$20,000 per year by 2032, so the benefits from the tree population are worth double what the cost put into them is. 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 \$847,370.

These benefits can be viewed as income to La Grange Park's residents, and so long as the trees are well maintained, they will continue to provide these benefits, and more, as the tree population grows in size. As trees grow, they also increase their benefits! For example, a 3" diameter tree provides less than \$50/year in benefits, whereas a 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 Community Park District of La Grange Park population is \$339,600. This value is calculated using the industry standard reference, the 9<sup>th</sup> 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 Plan is to create a tree population which maximizes all of these ecological services to La Grange Park residents by increasing the number of trees in the parks, and how long they live, while minimizing costs in order to create a healthy, well maintained, and vibrant tree population.

**Urban Tree Canopy Assessment**

Based on data available from the USDA Forest Service and Morton Arboretum, the total Urban Tree Canopy of La Grange 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 La Grange Park contains 42.71% total tree canopy. The map of the canopy assessment appears on the next page.

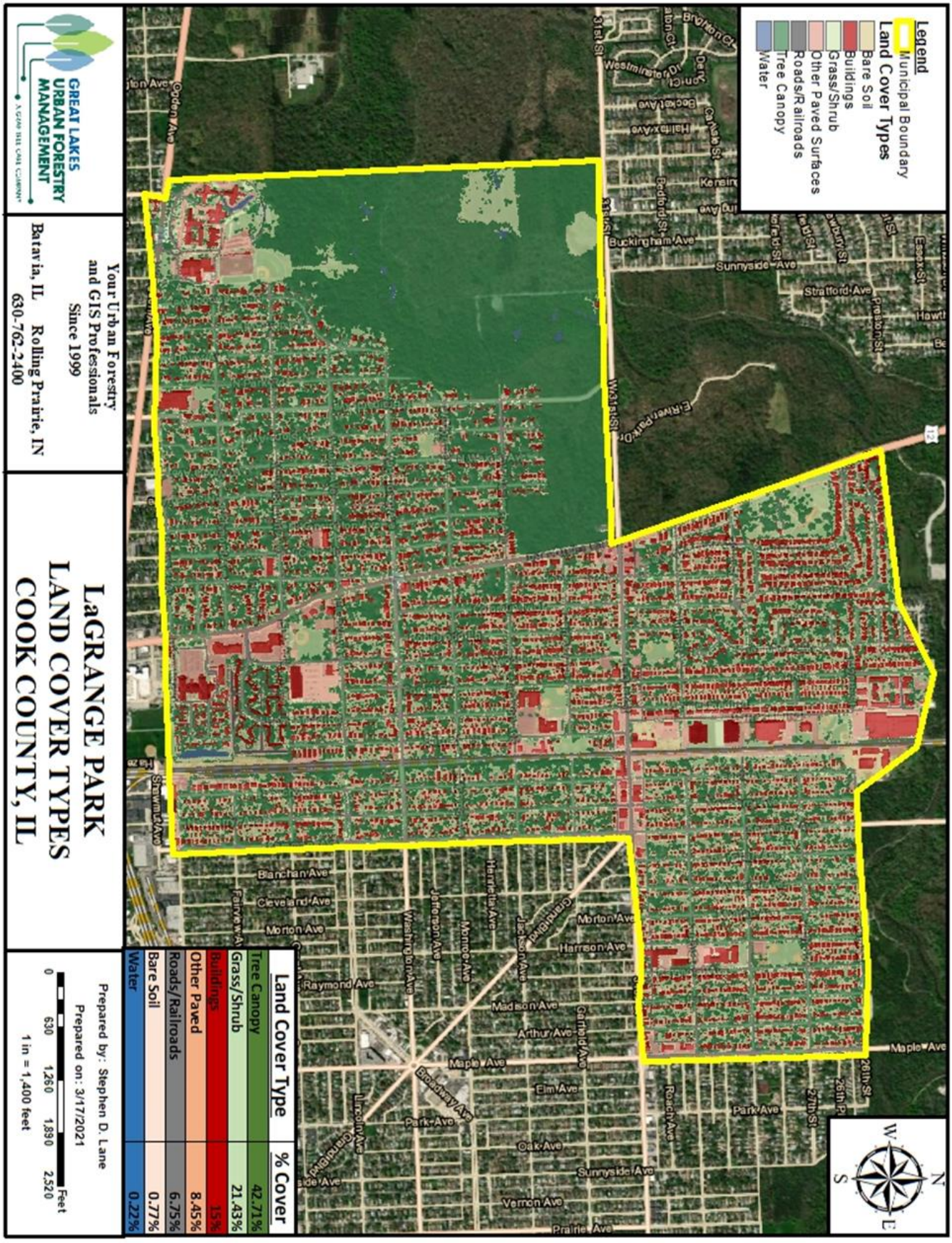
The tree inventory itself was only conducted on publicly owned land in the parks themselves. Detailed information on each tree is not included in this assessment, only total coverage. Aerial images were used to estimate how much tree and other land cover types were in the Village using a software which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

The goal is to increase the total tree canopy in La Grange Park to 45% 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. La Grange Park as a whole has a very significant amount of tree canopy, far above the average for the northeast Illinois region. This is due mostly to the presence of forested lands on the northwest part of town in addition to the vibrant urban tree canopy. This is why the goal set is a rather small increase, as even maintaining the current tree canopy coverage would be considered significant. So even a small increase would be beneficial.

This will be accomplished through increasing the number of trees in the parks, municipal campuses, schools, and on the parkways. It will also be accomplished by maintaining the existing tree population in a proactive fashion, by enhancing the Urban Forestry program in CPDLGP. 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 such as those outlines above.

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 will be assessed, and a new canopy cover percentage will be calculated for La Grange.

<b>Land Cover Type</b>	<b>% Cover</b>
<b>Tree Canopy</b>	<b>42.71%</b>
<b>Grass/Shrub</b>	<b>21.43%</b>
<b>Buildings</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Other Paved</b>	<b>8.45%</b>
<b>Roads/Railroads</b>	<b>6.75%</b>
<b>Bare Soil</b>	<b>0.77%</b>
<b>Water</b>	<b>0.22%</b>



## The Future of the Urban Forest

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

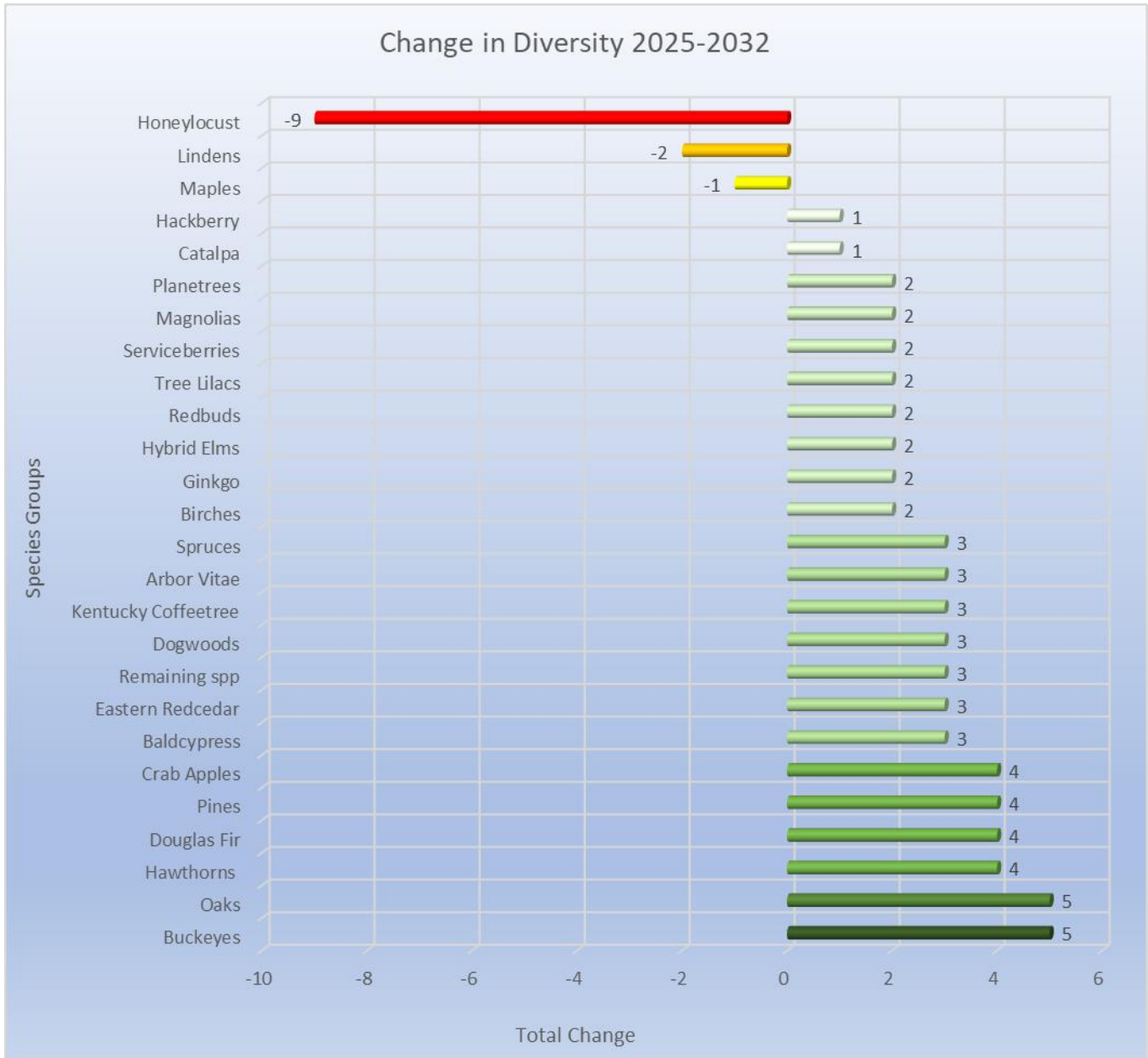
### Change in Species Composition 2022 - 2032

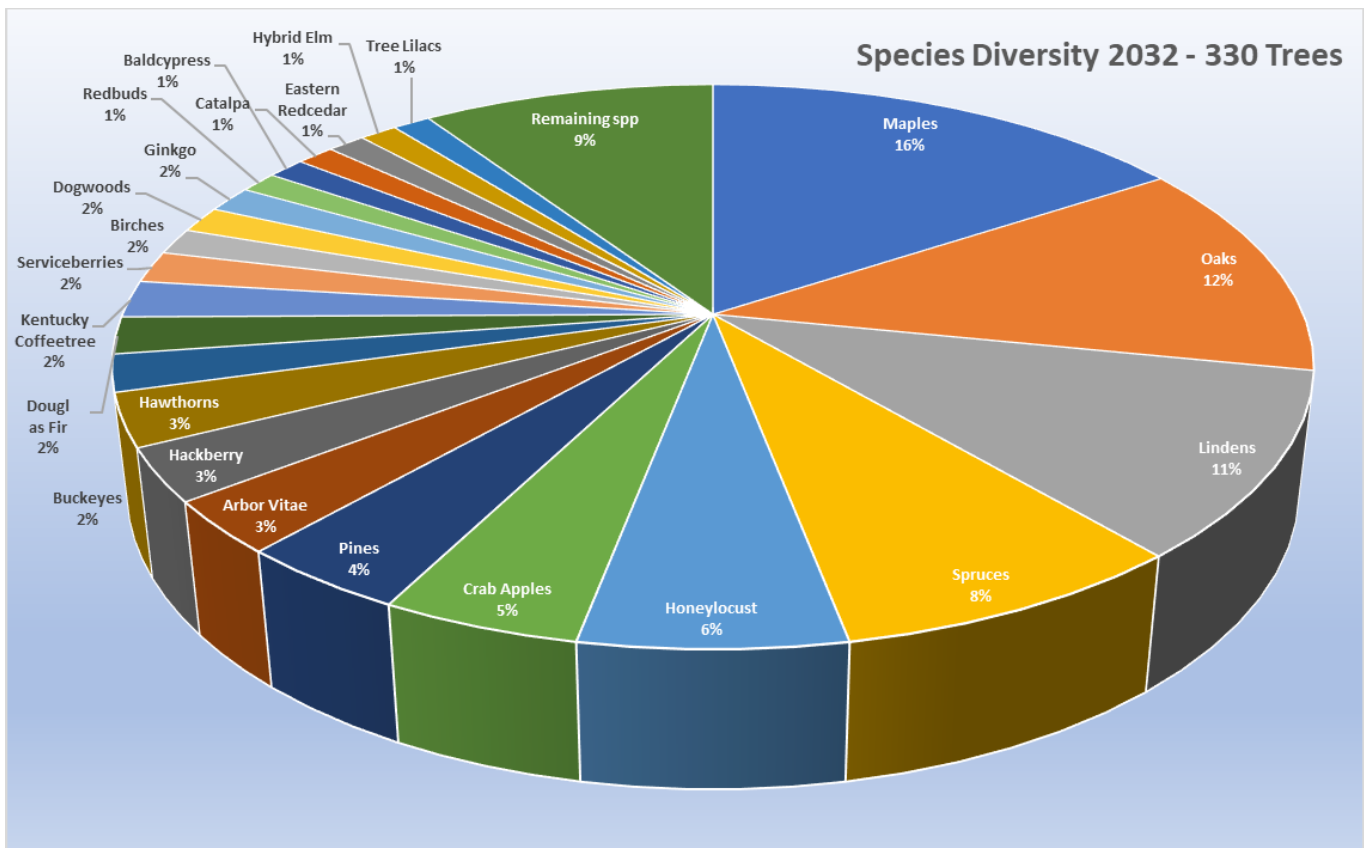
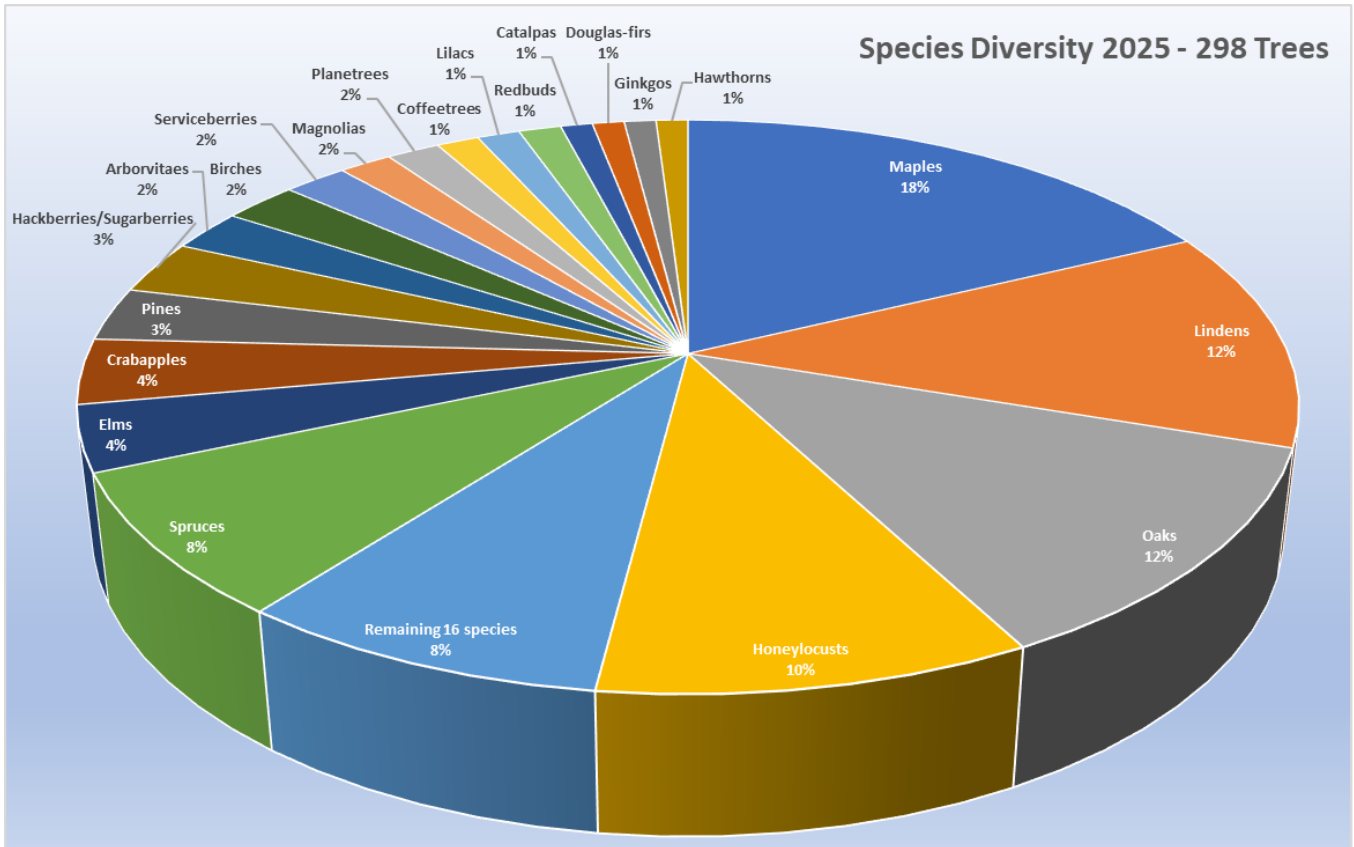
The full calculations for this change in diversity were performed by hand, not using automated software. Local knowledge of the trees, their conditions, what is growing well and what isn't were all used and yielded this very customized forest composition change list. These goals are meant as general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

SPECIES	COUNT 2021	COUNT 2031	SPECIES	COUNT 2021	COUNT 2031	SPECIES	COUNT 2021	COUNT 2031
LINDEN-LITTLELEAF	28	25	GINKGO	1	5	BLACKGUM	0	2
HONEYLOCUST	30	20	OAK-ENGLISH	3	5	BUCKEYE-RED	0	2
MAPLE-NORWAY	27	20	PINE-AUSTRIAN	6	5	HORNBEAM-AMERICAN	0	2
SPRUCE-BLUE	23	20	PINE-WHITE	3	5	FIR-CONCOLOR	0	2
APPLE-CRAB SPP	12	15	AMERICAN REDBUD	1	4	HICKORY-SPP	0	2
MAPLE-RED	19	15	SPRUCE-SPP	2	4	KATSURATREE	0	2
OAK-SWAMP WHITE	14	15	BALDCYPRESS	0	4	IRONWOOD	0	2
ARBOR VITAE	8	10	BIRCH-RIVER	0	4	LONDON PLANETREE	0	2
HACKBERRY	7	10	CATALPA	0	4	MAGNOLIA-SAUCCER	0	2
HAWTHORN-SPP	3	10	EASTERN REDCEDAR	0	4	SMOKETREE	0	2
LINDEN-AMERICAN	13	10	ELM-HYBRID	0	4	YELLOWWOOD	0	2
MAPLE-AUTUMN BLAZE	6	8	LILAC-TREE	0	4	ZELKOVA	0	2
OAK-RED	6	8	ALDER-SPP	1	3	TULIPTREE	0	2
DOUGLAS FIR	3	7	OAK-CHINQUAPIN	1	3	BIRCH-WHITE	1	1
KENTUCKY COFFEETREE	3	7	OAK-SHINGLE	1	3	ELM-AMERICAN	2	1
MAPLE-SUGAR	5	7	PINE-SCOTCH	1	3	WALNUT-BLACK	3	1
OAK-BURR	3	7	SPRUCE-WHITE	1	3	BOXELDER	2	0
SERVICEBERRY-SPP	2	6	MAPLE-PAPERBARK	1	2	ELM-SIBERIAN	7	0
BUCKEYE-OHIO	2	5	SWEETGUM	0	2	MAPLE-SILVER	2	0
DOGWOOD-SPP	2	5				PEAR-CALLERY	2	0

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

**Change in Species Composition 2025 - 2032**

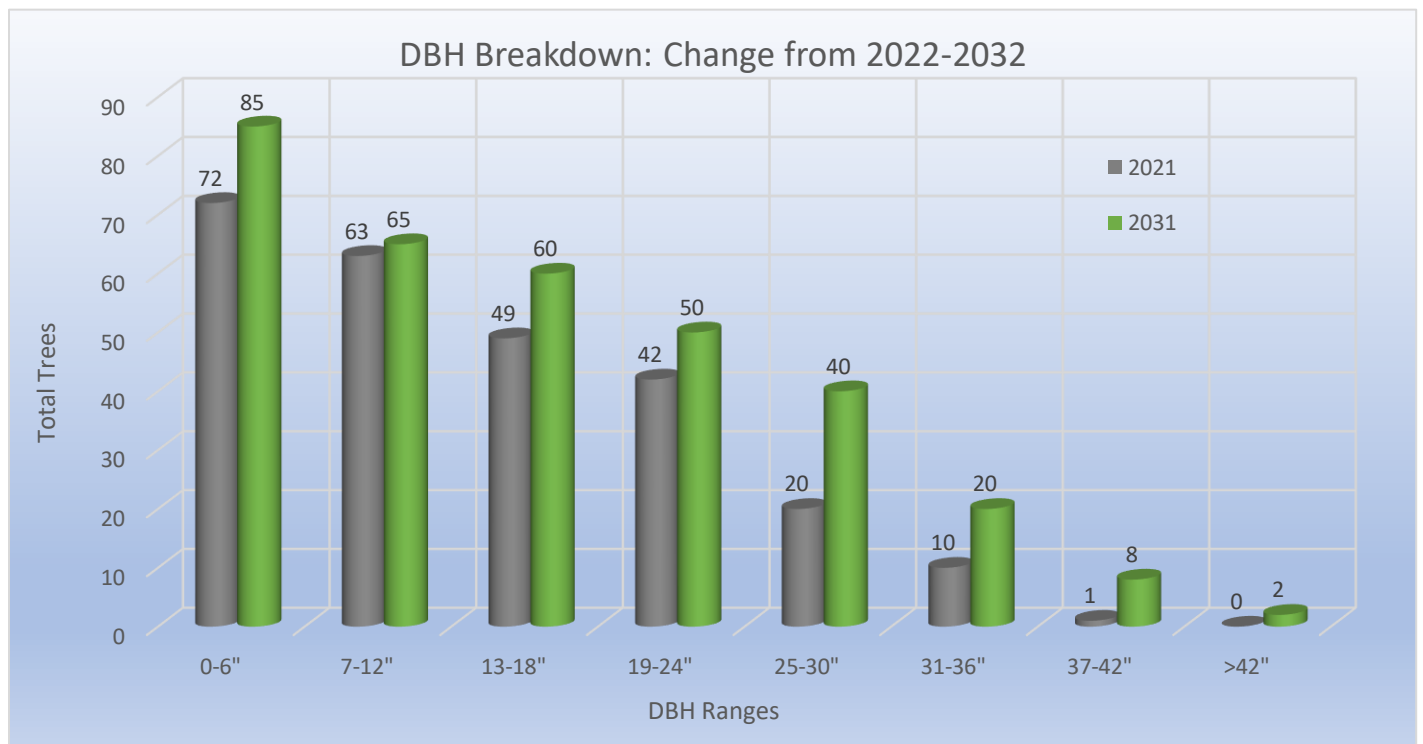




As can be seen from the above several pages of charts showing the change in species composition over the next 10 years, there will broadly be a move away from the overrepresented and overplanted species discussed above, and a proliferation of new species, and those which are underrepresented. This will lead to an increase from 298 to 330 trees total in the parks by creating a multilayered canopy, as well as an increase from the current total of 39 species up to a total of more than 60 species, or an increase of over 50% in overall species diversity. This will also create a more diverse Urban Forest which is resistant to pest and pathogen outbreaks by not relying on only a few species with which to fill its parks.

**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 at 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 better 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 will look like 30 years from now.



It can be seen from the above chart that the existing tree population (grey bars) shows what was described as a younger to middle aged tree population with a good distribution of age classes. The projected age class chart shows not only a dramatic uptick in the number of young trees in the population, but also more trees surviving into the older age classes, where they will provide the greatest benefits in terms of ecological services to the community.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2031</u>
<b>0-6"</b>	72	80	85
<b>7-12"</b>	63	60	65
<b>13-18"</b>	49	55	60
<b>19-24"</b>	42	50	50
<b>25-30"</b>	20	30	40
<b>31-36"</b>	10	15	20
<b>37-42"</b>	1	5	8
<b>&gt;42"</b>	0	0	2

This is based on the fact that increased levels of care for existing trees will enable them to survive longer. The table in the upper right of this page shows 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. These numbers were projected by hand, based on our prior experience, and the methods detailed below.

For projections of future age classes of trees, a ½" per year average 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.

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 park patrons with a greater sense of being in a more arboretum like setting when they are enjoying the parks.

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 take water from the soil and put 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/Other:** 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.

**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. The results are pictured below, with the calculations on the following page.

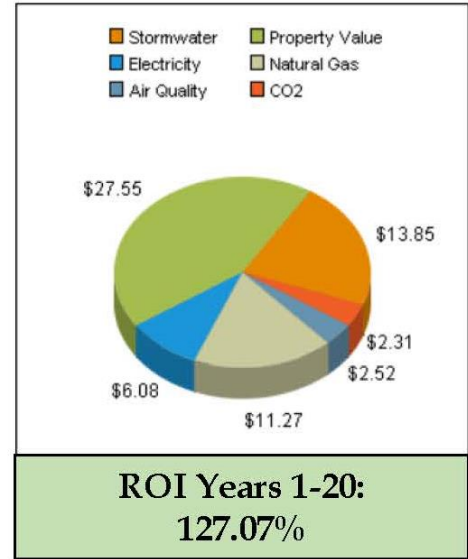
<b>Total Investment</b>	<b>\$3,610.00</b>
<b>Total Return</b>	<b>\$10,819.60</b>
<b>Total ROI Over 60 Years</b>	<b>199.71%</b>

**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
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENT</b>	<b>\$560.00</b>

Benefits	Avg/Year	Over 20 Years
Electricity	\$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
<b>TOTAL RETURN</b>		<b>\$1,271.60</b>

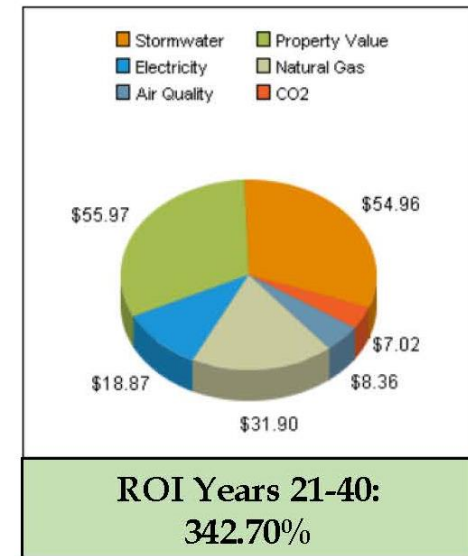


**Return on Investment: Years 21-40 (13-24" Diameter)**

**Costs**

Pruning - 4x @ \$75/prune	\$300.00
Emergency Maintenance (2x)	\$500.00
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENT</b>	<b>\$800.00</b>

Benefits	Avg/Year	Over 20 Years
Electricity	\$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
<b>TOTAL RETURN</b>		<b>\$3,541.60</b>

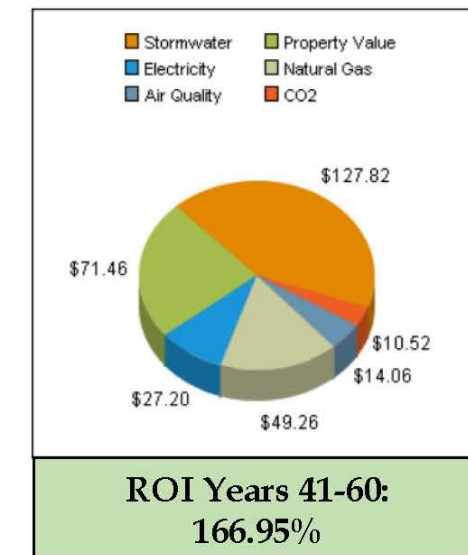


**Return on Investment: Years 41-60 (25-36" Diameter)**

**Costs**

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

Benefits	Avg/Year	Over 20 Years
Electricity	\$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
<b>TOTAL RETURN</b>		<b>\$6,006.40</b>



## Tree Removals

The first step towards attaining the Community Park District of La Grange Park’s forestry goals will be to remove trees which are diseased, dying, or present a hazard. At present, there are 8 trees which have been called for removal during the inventory. Of these, 1 is listed as a Priority Removal, 5 are listed as Standard Removals, and 3 are listed as Low Priority Removals based on the tree inventory data. All of these trees can be removed within the next calendar year based on CPDLGP’s existing budget. 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 1 calendar year of this plan’s writing.

By percentage, this is a fairly standard to low number of removals in terms of comparably sized park districts, with removals representing 3% of the total population. Typically, park district inventories reveal between 3-5% of the tree population requiring some form of removal. Once again, this shows a high level of care and responsiveness to declining trees in the park tree population.

After this initial 1-year period to address the removals identified in the inventory, in order to attain the goals set forth in the Diversity Standards, it is anticipated that the background rate of tree removal will be approximately 3-6 trees per year. From 2022 forward, reevaluation of the tree population on an annual or semiannual basis by CPDLGP staff or the 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 this number of 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.

The number of removals, based on the data, will remain relatively steady based on projections at 3-6 trees per year. Based on discussions with the park district, this should be well within their existing annual budget. This same process was also used for the remainder of the trees which were marked for removal. Using this data, 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 updated periodically to reflect actual costs being paid.

Milestones	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027-2032
<b>Trees Removed</b>	8	3	4	5	6	6/year avg
<b>Diameter Inches</b>	91"	40"	55"	70"	85"	85"
<b>Notes</b>	8 Priority Removals from Inventory	Update Inventory for New Removals	Update Inventory for New Removals	Update Inventory for New Removals	Update Inventory for New Removals	Update Inventory for New Removals
<b>Removal Cost (2021)</b>	\$2,275	\$1,000	\$1,375	\$1,875	\$2,125	\$2,125
<b>Removal Cost (CPI)</b>	\$2,275	\$1,000	\$1,375	\$1,875	\$2,125	\$2,444

## **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 CPDLGP's property should be performed under the guidance of a Certified Arborist or Arborist Trainee. This may be the supervision of CPDLGP staff or the Forestry Consultant 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 CPDLGP depending on needs for specific circumstances or contracts. Until 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 securing green turf blanket over the topsoil. This will ensure that grass grows to restore the aesthetics and function of the old site and prevents 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. 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 is also important to remember that the removal of a tree today is the promise of a new tree for tomorrow!

Removal of trees on CPDLGP property shall always be at the discretion of park district staff and/or the Forestry Consultant. Trees will never be removed without a sound reason from the park district or Forestry Consultant. Neighboring residents and concerned park patrons may request a tree to be removed for reasons NOT detailed below, and these requests will be reviewed by park district staff, the Board of Commissioners, or the Forestry Consultant.

Generally speaking, however, trees with a greater need for removal based on public safety will always hold a higher priority. Under no circumstances will CPDLGP be responsible for trees which are not on park property, with the exception of pruning potentially hazardous limbs overhanging park property.

**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 park district staff or the 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 park district staff or the 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 the insurance industry is 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 CPDLGP were assessed for a basic level of risk during the initial inventory, and several trees were found to be at elevated risk levels. If such risk can only be safely mitigated by tree removal, as opposed to pruning or other measures, then timely removal is critical because of potential exposure of the public or property to potential harm.

Park district staff, the Forestry Consultant or another TRAQ Qualified Risk Assessor must assess the tree and prepare a Tree Risk Assessment Report to 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 resulting directly from strong winds, has sustained a lightning strike, or other such issues directly related to storm events. Park district staff or the Forestry Consultant shall determine the need for removal of a tree in these cases. Though in emergency situations such as a tree impacting a person, vehicle, power lines, or other such emergency, CPDLGP 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**

Park district staff 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 park district staff.

### **Reasonable Resident Request**

If a tree has non-terminal pest or pathogen issues, moderately poor structure or is in somewhat poor condition, a concerned resident or park patron may request the removal of the tree. These requests will be reviewed by park district staff and/or the Forestry Consultant, and evaluated on a case-by-case basis. If the tree shows significant potential to decline or pose a threat, the park district may agree to the removal within a reasonable time frame. Young and healthy trees will generally not be considered eligible. Priority will always be given to trees in danger of threatening public safety.

### **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 Plan, CPDLGP will be enhancing 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 park district staff and/or the 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 Park District 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 more detailed view of the specific ANSI and ISA standards, as well as insurance requirements, please see Appendices I and N.

### **Community Park District of La Grange Park Internal Policies**

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 Community Park District of La Grange Park, as either grounds maintenance, or performing work as a contractor employed by the park district.
2. Only qualified utility arborists may perform tree removal operations within ten feet of an electric utility line. CPDLGP 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 away from a transmission line.
3. The park district will not remove healthy trees in order to meet diversity goals, unless the tree poses a risk to persons or property.
4. The park district shall not perform or assist, programmatically or financially, with the removal of trees on private property. Public/Private tree ownership is defined as having 51% or greater of its trunk diameter on park property. Limbs overhanging park property may be pruned back to the property line with adjacent properties

### **Community Park District of La Grange Park Wrongful Tree Removal or Damage Policy**

In the event that a resident or other non-staff member or contractor acting as an agent of the Park District purposefully or accidentally by negligent action removes, severely damages, or destroys a tree on Park District property, a fine shall be assessed in the amount of \$100 per diameter inch of the tree in question, in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 per tree.

In the event of damage to the tree which has not resulted in removal of or effective destruction of the tree, the Executive Director, acting in tandem with the forestry consultant may decide what proportion of the total available fine to levy against the offending party or parties. Similarly, in the event of a shared or boundary tree, where joint ownership has been established, fines may similarly be levied based on the division of ownership between the park district and the adjacent property.

In cases of tree loss of historic or very large or ecologically valuable trees, or losses of high numbers of trees, the Park District may opt to bring in a Consulting Arborist to perform a formal appraisal based on industry Best Management practices. This shall be at the discretion of Park District staff.

Permits for tree removal and damage shall be issued by the Executive Director on an ad hoc basis, and may be subject to civil litigation in clear cases of wrongdoing.

## Tree Planting

Whereas tree removal is necessary to promote public safety, planting of new trees must occur to increase diversity and canopy cover. The Community Park District will contribute to the goal of increasing the overall tree canopy in La Grange Park, as a whole, to 45%. As a means of attaining this goal, and increasing overall diversity significantly, this plan calls for the planting of 73 trees over the coming 10 years. These trees will be planted by park district staff, contractors, and possibly volunteers who have been properly trained. 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 at least replace 7 out of the 8 trees called out for removal above. After this, plantings are expected hold steady for a few years before gradually increasing to approximately 9 per year on average, which will outpace the 6 removals called for each year.

For the costs of planting, \$300 per tree (installed) has been used. This is a conservative estimate based on retail costs, and likely the park district will be able to perform planting at a more favorable rate. Costs have been estimated using mostly containerized smaller stock, with the occasional 2.5" balled and burlapped tree installed. If volunteer labor is employed, these costs could reduce significantly as mentioned above in the Strategic Partnerships section.

Milestones	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027-2032
Trees Planted	7	7	7	8	9	9/year avg
Planting Cost (2021)	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,400	\$2,700	\$2,700
Planting Cost (CPI)	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,400	\$2,700	\$3,105

### The Importance of Planning Your Tree Planting

#### The 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 site 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.

Playing an active role in 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”. Park districts have a distinct advantage here over street tree populations, as trees can be planted nearly anywhere vs needing to replace a tree very close to the removal site of an old tree on the parkway. 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!

The success of a tree depends on where and how it is planted. Park District staff or the 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 to the community from this commitment. A list of acceptable species to be planted 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. Park district staff or the Urban Forestry consultant should inspect and select every tree which is to be planted on park property to minimize the possibility of installing lower quality nursery stock. Although CPDLGP may opt to plant balled and burlapped trees on occasion, the District also desires to generally use containerized stock.

Currently, the nursery 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 may still attempt to substitute overplanted trees for some of the higher diversity species which may still be 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 Appendices A-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 suffer structural damage to root balls.

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 Appendices D, E, and 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. It is generally recommended this be no less than 40 feet between full sized shade trees, with some exceptions for smaller trees. For CPDLGP, one of the ways in which more trees can be added to a limited amount of available land is by building multilayered canopies, where smaller trees are grown underneath larger shade trees. In this case, spacing may also be less than 40 feet between tree trunks.

Unless “hedging” (touching of crowns of trees) is specifically being sought after, the minimum spacing between trees should be 10’ between very small ornamentals or understory trees and all other trees. Spacing shall ultimately be at the discretion of the Park District and Urban Forestry Consultant. 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. As mentioned previously, a direct goal is to create a multilayered canopy, and this may involve some degree of latitude when it comes to spacing requirements.

### **Watering**

Watering of newly planted trees is essential to their establishment, growth, and survival, particularly during the first 2 years of their lives. There are several different options for watering trees, including outside contractors, use of in-house staff, or use of volunteer labor. Since these costs can vary greatly, they have not been included in the budget table above, but it is worthy of note that determining how trees are watered may have a significant impact on the budget. Use of volunteer or in-house labor is strongly recommended to keep costs down.



### **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 park district’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**

### **Community Park District of La Grange Park Internal Policies**

1. Planting sites shall be determined and monitored using the park district's tree inventory, in conjunction with park district 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 park district'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 and patrons.
4. All planting stock shall be grown within 150 miles of the Village of La Grange Park.
5. Acceptable nursery stock shall conform to the following standards:
  - A. Containerized stock is acceptable
  - B. Less than 10% deadwood in the crown
  - C. Architecture consistent for the species, cultivar, or variety in question
  - D. No included bark or other such narrow branch attachments, unless consistent with species or variety
  - E. Free of pests or pathogens
  - F. Approved species list for the Community Park District of La Grange 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 CPDLGP and its contractors.
7. 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.
8. A minimum of a one-year replacement guarantee shall 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 Community Park District of La Grange Park were prioritized. This priority list begins with trees identified as Hazard Prunes, Priority Prunes, or young trees in need of establishment or training pruning. During the inventory, only 10 such trees were identified, and can be pruned under the park district’s existing annual forestry budget. For the next 6 years, it is recommended that CPDLGP slowly increase the number of trees pruned each year through 2026 until they are at full capacity to handle the 5-year pruning cycle which has been proposed for CPDLGP. Once in the full 5 year pruning cycle for the estimated tree population of 330 total trees by 2032, it is anticipated that approximately 65 trees per year will require pruning to maintain this cycle. 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 park district staff can prune all trees less than 12”, and \$40 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 \$75 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 the final 5 years.

Currently, CPDLGP prunes trees sporadically based on reactive needs such as storm damage. The goal is to establish a 5-year cycle pruning program using mostly Certified Arborist contractors. However, using well-trained volunteer labor to prune young, newly planted trees and smaller trees which can safely be pruned from the ground without power equipment, it is believed that these budget figures could become even more favorable. 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
<b>Trees Pruned</b>	50	50	50	50	60	65/year avg
<b>Notes</b>	10 Priority Prunes + 40 Additional Cycle Prunes	50 Cycle Prunes	50 Cycle Prunes	50 Cycle Prunes	60 Cycle Prunes	Approximately 65 Cycle Prunes / year in perpetuity
<b>Cost (2021)</b>	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,650	\$4,150
<b>Cost (CPI)</b>	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,650	\$4,773

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. Overall, the tree population of CPDLGP will become younger, which mostly offsets the increase in the number of trees being pruned by providing an overall lower cost of pruning per tree. Please note these are estimates and should be reviewed periodically to ensure accuracy.

**2022 Cost Breakdown - Pruning 50 Trees/Year by 2022**

	<u>Total Trees</u>	<u>Avg %</u>	<u>Cost/Tree</u>	<u>Pruned/year</u>	<u>Cost/year</u>
<b>Evergreen</b>	47	18.29%	\$20	9	\$ 182.88
<b>Large (&gt;24")</b>	31	12.06%	\$150	6	\$ 904.67
<b>Medium (13-24")</b>	84	32.68%	\$75	16	\$ 1,225.68
<b>Small (1-12")</b>	95	36.96%	\$40	18	\$ 739.30
					<b>\$ 3,052.53</b>

**2027 Cost Breakdown - Pruning 60 Trees/Year by 2027**

	<u>Total Trees</u>	<u>Avg %</u>	<u>Cost/Tree</u>	<u>Pruned/year</u>	<u>Cost/year</u>
<b>Evergreen</b>	60	20.34%	\$20	12	\$ 244.07
<b>Large (&gt;24")</b>	40	13.56%	\$150	8	\$ 1,220.34
<b>Medium (13-24")</b>	85	28.81%	\$75	17	\$ 1,296.61
<b>Small (1-12")</b>	110	37.29%	\$40	22	\$ 894.92
					<b>\$ 3,655.93</b>

**2032 Cost Breakdown - Pruning 65 Trees/Year by 2032**

	<u>Total Trees</u>	<u>Avg %</u>	<u>Cost/Tree</u>	<u>Pruned/year</u>	<u>Cost/year</u>
<b>Evergreen</b>	65	19.70%	\$20	13	\$ 256.06
<b>Large (&gt;24")</b>	55	16.67%	\$150	11	\$ 1,625.00
<b>Medium (13-24")</b>	90	27.27%	\$75	18	\$ 1,329.55
<b>Small (1-12")</b>	120	36.36%	\$40	24	\$ 945.45
					<b>\$ 4,156.06</b>

**Pruning Activities**

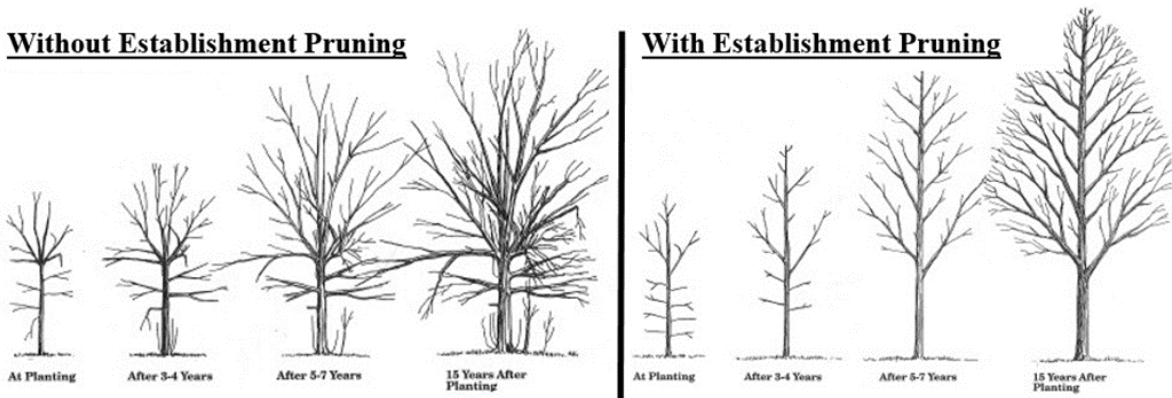
**Creation of a Pruning Cycle**

Initially, trees have been prioritized which have been identified in the inventory as requiring either Priority, Dead Limb, or Training pruning, regardless of where they are located. This is to prioritize public safety before routine maintenance. After these trees are pruned, CPDLGP should aim to create a 5-year pruning cycle based on the size of its tree population both now and in 2032. With approximately 330 trees total by 2032, this would mean that over a 5-year period, approximately 65 trees would require pruning each year. As noted above, the number of trees as well as their overall sizes will be changing, hence the above tables showing adaptive management of the tree pruning program. We believe this is a realistic goal based on communications with park district staff.

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 or patrons. 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 CPDLGP plan to increase budgets for this essential expense.

**Pruning of Young Trees**

For the purposes for this Plan, a young tree will 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 park district staff or well-trained volunteer labor, with proper training from the Forestry Consultant or a similar qualified organization.

**Pruning of Mature Trees**

A mature tree, for the purposes of this Plan, is considered to be 12” or greater 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, storms 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 shed 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 Community Park District of La Grange Park shall not be responsible for the pruning of trees located on private property. The park district reserves the right to prune portions of trees overhanging their property back to the adjacent property line, but is under no obligation to do so, and will perform such pruning at the discretion of park district staff and/or the 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 or playground, 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 park district, 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 park district 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.

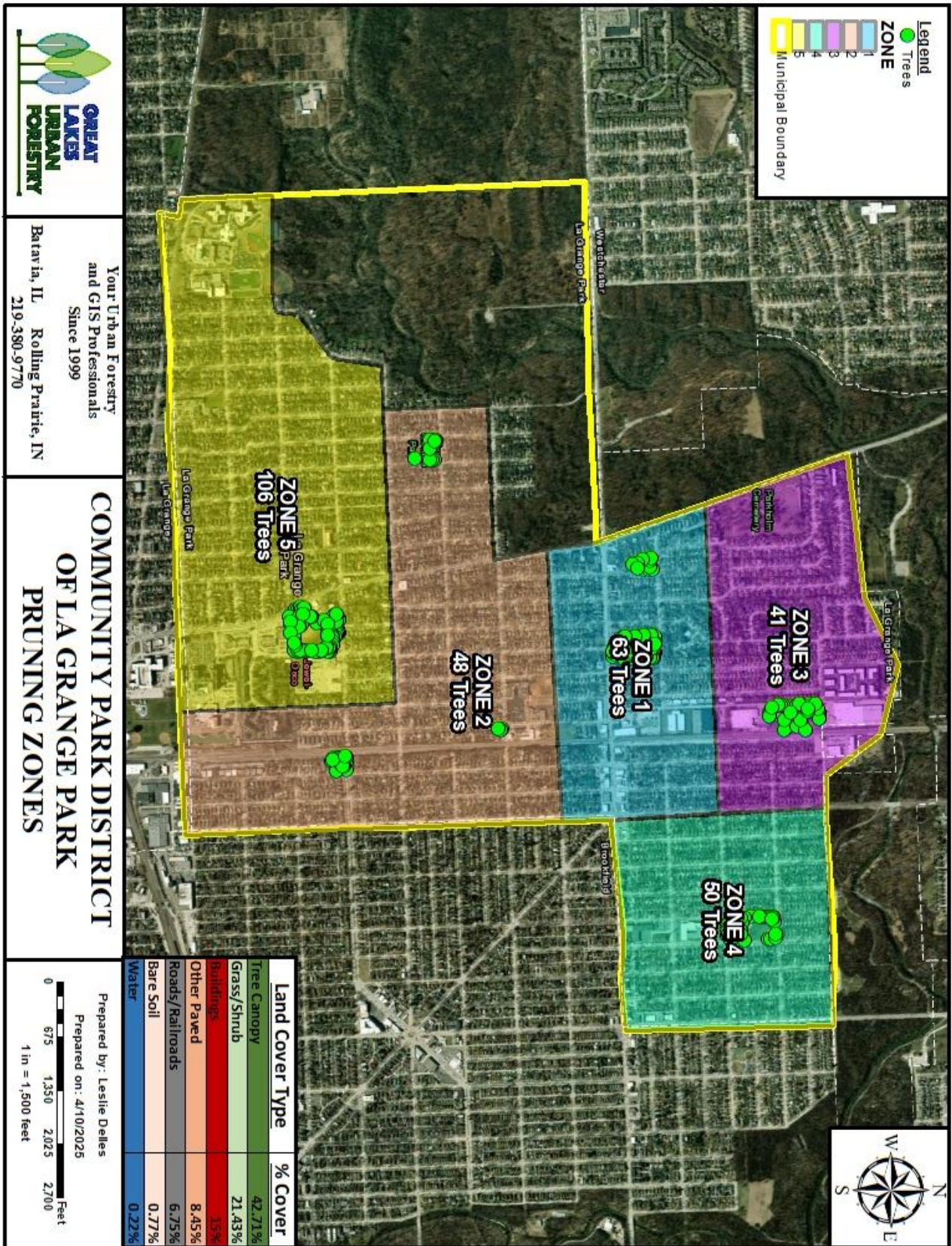
## Removal of High Risk Limbs

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.

## Community Park District of La Grange Park Internal Policies

1. All activities directly related to the operation of a chainsaw, bucket truck, limb rigging, or tree climbing shall be performed by a qualified park district 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 performed by a CPDLGP employee unless certified as a qualified Utility Arborist.
3. No cabling, bracing, or other such support systems shall be installed in CPDLGP-owned trees, either by the CPDLGP, its residents, or any contractors. Exception may be made by obtaining prior written approval of the park district or its Board of Commissioners.
4. No topping, heading, pollarding or espalier pruning shall be conducted on park district-owned trees, and no wound dressings shall be used under any circumstances, without prior approval of the Community Park District of La Grange Park.
5. The need for pruning and maintenance of individual trees shall be at the discretion of CPDLGP and/or the Forestry Consultant.
6. No more than 25% of a tree's crown shall be removed during pruning operations in order 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.
7. Please see Appendix N for insurance requirements

On the following page, a map of the proposed pruning cycle areas has been created.



## Other General Maintenance

### Maintenance Activities

#### Retaining a Consultant

The task of enhancing an Urban Forestry program can be difficult! There may be new challenges and learning curves, contracts to renegotiate, bid documents to create, resident or patron concerns to manage, and other experiences which may require the assistance of a professional. Currently, CPDLGP does not have a Certified Arborist on staff. At least during the initial years of navigating the goals outlined in this plan, retaining an Urban Forestry Consultant would be a wise decision.



The Forestry Consultant may be involved in sourcing and interviewing contractors and vendors for tree pruning, removal, and planting operations, assisting in maintaining the tree inventory, training park district staff on tree health and risk assessments, assisting in explaining policies to residents and patrons, and preparing contract and bid specifications. 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 CPDLGP does not now, nor ever has treated trees for either pests or pathogens. However, if such treatments are deemed to be in the best financial or ecological interests of the community, and do not pose an undue burden on taxpayers, the District would be willing to consider them in the face of as yet undiscovered pests or pathogens.

Residents of La Grange Park may not perform chemical applications on any park district owned trees under any circumstances. Treatments performed by the park district on it's own trees must be performed by a Certified Arborist who holds a valid Pesticide Applicators license.

## 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 approximately 73 additional trees being planted over the course of the next 10 years, this concept becomes very important. A watering program, as mentioned previously, may be performed by well-trained volunteer labor, in-house staff, or by an outside contractor. Whichever way the park district chooses to perform this task, it is vital, even though it is not represented in our budget tables due to high variability in who will perform this work. 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 7 trees per year, there would be 14 trees requiring water at any given time, for a total cost of around \$700 each year. But these numbers can be highly variable.

## 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.

### Improper Mulching



### Proper Mulching



Fortunately, mulch is a commodity most communities can get for free so long as they are pruning and removing trees each year. A marshall yard for wood chips has been established in Village limits. These chips can be made available for free to residents as well as planting contractors. This arrangement works well for everyone: Removal contractors do not have to pay to dispose of chips, residents get free woodchips, and planting contractors don't have to charge the park district for mulch when new trees are planted. All newly planted trees should have mulch applied appropriately. A goal for La Grange 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. Once these trees are mulched, CPDLGP is looking at engaging volunteers for mulching or larger trees which traditionally only had grass or bare soil beneath them.

### Tree Preservation and Management During Construction

Though park districts do not have the same ordinances as municipalities when it comes to tree protection on private property, they should still abide by Best Management Practices when performing development work on their own property. 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.

Special attention shall also be paid to trees, tree roots, and the crown of trees by any entity working on utilities within the parks or in areas adjacent to them where trees could be affected. The Park District will be working with the utility companies to create some common sense measures that can be taken in order to mitigate tree and utility work conflicts.

## Community Park District of La Grange Park Internal Policies

1. A tree survey shall be performed by a qualified individual prior to the beginning of any development activities on park district property. 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 Community Park District of La Grange 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 Tree Protection Zones for each tree shall be visibly delineated by the site engineer, using orange snow fencing or other high visibility exclusion material. When such a delineation is not possible, all workers on site shall be made aware of the TPZ verbally.
4. When notified appropriately, the Park District shall work with utility companies in order to attempt to mitigate tree and utility conflicts in a mutually beneficial manner.

## 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 Community Park District of La Grange Park must always assume some degree of risk. It is up to the park district to track that risk and ultimately decide how to mitigate risk from trees 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 CPDLGP parks 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 the district 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. One again, TRAQ inspections were not performed on park district trees, but this information will help to 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 Impacting a Target

Determining the likelihood of impacting a target is figuring out the occupancy rate, or the amount of time that targets (people or high value property) are within the fall zone of a tree. 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 park district’s inventoried 298 trees are on publicly owned land, where failure of a tree not only could impact motorists, but also park patrons and structures.



### Consequences of a Tree Failure Impacting a Target

The potential consequences of the tree failure impacting a target is 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 park 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.

### 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.

### Community Park District of La Grange Park SAMPLE Tree Risk Assessment Policy

The Community Park District of La Grange Park (CPDLGP) has created this SAMPLE policy to show what an as yet TBD policy to maintain an acceptable level of risk as it pertains to its park tree population might look like. In order to maintain an acceptable level of public safety, while mitigating undue burden, CPDLGP shall adopt something like the following risk assessment protocols:

1. The CPDLGP maintains a tree inventory detailing the species, size, and condition of all trees on park district owned land, as well as a basic level of risk posed by each tree. This Urban Forestry Management Plan 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, qualified park district staff and/or the 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. Park district staff or the Forestry Consultant shall perform limited visual assessments on an ad hoc basis by monitoring the 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 or patron of a concern about a potentially high-risk tree, qualified park district staff and/or the Urban Forestry Consultant shall 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 park district staff, the Board of Commissioners, and/or the 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 park district staff and/or the Urban Forestry Consultant. This 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 park district.

Full 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**

<b><u>Likelihood of Tree Failure</u></b>	<b><u>Likelihood of Impacting Target</u></b>			
	<b>Very Low</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Imminent</b>	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely	Likely	Very Likely
<b>Probable</b>	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely	Likely
<b>Possible</b>	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely
<b>Improbable</b>	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

**Risk Rating Matrix**

<u>Likelihood of Failure and Impact</u>	<u>Consequences</u>			
	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
<b>Very Likely</b>	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
<b>Likely</b>	Low	Moderate	High	High
<b>Somewhat Likely</b>	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Unlikely</b>	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 park district 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 to approximately \$13,000. Once again, these are projections, and not specifically hard and fast goals.

REMOVALS	Milestones	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027-2032
	Trees Removed	8	3	4	5	6	6/year avg
	Diameter Inches	91"	40"	55"	70"	85"	85"
	Notes	8 Priority Removals from Inventory	Update Inventory for New Removals	Update Inventory for New Removals	Update Inventory for New Removals	Update Inventory for New Removals	Update Inventory for New Removals
	Removal Cost (2021)	\$2,275	\$1,000	\$1,375	\$1,875	\$2,125	\$2,125
	Removal Cost (CPI)	\$2,275	\$1,000	\$1,375	\$1,875	\$2,125	\$2,444

PLANTINGS	Milestones	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027-2032
	Trees Planted	7	7	7	8	9	9/year avg
	Planting Cost (2021)	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,400	\$2,700	\$2,700
	Planting Cost (CPI)	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,400	\$2,700	\$3,105

PRUNING	Milestones	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027-2032
	Trees Pruned	50	50	50	50	60	65/year avg
	Notes	10 Priority Prunes + 40 Additional Cycle Prunes	50 Cycle Prunes	50 Cycle Prunes	50 Cycle Prunes	60 Cycle Prunes	Approximately 65 Cycle Prunes / year in perpetuity
	Cost (2021)	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,650	\$4,150
	Cost (CPI)	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,650	\$4,773

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 (2019)	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500
	Cost (CPI)	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,875

TOTALS	TOTALS - 2021 \$	\$8,875	\$7,600	\$8,975	\$9,775	\$10,975	\$11,475
	TOTALS - CPI 3%	\$8,875	\$7,600	\$8,975	\$9,775	\$10,975	\$13,196

## Summary / Conclusion

The tree population of the Community Park District of La Grange Park is a small but mighty one, and one that is the hands of capable stewards who are managing these trees for their greatest value to the community, while minimizing risk to park patrons and residents as well. Overall, the state of the Urban Forest in the CPDLP is sound, and only continuing to improve!

In fact, even since the inventory was completed in 2021 and this management plan had already been in progress, some of the work we had recommended for the first year in terms of removals, plantings, and pruning has been in progress. To that end, discussions are already afoot as of this writing about updating this Urban Forestry Management Plan (UFMP) in the next year or so in order to evaluate the progress which has already been made, and to continue to adaptively manage the tree population and set new goals. A pilot project for a reforestation plan has also begun.

As this first incarnation of the management plan comes to a close, we would like to remind the residents, staff, and other readers that this management plan is meant to be a starting point, and not an ending point. As goals are achieved, new information comes to light, new species become available, and budgets change over time, this plan is meant to be amended and adapted to accommodate and plan for these future circumstances. It is also meant to be community-focused, and we strongly encourage members of the community, upon reading this plan and generating ideas, to bring those ideas to the staff at CPDLP and implement new and innovative strategies for managing the tree population in La Grange Park.

As we hope has been proven, growing the number of trees in CPDLP will create greater benefits, both monetary and ecological, for all of the residents both in LaGrange Park and in the Midwest in general. And though there is limited space to work with in the parks, creating a multilayered canopy that mimics a natural forest with trees of many sizes and many species, will make the most of that space, and create a beautiful arboretum like setting for patrons and residents to enjoy. As the number, age, and quality of trees increases, these monetary and ecological benefits will increase as well, making the forest resource a net provider of benefits to the community.

We also encourage the community to get engaged! As has been said throughout, volunteering to water, prune, plant, and monitor trees not only helps achieve the goals of this plan, but also a great way to be outside, get some exercise, and learn some new skills. Who knows, some people may even find a new career path as a result!

Great Lakes Urban Forestry Management would like to thank the staff and residents of the Community Park District of La Grange Park for their effort and support during this process, dating back to seeing the importance of applying for this Urban and Community Forestry (UCF) grant, through being communicative during our field work for the inventory, and of course the many careful rounds of editing this Management Plan went through to get where it is today. And we look forward to seeing what it will become in the future as the staff and residents take the care of this urban forest under their wings, and make it the best it can possibly be.

## 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 Illinois, 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 park district as part of an independently owned and operated private company which performs work for the park district, but who are not directly employed by the park district

**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 park district

**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 park district 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 its environment, and shows no signs of disease, pests, pathogens, or other such maladies, as determined by park district staff or the Forestry Consultant

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

**JULIE:** The Illinois underground utility locating service

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

**In-House Staff:** Staff directly employed by the Community Park District of La Grange 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 Illinois

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

**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 park district 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 Community Park District of La Grange 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 Park District of La Grange

**Parkway Tree:** Any woody plant within a Publicly-Owned right-of-way, or any other property owned or managed by the Community Park District of La Grange Park

**Part-Time:** An employee who has regular employment through the park district 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 Park District of La Grange

**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 park district 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 La Grange Staff.

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

**Staff:** Those employees retained by the park district 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 park district staff

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

**Unmanaged:** A tree or shrub which is in an area of the Community Park District of La Grange 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 disapproved park district staff and/or the Forestry Consultant acting in tandem with the Arbor Advocates group

<b>NOT APPROVED</b>	<b>APPROVED SPECIES</b>			
<u>Any Size</u>	<u>Large Trees</u>	<u>Medium Trees</u>	<u>Small Trees</u>	<u>Evergreens</u>
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 RAIN TREE		
	OAK-PIN	MOUNTAIN ASH		
	OAK-RED	PEAR-EDIBLE		
	OAK-SWAMP WHITE	SASSAFRASS		
	OAK-WHITE	SEVENTH SON FLOWER		
	PAGODATREE			
	PERSIMMON			
	SWEETGUM			
	SYCAMORE			
	TULIPTREE			
	ZELKOVA			
		* - Male Only		

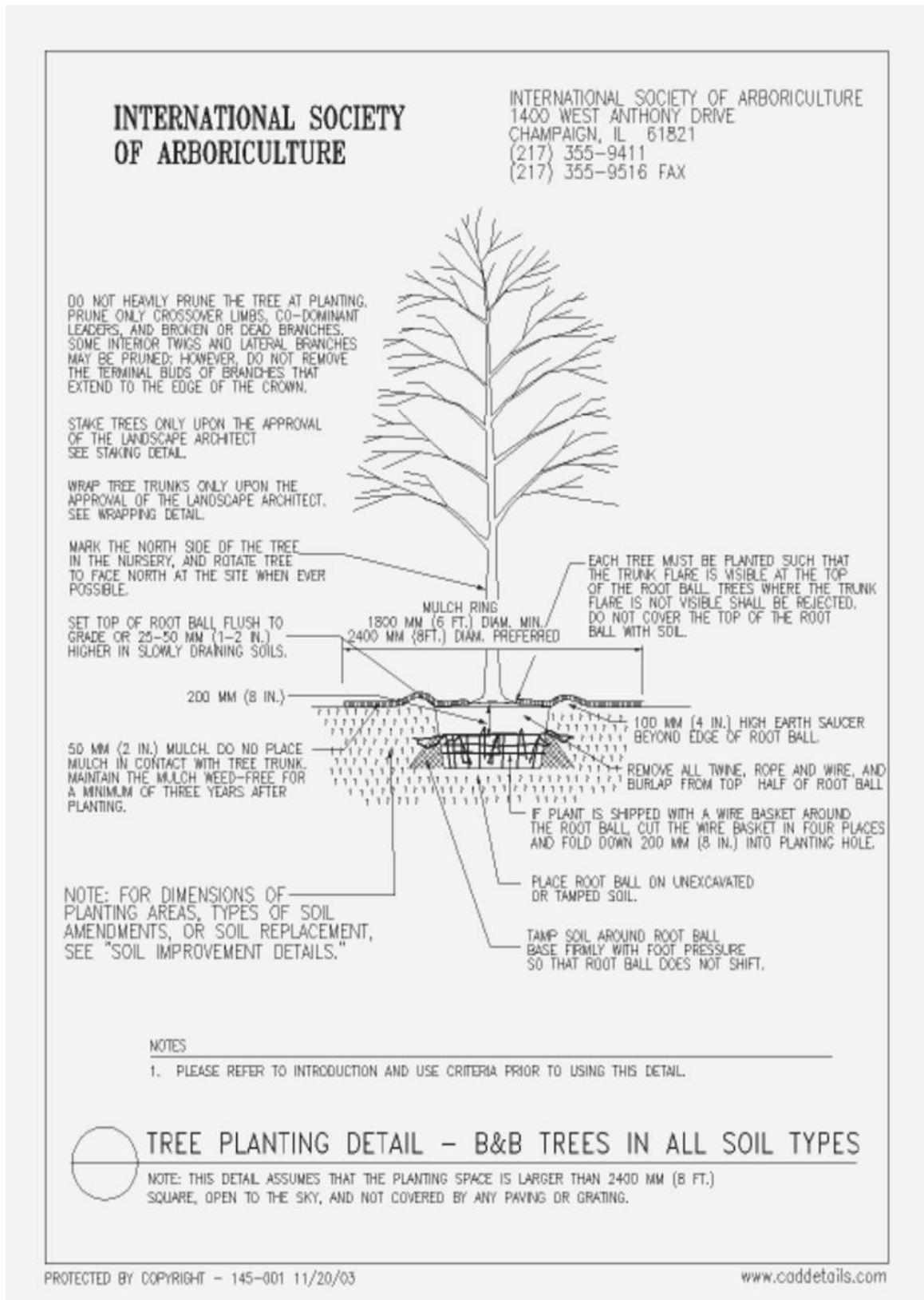
## Appendix B: Additional Comments on Species

SPECIES	COMMENTS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
AILANTHUS	NOT APPROVED	LILAC-SHRUB	Parks Only
ALDER-SPP		LILAC-TREE	Improved varieties, tree form only
AMERICAN HORNBEAM		LINDEN-AMERICAN	
AMERICAN REDBUD		LINDEN-LITTLELEAF	
AMUR MAACKIA		LINDEN-SILVER	
APPLE-CRAB SPP	Apple Scab resistant varieties only	LINDEN-SPP	
APPLE-EDIBLE	Parks Only	LONDON PLANETREE	Prefer 'Exclamation!', 'Bloodgood' not allowed
APRICOT	NOT APPROVED	MAGNOLIA-CUCUMBER	
ARBOR VITAE	Parks only	MAGNOLIA-SAUCCER	Scale resistant varieties only
ASH-BLUE	NOT APPROVED	MAGNOLIA-SHRUB	Star Magnolia or similar Magnolia pruned to tree form
ASH-GREEN	NOT APPROVED	MAPLE-AMUR	Parks only unless pruned to tree form
ASH-WHITE	NOT APPROVED	MAPLE-AUTUMN BLAZE	Or other similar Acer x freemannii
ASPEN	Improved varieties only	MAPLE-BLACK	
BALDCYPRESS	Prefer 'Shawnee Brave'	MAPLE-HEEDGE	
BEECH-AMERICAN		MAPLE-JAPANESE	Small growing space only
BEECH-SPP	Prefer 'Tricolor' or 'Riversii'	MAPLE-MIYABEI	Prefer 'State Street'
BIRCH-RIVER	Prefer Single stem only	MAPLE-NORWAY	NOT APPROVED
BIRCH-SPP	Sweet Birch, Yellow Birch, or other newintroductions	MAPLE-PAPERBARK	
BIRCH-WHITE	Bronze Birch Borer resistant only, prefer 'Whitespire'	MAPLE-RED	Improved varieties only
BLACK LOCUST	Improved varieties only, prefer 'Purple Robe'	MAPLE-SILVER	NOT APPROVED
BLACKGUM		MAPLE-SUGAR	Prefer 'Green Mountain'
BOXELDER	NOT APPROVED	MOUNTAIN ASH	Improved varieties only
BUCKEYE-OHIO		MOUNTAIN ASH-EUROPEAN	Improved varieties only
BUCKEYE-RED	Prefer 'Ft. McNair' or Bottlebush	MULBERRY-SPP	NOT APPROVED
BUCKEYE-YELLOW		OAK-BURR	
BUCKTHORN	NOT APPROVED	OAK-CHESTNUT	
BURNING BUSH	NOT APPROVED	OAK-CHINKQUAPIN	
CAROLINA SILVERBELL	Protected sites only	OAK-ENGLISH	
CATALPA		OAK-PIN	
CHERRY-BLACK	NOT APPROVED	OAK-RED	
CHERRY-PURPLE LEAF		OAK-SWAMP WHITE	
CHERRY-SPP	Ornamental, Black Knot resistant varieties only	OAK-WHITE	
COTTONWOOD	NOT APPROVED	OTHER	Open for new introductions
DAWN REDWOOD		PAGODATREE	
DOGWOOD-SPP	Hardy varieties only	PEACH	Parks only
DOUGLAS FIR	Parks only	PEAR-CALLERY	NOT APPROVED
EASTERN REDCEDAR	Parks only	PEAR-EDIBLE	Parks Only
ELM-AMERICAN	NOT APPROVED	PERSIAN IRONWOOD	Medium growing space only
ELM-HYBRID	Hardy varieties only	PERSIMMON	American variety preferred (Diospyros virginiana)
ELM-RED	NOT APPROVED	PINE-AUSTRIAN	Parks Only
ELM-SIBERIAN	NOT APPROVED	PINE-SCOTCH	Parks only
ELM-SPP	New cultivar introductions	PINE-WHITE	Parks only
EUONYMUS	Eastern Wahoo ONLY no non-native varieties	PLUM-SPP	Parks Only
FIR-SPP	Parks only	PUSSYWILLOW	Parks only
FRINGETREE		ROSE OF SHARON	
GINKGO	Male only	SASSAFRAS	
GOLDEN RAINTREE		SERVICEBERRY-SPP	Prefer 'Autumn Brilliance'
HACKBERRY		SEVENTH SON FLOWER	
HARDY RUBBER TREE		SHRUB-SPP	Parks only, open for new introductions
HAWTHORN-SPP	Thornless varieties only	SMOKETREE	American variety preferred, small growing space only
HICKORY-BITTERNUT		SPRUCE-BLUE	Parks only
HICKORY-SHAGBARK		SPRUCE-NORWAY	Parks only
HONEYLOCUST	Prefer 'shademaster' or 'inermis'	SPRUCE-SPP	Parks only
HONEYSUCKLE	NOT APPROVED	SUMAC	Parks only
HORNBEAM-EUROPEAN		SWEETGUM	Prefer 'Happidaze'
HORSECHESTNUT		SYCAMORE	In natural areas only, London Planetree preferred
HYDRANGEA-PEEGEE		TULIPTREE	
IRONWOOD		VIBURNUM	Tree form only
JUNIPER-COMMON	Parks Only	WALNUT-BLACK	NOT APPROVED
KATSURA		WILLOW-SPP	NOT APPROVED
KENTUCKY COFFEETREE	Fruitless varieties only	YELLOWWOOD	
LARCH		YEW	Parks Only
		ZELKOVA	Prefer 'Green Vase'

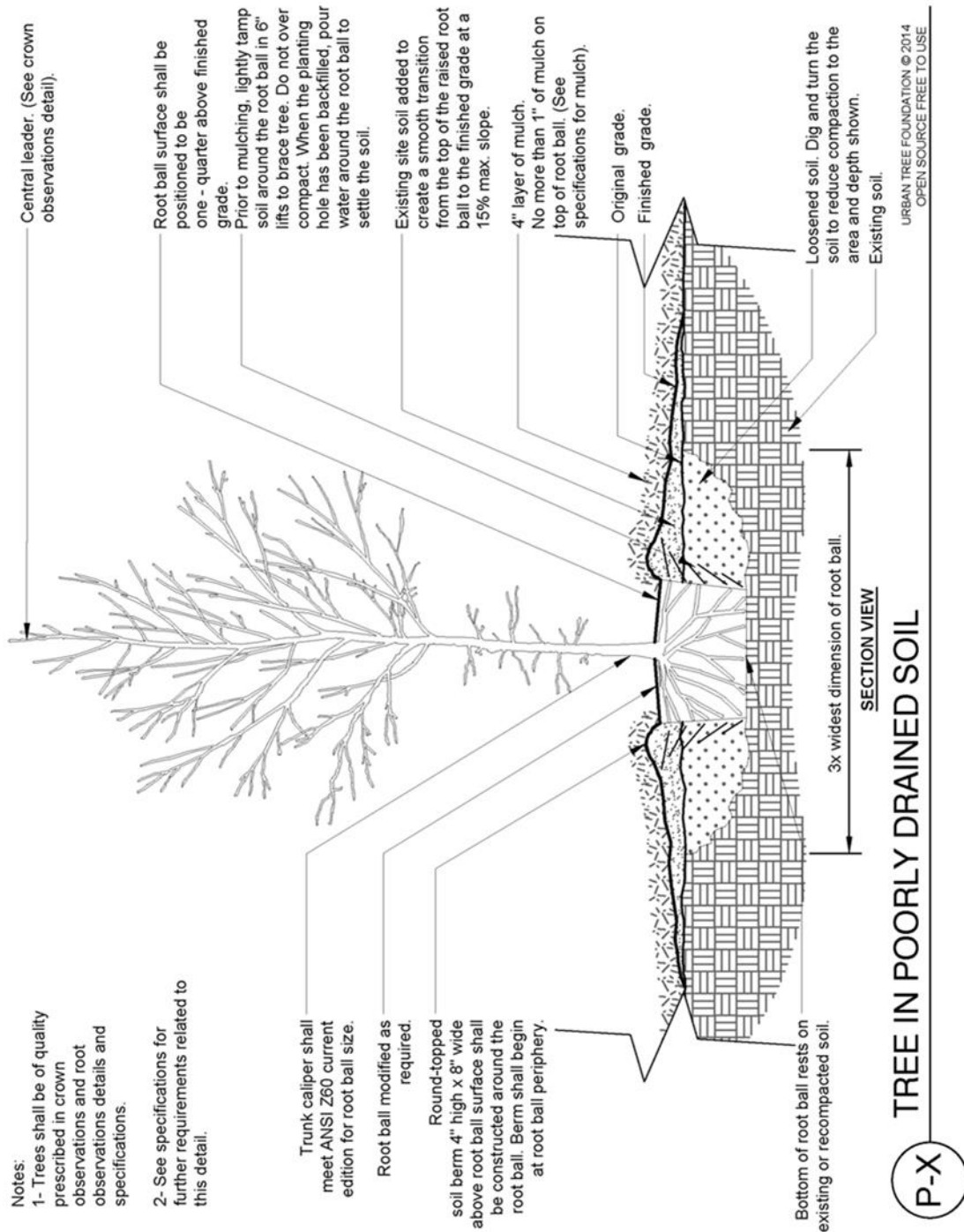
## Appendix C: Species Substitutions

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 (Baumani)	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, Shantung 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 Hornbeam
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



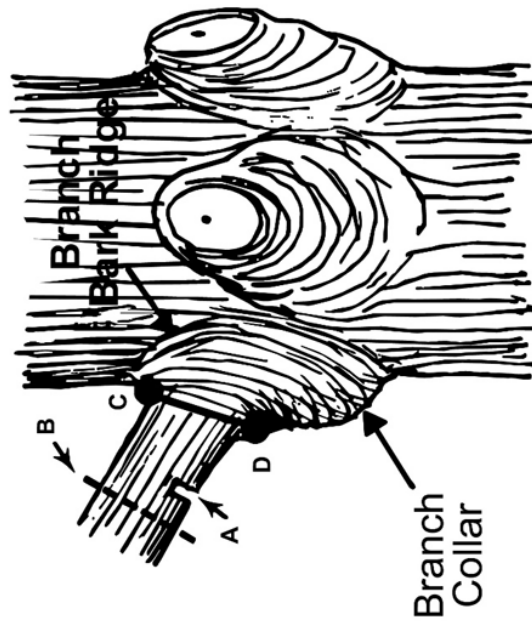
## Appendix E: Containerized Planting Detail



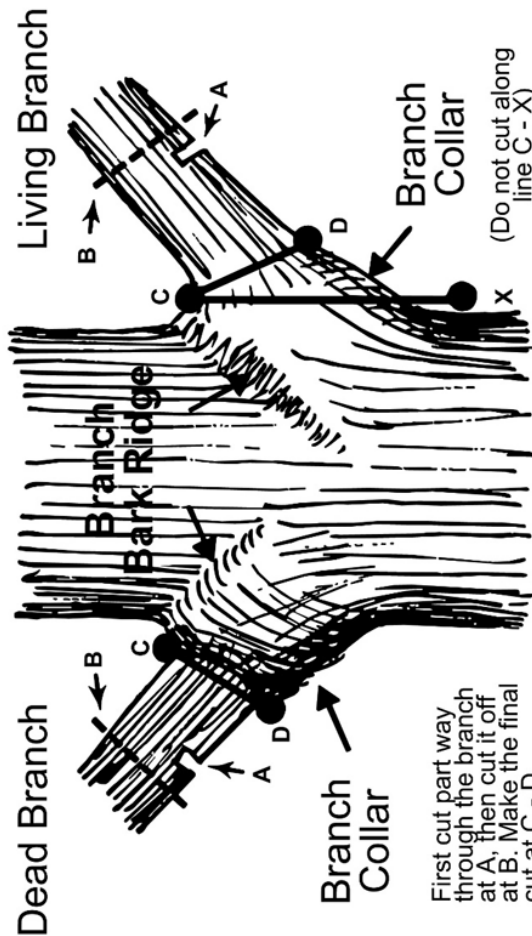
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Appendix F: Tree Pruning Detail

# Proper Pruning Principles



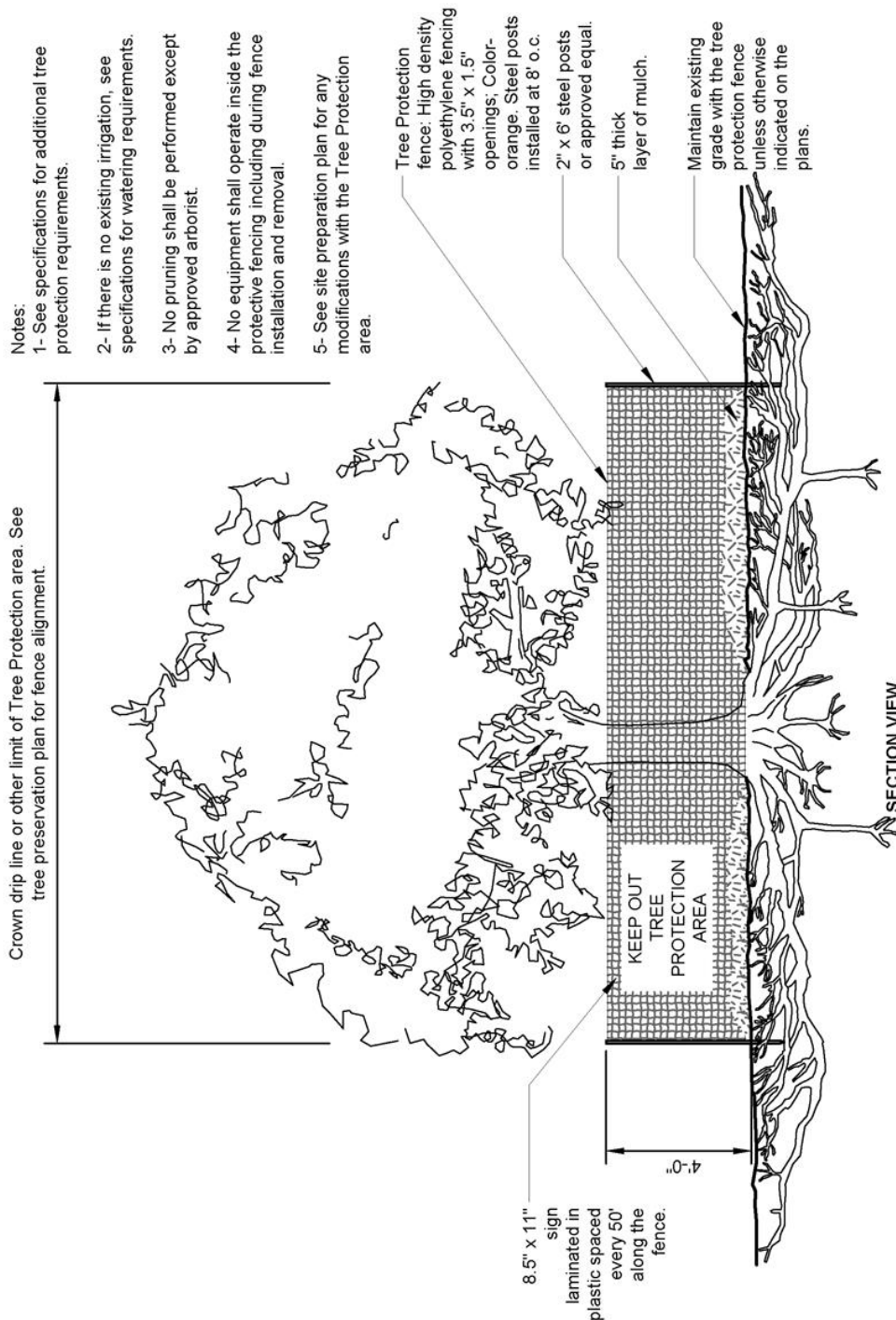
Conifers



Hardwoods



## Appendix G: Tree Protection Detail



- Notes:
- 1- See specifications for additional tree protection requirements.
  - 2- If there is no existing irrigation, see specifications for watering requirements.
  - 3- No pruning shall be performed except by approved arborist.
  - 4- No equipment shall operate inside the protective fencing including during fence installation and removal.
  - 5- See site preparation plan for any modifications with the Tree Protection area.

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TREE PROTECTION



## 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			Occupancy rate 1 – rare 2 – occasional 3 – frequent 4 – constant	Practical to move target?	Restriction practical?
		Target within drip line	Target within 1 x Ht.	Target within 1.5 x Ht.			
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 \_\_\_\_\_ % Cracks  \_\_\_\_\_ Lightning damage   
 Dead twigs/branches  \_\_\_\_\_ % overall Max. dia. \_\_\_\_\_ Codominant  \_\_\_\_\_ Included bark   
 Broken/Hangers Number \_\_\_\_\_ Max. dia. \_\_\_\_\_ Weak attachments  \_\_\_\_\_ Cavity/Nest hole \_\_\_\_\_ % circ.  
 Over-extended branches  Previous branch failures  \_\_\_\_\_ Similar branches present   
**Pruning history**  
 Crown cleaned  Thinned  Raised  Dead/Missing bark  Cankers/Galls/Burls  Sapwood damage/decay   
 Reduced  Topped  Lion-tailed  Conks  Heartwood decay  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Flush cuts  Other \_\_\_\_\_ 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

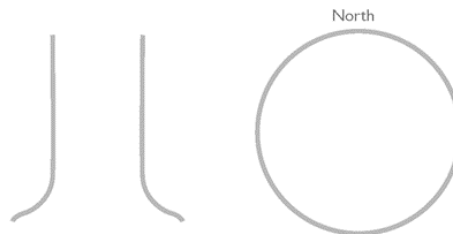
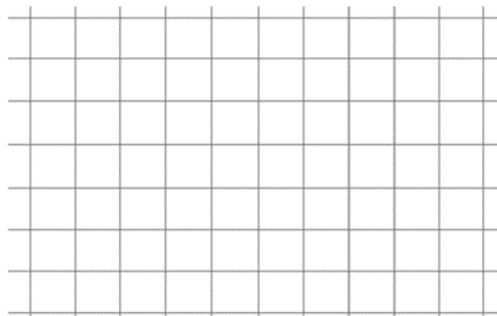
Risk Categorization																							
Condition number	Tree part	Conditions of concern	Part size	Fall distance	Target number	Target protection	Likelihood								Risk rating of part (from Matrix 2)								
							Failure				Impact					Failure & Impact (from Matrix 1)				Consequences			
							Improbable	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 \_\_\_\_\_

This datasheet was produced by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) and is intended for use by Tree Risk Assessment Qualified (TRAQ) arborists – 2013

## 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 Park District of La Grange 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 park district 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 approach 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 park district, 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 park district 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 Community Park District of La Grange Park.
2. All employees and contractors employed by or working for the Community Park District of La Grange 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, and any encircling roots pruned off prior to planting, and the root ball shaved as necessary.
8. For balled and burlapped trees, encircling roots shall be mitigated prior to planting, 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.
9. As soil is added, wet and tamp each layer down to ensure good moisture and reduction of air bubbles.
10. 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.
11. 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 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 Community Park District of La Grange 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 (TPZ/RPZ)
  - 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: Arbor Advocates Description and Organization Chart

The Community Park District of La Grange Park Board of Commissioners formed a sustainability committee in 2021. Comprised of two board members, the committee focuses on pertinent sustainability efforts and projects.

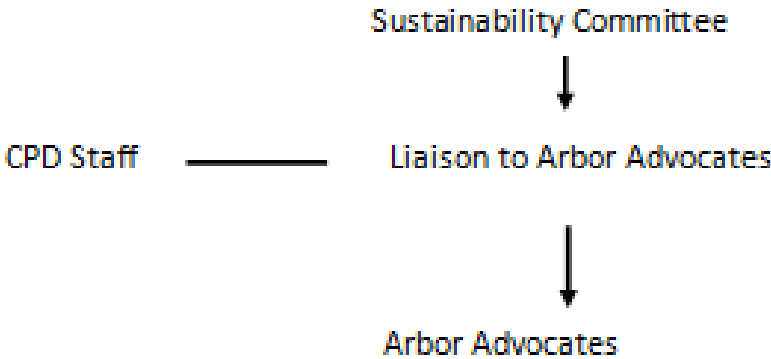
In 2021, a resident advisory group – the Arbor Advocates – was formed to support the tree management efforts of the park district. The purpose of the Arbor Advocates is to prioritize the care of trees as critical infrastructure in La Grange Park and to foster future advocacy for Urban Forestry Management.

An elected commissioner serving on the Community Park District Sustainability Committee will act as the board liaison to the Arbor Advocates. The board liaison will attend regular meetings and be present during events and volunteer initiatives that support the Community Park District's Urban Forestry Management efforts. The Arbor Advocates and board liaison will have the opportunity to review the district's UFMP.

The Community Park District can assign qualified staff liaisons from the park and administrative departments to ensure volunteers receive the appropriate training and education for events and plantings, as needed. Only volunteers educated and approved by park district staff will be able to assist in tree care activities. The park district will work with the Arbor Advocates to organize and host regular volunteer and educational events that support the Community Park District's Urban Forestry Management efforts.

Please see the following page for the Arbor Advocates organizational chart.

The Community Park District Board President and Sustainability Committee will scheduled Arbor Advocates Advisory committee meetings as needed based on the district's current capital and planning needs.



## Appendix N: Tree Care Contractor Insurance Requirement Sample

The following are sample specifications for insurance requirements to which vendors will be held.

38.1 Prior to starting the work, Contractor and any Subcontractors shall procure, maintain and pay for such insurance as will protect against claims for bodily injury or death, or for damage to property, including loss of use, which may arise out of operations by the Contractor or Subcontractor or any Sub-Sub Contractor or by anyone employed by any of them, or by anyone for whose acts any of them may be liable. Such insurance shall not be less than the greater of coverages and limits of liability specified below or any coverages and limits of liability specified in the Contract Documents or coverages and limits required by law unless otherwise agreed to by the Park District.

Workers Compensation	\$500,000	Statutory
Employers Liability	\$1,000,000	Each Accident
	\$1,000,000	Disease Policy Limit
	\$1,000,000	Disease Each Employee
Comprehensive General Liability	\$2,000,000	Each Occurrence
	\$2,000,000	Aggregate <i>(Applicable on a Per Project Basis)</i>
Commercial Automobile Liability	\$1,000,000	Each Accident
Professional Errors & Omissions (pursuant to section 38.9 below)	\$2,000,000	Each Claim
	\$2,000,000	Annual Aggregate
Umbrella Liability (pursuant to section 38.5 below)	\$ 5,000,000	

38.2 Commercial General Liability Insurance required under this paragraph shall be written on an occurrence form and shall include coverage for Products/Completed Operations, Personal Injury with Employment Exclusion (if any) deleted, Blanket XCU and Blanket Contractual Liability insurance applicable to defense and indemnity obligations and other contractual indemnity assumed under the Contract Documents. The limit must be on a “Per Project Basis”.

38.3 Comprehensive Automobile Liability Insurance required under this paragraph shall include coverage for all owned, hired and non-owned automobiles.

38.4 Workers Compensation coverage shall include a waiver of subrogation against the Community Park District of La Grange Park

38.5 Comprehensive General Liability, Employers Liability and Commercial Automobile Liability Insurance may be arranged under single policies for full minimum limits required, **or** by a combination of underlying policies with the balance provided by Umbrella and/or Excess Liability policies.

38.6 Contractor and all Subcontractors shall have their respective Comprehensive General Liability (including products/completed operations coverage), Employers Liability, Commercial Automobile Liability, and Umbrella/Excess Liability policies endorsed to add the “Community Park District of La Grange Park, its officers, officials, employees and volunteers” as “additional insureds” with respect to liability arising out of operations performed; claims for bodily injury or death brought against the Community Park District of La Grange Park, by any Contractor or Subcontractor employees, or the employees of Subcontractor’s subcontractors of any tier, however caused, related to the performance of operations

under the Contract Documents. Such insurance afforded to the Community Park District of La Grange Park, shall be endorsed to provide that the insurance provided under each policy shall be **Primary and Non-Contributory**.

38.7 Contractor and all Subcontractors shall maintain in effect all insurance coverages required by the Contract Documents at their sole expense and with insurance carriers licensed to do business in the State of Illinois and having a current A. M. Best rating of no less than A- VIII. In the event that the Contractor or any Subcontractor fails to procure or maintain any insurance required by the Contract Documents, the Community Park District of La Grange Park may, at its option, purchase such coverage and deduct the cost thereof from any monies due to the Contractor or Subcontractor, or withhold funds in an amount sufficient to protect the Village of Golf, or terminate this Contract pursuant to its terms.

38.8 All insurance policies shall contain a provision that coverages and limits afforded hereunder shall not be canceled, materially changed, non-renewed or restrictive modifications added, without thirty (30) days prior written notice to the Village. Renewal certificates shall be provided to the Village not less than five (5) days prior to the expiration date of any of the required policies. All Certificates of Insurance shall be in a form acceptable to the Village and shall provide satisfactory evidence of compliance with all insurance requirements. The Village shall not be obligated to review such certificates or other evidence of insurance, or to advise Contractor or Subcontractor of any deficiencies in such documents, and receipt thereof shall not relieve the Contractor or Subcontractor from, nor be deemed a waiver of the right to enforce the terms of the obligations hereunder. The Village shall have the right to examine any policy required and evidenced on the Certificate of Insurance.

38.9 If the Work under the Contract Documents includes design, consultation, or any other professional services, Contractor or the Subcontractor shall procure, maintain, and pay for Professional Errors and Omissions insurance with limits of not less than \$2,000,000 per claim and \$2,000,000 annual aggregate. If such insurance is written on a claim made basis, the retrospective date shall be prior to the start of the Work under the Contract Documents. Contractor and all Subcontractors agree to maintain such coverage for three (3) years after final acceptance of the Project by the Village or such longer period as the Contract Documents may require. Renewal policies during this period shall maintain the same retroactive date.

38.10 Any deductibles or self-insured retentions shall be the sole responsibility of the Insured. At the option of the Village, either: the insurer shall reduce or eliminate such deductibles or self-insured retentions as respects the Village, its officers, officials, employees and volunteers; or the Bidder shall procure a bond guaranteeing payment of losses and related investigations, claim administration and defense expenses.

**To:** Robert Corte  
President, Community Park District Board Commissioners

**From:** Jessica Cannaday

**Date:** October 10, 2025

**Re:** 13A Stone Monroe Tennis Court Resurfacing Project

**Recommendation**

Motion and a second to approve a contract with Field Turf USA in an amount not to exceed \$145,432

**Background**

Field Turf USA has recommended a product and installation of a very similar tennis court surface that we currently feature at Stone Monroe Park. The site has been reviewed by Field Turf and they provided the following proposal to replace the surface.

We will evaluate the condition of the asphalt and net footings and make those repairs as necessary. Some of that work may be done at an additional cost by our staff.

Staff would work to schedule this project in the spring.

Field Turf USA is a member of the Sourcewell cooperative purchasing program. Cooperative purchasing is "Procurement conducted by, or on behalf of, one or more Public Procurement Units" as defined by the American Bar Association Model Procurement Code for State and Local Governments.

Sourcewell's analysts streamline the procurement process by developing RFPs and IFBs for national, competitive solicitations that meet or exceed local requirements. Our rigorous process is continually refined to best meet the needs of participating agencies and allows us to offer exceptional products from nationally acclaimed suppliers.

# Stone and Monroe Tennis Courts, LeGrange, IL

September 10, 2025

FieldTurf USA, Inc. is pleased to present the following proposal. FieldTurf pricing is based on the Sourcewell contract. Sourcewell provides predetermined preferential pricing through approved vendors. Since the products have already been bid at the national level, individual municipalities do not have to duplicate the bidding process per Sourcewell Contract # 031622-FTU.



Click on the following Sourcewell hyperlink for contract due diligence documentation:

[Sourcewell](#)

**To: Jessica Cannaday**

	Description	Quantity	Total
	<b>Option 1: Ace Court</b>		
1	Removal and disposal of approx. 13,064sf synthetic turf Supply and Installation of 13,064sf of Ace Court Tennis Turf Supply and Installation of glue for glued seams and adhering turf to asphalt base Supply and Installation of all Tennis Court Lines Supply and Installation of 3lbs/sqft of sand infill Includes Union Wages Includes Freight	13,604sf	<b>\$128,075</b>

A1	Allowance for Asphalt patch work if needed	<b>\$17,357</b>
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**PRICE DOES NOT INCLUDE:**

- a) Taxes (Tax exempt certification required)
- b) Soil stabilization or subgrade conditioning, if applicable
- c) Handling or disposing of any contaminated or hazardous materials

- d) Cutting, drilling, blasting or removing bedrock. If bedrock is encountered, bedrock will be removed on a time and material basis.
- e) Moving any utilities encountered, electrical, sanitary, etc.
- f) Testing of any materials
- g) Dewatering of the site
- h) Boring for utilities
- i) Storm water management, water treatment
- j) Any Gmax or HIC testing
- k) The supply of or adjustment to manholes or clean-outs, grates and supply of the manhole covers.
- l) Any alteration or deviation from specifications involving extra costs, which alteration or deviation will be provided only upon executed change orders and will become an extra charge over and above the offered price.
- m) Site security.
- n) Site restoration, sodding, landscaping or grow-in.
- o) Permit fees, Inspection fees.
- p) Payment & Performance Bonds
- q) A vehicle to tow FieldTurf maintenance equipment.
- r) Repair or resurfacing existing asphalt parking lot if damaged by truck traffic.
- s) Anything not explicitly noted in the inclusions.

#### **TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

- Installation will be scheduled upon receipt of approved purchase order, signed agreement, or signed subcontract.
- Price is based on assumption that area is free and clear of installed playground or sporting equipment.
- This quote is bid to Manufacturer's specifications.
- Payment in full is due within thirty (30) days of completion of installation. Payment is not conditioned upon receipt of payment from the owner or upper tier contractors. Retainage shall not apply.
- This quote is valid for 90 days.
- Proposal includes only what is stated in this proposal. Any alterations or deviations will be executed only upon written orders and will become an extra charge over and above the estimate. Any overages will be billed accordingly.
- FT Commercial must be notified within 48 hours of any changes to confirmed installation dates. Redeployment fees of \$1,500.00 per occurrence will be assessed if crews are delayed or turned away following confirmed dates. Restocking and shipping fees may also apply for projects that are rescheduled, cancelled or delayed more than three days.
- Installation Supervisor will act as our on-site representative but is not able to bind the company to any agreements, including verbal. All decisions are to be made by authorized office personnel only.
- Any delays caused by weather conditions and/or temperatures that are unsafe, or delays by Owner, Contractor, or any other subcontractors not under the direct control of Fieldturf commercial must be extended regardless of the extension allowed by owner.
- Any additional site work not included within the stated scope of work, including sub-base, grading, drainage, etc., is the responsibility of the owner.

- FT Commercial will provide a brief visual inspection of the sub-base. There is no testing we can do to ensure the base was done correctly. Proceeding with installation of surfacing does not constitute acceptance of the sub-base.
- Security during install and upon completion is the responsibility of the owner.
- Warranties will not be issued until payment in full is received.
- All projects over \$10,000.00 may be issued a preliminary lien.

**CONSTRUCTION ASSUMPTIONS**

- Our pricing is based on the ability to perform all our work with clear, sequential, and continuous access without interruption during normal daytime working hours. We will require exclusive access to the area for our work during the construction process.
- We have assumed one mobilization for the installation, including the delivery and staging of materials. FT Commercial should be notified in advance if prior staging of materials is required so that the project may be priced accordingly, otherwise additional mobilization fees will apply.
- Pricing assumes secure storage and adequate lay down area for our tools, equipment, and materials, within close proximity to the installation site.
- Pricing assumes access to electrical outlets and water available within 100 feet of work area.
- FT Commercial cannot be responsible for moving or repairing of any underground utility lines such as electrical, telephone, gas, water, or sprinkler lines that may be encountered during installation.

Please feel free to reach out to our project team with questions about our offer:

Dillon Sisk – Business Development Coordinator  
 423-903-8727  
[Dillon.Sisk@fieldturf.com](mailto:Dillon.Sisk@fieldturf.com)

David Trevisonno - Project Manager  
 (514) 375-2645  
[David.Trevisonno@FieldTurf.com](mailto:David.Trevisonno@FieldTurf.com)

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Company:** \_\_\_\_\_

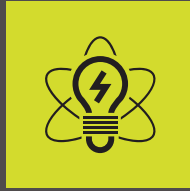
**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Title:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

The present proposal serves to provide an overview of the terms and conditions governing the business relationship between the parties for the completion of the above-referenced transaction. The parties hereby undertake to subsequently formalize their agreement by signing a more detailed agreement and/or purchase order (“Contract”) and as such the amount listed herein shall be an estimate which will be formalized in said Contract.

**FieldTurf USA, Inc. holds the Cooperative Purchase contract, any PO for Contract must be made out to FieldTurf USA, Inc. 175 N Industrial Blvd NE. Calhoun, GA 30701**

If you have questions regarding the FieldTurf and Beynon SmartBuy Cooperative Purchasing Program, please contact Eric Fisher at: [Eric.Fisher@smartbuycooperative.com](mailto:Eric.Fisher@smartbuycooperative.com).





# **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT RESEARCH GUIDE**

.....

**KEEPING ATHLETES  
& COMMUNITIES SAFE**



We understand that converting to artificial turf from natural grass, or replacing an existing surface, is an important and involved project for your organization and community.

.....

With over 25 years of experience in artificial turf and sports construction, FieldTurf has one of the most knowledgeable and experienced teams in the industry. Our unwavering dedication to quality has guided our commitment to delivering surfaces that make a difference for athletes and their communities.

In this guide, you'll find answers to common environmental, health, and athlete impact questions relating to artificial turf. As a company, we've always been committed to trusting the science. Along with information from our team of experts, the comprehensive collection of data and answers in this guide are supported by leading independent and third-party research.

Keeping your athletes & communities safe has been and will always be our first priority. Every day, we push the boundaries of research and innovation to engineer the most advanced artificial turf systems in the industry.



# CONTENTS

Answers to common environmental, health, and athlete impact questions relating to artificial turf.

**04** [What are the benefits of artificial turf over grass?](#)

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**18** [Does artificial turf pose a risk of water contamination due to water run-off?](#)

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**05** [How can I make my FieldTurf project more sustainable?](#)

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**20** [What are PFAS and do FieldTurf system contain them?](#)

---

**07** [Are there potential health risks from exposure to \(SBR\) styrene-butadiene rubber in artificial turf fields?](#)

---

**23** [What has a higher carbon footprint, artificial turf or natural grass?](#)

---

**12** [Is there a potential health risk of air quality with artificial turf?](#)

---

**25** [Does playing on artificial turf increase the risk of player injuries?](#)

---

**13** [Is there a potential heat risk associated with artificial turf versus grass fields?](#)

---

**28** [Which offers the greatest value, artificial turf or natural grass?](#)

---

**15** [Is there potential risks of heat islands with artificial turf?](#)

---

**30** [How artificial turf is making a difference for athletes, schools, and communities](#)

---

**17** [Does artificial turf pose a risk of promoting MRSA/STAPH infections?](#)



## WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF ARTIFICIAL TURF OVER GRASS?

Synthetic turf offers a range of benefits over natural grass fields.

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One of the most beneficial aspects of synthetic turf is that it helps preserve water, making it an environmentally conscious choice for communities and organizations seeking to reduce water usage. The Salt Lake County Council in Murray City, Utah, estimated that converting to synthetic turf would save **2 million gallons of water per year per field**, which equates to over 16 million gallons of water over the field's expected lifetime.

With no need for pesticides, line painting, or chemicals for maintenance, synthetic turf helps protect the broader community's health by reducing the need for products containing harsh ingredients or volatile compounds, reducing the potential for spillover of these compounds into surrounding neighborhoods, ecosystems, or habitats. With no gas-powered mowers required to maintain them, synthetic turf fields reduce greenhouse gas emissions during their overall maintenance and use lifecycle.

Synthetic turf also provides increased availability of fields, meaning more hours of use are open to athletes and communities for sport and play.

Synthetic turf is made of recycled materials, helping divert waste from local landfills. One of the main components of a standard field is (SBR) styrene-butadiene rubber which is made from granulated post-consumer automotive tires.

With a wide range of benefits, synthetic turf is a smart choice for facilities and their communities.

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Source: <https://www.abc4.com/news/local-news/salt-lake-county-council-approves-converting-three-murray-sports-fields-to-artificial-turf/>



## HOW CAN I MAKE MY FIELDTURF PROJECT MORE SUSTAINABLE?

Building for tomorrow: it's our sustainability commitment.

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That means our innovation isn't limited to product specs. Our promise to keep players safe on our turf has naturally evolved into an obsession – one with a singular focus to completely eliminate its potential to harm not just people but the environment, too.

Now in everything we do, we strive for the lowest impact on people and the planet – from our zero turf to landfill commitment, to circular design, to the utmost care for those who play on and handle our products.

FieldTurf's industry-leading sustainability program, Sustain The Game, is proof of our commitment.

We understand that sustainability is a complex, multifaceted topic, so we've prepared a collection of answers to popular questions:

### CAN FIELDTURF FIELDS BE RECYCLED?

Yes, FieldTurf surfaces can be 100% recyclable, and we have successfully recycled numerous fields across the country.

When AMB Sports and Entertainment embarked on replacing the surface at Mercedes-Benz Stadium in 2022, the organization trusted FieldTurf to ensure all components of the field avoided being sent to landfills in the replacement of the surface. The carpet material was successfully turned into composite wood products and other materials, and the infill was cleaned and separated for reuse.

### HOW IS A FIELDTURF FIELD RECYCLED?

Artificial turf is made of common materials, including polyethylene, polypropylene, and nylon, while infill is made of either natural materials, sand, and (SBR) styrene-butadiene rubber. All of these are recyclable or compostable.



The first step to recycling an aged field is to remove the carpet and send the rolls to one of our Tarkett Sports recycling facilities to extract the infill, clean it, and separate it for reuse. The carpet is then sent to a specialized recycling partner to be cut, processed, and through the use of a proprietary process that upcycles the material into a high-grade polyurethane & polypropylene blend, the carpet can be transformed into various products like composite nailer boards, planters, and park benches.

## HOW DOES FIELDTURF MANAGE JOB SITE WASTE?

Under our Goal Zero commitment, FieldTurf will divert 100% of its manufacturing and job site waste in North America by the target date of 2025. The initiative is an industry-first. To achieve the goal, FieldTurf is working with suppliers, employees, and partners to ensure full alignment. FieldTurf is calling on everyone, including customers and other turf manufacturers, to join their mission to achieve Goal Zero and work toward eliminating waste to landfills.

## HOW CAN I REDUCE THE CARBON IMPACT OF MY PROJECT?

With the FieldTurf Carbon Offset Program, you can now calculate the exact emissions from the manufacturing, transport, and installation of the surface and offset them, so your project achieves carbon neutrality.

Offsets are provided through the Carbonfund Foundation's Carbonfree® Partner Program. This program funds third-party validated and verified renewable energy, forestry, and energy efficiency projects supporting a low-carbon transition for the planet.

## WHAT BENEFITS DO FIELDTURF FIELDS DELIVER ANNUALLY?

**FieldTurf fields are making a real difference every year.**

- Over 16 billion gallons of water are saved annually
- Over 17 million tires are recycled into raw materials to build new fields annually, diverting them from landfills.
- Over 65 million pounds of infill is re-used in new fields through onsite re-use and infill regeneration..
- Over 4 million pounds of fertilizer is saved annually, eliminating potentially negative impacts on plant, animal, and human environments.

*Data representing 2023 achievements.*



## ARE THERE POTENTIAL HEALTH RISKS FROM EXPOSURE TO (SBR) STYRENE-BUTADIENE RUBBER IN ARTIFICIAL TURF FIELDS?

The majority of FieldTurf systems are designed with styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) infill, otherwise known as crumb rubber, made of reclaimed tires.

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Recycled crumb rubber, used in various everyday products and surfaces such as children’s toys, surgical gloves, food packaging, playgrounds, and running tracks, has been scientifically proven to be a safe material.

More than 110 technical studies conducted by government bodies in the U.S. and Europe, along with several world health organizations, leading universities, and independent scientific bodies, have concluded that there is no health risk posed by using recycled SBR.

You can find the following recent studies and additional attachments that confirm the safety of crumb rubber for us in sports fields.

### U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Largest US study ever on tire crumb rubber)

[Synthetic Turf Field Recycled Tire Crumb Rubber Characterization Research Final Report: Part 1 – Tire Crumb Rubber Characterization](#)

[Synthetic Turf Field Recycled Tire Crumb Rubber Characterization Research Final Report: Part 2 – Tire Crumb Exposure Characterization](#)

**Did not find increased risk between crumb rubber and natural grass fields:**

*“Recycled tire crumb rubber infill field users and natural grass field users experienced similar differences in pre-and post-activity PAH concentrations, including for hydroxynaphthalene.”*



Chemicals found in synthetic turf fields are also often found in surface soil at natural grass playing fields:

*“As described previously [EPA and CDC/ATSDR 2019], while there is concern about chemical exposures resulting from the use of recycled tire in synthetic turf fields, it is important to consider that some PAHs and other chemicals are also found in surface soil and may be present in other types of fields, including natural grass fields. For example, metals (including lead) and PAHs (including benzo[a]pyrene) of potential concern at synthetic turf fields with tire crumb rubber infill are also often found in surface soil present at natural grass playing fields [EPA and CDC/ATSDR 2019].”*

Chemicals are present, but low risk:

*“Support the conclusion that although chemicals are present (as expected) in the tire crumb rubber and exposures can occur, they are likely limited”*

*“For metals, only small fractions (average mean about 3% for gastric fluid and <1% for saliva and sweat plus sebum) are released from tire crumb rubber into simulated biological fluids compared to a default assumption of 100% bioaccessibility.”*

No difference found in presence of metals pre-and-post activity:

*“The concentrations of metals in whole blood and serum were compared in samples collected from study participants pre- and post-activity. Significant differences were not observed in the means and geometric means between the pre- and post-activity samples for football or soccer players.”*

[Washington State Department of Health Study](#)

**“We did not find the number of cancers among soccer players”**

– Washington State Department of Health Study

One of the most comprehensive human health studies came from the State of Washington Department of Health and researchers at the University of Washington School of Public Health, which had formed a project team to investigate issues specifically related to soccer playing and cancer. Their findings were very reassuring.



*“We know that crumb rubber is made from tires that contain chemicals that have been shown to cause cancer. However, what is critical to consider are the routes of exposure and the potential dose someone receives. The available research suggests exposures from crumb rubber are very low and will not cause cancer among soccer players. The Washington State Department of Health recommends that people who enjoy soccer continue to play regardless of the type of field surface.”*

#### THEY CONCLUDED:

*“We did not find the number of cancers among soccer players, select and premier players, or goalkeepers reported to the project team to be higher than expected based on Washington cancer rates for people of the same ages.”*

[European risk assessment study on synthetic turf rubber infill – Part 3: Exposure and risk characterization](#)

**“No health concerns were found for synthetic turf with ELT-derived infill materials”**

– European Risk Assessment Study on Synthetic Turf Rubber Infill (ERASSTRI)

The European Risk Assessment Study On Synthetic Turf Rubber Infill (ERASSTRI) is one of the most comprehensive multinational exposure studies to be conducted. The study involved researchers collecting various samples from indoor and outdoor synthetic turf fields and rubber recycling facilities across Europe, looked at different exposure possibilities and concluded that “no health concerns were found for synthetic turf with ELT-derived infill materials.”

#### THE THREE-PART, PEER-REVIEWED, 20-MONTH STUDY:

- **Examined Wide Variety of Sources:** The study analyzed 86 crumb rubber samples from synthetic turf fields and rubber recycling facilities in 14 European countries.
- **Included Comprehensive Bioaccessibility Analysis:** The study analyzed the migration of crumb rubber infill into artificial body fluids (sweat, saliva, and gastric fluid), as well as particles in the air above and around 17 synthetic turf fields in six European countries.
- **Conducted Complete Health Risk Analysis:** Calculated for oral, dermal, and inhalation routes using their extensive database obtained from infill sample collection, risk assessment analysis, and exposure measurements, carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic health risk characterizations indicated no health concerns.



*“Calculated cancer risks for exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons were below 1:1 million. Risk characterization ratios (RCRs) for non-carcinogenic substances were below 1, indicating no health concerns. For 2-hydroxybenzothiazole no toxicological data were found from which to derive a substance-specific reference value. A threshold-of-toxicological concern approach revealed maximum RCRs slightly above 1, which is acceptable, given the conservatism of the approach. ERASSTRI substantially improved the data available for assessing human health risks from using ELT-derived infill material. Overall, no health concerns could be identified for the use of synthetic turfs with ELT-derived infill material.”*

[Comprehensive Multipathway Risk Assessment of Chemicals Associated With Recycled Crumb Rubber in Synthetic Turf Fields](#)

**THE STUDY CONCLUDED:**

- Estimated non-cancer hazards and cancer risks for all the evaluated scenarios were within US EPA guidelines. In addition, cancer risk levels for users of synthetic turf fields were comparable to or lower than those associated with natural soil fields.
- For most scenarios, cancer risks were higher for natural soil fields.
- The use of synthetic turf fields containing recycled rubber infill would not result in unacceptable risks or hazards to adults or children under US EPA’s risk assessment guidelines.

**“Methods:** All available North American data on the chemical composition of recycled rubber, as well as air sampling data collected on or near synthetic turf fields, were identified via a literature search. Ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation pathways were evaluated according to US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) guidance, and exposure scenarios for adults, adolescents, and children were considered.

**Results:** Estimated non-cancer hazards and cancer risks for all the evaluated scenarios were within US EPA guidelines. In addition, cancer risk levels for users of synthetic turf fields were comparable to or lower than those associated with natural soil fields.

**Conclusions:** This HHRA’s results add to the growing body of literature that suggests recycled rubber infill in synthetic turf poses negligible risks to human health. This comprehensive assessment provides data that allow stakeholders to make informed decisions about installing and using these fields.”,



[District of Columbia Study on the Safety of Synthetic Materials Currently Used in Construction and District Public Recreational Spaces](#)

This recently published study, which was undertaken to fulfill the requirements of the District of Columbia's Safe Fields and Playgrounds Act of 2018, identified and assessed the health and safety effects of all synthetic materials used in the construction of District recreational spaces. The study, conducted by the District of Columbia's Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) and the Department of Health (DOH), compared laboratory test results from samples of natural grass and soils against samples of synthetic turf materials. The analysis revealed that comparable levels of carcinogenic chemicals such as arsenic and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were present in both natural grass / soils samples and some of the artificial turf samples, while the majority of artificial turf samples contained few to no toxic chemicals at all.

In particular, FieldTurf's carpet and infill was found to contain the same levels of arsenic and PAHs as the natural grass and soil samples, while FieldTurf's grass carpet alone was found to contain no likely carcinogenic chemicals of potential concern.

**OVERALL THE STUDY CONCLUDED THAT:**

*"Available broad-based evidence does not indicate that playing on synthetic/artificial turf will result in exposure to contaminants at levels that pose a significant risk to human health, provided such areas are properly installed and maintained, and users follow simple hygienic practices (e.g., washing hands, avoiding eating on the artificial field, and, to the extent practicable, removing as much dusty materials from shoes and clothing before going indoors)."*



## IS THERE A POTENTIAL HEALTH RISK OF AIR QUALITY WITH ARTIFICIAL TURF?

Researchers have refuted the false claim that exposure to styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) can be carcinogenic, from their study (Milone & MacBroom, engineering, landscape architecture, and environmental science firm based in Connecticut, December 2008, “Evaluation of the Environmental Effects of Synthetic Turf Athletic Fields”)

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*“Under favorable conditions for vapor generation, no detectable concentrations of volatile nitrosamines or 4-(tert-octyl) phenol existed in the air column at a height of four feet above the tested synthetic playing surfaces or in the air either upwind or downwind of the fields.”*

Other studies have affirmed these findings, including [a study across five fields in Connecticut](#) (Ginsberg G, Toal B, Simcox N, Bracker A, Golembiewski B, Kurland T, Hedman C. Human health risk assessment of synthetic turf fields based upon investigation of five fields in Connecticut. J Toxicol Environ Health), however, even though **outdoor and indoor synthetic turf fields are not associated with elevated adverse health risks**, proper installation of indoor fields should include guidance from an architect, designer or HVAC expert regarding the adequacy of ventilation for your installation, best-practice oversight that is commonly required for all indoor construction investments:

*“Cancer and noncancer risk levels were at or below de minimis levels of concern. The scenario with the highest exposure was children playing on the indoor field. The acute hazard index (HI) for this scenario approached unity, suggesting a potential concern, although there was great uncertainty with this estimate. The main contributor was benzothiazole, a rubber-related semivolatile organic chemical (SVOC) that was 14-fold higher indoors than outdoors. Based on these findings, outdoor and indoor synthetic turf fields are not associated with elevated adverse health risks. However, it would be prudent for building operators to provide adequate ventilation to prevent a buildup of rubber-related volatile organic chemicals (VOC) and SVOC on indoor fields. The current results are generally consistent with the findings from studies conducted by New York City, New York State, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Norway, which tested different kinds of fields and under a variety of weather conditions.”*



## IS THERE A POTENTIAL HEAT RISK ASSOCIATED WITH ARTIFICIAL TURF VERSUS GRASS FIELDS?

First, it’s important to note that when it comes to surface temperature, artificial turf and natural grass fields vary.

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Like all plants, grass, through the process of photosynthesis, makes oxygen that produces a cooling effect at surface level.

However, [research](#) by industry-leading expert civil engineering and landscape architecture firm Milone and Macbroom found that beyond the surface, ambient heat between artificial turf and grass largely trends to the same median temperature. At the height of 5ft, the temperature of the two surfaces is virtually the same.

This highlights the importance of looking beyond surface-level temperature to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the conditions of a field.

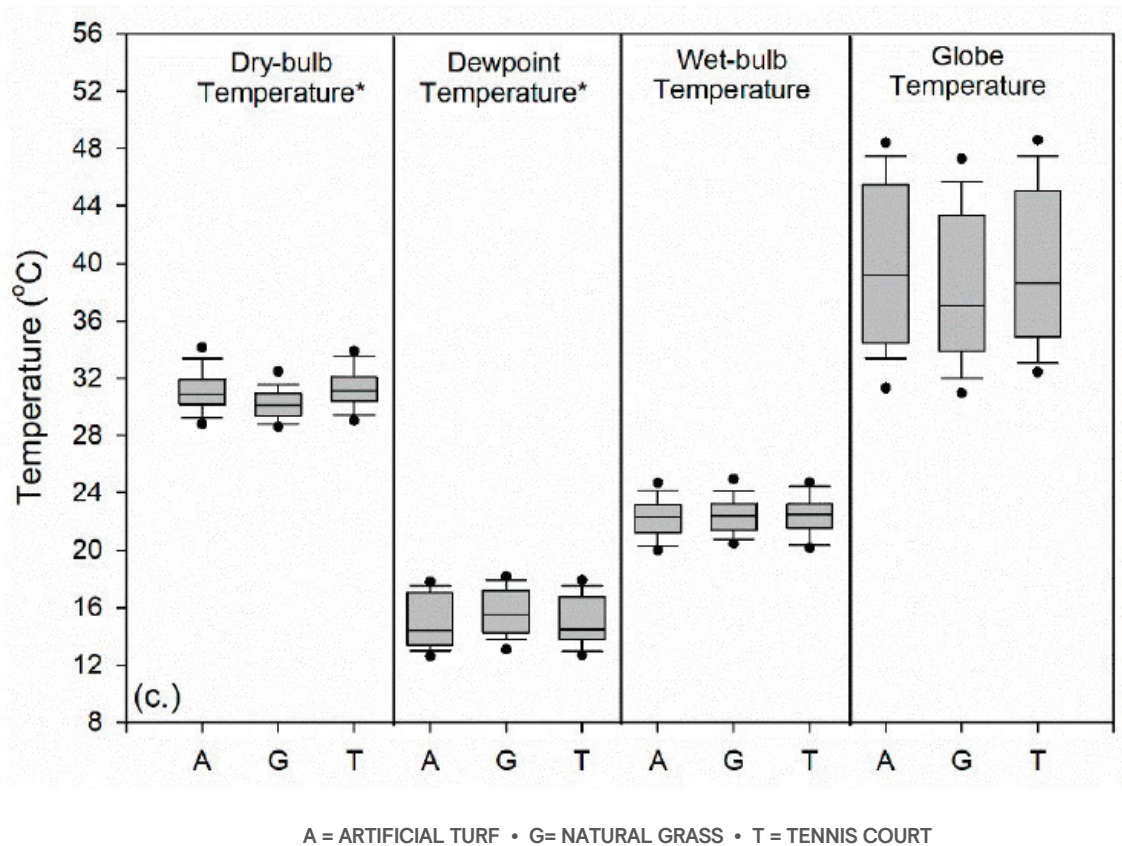
TIME OF DAY (HRS))	AMBIENT TEMPERATURE	NATURAL GRASS		SYNTHETIC TURF	
		AIR TEMPERATURE 2' ABOVE SURFACE	AIR TEMPERATURE 5' ABOVE SURFACE	AIR TEMPERATURE 2' ABOVE SURFACE	AIR TEMPERATURE 5' ABOVE SURFACE
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F
12:00	101	99	101	103	101
12:30	101	99.7	101	104	101
13:00	103	100	103	104	101
13:30	102	101	102	103	101
14:00	101	100	101	103	101
14:30	99	97	99	104	101
15:00	99	100	99	104	101

*Chart data sourced from TABLE 1 and TABLE 2 of research.*



A study by Andrew Grundstein, Department of Geography, University of Georgia and Earl Cooper, Department of Kinesiology, University of Georgia, collected matched wet-bulb globe temperature (WBGT) data over three commonly used athletic surfaces (grass, artificial turf, and hardcourt tennis) across an athletic complex on the campus of the University of Georgia in Athens, GA, and concluded:

*“Our study indicates that in a humid, subtropical climate over a well-watered grass field, there is no difference in WBGT when compared to artificial turf and hardcourt tennis surfaces.”*



## IS THERE POTENTIAL RISKS OF HEAT ISLANDS WITH ARTIFICIAL TURF?

“Heat islands” often happen in urbanized areas that experience higher temperatures than rural and suburban settings.

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The temperature differences can be caused by a combination of built environments and our urban activities, such as transportation, energy consumption, and building construction.

It is possible for heat islands to negatively impact human health, by causing discomfort and even heat-related illnesses. But it’s not just parking lots. Any built environment can make a heat island. And that could include both built-and-designed artificial turf and natural grass fields.

The temperature of the field and risk of heat island can be influenced by a variety of factors, such as the amount of shade in the area, the presence of nearby buildings or water features, and the prevailing winds. These factors can create microclimates that affect the temperature of the surface.

The results of the temperature measurements obtained from the fields studied in Connecticut (Milone and Macbroom) indicate that solar heating of the materials used in the construction of artificial turf playing surfaces does happen and is most pronounced in the polyethylene and polypropylene fibers used to replicate natural grass (the carpet), rather than the crumb rubber particles (the infill).

Most FieldTurf systems are designed with more infill and a lower face weight (amount of fiber per square foot) than competitive synthetic turf systems, which could help mitigate the risk heat island.

Rapid cooling of the fibers was noted if the sunlight was interrupted or filtered by clouds. Even more significant cooling was noted if water was applied to the synthetic fibers as a cooling tactic in quantities as low as one ounce per square foot. The elevated temperatures noted for the fibers generally resulted in an air temperature increase of fewer than five degrees, even during periods of calm to low climate-and-weather related temperature.



So even though we've established that artificial turf can be hotter at the surface than natural grass—artificial turf also cools down quickly and retains limited heat, so none of the negative impacts attributed to heat islands, such as driving up energy demand for air conditioning or creating conditions that can lead to heat stroke should be attributed to artificial turf.

That being said, it is important to note that the heat island effect is a complex phenomenon that is influenced by many factors, including land use patterns, building materials, and weather conditions. There are many other strategies that can be employed to mitigate this effect, such as using cool roofing materials and promoting the use of public transportation.



## DOES ARTIFICIAL TURF POSE A RISK OF PROMOTING MRSA/STAPH INFECTIONS?

MRSA stands for methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus, a type of bacteria that is resistant to several antibiotics.

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In the community (where you live, work, shop, and go to school), MRSA most often causes skin infections. It sometimes causes pneumonia (lung infection) and other infections. If left untreated, MRSA infections can become severe and cause sepsis—the body’s extreme response to an infection.

Anyone can get MRSA. The risk increases with activities or places that involve crowding, skin-to-skin contact, and shared equipment or supplies. Some of the people who carry MRSA can go on to get an MRSA infection. Non-intact skin, such as when there are abrasions or incisions, is often the site of an MRSA infection. Athletes, daycare and school students, military personnel in barracks, and those who receive inpatient medical care or have surgery or medical devices inserted in their bodies are at higher risk of MRSA infection.

Research has proven that **synthetic turf does not play a role in promoting MRSA/staph.**

Researchers at Penn State (study: [Human health issues on synthetic turf in the USA](#)) confirmed that staph is not an issue on artificial turf, and in fact, natural grass harbors more bacteria.

*“In conclusion, there are generally lower numbers of total microbes present in the infill or fibers of the synthetic turf systems tested compared to natural turfgrass rootzones and Staphylococcus aureus bacterium were not found on any of the playing surfaces. Staphylococcus aureus bacterium was found on towels and other devices used by athletes.*

*Under non-extreme temperatures and very limited light conditions present during the indoor portion of this study, S. aureus survived on both synthetic and natural turfgrass for multiple days. However, the bacteria do not appear to thrive under these conditions as the numbers of surviving bacteria decrease significantly with time.”*

*Based on the findings of the S. aureus survey, concern that infilled synthetic turf harbours and provides a breeding ground for S. aureus bacteria is unwarranted within the context of this study. S. aureus bacteria were found on a number of surfaces that athletes commonly come into contact with, such as towels and blocking pads; however, the tested synthetic turf did not contain any S. aureus.”*



## DOES ARTIFICIAL TURF POSE A RISK OF WATER CONTAMINATION DUE TO WATER RUN-OFF?

Water run-off refers to the movement of water across any surface and into surrounding areas.

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Run-off is always a concern because water can carry a range of contaminants such as heavy metals, chemicals, and fertilizers which can impact the environment and public health by potentially contaminating surface water and groundwater sources. This contaminated water also has the potential to enter rivers, lakes, or other bodies of water, and ultimately find its way into drinking water sources. This can have serious consequences for both the environment and human health, making it important to carefully manage and monitor the water run-off.

Any surface can pose an issue—even pesticide-treated or fertilized natural grass produces run-off that could be concerning:

### [Environmental Implications of Excess Fertilizer and Manure on Water Quality](#)

*“When nutrients and other pollutants associated with animal manures and commercial fertilizers are not managed properly, they can affect plant and animal life (including humans) negatively. Some of these impacts include algae blooms causing the depletion of oxygen in surface waters, pathogens and nitrates in drinking water, and the emission of odors and gases into the air.”*

**For artificial turf, water run-off does not typically contain heavy metals, organics, or zinc, and crumb rubber (infill) also does not have a significant impact on groundwater quality.**

[A 2014 study was conducted by CDM Smith](#) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection to evaluate the potential impacts of water run-off from artificial turf fields on water quality.

As part of this study, a sample of turf was collected from an active section of the field in June 2013. The sample was then tested using the synthetic precipitation leaching procedure (SPLP), a standardized method for determining the release of contaminants from solid materials into the water.



By using this method, the researchers were able to assess the potential for contaminants to leach out of the artificial turf and impact the surrounding environment:

*“Water samples were collected from the field and water samples were tested for arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury and zinc and were compared to criteria from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for freshwater aquatic life and drinking water. Based on the results of the sampling effort, the athletic field is not a source of metal concentrations”.*

In another [study from the New York State Department of Health](#) in May 2009 (An Assessment Of Chemical Leaching, Releases To Air And Temperature At Crumb-Rubber-Infilled Synthetic Turf Fields) collected thirty-two samples of groundwater in relation to artificial turf run-off and no organics or zinc were detected.

*“The dilution-attenuation factor (DAF) from the NYSDEC’s soil cleanup guidance for hazardous remediation sites was applied and demonstrated that crumb rubber may be used as an infill without significant impact on groundwater quality.”*

In another study, the Town of Wilton, CT, Found Very Low Levels of PFAS From Turf

*“The sampling test results showed:*

- No PFAS chemicals detected in the stormwater discharge points from the artificial turf fields.*
- Some very low level PFAS chemical compounds in the surface water bodies tested.*



## WHAT ARE PFAS AND DO FIELDTURF SYSTEMS CONTAIN THEM?

The following provides an overview of PFAS, the extensive testing we have done on numerous FieldTurf carpets, and the results and evidence that show our products are safe.

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We take PFAS concerns seriously and have had our products thoroughly assessed by outside experts. As always, we are fully committed to prioritizing athlete safety – and we believe this is a key reason why we are a market leader for synthetic turf fields

### WHAT ARE PFAS?

There is a lot of misinformation about PFAS, and it's critical to cut through the confusion. PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) are everywhere: they are long-lasting chemicals that you can find in many types of consumer products, such as fast-food containers, microwave popcorn bags, candy wrappers, personal care products such as shampoo and dental floss, and cosmetics such as nail polish and eye makeup.

The term PFAS can refer to more than 10,000 different chemicals used in commerce, including fluoropolymers. Roughly 30 have been identified as posing potential health concerns. Most PFAS are likely only present at very low levels in the environment.

### FIELDTURF COMMISSIONED EXTENSIVE INDEPENDENT TESTING OF OUR PRODUCTS

Our holistic approach to Protect People & Planet is stitched into the fabric of how we do business and sits at the heart of our day-to-day decision-making. That's why we voluntarily submitted our products for rigorous testing by an outside lab. The approach they used and the results are summarized below.

**In short, we cast a wide net in terms of testing and the results show that there are only occasional trace amounts of PFAS in our products – and these amounts fall below U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's limits for soil.**



## APPROACH:

- Extensive laboratory testing was conducted with three of our carpets (FieldTurf Core Synthetic Turf Carpet, FieldTurf Classic HD Synthetic Turf Carpet, and FieldTurf Revolution 360 Turf Carpet) for more than 70 different PFAS compounds using methods designed to detect even very low levels. This is the largest list of PFAS compounds that is currently available from commercial laboratories and includes those that have been identified as potential health concerns.
- In addition, a special process (called a TOP assay) was used to simulate the potential effects of “weathering” these products to evaluate any release of PFAS compounds over time as they degrade. The TOP assay involves heating the products and oxidizing them with a strong chemical. This process is significantly more aggressive than conditions a normal field would experience on a daily basis – especially because any PFAS compounds potentially present in some synthetic turf products are essentially locked inside the products and are highly resistant to wear. Put another way, even though any potential PFAS would be trapped inside the product, the TOP assay artificially exposes them and allows testing.
- These methods ensured we were not just looking for the most commonly addressed compounds (PFOA and PFOS) and we made sure to get highly specific results – right down to the sample detection limits.

## RESULTS:

- Low levels of some PFAS compounds, below laboratory reporting limits, were identified in some FieldTurf products – but the specific PFAS compounds detected are not on the EPA’s RCRA “Hazardous Constituent” list, and the levels reported are lower than even the most stringent EPA soil screening health guideline levels for PFAS compounds. As part of our rigorous testing process, one of our products was tested twice (called a “duplicate”) to determine whether or not the results were reproducible (see Tables 3 and 4). This is a standard quality control practice for laboratory testing.
- Under the EPA’s definition of PFAS compounds, the fluoropolymers used in some of FieldTurf synthetic turf products are likely considered to be PFAS. This is also true for any synthetic turf product made from or with fluoropolymers, regardless of manufacturer. However, the laboratory testing of FieldTurf products made with fluoropolymers (which are designed to resist degradation) found that little (if any) PFAS would leach from these types of materials over time – and this was only after the aggressive TOP assay process was used.
- Data validation of the laboratory results showed that in fact laboratory contamination, not the product samples, was the source of the majority of detections. The remaining detections are extremely low level (below the reporting limits in most cases) and non-reproducible, raising the question as to whether these low levels are actually related to the product or also laboratory errors.



On an additional note, we also urge you to consider testing using sampling from a field recently installed in the City of Portsmouth (MA), which concluded, *“Based on this evaluation, the detection of very low levels of a limited number of PFAS in the synthetic turf components does not represent a human health risk to those using the synthetic turf ballfields.”*

## PFAS IN NATURAL SOILS

As a result of their use in many different products, low levels of many PFAS are found in natural soils, even in remote areas. The low levels of the PFAS compounds detected in some FieldTurf products are similar to PFAS levels found in a national study that evaluated the presence of PFAS in normal soils (including parks). Further, the testing of FieldTurf products did not detect any of the two PFAS compounds of most concern (PFOA and PFOS), which are commonly found in natural soils.

## KNOW WHAT YOU ARE PURCHASING

When considering who to choose for a synthetic turf field, you should feel empowered to ask detailed questions about the PFAS testing that has been done on the materials and know exactly what you are purchasing. Be careful of products that offer limited testing results, for instance those that only test for a few PFAS compounds (such as PFOA and PFOS) or have elevated reporting limits.

We have confidence in the safety of our products because we had them **independently and thoroughly evaluated**. We took this approach to ensure that you can closely scrutinize our products and get the most accurate information possible.



## WHAT HAS A HIGHER CARBON FOOTPRINT, ARTIFICIAL TURF OR NATURAL GRASS?

When it comes to comparing greenhouse gas emissions, it's important to consider the total lifetime of artificial turf vs natural grass.

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On the overall balance of things, artificial turf is assumed to produce a higher carbon footprint than natural grass due to manufacturing and disposal over the total course of its lifetime, even though there are much more emissions from the maintenance of natural grass.

Because the manufacturing and disposal of artificial turf can generate high emissions, FieldTurf is working to reduce the footprint of its manufacturing facilities and innovate to provide end-of-life options that divert used fields away from landfills by recycling them back into useful materials.

**Carbon intensity also plays a role in comparing both field solutions.**

[A study by the Zurich University of Applied Sciences](#) conducted a lifecycle analysis for different types of fields ranging from natural turf with and without drainage, hybrid turf, and artificial turf unfilled and filled.

They measured the carbon intensity of greenhouse gases for each option per hour of use, noting that the hours of use vary significantly between the natural turf and artificial turf (with more play time on artificial turf).

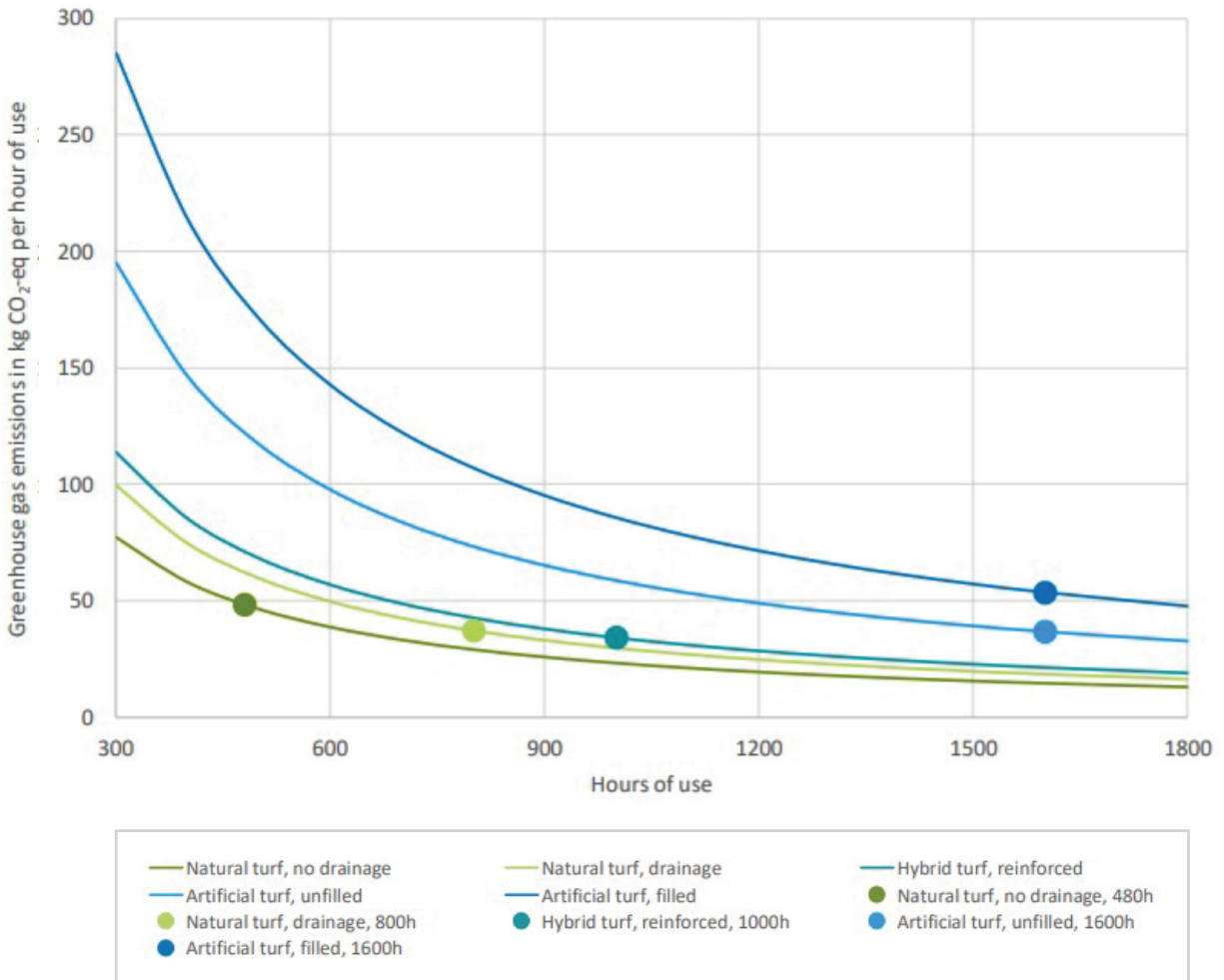
The results show that kgCO<sub>2</sub>e per hour of use begins to converge as hours of use increase.

For example, you may only be able to get 500 hours of use from the natural turf without drainage (lowest footprint option), while you may be able to get 1600 hours of use from the artificial turf filled (highest footprint option)—**yet the greenhouse gas footprint per hour of use for both field types would be the same.**



The annual usage time not only depends on the turf type, but also on other factors like the existing infrastructure for lighting that allows for longer daily usage of the sports fields

Greenhouse gas emissions in kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq according to IPCC (2013) per hour of use, depending on the total hours of use per year visualized for the natural, hybrid, and artificial turf sports fields under study; data points indicate the theoretical hours of use.



## DOES PLAYING ON ARTIFICIAL TURF INCREASE THE RISK OF PLAYER INJURIES?

Keeping your athletes safe has been and will always be FieldTurf's first priority.

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When reviewing artificial turf and player safety, it's crucial to remember that not all turf is created equal.

### THE FIELDTURF DIFFERENCE:

- FieldTurf's heavyweight infill systems were proven to deliver a lower incidence of total injuries.
- FieldTurf's unique wide-gauge design delivers leading cleat release times

FieldTurf is the only artificial turf company with systems reviewed by published peer-reviewed research.

### STUDY HIGHLIGHTS:

#### [COLLEGE FOOTBALL](#)

##### FIELDTURF VS NATURAL GRASS

3-year study

##### FieldTurf systems led to:

- 13% Fewer Muscle Strains / Tears
- 11% Fewer Concussions
- 31% Fewer Ligament Tears
- 24% Fewer High Ankle Sprains
- 21% Fewer Severe Injuries
- 23% Fewer Injuries on 4-8+ Year Old Surface

#### [HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL](#)

##### FIELDTURF VS NATURAL GRASS

5-year study

##### FieldTurf systems led to:

- 44% Fewer Concussion Injuries Combined
- 43 % Fewer ACL Injuries Combined
- 25% Less Time Lost to Long-Term Injuries (22+ Days)
- 16% Less Time Lost to Short-Term Injuries (1-2 Days)



## HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL

### HEAVYWEIGHT INFILL VS OTHER INFILL WEIGHT SURFACES

7-year study

RECIPIENT OF THE 2016 AMERICAN ORTHOPAEDIC SOCIETY FOR SPORTS MEDICINE SPORTS TRAUMA AND OVERUSE PREVENTION (STOP) SPORTS INJURIES AWARD FOR TOP RESEARCH ON YOUTH SPORTS INJURY PREVENTION

Systems with >9 lbs per square foot of infill compared to all other infill weight surfaces led to:

- 19%-29% lower incidence of total injuries
- 35%-55% lower incidence of Substantial injuries
- 19%-26% lower incidence of severe injuries
- 32%-47% lower incidence of player-to-turf injuries
- 17%-22% lower incidence of Ligament Sprains and Tears
- 58%-63% lower incidence of injuries on surfaces aged 8+ years, vs systems with 0-5.9 lbs per square foot

### FIELDTURF RESEARCH SPOTLIGHT

Independent and third-party multi-year research is validating our effort to provide athletes with the safest field possible.

FieldTurf has been actively collaborating with the University of Calgary researchers for many years on advanced traction research projects, as well as working with Penn State University's Center for Sports Surface Research on a variety of research studies.

Our latest venture, the [Smart Team Project](#). The FieldTurf Innovation & Performance Center (FIPC) has sourced the latest and most advanced technology in athlete monitoring, analytics, and sports surfacing to connect its partner school.

With the help of advanced biometrics and real-time analytics, the SmartTeam Project will collect millions of data points obtained through athlete monitoring wearables, video analytics, and surface testing. The project's mission is to translate the findings into tangible learnings that could result in meaningful change for athletes.



The technology will record in-depth athlete biometrics (heart rate, speed, distance, player load), head impacts in real-time and monitor recovery, strain, and sleep. The SmartTeam Project will leverage an advanced video analysis tool and connect to the world's only smart field technology to monitor field activity and maintenance. This technology will enable the recording of live events and overlay them with precise field surface conditions obtained through a battery of industry testing

Every day, FieldTurf pushes the boundaries of research and innovation to engineer the most advanced artificial turf system in the industry.



# WHICH OFFERS THE GREATEST VALUE: ARTIFICIAL TURF OR NATURAL GRASS?

A high-quality natural grass field can only be utilized for a fraction of the time an artificial turf field can be utilized.

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Artificial turf can be played on for 3,000 hours/year, whereas a natural grass field can be utilized for 300 – 600 hours to maintain its best playable condition.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY WORK GROUP CONCLUDED:

“Despite the higher up-front and future replacement costs, an artificial turf MCPS Stadium field provides a substantially lower net cost per hour of use than any of the natural grass options because of the substantially increased hours of use and additional revenue generated from that increased use.”

20 YEAR COST SUMMARY						
20 YEAR NET COSTS		Artificial Turf	Bermuda (Sand Base)	Kentucky BG (Sand Base)	Bermuda (Native Soil)	Cool Season (Native Soil)
	Initial Capital Cost	1,125,000	530,000	580,000	150,000	75,000
	20 Year Replacement Cost*	1,280,000	150,000	175,000	100,000	60,000
	20 Year Maintenance / Other Costs	206,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	500,000
	20 Year Total Costs	2,611,000	1,680,000	1,755,000	1,150,000	635,000
	20 Year Revenue - MCPS**	1,600,000	-	-	-	-
	20 Year Net Cost - MCPS	1,011,000	1,680,000	1,755,000	1,150,000	635,000

COST PER HOUR OF USE	ANNUAL HOURS OF USE	2,300	600	500	400	300
	20 YEAR NET COST PER HOUR OF USE - MCPS	21.98	140.00	175.50	143.75	105.83

\*Assumes two artificial turf carpet replacements (after years 8 and 16) and one major natural grass rehab after year 12.  
\*\*No revenue assumed for natural grass fields since MCPS would reserve these fields only for MCPS team games and practices.



In 2020, a report prepared by Atlanta-based planning, engineering and landscape architecture firm Eberly & Associates for Woodward Academy in East Point, GA, sheds significant light on the topic.

The firm combined initial installation and annual maintenance costs for a new baseball field at a college-preparatory school with an estimated annual hour of usage to perform a 10-year lifecycle and hourly cost analysis of both artificial turf and natural grass.

The report concluded that over 10 years, the cost per hour of a synthetic turf was less expensive than natural grass.

	SYNTHETIC TURF	NATURAL GRASS
TOTAL COST	\$895,041	\$550,102
ASSUMPTION OF AVAILABLE USE	48 WEEKS/YEAR - 42 HRS/WEEK	40 WEEKS/YEAR - 20 HRS/WEEK
TOTAL AVAILABLE HOURS	2,016 HOURS	800 HOURS
COST PER HOUR	\$44.40	\$68.76

Maintenance costs for grass were estimated at \$23,000 per year, while annual maintenance costs for synthetic turf were estimated at \$5,000.

*“The availability-of-use calculation varies among researchers and manufacturers, but generally it is thought that with weather issues (i.e. drainage from large rain events) and maintenance requirements – which include actual field maintenance and resting a natural field from use – a synthetic field would have anywhere from two to three times greater availability of use,”* the report concludes.

The results of the firm’s analysis indicate that even though upfront costs for a synthetic turf baseball field might be higher than grass, turf will pay long-term dividends in the form of less maintenance and extended use over a 10-year period. Cost isn’t the only factor to consider when examining artificial turf vs natural grass for baseball.



## HOW ARTIFICIAL TURF IS MAKING A DIFFERENCE FOR ATHLETES, SCHOOLS, AND COMMUNITIES

### Synthetic Turf Increases Access To Play In Wet And Chilly Washington.

*“Those teams who had access to turf fields played, while those that didn’t had to reschedule.”*

(Tim Martinez, [“Martinez: Turf fields benefit most, but not all,”](#) The Columbian, 4/18/23)

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### Julie Souza, Deputy Mayor and Councilmember, Rye City, Souza Says Set The Record Straight on Artificial Turf.

*“Natural Grass Can’t Do the Job. The current, failed field cancels play over 40% of the time because (a) it doesn’t recover from rain and (b) a natural grass playing surface cannot be maintained under heavy use.”*

*“We asked Princeton’s Graydon whether, given the use hours needed, we should consider a new natural grass field. His response: “Even with the most durable grass, you might as well put dirt down. You won’t be able to maintain [grass].”*

*“Natural grass can only be safely and properly maintained at 10 to 15 hours of weekly use. Rye uses the field 36 to 45 hours per week. The only safe and durable surface that supports that level of use is synthetic turf.”*

(MyRye.com, [“LETTER: Souza Says Set The Record Straight on Artificial Turf”](#), myrye.com, 01/30/24)

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### Jerry Riddle, Father, artificial turf helps daughter have a sense of belonging.

*He said having a new turf field will help his 17-year-old daughter, Sarah, who has Asperger’s Syndrome be able to have a sense of belonging, while having fun on the baseball field.*

(Star Conner, [Local Little League baseball team in Davie County raising \\$500,000 for players with special needs and disabilities](#), WXII12.com, 04/11/24)

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**John Boynton, Carlisle–MA Community Member, Renovates Surfaces With Artificial Turf, After Due Diligence.**

*“All four of my kids do play on these fields. It’s a tremendous opportunity for them to get outside, be active—I’m convinced that they are safe. We found that there is actually twenty years of research that has been undertaken into this specific question and we determined that the science really has spoken clearly.”*

(Safe Fields Alliance, [“The Truth About Crumb Rubber and Artificial Turf.”](#) Youtube, 2/1/16)

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**Jim Dorsey, GA High School Athletic Director, Synthetic Turf Does Not Cause A Health Concern And Works Great.**

*“We presently have three artificial turf fields. Our first fields went in about thirteen or fourteen years ago. My course of action, primarily, was just to research studies that I could find on the internet dealing with this issue and based on their findings, there was just no correlation whatsoever that I could find on any of the things that I read that pointed to the fact that crumb rubber could be an issue. You know, my children went to school here, played on these surfaces while they were here. We have thousands of kids that come through, not only just our students here at McEachern High School but our youth leagues, our middle school programs utilize our fields day in – we literally have thousands of kids that have played on our fields over this twelve, thirteen year span and I’ve absolutely had no issues whatsoever.”*

(Recycled Rubber Facts, [“The Many Benefits Of Recycled Rubber.”](#) Recycled Rubber Facts, 2019)

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**Artificial Turf Fields Allowed Football Teams In Vicksburg, MS To Play Extended Seasons Without Worrying About Field Weather Damage.**

*“It’s hard to deny, however, the functional appeal of turf, especially after Week 1 of the high school football season. In the days leading up to the 2019 Red Carpet Bowl, it allowed Warren Central’s Viking Stadium to serve as a central practice facility for both its primary tenants and Vicksburg High’s team. Construction crews are still installing the turf at VHS’ Memorial Stadium, and doing work on the adjacent practice field. The Gators have been bussing to the nearby City Park softball fields and Vicksburg Junior High for practices.”*

(Ernest Bowker, [“Artificial Turf Brings Plenty Of Peace To Mind,”](#) Vicksburg Post, 8/29/19)

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**Turf Is A Safe Cost-Effective Option For Kids Of All Ages.**

*“Kids stand a higher risk for these injuries in football due to the conditions of the fields. The maintenance cost to upkeep these fields and repair them as grass fields is enormous even with volunteers doing most of the work. Turf is a much safer and cost-effective option when considering that it can bring in revenue with more than just football.”*

(Jackson, Blake, [“Letter: Artificial Turf Is Safer, Cheaper Than Grass.”](#) State Journal, 12/9/19)

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**Scott Stueber, NY School District Athletic Director, Claims Turf Repairs Have Attracted More Students To Athletics.**

*“‘The grass fields on all three schools were in disrepair,’ Scott Stueber, the district’s athletic director, said. ‘I think the new turf fields have helped all the teams, not just football, and now the field looks cleaner and the kids can take pride in their facilities.’ Coaches for the district’s varsity football teams said the turf fields offered players better footing, and with it, more speed and agility, in games and practices. The fields have also reportedly increased the number of students wanting to play football, and made more frequent practices possible.”*

(Nicole Alcindor, [“Turf Fields Earn High Marks.”](#) LIHerald, 1/2/20)

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**Chris Wagner, NY High School Coach, Says Turf Is Safer And Provides A More Consistent, Better Quality Surface.**

*“‘I think the turf field is safer – there’s less injury because there are no rocks or stones – it’s a more consistent surface and, rain or shine, we can play,’ North High School head coach Chris Wagner said. ‘The sidelines, numbers and yard lines are perfect on turf fields, which makes the game more organized.’ Although this was Wagner’s first year of coaching at North, he has coached football at other schools for 40 years. He said he noticed a difference when he played with teams on grass fields. Artificial turf, he said, has a number of advantages over grass fields, including built-in drainage systems, which prevent puddles and mud – conditions, Wagner said, that negatively affect traction and the quality of play on natural grass.”*

(Nicole Alcindor, [“Turf Fields Earn High Marks.”](#) LIHerald, 1/2/20)

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**Joe Guastafeste, NY High School Coach, Claims Turf Fields Can Properly Accommodate Multiple Sports Safely.**

*“At South, head varsity coach Joe Guastafeste said that prior to the installation of the artificial turf, the football field was also used as a baseball field. The dual configuration, he said, led to the mixing of clay from the baseball diamond and mud from the football field, which resulted in exceptionally slippery conditions. ‘Our [grass] field was known as the most dangerous field throughout Nassau County because grass would mix with clay, [there would be] constant puddles and there was always dangerous and uneven terrain,’ Guastafeste explained. The turf field, he added, solved those problems.”*

(Nicole Alcindor, [“Turf Fields Earn High Marks.”](#) LIHerald, 1/2/20)

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**Michael Rubino, NY High School Football Coach, Claims Turf Lengthens Sports Season.**

*“Central’s varsity football coach and athletic director, Michael Rubino, said his team likes artificial turf because it allowed for more practices. ‘We always had to hope for a dry and sunny day,’ Rubino said, recalling the seasons on natural grass. ‘Now, if it rains or snows the night before, with turf, guys can train more effectively and efficiently because turf fields remain the same in December as it is in the summer.’”*

(Nicole Alcindor, [“Turf Fields Earn High Marks,”](#) LIHerald, 1/2/20)

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**John Germano, NJ High School Athletic Director, Supports Turf Fields Extended Use.**

*“Over the years, Egg Harbor Township, Ocean City and St. Augustine Prep have installed turf fields. Schools are making the move because they find value in the investment, district officials said. The districts are able to save on maintenance, play during inclement weather and use the fields as much as they want, which also benefits local recreation programs. ‘It’s nonstop use for both our high school and our rec programs. It’s great,’ Germano said.”*

(Zac Spencer, [“Barnegat Joins Schools Moving Toward Artificial Turf Fields,”](#) Atlantic City Press, 2/21/20)

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**Mike Pellegrino, NJ Athletic Director, Claims Athletic Programs Compete To Get Playing Time On Turf Fields.**

*“The only problem with a field that can take that much abuse is scheduling all the teams that want to play on it, said Mike Pellegrino, Egg Harbor Township athletic director. ‘Sometimes we’re trying to fit 11 games on the field in a six-day span,’ he said. ‘They all want to showcase and play under the lights. As an athletic director, it makes your days much longer.’”*

(Zac Spencer, [“Barnegat Joins Schools Moving Toward Artificial Turf Fields.”](#) Atlantic City Press, 2/21/20)

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**PA Superintendent Prefers Turf Because Lower Maintenance Costs Create Long-Term Cost Savings.**

*“The recommendations for the artificial surface and other renovations would total about \$1.8 million, according to Superintendent Shannon Wagner. A combination of hearing from parents, students, and the community along with more research led to the administration to go with the artificial turf, Wagner said. While preliminary estimates showed artificial turf cost substantially more than natural sod to install, that isn’t the case over a decade when considering maintenance costs. In the long run artificial turf costs less than grass, Wagner said.”*

(Mary Ann Thomas, [“Burrell Administration Recommends Artificial Turf For Buccaneers Stadium.”](#) TRIB Live, 3/11/20)

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**American Legion Field at Bartlett High School in Anchorage, AK, hasn’t let a little snow get in the way of its [#baseball](#) and [#softball](#) schedules.**

*“While weather conditions have led to cancellations at several of the area’s non-FieldTurf fields, our turf system, combined with the tremendous efforts of snow removal crews, have helped Bartlett High maintain its status as a reliable game day host.” (4/22/23)*

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**Michael Bass (Alvin ISD Athletic Director) loves their FieldTurf at Freedom Field**

*“The great thing about a turf field is that it eliminates having the cost of having to do fertilizer, mowing to maintain, and insecticide, so you save yourself every year approximately \$100,000 – \$150,000, probably even more nowadays. “*

(@SportsDissected on YouTube, Video, 10/01/22)

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**Bobby Cruz, Director – United Independent School District Loves FieldTurf’s Exceptional Drainage**

*“We had some unusually heavy rains hit us here in Laredo and our kids were able to practice immediately after the storms. In fact, they wanted to practice in the afternoon on the same day after getting 9 inches of rain in one day. We could have easily done it but the streets were flooded and we didn’t want to risk putting kids on the roads, so we waited until the next day. ALL of our outdoor programs utilized the field.”*

(LinkedIn, post, 08/01/22).

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**Antonio Arserio the Mayor of the City of Margate discusses the Reopening of Vinson Park after major renovations.**

*“It’s probably the biggest game changer out of all our parks in our city”*

(@cityofmargatefla on YouTube, [Link](#), 04/23/22)





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**To:** Robert Corte  
President, Community Park District Board Commissioners

**From:** Jessica Cannaday

**Date:** October 10, 2025

**Re:** 13B Commissioner Attendance at the Soaring to New Heights Conference

**Recommendation**

Motion and a second to approve travel, registration, and educational expenses not to exceed \$600 each for Commissioners Marusic and Zuck to attend the Soaring to New Heights Conference.

**Background**

In accordance with the Local Government Travel Expense Act (ILCS 50/150 (et. seq.)) the Board of Commissioners must approve any commissioner travel expenses by roll call vote during an open meeting.

The 2026 IAPD/IPRA Soaring to New Heights Conference will be held January 29-31 at the Hyatt Regency Chicago.

The IAPD/IPRA Soaring to New Heights Conference holds the unique distinction of being the largest state park and recreation conference in the nation. The conference brings together thousands of professionals, Commissioners, and elected officials from around the state for three days of quality educational programming, networking, and professional development. Early Bird Conference registration is \$450.

**To:** Robert Corte  
President, Community Park District Board Commissioners

**From:** Jessica Cannaday

**Date:** October 10, 2025

**Re:** 13C Lease for 1100 E 31<sup>st</sup> Street in La Grange Park

**Recommendation**

Motion and a second to authorize the executive director to enter into a lease for the property located at 1100 E 31<sup>st</sup> Street in La Grange Park to continue to operate a community fitness center pending terms are approved by the district's risk management agency.

**Background**

The Community Park District assumed the lease held by the YMCA Metro Chicago for the property located at 11 E 31<sup>st</sup> Street in La Grange Park to continue to operate an indoor fitness facility to serve the residents and neighbors of La Grange Park. Since August 25, 2025, the Community Park District has secured 480 memberships and 811 members.

The park district negotiated terms that would reduce the cost of the lease to levels below the existing rate through 2030. This will help provide the district time to build membership and ensure that the operations are self-sustaining.

The terms have been reviewed by the district's corporate counsel and risk management agency. Staff recommendation is to approve the lease, contingent upon the owner accept the terms as adjusted by our counsel.

## LEASE

LESSOR: 1100 E 31<sup>st</sup> LLC  
23139 Five Oaks Drive  
Frankfort, IL 60423

LESSEE: Community Park District of La Grange Park  
1501 Barnsdale Road  
La Grange Park, IL 60526

DATE: October 13, 2025

Lessor hereby leases to Lessee and Lessee hereby leases from Lessor the Leased Premises (as herein defined) for the Initial Term (as herein defined) and any extensions thereof, for the purposes and upon the terms, covenants and conditions stated as follows:

1. LEASED PREMISES: The premises leased hereunder (the "Leased Premises") shall include the building (including all improvements, fixtures, equipment and personal property located thereon), any portions of the land required for access to the building and all of the off-street parking spaces (dedicated and reserved solely for use by Lessee and its guests and invitees) owned by Lessor and commonly known as 1100 East 31<sup>st</sup> Street, La Grange Park, Illinois and legally described in Exhibit A attached hereto.

2. PURPOSE: Lessee shall have the right to use the Leased Premises only for a community fitness center facility and customary related uses, including without limitation, public meetings; the operation of a multi-purpose program center; educational and tutoring programs; health and fitness activities; staff meetings; training of staff, volunteers and contractors; developmental and competitive athletic programs; child care and day care centers; expectant and young mother programs; art classes; other programming consistent with the mission of the Park District; and fundraising activities designed to supplement the operations of the community fitness center, and for no other purpose.

3. TERM: The initial term of this Lease (the "Initial Term") shall commence on January 1, 2026 (the "Commencement Date") and shall continue until December 31, 2035, unless sooner terminated as provided herein. Provided Lessee is not then in default hereunder beyond applicable notice and cure periods, Lessee shall have the right and option to extend the term of this Lease for one additional period of five (5) years (the "Extended Term(s)") on the terms and conditions as herein set forth except that this option provision shall not be construed as creating a right to extend the term of this Lease for more than one (1) five (5) year term beyond the Initial Term and the rental shall be adjusted as herein set forth. To effectively exercise any option to extend the term of this Lease, Lessee must serve written notice upon Lessor expressly stating that Lessee is exercising such option, which notice must be served in accordance with the Notice provision of this Lease not less than ninety (90) days nor more than one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the date of expiration of the then current term.

4. PAYMENT OF RENT: Beginning on January 1, 2026 (the “Commencement Date”), Lessee shall pay Lessor or Lessor's agent as rent for the Leased Premises the sums hereinafter set forth (prorated for fractions of a month if the Initial Term shall commence on any day other than the first day of any month or be terminated on any day other than the last day of any month), monthly in advance on the first day of each month, until termination of this Lease, at Lessor's address stated above or such other address as Lessor may designate in writing.

5. BASE RENT: Base Rent during the term of this Lease shall, subject to the adjustments hereinafter set forth, be as follows:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Monthly Base Rental</u>
Year 1	\$12,813.00

For Years 2-10 and for each year of the Extended Term, the Monthly Base Rental shall be increased annually by two and a half percent (2.5%) of the prior year’s Monthly Base Rental on each anniversary of the Commencement Date. The first such adjustment shall be effective on January 1, 2027, and subsequent adjustments shall be effective on each successive annual anniversary date.

6. CPI BASE RENT ADJUSTMENT: INTENTIONALLY OMITTED.

7. TRIPLE NET PAYMENTS:

A. Lessee shall, at Lessee's sole cost and expense, pay for all services and utilities incurred by Lessee at the Leased Premises during the term of this Lease, including but not limited to, gas, water, sewer, electricity, heat, air conditioning, garbage removal and snow removal, landscaping and all fees, taxes and costs relating thereto with respect to the Leased Premises. Further, Lessee shall pay, or cause to be paid, all real estate taxes assessed or accruing against the Leased Premises during the term of this Lease (including any extended term) including any and all interest or penalties which may be assessed as a result of any failure by Lessee to timely pay the same. Lessee shall timely pay all real estate taxes and insurance premiums for insurance required hereunder to be maintained by Lessee or Lessor as they become due and shall, promptly thereafter, provide Lessor with evidence reasonably satisfactory to Lessor demonstrating that the same have been paid in full. Except if caused by Lessee (or resulting from a breach of this Lease by Lessee), its agents, employees or invitees, or if beyond the reasonable control of Lessor, if any interruption of any of the foregoing services renders the Leased Premises untenantable (in whole or in part) for fifteen (15) or more consecutive business days, then Base Rent (in whole or pro rata with respect to such part of the Leased Premises) shall abate for the period of such untenantability and if such untenantability shall continue for more than sixty (60) consecutive days, Lessee shall have the right to terminate this Lease upon written notice to Lessor given within ten (10) days after the expiration of such sixty (60) days unless within ten (10) days after the delivery of such notice the services causing such untenantability are restored. In the event Lessee has the right, and elects to terminate this Lease pursuant to the foregoing provisions, Lessee's notice of termination may designate as the termination date of this Lease any day not more than ninety (90) days after the notice.

B. Lessee shall have the right, in Lessee's own name and/or Lessor's name, as required by law, to contest the amount and/or validity, by legal proceedings, promptly instituted and conducted at Lessee's own expense and free of material expense to Lessor, any such taxes, assessments, water rates, sewer charges or other charges imposed upon or against the Leased Premises or building thereon by any governmental unit or agency, or any department thereof, and in case any such taxes, assessments, water rates, sewer charges or other charges as referred to herein shall as a result of such proceedings or otherwise be reduced, set aside or to any extent discharged, Lessee shall pay the amount that shall be finally assessed or imposed against the Leased Premises or be adjudicated by final unappealable decision, settlement, dismissal or otherwise, to be due and payable on any such disputed or contested items.

Before any such proceeding is instituted, Lessee shall, to the extent required by law, secure the payment of the aforesaid items to Lessor, provided same are not paid, by any one of the following methods: (a) a bond of a surety company satisfactory to Lessor; (b) the deposit of monies with Lessor sufficient to cover the amount of such contested item or items with penalties and interest at the rate provided by statute for failure to pay such items for the period which such proceedings may reasonably be expected to take. The term "legal proceedings", as herein used, shall be construed to include appropriate appeals from any judgments, decrees or orders, and certiorari proceedings and appeals from orders therein; provided, however, without limitation to any other provision herein set forth, Lessee shall, with respect to prosecuting any appeals as permitted herein, post such appeal bonds or take such other actions as may be necessary to stay enforcement of any order or ruling appealed from if enforcement thereof could reasonably be determined to materially adversely affect the Lessor, the Leased Premises, or Lessor's interest in the Leased Premises. No obligation is hereby imposed upon Lessee to commence any such proceeding or undertake an appeal from a decision entered in any such proceeding which has been commenced. Without limitation to anything set forth herein, Lessee shall fully indemnify, protect and hold harmless the Lessor and the Leased Premises from and against any and all loss or damage arising out of or relating to Lessee's election to contest any taxes, assessments, water rates, sewer charges or other charges as referred to herein. Lessor shall sign any documents or submittals which are required or reasonably requested by Lessee in connection with any such legal proceedings.

8. LATE CHARGE: If any rental payments are not received by Lessor by the 5<sup>th</sup> day after Lessor has given Lessee written notice that such payment is past due, Lessee shall pay as a late charge the sum of Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars per day for each day such payment shall be past due. Provided, however, that Lessor shall not be required to provide any such written notice to Lessee on more than two (2) occasions per calendar year and thereafter late charges shall accrue from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the month in the event that any rental payment is not timely made. This provision, however, shall not be deemed or construed to constitute a rental grace period hereunder nor a waiver of Lessor's right to terminate this Lease upon Lessee's default. All rental is due, in advance, on the first day of each month.

9. REMOVAL OF OTHER LIENS: In the event any lien upon Lessor's title is caused by any act or neglect of Lessee, and Lessee fails to remove said lien or cause the same to be insured against on a title insurance policy insuring the Lessor and the real estate constituting the Leased

Premises reasonably acceptable to Lessor within thirty (30) days after Lessor's written notice to do so, Lessor may remove the lien by paying the full amount thereof or otherwise and without any investigation or contest of the validity thereof, and Lessee shall pay Lessor upon request the amount paid out by Lessor in such behalf, including Lessor's costs, expenses and reasonable counsel fees, all of which shall be deemed "additional rent" hereunder for the purpose of Section 28 hereof.

10. SECURITY DEPOSIT: INTENTIONALLY OMITTED.

11. SUBLETTING: ASSIGNMENT: The Leased Premises shall not be sublet in whole or in part to any person other than Lessee, and Lessee shall not assign this Lease without, in each case, the consent in writing of Lessor first had and obtained. The Lessor's consent, as referred to herein, shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed.

In the event Lessee sublets or assigns this Lease, or any interest hereunder, without first receiving Lessor's express written consent thereto, Lessor may, at Lessor's sole option, terminate this Lease upon thirty (30) days' prior written notice to Lessee. Lessor's acceptance of rent from, or other course of dealing with, any subtenant or assignee hereunder shall not be deemed to imply Lessor's consent hereunder. Upon any assignment of this Lease, or subletting of the Leased Premises, as provided for in this Section 11, Lessee shall continue in all cases to remain unconditionally and absolutely liable under the terms of this Lease as co-obligor to the same extent as if no such sublease or assignment had occurred unless, in connection with such subletting or assignment, Lessor has expressly, in writing, agreed to release Lessee from further liability under this Lease. In each case where the consent of the Lessor is requested, such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed. The credit worthiness of any proposed sublessee or assignee may be considered by the Lessor in determining whether to grant Lessor's approval. Lessee shall furnish, or shall cause to be furnished, to Lessor at the time of Lessee's request that Lessor consent to any sublease or assignment, reasonably detailed financial information concerning the proposed sublessee or assignee and a resume of the proposed sublessee or assignee's work experience.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Lessee shall have the right, without the consent of the Lessor, to:

- A. "rent" one or more rooms in the premises for no more than a 4 hour rental period per room per day; or
- B. assign this Lease to: (1) any successor by merger or consolidation, (2) any entity which shall acquire all or substantially all of the assets and business of Lessee, or (3) any Lessee Affiliate (as defined below), provided that, in any case, such assignee assumes and agrees to be bound by all of the terms, covenants and conditions of this Lease on Lessee's part to be observed and performed pursuant to a written assumption agreement; or
- C. sublease all or any portion of the Leased Premises to any entity which, at the time of the entering into of such sublease, is a Lessee Affiliate.

The term "Lessee Affiliate" shall mean (i) any entity controlling Lessee, controlled by Lessee or under common control with Lessee, and/or (ii) any entity more than fifty percent (50%) of the equity interests in which are owned, directly or indirectly, by one or more persons or entities also owning, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent (50%) of the equity interest in Lessee. The term "control" with respect to any entity shall mean the power to control the management of such entity, whether by ownership of voting stock or other equity interests, contract or otherwise.

12. LESSEE NOT TO MISUSE: Lessee shall not permit any unlawful practice, with or without Lessee's knowledge or consent, to be committed or carried on in the Leased Premises during the term of this Lease. Lessee will not allow the Leased Premises to be used for any purpose that will materially increase the rate of insurance thereon, nor for any purpose other than that hereinbefore specified. Lessee will not keep or use or permit to be kept or used in or on the Leased Premises or any place contiguous thereto any flammable fluids (except those used in the ordinary course of Lessee's operations) or explosives, without the written permission of Lessor first had and obtained. Lessee will not load floors beyond the floor load rating prescribed by applicable municipal ordinances. Lessee will not use or allow the use of the Leased Premises for any purpose whatsoever that will injure the reputation of the Leased Premises or of the building of which they may be a part.

13. CONDITION ON POSSESSION: Lessee has examined and knows the condition of the Leased Premises and acknowledges that no representations as to the condition and repair thereof, and no agreements or promises to decorate, alter, repair or improve the Leased Premises, have been made by Lessor or his agent prior to or at the execution of this Lease that are not herein expressed. Lessee's acceptance of possession of the Leased Premises shall constitute Lessee's acceptance thereof "AS IS", subject only to any written agreements of Lessor to perform additional work.

14. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE:

A. During the Initial Term or any extension thereof, Lessee shall keep the Leased Premises and appurtenances thereto in a clean, sightly and healthy condition, and in good repair, all according to the statutes and ordinances in such cases made and provided, and the directions of public officers thereunto duly authorized, all at its own expense, and, subject to Section 18 hereof, shall yield the same back to Lessor upon the termination of this Lease, whether such termination shall occur by expiration of the term, or in any other manner whatsoever, in substantially the same condition of cleanliness, repair and sightliness as at the date of the execution hereof, loss by casualty or condemnation and reasonable wear and tear excepted. During the Initial Term or any extension thereof, Lessee shall make all necessary repairs and renewals upon the Leased Premises and replace broken globes, glass and fixtures with material of substantially the same size and quality as that broken and shall insure all glass in windows and doors of the Leased Premises at its own expense. Lessee shall be responsible for repairing and maintaining, plumbing, electrical and gas service equipment and systems located in the interior of the Leased Premises and shall also be responsible for repairing and maintaining any component of Lessee's Work. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Lessor acknowledges and agrees

that Lessee's aforesaid repair obligations shall not be deemed to include, and shall expressly exclude, any items the replacement of which would, pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles, extend the useful life of the structural elements of the Building, or any major Building systems, materially beyond the duration of the Initial Term (or the applicable extension term), but Lessee shall repair such items. Notwithstanding anything elsewhere in this Lease to the contrary (and except for damage caused by Lessee, its agents, employees or invitees), Lessee shall not be responsible for performing (or contributing to the cost of) any capital improvements or structural repairs or replacements to the Building, specifically including, without limitation, any repairs, additions or replacements with respect to the following items: HVAC systems and equipment, roof, foundation and parking lot.

B. Except for damage caused by Lessee, its agents, employees or invitees, Lessor covenants, throughout the term of this Lease, and any additional term, at Lessor's sole cost and expense, to take good care of any and all portions of the Leased Premises which are structural or capital in nature, including without limitation, all HVAC; exterior gas, electric and plumbing systems or equipment, the roof, foundation, and parking lot, and shall promptly at Lessor's sole cost and expense make all such necessary repairs to the Leased Premises, ordinary as well as extraordinary, foreseen as well as unforeseen. The term "repairs" shall include replacements or renewals when necessary, and all such repairs made by Lessor shall be equal in quality and class to the original work and/or item being repaired or replaced. In the event that the heat exchanger or compressor in one or more of the HVAC units fails and requires replacement (or requires recurrent maintenance), then Lessee may give written notice to Lessor that the entire HVAC unit shall be replaced. After such written notice, Lessor shall promptly replace, at Lessor's sole cost and expense, such HVAC unit. In the event that Lessor has not replaced the identified unit within seven (7) days after Lessee's notice, then Lessee shall, in addition to any rights or remedies provided by law or in equity, have the right, but not the obligation, to perform such work on behalf of Lessor and the costs and expenses incurred by Lessee in such performance shall be offset against the next payment of Base Rent or any other amount next becoming due and owing by Lessee to Lessor under the lease. Lessor shall promptly provide copies of any HVAC inspection or maintenance reports to Lessee.

C. In the event Lessee or Lessor shall fail to fulfill its obligations as created by this Section 14, the other party may (but shall not be obligated to do so) make any such repairs or fulfill any such obligations, in which event the non-performing party shall, upon demand by the performing party, immediately reimburse such performing party for all reasonable expenses and costs incurred in connection therewith.

15. ACCESS TO PREMISES: Lessee will allow Lessor or any person authorized by Lessor access to the Leased Premises at reasonable times upon reasonable prior written notice for the purpose of examining or exhibiting the same, or to make any repairs or alterations as permitted herein and Lessee will allow Lessor to have placed upon the Leased Premises during the last six (6) months of the term of this Lease (including any exercised options to extend the term of this Lease) notices of "For Sale" and "For Rent", and Lessee will not unreasonably interfere with the same. Lessor shall not interfere with Lessee's operations at the Leased Premises in connection with its exercise of the foregoing access rights.



16. NONLIABILITY OF LESSOR: Except as required by Illinois law or to the extent resulting **solely** from Lessor's negligence or willful misconduct (and except as otherwise set forth in this Lease), Lessor shall not be liable to Lessee for any damage or injury to him or his property occasioned by the failure of Lessor to keep the Leased Premises in repair, and shall not be liable for any injury done or occasioned by wind or by or from any defect of plumbing, electric wiring or of insulation thereof, gas pipes, water pipes or steam pipes, or from broken stairs, porches, railings or walks, or from the backing up of any sewer pipe or down-spout, or from the bursting, leaking or running of any tank, tub, washstand, water closet or waste pipe, drain, or any other pipe or tank in, upon or about the Leased Premises or the building of which they may be a part nor from the escape of steam or hot water from any radiator (it being agreed that said radiators are under the control of Lessee) nor for any damage or injury occasioned by water, snow or ice being upon or coming through the roof, skylight, trap-door, stairs, walks or any other place upon or near the Leased Premises, or otherwise, nor for any such damage or injury done or occasioned by the falling of any fixture, plaster or stucco, nor for any damage or injury arising from any act, omission or negligence of co-tenants or of other persons, occupants of the same building or of adjoining or contiguous buildings or of owners of adjacent or contiguous property, or of Lessor's agents or Lessor himself; all claims for any such damage or injury being hereby expressly waived by Lessee.

17. SIGNS: Except to the extent required by law, Lessee shall not attach, affix or exhibit nor permit to be attached, affixed or exhibited, except by Lessor or his agent, any articles of permanent character nor any sign, attached or detached, with any writing or printing thereon, to any window, floor, ceiling, door or wall in any place in or about the Leased Premises, or upon any of the appurtenances thereto, without in each case the written consent of Lessor first had and obtained, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Lessee may attach the following signs or placards in the interior of the Leased Premises without Lessor's consent: (i) enter and exit signs; (ii) restroom signage; (iii) locker room signage; and (iv) directional signage or signage designating the names of rooms or location of various activities. In all cases (notwithstanding the granting of any consent by Lessor) Lessee shall be solely responsible for compliance with all applicable laws, rules and ordinances pertaining to signs installed or maintained at or on the Leased Premises by Lessee. Lessor hereby consents to Lessee's installation of signs in accordance with the sign criteria on Exhibit B.

18. LESSEE'S WORK: LESSOR'S WORK:

Lessee's Work:

After the Commencement Date, Lessee shall have full access to (including parking lot, loading docks, elevators) and the right to remodel and renovate the interior of the building comprising the Leased Premises for Lessee's permitted use ("Lessee's Work") provided such remodeling or renovation does not impair the structural soundness thereof. Any and all non-structural construction, alteration and improvements (other than painting and other decorating) which Lessee shall make costing in the aggregate in excess of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) Dollars and any and all structural alterations and any and all exterior alterations of any type shall be subject to the following conditions:

A. Such work, interior as well as exterior, shall be according to plans and specifications, which shall be first submitted to and approved in writing by Lessor, which approval Lessor shall not unreasonably withhold, condition or delay. Lessor's failure to respond to any request for approval of plans and specifications within ten (10) business days shall be deemed consent.

B. Before the commencement of Lessee's Work, the plans and specifications shall be filed with and approved for issuance of permits by all governmental authorities having jurisdiction and, if necessary, any public utility companies having an interest therein, and all such work shall be done subject to and in accordance with the requirements of law and local regulations of all governmental departments or authorities having jurisdiction and, if applicable, of each public utility company. Certificates of liability insurance in reasonable amounts, protecting and holding Lessor harmless in connection with such work, shall be obtained by Lessee at Lessee's sole cost and expense, and copies of such certificates of liability insurance shall be delivered to Lessor before the commencement of such work;

C. Lessee hereby agrees to indemnify and save Lessor harmless from and against any and all liens that may be filed against Lessor's property or title as a result of Lessee's Work. In the event that any such liens are filed against Lessor's property, Lessee shall have the right to defend any and all actions or suits filed in connection therewith upon depositing a sum of money in escrow for the amount of such lien or upon providing some other form of indemnification or security acceptable to Lessor. In the event Lessee shall fail to defend such suit or claim, or shall fail to provide such escrowed funds or other security against such liens, Lessor may remove the liens by paying the full amount thereof, or otherwise, and without investigating or contesting the validity thereof. Lessee shall pay Lessor upon request the amount paid out by Lessor in Lessee' behalf therefor (together with interest thereon at the annual rate of 2% over the prime rate announced by Bank of America from time to time), together with all of Lessor's costs, expenses and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in connection with such liens or the removal of the same;

D. Lessee warrants that all work shall be done in a good and workmanlike manner, pursuant to the aforesaid plans and specifications, and in compliance with the building and zoning laws and other laws, ordinances, orders, rules, regulations and requirements of all state, federal and municipal governments, and the appropriate departments, commissions, boards and officers thereof.

E. All leasehold improvements, alterations, replacements, changes, additions and appurtenances on, to, or in the Leased Premises (other than trade fixtures and exercise equipment) shall immediately become the sole and absolute property of Lessor and shall be deemed to be part of the Leased Premises (and notwithstanding anything in this Lease to the contrary, Lessee shall not be required to remove the same at the expiration of the term of this Lease). All trade fixtures installed by Lessee shall be and remain the property of Lessee and shall be removed by Lessee upon the termination of the Lease, provided the same may be removed without damage to the Leased Premises. Any trade fixtures left on the Leased Premises for more than five (5) days after the termination of the Lease, by lapse of time or otherwise, shall be deemed to be abandoned by Lessee. All personal property of Lessee shall be removed from the Leased Premises at the expiration of the term of this Lease.

F. Except as otherwise set forth herein, all construction, alterations and improvements performed by Lessee, and all fees and charges incurred in connection therewith, shall be performed and completed at Lessee's sole cost and expense.

G. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Lessee may at its sole option remove any floor or wall covering installed by Lessee, provided (a) Lessee also removes all nails, tacks, paper, glue, bases and other vestiges of the floor or wall covering, and restores the floor or wall surface to the condition existing before such floor or wall covering was installed, or (b) Lessee pays to Lessor, upon request, the reasonable cost of restoring the floor surface to such condition. If Lessee does not remove Lessee's floor or wall coverings at the end of the term of this Lease, Lessee shall be conclusively presumed to have abandoned the same and title thereto shall thereby and thereupon pass to Lessor, and this Lease shall serve as a bill of sale therefore, without payment or credit by Lessor to Lessee.

Lessor's Work: None.

19. INSURANCE: Lessor and Lessee shall respectively procure and maintain policies of insurance as described below, however all policies of insurance shall be at Lessee's sole cost and expense, which shall be paid by Lessee to Lessor as provided in paragraph 7 of the Lease, as follows:

A. Lessor to procure and maintain policies insuring the Leased Premises and improvements thereon against loss or damage by fire or other casualty, (with an extended coverage endorsement in amounts sufficient to prevent Lessor from becoming a coinsurer within the terms of the applicable policy) in an amount not less than one hundred (100%) percent of the then full replacement value. The term "full replacement value" shall mean the actual replacement cost, exclusive of the cost of excavations, foundations and footing below the basement floor;

B. Lessee to procure and maintain **owners', landlords' and tenants' accident** liability insurance policies in a form customarily used in the Chicago metropolitan area, with policy limits of not less than Two Million (\$2,000,000.00) Dollars for bodily injury to any one (1) person, and not less than Two Million (\$2,000,000.00) Dollars for bodily injury to more than one person per occurrence and not less than Five Hundred Thousand (\$500,000.00) Dollars per occurrence for property damage. Lessee shall also maintain an additional umbrella liability insurance policy in an amount not less than One Million (\$1,000,000.00) Dollars naming the Lessor **as insured** and Lessee as additional insureds;

C. Lessee to procure and maintain policies of insurance insuring Lessor and Lessee against breakage of all plate glass located upon the demised premises.


D. Lessee to procure and maintain rental insurance **for the benefit of Lessor** (or business interruption insurance for the benefit of Lessee **with an assignment of proceeds to Lessor**) in an amount sufficient to pay rental hereunder to Lessor for not less than six (6) months after a casualty rendering the premises untenable.

E. Lessee to procure and maintain policies of insurance or indemnity, saving harmless and protecting Lessor, Lessee and Lessor's Mortgagee, if any, against all liability from damage or liability on account of any claim which may arise by virtue of the sale or the distribution of liquor or other intoxicating beverages by Lessee in or from the Leased Premises under the statute commonly known as the "Dram Shop Act" of the State of Illinois, and any amendment or modification thereof. Such policies shall have limits of liability in amounts not less than the maximum exposure to liability arising under the Dram Shop Act of Illinois (235 ILCS 5/6-21) as from time to time amended and in effect.

In the event Lessee shall sell, offer for sale, or otherwise distribute liquor or other intoxicating beverages on or from the Leased Premises at any time while the aforesaid Dram Shop insurance is not in effect, at Lessor's election, such event shall result in an immediate termination of the Lease, with or without notice, and Lessor shall have the right, but not the obligation, to obtain a temporary restraining order, and/or a temporary or permanent injunction without notice and without bond, restraining and enjoining Lessee, its agents, employees and representatives from selling, offering for sale or otherwise distributing liquor or other intoxicating beverages on or from the Leased Premises without the said Dram Shop insurance being in effect. Lessor's reasonable belief that Lessee is selling, offering for sale, or otherwise distributing liquor or other intoxicating beverages on or from the Leased Premises without the proper insurance coverage, as provided for herein, shall be sufficient basis for obtaining a temporary restraining order as provided herein.

Without limitation to the foregoing, Lessor's receipt of a notice of cancellation of the aforesaid Dram Shop insurance coverage shall be conclusively deemed to be reasonable cause for Lessor obtaining a temporary restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction as provided herein.

All of the aforesaid insurance shall be with insurers having a minimum A.M. Best's rating of at least A-VIII (or its equivalent if such guide ceases to be publishes) and in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to Lessor and any mortgagee of Lessor and shall name Lessor as an additional insured. The Lessee's membership and continuing participation in a self-insured risk management pool is satisfactory to the Lessor. The Lessee's risk management agency will endeavor to provide 10 days written notice to the Lessor prior to cancelling coverage. Certificates of insurance, which serve in part as the risk management agency's confirmation that the Lessee's payments are not delinquent, and loss payee and shall name any mortgagee of Lessor as a loss payee. The aforesaid insurance shall not be subject to cancellation except after not less than thirty (30) days' prior written notice to Lessor and any mortgagee of Lessor. The original insurance policies when available (or certificates thereof satisfactory to Lessor), together with evidence of payment of the premium thereon, shall be deposited with Lessor or Lessor's mortgagee, if any, on or prior to the Commencement Date, and renewals of said insurance shall be deposited with Lessor or Lessor's mortgagee, if any, as directed by Lessor, not less than thirty (30) days prior to the end of the term of each such policy. If Lessee fails to obtain such insurance and keep same in effect, Lessor may, but need not, obtain such insurance and Lessee shall pay to Lessor, on demand, the premium costs thereof together with interest at the rate of eighteen (18%) percent per annum, as additional rental hereunder.

 **INDEMNIFICATION:** Lessee will defend, indemnify and hold Lessor harmless from and against any and all claims and losses arising out of, connected with, or resulting from the negligence, acts, omissions and conduct of Lessee, or any failure of Lessee to comply with the terms

and conditions of this Lease; except to the extent, in all cases, that any such claims and losses result from the negligence or intentional misconduct of Lessor, or any breach of this Lease by Lessor. Lessor will defend, indemnify and hold Lessee harmless from and against any and all claims and losses arising out of, connected with, or resulting solely from the negligence or intentional misconduct of Lessor, or any failure of Lessor to comply with the terms and conditions of this Lease; except to the extent, in all cases, that any such claims and losses result from the negligence or intentional misconduct of Lessee.

20. ESTOPPEL CERTIFICATES: At any time upon not less than ten (10) business days written request by either party hereto, the other party hereto agrees to execute, acknowledge and deliver to the requesting party a statement in writing, certifying such matters pertaining to this Lease as the requesting party or its lender may reasonably require including, without limitation, that:

A. The Lease is unmodified and in full force and effect, or if there have been modifications, that the Lease is in full force and effect as modified, and identifying the said modifications;

B. The date to which the base rental, additional rental and other charges have been paid, and the amounts thereof;

C. The amount of Lessee's Security Deposit, if any, on deposit with Lessor pursuant to this Lease.

D. So far as the certifying party knows, the other party is not in default under any provision of this Lease, or to the extent such requesting party is known to be in default, specifying such defaults.

E. Whether any option to extend the term of this Lease as provided herein has been exercised and the date and method of such exercise.

F. Such other information as either party hereto, or its mortgagee or proposed transferee, may reasonably require.

G. The statements in the foregoing estoppel certificate may be relied upon by (i) any person proposing to acquire an interest in a party hereto or the Leased Premises; or (ii) any prospective mortgagee or assignee of any mortgage; or (iii) any permitted assignee or sublessee of this Lease.

21. LESSOR'S RIGHT TO MORTGAGE:

A. Lessor reserves the right to keep or place a mortgage, assignment of rents, or trust deed ("Prior Mortgage) against the title to the Leased Premises, and, provided each mortgagee hereafter recording a mortgage which encumbers all or any part of the Leased Premises shall first execute with Lessee a non-disturbance agreement as hereinafter provided, Lessee agrees that the lien of such Prior Mortgage shall at all times (notwithstanding the fact that this Lease or a memorandum hereof may be recorded prior in time to the recording of such Prior Mortgage)

be prior and superior to the interest which Lessee may have in the Leased Premises pursuant to this Lease, or otherwise. Provided such is in a form and substance reasonably acceptable to Lessee, Lessee expressly agrees, upon demand, to execute and acknowledge, together with Lessor, a subordination, non-disturbance and attornment agreement, which may be required or desired by Lessor or Lessor's mortgagee now or in the future so long as such subordination agreement shall include commercially reasonable provisions for non-disturbance of Lessee's quiet enjoyment of the Leased Premises in the event of foreclosure of such Prior Mortgage, including an express provision that the mortgagee and each successor shall recognize Lessee as the Lessee hereunder and shall grant Lessee quiet enjoyment of the Leased Premises pursuant to the terms hereof so long as Lessee shall not be in default hereunder.

B. Lessor agrees that upon the payment when due to Lessor of all rental herein provided and upon the observation and performance of all terms, covenants and conditions on Lessee's part to be observed and performed, Lessee shall peaceably and quietly hold and enjoy the Leased Premises for the term hereby demised without hinderance and without interruption by Lessor or any other person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming by, through or under Lessor, subject, nevertheless, to the terms and conditions of this Lease. Lessor covenants and warrants that it will defend the fee title to the Leased Premises against the claims of third parties.

22. DESTRUCTION OF PREMISES: If all of the Leased Premises, or any material portions thereof, shall be damaged by fire or other casualty, then Lessee shall, in its sole discretion, elect (upon delivering written notice of such election to Lessor within thirty (30) days of the casualty) to either (i) terminate this Lease, or (ii) diligently repair and restore the Leased Premises, subject to reasonable delays for insurance adjustments and delays caused by matters beyond Lessee's reasonable control; provided however that Lessee shall not in any event be obligated to expend therefor an amount in excess of the aggregate amount of insurance proceeds actually recovered by Lessee with respect to such casualty (whether such amounts are paid out of insurance coverages maintained by Lessor or Lessee; provided further that Lessor and Lessee hereby agree that Lessor shall make all insurance proceeds that it receives under its insurance policies available to Lessee if Lessee elects to repair and restore the Leased Premises). No money or other consideration shall be payable by Lessee to Lessor for the right of termination hereunder. Lessee shall have no liability to Lessor, and Lessor shall not be entitled to terminate this Agreement by virtue of any delays in completion of such repairs and restoration. **In the event Tenant elects to terminate this Lease by reason of a casualty as herein provided, Lessor shall be entitled to receive the entire proceeds of insurance which Lessee is required to provide hereunder.** Lessee shall have the right to receive any proceeds attributable to any leasehold improvements and betterments coverage above that required to be provided to Lessor pursuant to the Lease. Lessee shall be entitled to an equitable and proportionate abatement of rent during all periods that any casualty renders the Leased Premises untenable (whether in whole or in part, as applicable) for Lessee's use and enjoyment as contemplated hereunder.

23. CONDEMNATION: If part or all of the Leased Premises is condemned for any public use or purpose by any legally constituted public authority resulting in the Leased Premises becoming unsuitable for the purpose herein leased, then, in that event, this Lease shall terminate from the time when possession is taken by such public authority, and base rental and additional rental shall be accounted for between Lessor and Lessee as of the date of surrender of possession. Such

termination shall be without prejudice to recovery of compensation by either party from the condemning authority for any loss or damage sustained by reason of such taking. Neither Lessor nor Lessee shall have any rights in or to any award made to the other by the condemning authority; provided, however, in all events, Lessee shall be entitled to that portion of any award expressly allocated as just compensation for trade fixtures owned by Lessee, if any, or the diminished value of Lessee's leasehold interest. In the event of a partial condemnation of the Leased Premises which does not result in the same becoming unsuitable for the purpose herein leased, base rental hereunder shall be adjusted in proportion to the reduction in the fair market value of the Leased Premises, if any, between the value thereof immediately before such taking as compared to the value thereof immediately after such taking. Except as provided herein, a partial condemnation shall not impair nor abate Lessee's obligation to pay rent or perform Lessee's other obligations hereunder.

24. WAIVER OF CLAIMS: INTENTIONALLY OMITTED.

25. NOTICE TO PARTIES: Any and all notices required or permitted to be given hereunder may be served by a party or such party's attorneys, shall be in writing and shall be deemed served, if by personal delivery, on the date the same is actually received by the addressee thereof; or, if by mail, on the next business day after the same is deposited with the United States Postal Service (or its successor) for mailing by Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested, postage fully prepaid, addressed as hereinafter set forth; or, if by overnight messenger service (i.e. Federal Express) on the date of delivery by such overnight messenger service to the address as hereinafter set forth. Notices by mail and by overnight messenger service shall be addressed as follows or to such other address as the party entitled to receive such notice may, from time-to-time hereafter, designate in writing by giving written notice pursuant hereto:

If to Lessor:                    1100 E 31<sup>st</sup> LLC  
   23139 Five Oaks Drive  
   Frankfort, IL 60423  
   jessup.mike@gmail.com

With copy to:                    William D. Dallas  
   Regas & Dallas P.C.  
   20 North Clark Street  
   Suite 1103  
   Chicago, IL 60602  
   Attn: File No. 2025-10750  
   wdallas@rfd-law.com

If to Lessee:                    Jessica Cannaday, CPRP  
   Executive Director  
   Community Park District of La Grange Park  
   1501 Barnsdale Road  
   La Grange Park, IL 60526  
   jcannaday@communityparkdistrict.org

With copy to: Derke Price  
Ancel Glink  
1979 N. Mill St., Suite 207  
Naperville, IL 60563  
dprice@ancelglink.com

26. OPTION TO PURCHASE. INTENTIONALLY OMITTED.

27. EVENTS OF DEFAULT: The following occurrences shall constitute "events of default" under this Lease; a) a failure by Lessee to make any payment of Base Rent or additional rent reserved or to make any other payment required hereunder when due and such failure shall continue for five (5) days after written notice from Lessor to Lessee that the same was not paid when due; provided, however, that the Lessee shall not be entitled to more than two (2) such notices during any one twelve-month period during the term of this Lease, it being understood that at any time during the applicable twelve-month period after a second such notice shall have been served upon Lessee, no cure period shall be available to Lessee for such default; b) a breach by Lessee of any of the other terms, covenants, agreements or conditions which this Lease requires Lessee to perform or observe; provided, however, that Lessee shall have thirty (30) days after written notice by Lessor to Lessee of the breach to cure the same, or if the breach is such that it is not susceptible of cure within said thirty-day period, and provided that Lessee shall have commenced to cure the breach within such thirty-day period and thereafter shall diligently continue to pursue curing the breach, then Lessee shall be allowed a reasonable time to cure the breach; c) the bankruptcy or insolvency of Lessee, a transfer by Lessee in fraud of creditors, an assignment by Lessee for the benefit of creditors, or the commencement of any proceedings by or against Lessee under any provision of the Federal Bankruptcy Code or under any other insolvency, bankruptcy or reorganization act unless, in the event any such proceedings are involuntary, Lessee is discharged from the same (or such proceedings are stayed) within sixty (60) days after the filing of such proceedings; d) the levy upon Lessee's interest in this Lease by any attachment or execution and failure to have such attachment or execution vacated within sixty (60) days thereafter.

28. LESSOR'S REMEDIES: If any "event of default" shall occur hereunder, then Lessor shall have the right to pursue one or more of the following remedies, all of which shall be cumulative and any one of which may be pursued simultaneously or at different times and independently or in conjunction with each other without Lessor being deemed to have made a binding election of remedies until such time as Lessor shall have received full satisfaction of any damages incurred or loss sustained by Lessor as a result of Lessee's default:

(a) termination of this Lease on the date specified in any notice of default served upon Lessee as provided in this Lease (or, if no such date is specified, on the date immediately following the expiration of any applicable cure period). In such event Lessor may then, or at any time thereafter, by judicial process (or if Lessee has vacated the Leased Premises, without judicial process), re-enter the Leased Premises and remove therefrom all persons and property and again repossess and enjoy the Leased Premises without releasing Lessee from liability hereunder; provided, however, that Lessor shall use its best efforts and due diligence to relet the Leased Premises and Lessee shall be liable to Lessor in money damages in an amount equal to

the difference between (i) the base rent and additional rent that Lessee would have owed for that portion of the term of this Lease following its termination as aforesaid and (ii) the amount Lessor actually receives pursuant to a reletting of the Leased Premises, plus all reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and expenses incurred by Lessor in terminating the Lease and recovering possession of the Leased Premises, together with such other reasonable costs incurred by Lessor in reletting the Leased Premises, including, but not limited to, costs incurred by Lessor, if any, in restoring the Leased Premises to good order and condition, but excluding those costs associated with tenant improvement or build-out work in connection with the reletting;

(b) without terminating this Lease, terminating Lessee's right to possession of the Leased Premises, and sue Lessee for rent and additional rent as the same become due; provided, however, that Lessor must mitigate its damages as provided in Subsection (a) immediately above; and upon a reletting of the Leased Premises, Lessee shall be liable in damages as and to the extent provided for in Subsection (a) immediately above;

(c) without terminating this Lease or Lessee's right to possession of the Leased Premises, sue for and recover past due rent and additional rent and any and all other unpaid sums theretofore payable by Lessee hereunder; or

(d) pursue any other remedy available to Lessor, at law or in equity.

29. REMEDIES NOT EXCLUSIVE: The obligation of Lessee to pay the rent reserved hereby during the balance of the term hereof, and during any extension hereof, shall not be deemed to be waived, released or terminated by the service of any five-day notice, other notice to collect, demand for possession, or notice that the tenancy hereby created will be terminated on the date therein specified; the institution of any action of forcible detainer or ejectment or any judgment for possession that may be rendered in such action, or any other act or acts resulting in the termination of Lessee's right to possession of the Leased Premises. The Lessor may collect and receive any rent due from Lessee, and payment or receipt thereof shall not waive or affect any such notice, demand, suit or judgment, or in any manner whatsoever waive, affect, change, modify or alter any rights or remedies which Lessor may have by virtue hereof.

30. TERMINATION; HOLDING OVER: At the termination of the term of this Lease, by lapse of time or otherwise, Lessee will yield up immediate possession of the Leased Premises to Lessor, in good condition and repair, loss by casualty or condemnation and ordinary wear excepted, and will return the keys therefor to Lessor at the place of payment of rent. If Lessee retains possession of the Leased Premises or any part thereof after the termination of the term by lapse of time or otherwise, then Lessor may at its option within thirty (30) days after termination of the term serve written notice upon Lessee that such holding over constitutes either: (a) creation of a month to month tenancy, upon the terms of this Lease except with a base rental at 125% the monthly rental specified in Section 5, or (b) creation of a tenancy at sufferance, at a daily rental equal to 125% of the monthly rental specified in Section 5 divided by 30, for each day Lessee remains in possession. If no such written notice is served then a tenancy at sufferance with rental as stated at Subsection (b) of this Section shall have been created. The provisions of this Section shall survive any termination of this Lease and shall not constitute a waiver by Lessor of any right of re-entry as herein set forth.

31. ENFORCEMENT; ATTORNEYS' FEES: In the event it shall become necessary for either of the parties hereto to commence a legal proceeding to enforce the provisions of this Lease, the successful party shall be entitled to receive from the unsuccessful party, as part of any judgment entered in such legal proceeding, all of the successful party's reasonable costs, expenses and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in commencing such proceeding, preparing to commence such proceeding, pursuing such proceeding to its conclusion and in collecting any judgment entered therein.

32. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES:

A. Lessee hereby represents, warrants, covenants and agrees to and with Lessor that all operations or activities upon, or any use or occupancy of the Leased Premises, or any portion thereof, by Lessee, and any tenant, subtenant or occupant of the Leased Premises, or any portion thereof, shall throughout the term of this Lease be in all respects in compliance with all state, federal and local laws and regulations governing or in any way relating to the generation, handling, manufacturing, treatment, storage, use, transportation, spillage, leakage, dumping, discharge or disposal of any hazardous or toxic substances, materials or wastes, including but not limited to those substances, materials or wastes listed in the United States Department of Transportation Table (49 CFR 172.101) or by the Environmental Protection Agency as hazardous substances (40 CFR Part 302) and amendments thereto, or such substances, materials or wastes otherwise regulated under any applicable local, state or federal law ("Hazardous Substances"); and that neither Lessee nor any other tenant, subtenant or occupant of the Leased Premises, or any portion thereof, at any time shall be engaged in or permitted any dumping, discharge, disposal, spillage or leakage of such Hazardous Substances contrary to law at, on, in the Leased Premises, or any portion thereof.

B. Lessor represents and warrants as follows: (i) to Lessor's knowledge, as of the Commencement Date, the Leased Premises is in compliance with the applicable laws, ordinances, rules, regulations and standards of all governmental authorities (including, without limitation, ADA and the regulations promulgated thereunder) and Environmental Laws (collectively, the "Laws"); (ii) to Lessor's knowledge, there is not now, nor has there ever been, in, to or from the Leased Premises, a release or threatened release of any Hazardous Substances contrary to Laws.

C. Lessor agrees to protect, indemnify, defend and hold harmless Lessee and its agents and employees (for purposes of this sub-section C, collectively, "Lessee Indemnitees") from and against, and promptly pay to or reimburse the Lessee Indemnitees for, any liabilities, obligations, claims, damages, penalties, causes of action, costs and expenses (including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses) arising out of, caused by or in any manner whatsoever connected to: (i) the breach of any representation in this Section 32; and (ii) the presence of any Hazardous Substance in, on or under the Leased Premises including, without limitation, the release or threatened release of any Hazardous Substance in, to or from the Leased Premises, provided that the presence of the Hazardous Substance or release or threatened release is not due to the

Lessee's activities. This indemnification obligation shall survive the termination or expiration of this Lease.

D. Lessee agrees to protect, indemnify, defend and hold harmless Lessor and its agents and employees (for purposes of this sub-section D, collectively "Lessor Indemnitees") from and against, and promptly pay to or reimburse the Lessor Indemnitees for, any liabilities, obligations, claims, damages, penalties, causes of action, costs and expenses (including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses) arising out of, caused by or in any manner whatsoever connected to: (i) the breach of any representation in this Section 32; and (ii) the presence of any Hazardous Substance in the Leased Premises including, without limitation, the release or threatened release of any Hazardous Substance in, to or from the Leased Premises, provided that the presence of the Hazardous Substance or release or threatened release is due to Lessee's activities. This indemnification obligation shall survive the termination or expiration of this Lease.

33. LESSOR'S COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS: Lessor warrants that Lessor shall, during the term of this Lease, continue to maintain the Leased Premises in compliance with all Laws (except for any legal requirements in connection with Lessee's use and occupancy of the Leased Premises or in connection with Lessee's Work).

34. LESSEE'S COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS: Lessee warrants that Lessee shall at all times during the term of this Lease comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, rules, regulations and orders affecting the Leased Premises with respect to Lessee's use and operation from the Leased Premises.

35. NO LESSOR'S LIEN: Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Lease, Lessor does hereby fully and forever waive and release any and all rights and interests (whether previously or now existing, or arising in the future) in and to any lien (whether possessory, statutory or otherwise, and including any rights of levy or distraint for rent) on, against or with respect to any assets, trade fixtures, equipment or other property of Lessee and/or any other person or entity which may, from time to time, have any such assets, trade fixtures, equipment or other property located at the Leased Premises.

36. MISCELLANEOUS:

A. Provisions typed on this Lease and signed by Lessor and Lessee are hereby made a part of this Lease.

B. All covenants, promises, representations and agreements herein contained shall be binding upon, apply and inure to the benefit of Lessor and Lessee and their respective heirs, legal representatives, successors and assigns.

C. The rights and remedies hereby created are cumulative and the use of one remedy shall not be taken to exclude or waive the right to the use of another.

D. The words "Lessor" and "Lessee" wherever used in this Lease shall be construed to mean Lessors or Lessees in all cases where there is more than one Lessor or Lessee, and to apply to individuals, male or female, or to firms or corporations, as the same may be described as Lessor or Lessee herein, and the necessary grammatical changes shall be assumed in each case as though fully expressed.

E. The words "Premises", "Leased Premises", "Demised Premises" or "Subject Premises", whether or not capitalized, shall mean the premises leased hereunder as defined and referred to in paragraph 1 of this Lease unless the context in which such term is used shall clearly indicate otherwise.

37. SEVERABILITY: If any clause, phrase, provision or portion of this Lease or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall be invalid, or unenforceable under applicable law, such event shall not affect, impair or render invalid or unenforceable the remainder of this Lease nor any other clause, phrase, provision or portion hereof, nor shall it affect the application of any clause, phrase, provision or portion hereof to other persons or circumstances.

38. HEADINGS: The headings set forth herein are for convenience of reference only and shall not be deemed to impair, enlarge or otherwise affect the substantive meaning of any provision to which such heading may relate.

39. COUNTERPARTS: This Lease may be executed in multiple counterparts, each one of which shall be deemed an original but all of which, taken collectively, shall be deemed a single instrument; provided, that this Lease shall not be enforceable against any party hereto unless all parties hereto have executed at least one (1) counterpart.

40. RECORDING: This Lease shall not be recorded in its entirety but a memorandum or "short form" hereof setting forth the names of the Lessor and Lessee, the term hereof, a description of the premises, permitted uses, and such other terms as the parties may mutually agree may, at the request of either party, be executed by each of the parties in recordable form and may be recorded by the party so requesting at such party's sole cost and expense.

41. ENTIRE AGREEMENT: This Lease contains the entire agreement of the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter hereof, supersedes any and all prior agreements and negotiations which may have heretofore been entered into or conducted relating to the subject matter hereof and shall not be modified or amended except in writing signed by the party sought to be charged with such modification or amendment.

42. BROKERS: Lessee represents and warrants to Lessor that neither Lessee nor its officers or agents nor anyone acting on Lessee's behalf has dealt with any real estate brokers to whom any commissions due shall be paid by Lessor. Lessor represents and warrants to Lessee that neither Lessor nor its officers or agents nor anyone acting on Lessor's behalf has dealt with any real estate brokers in connection with this Lease. Each party (for purposes of this Section 43, "indemnitor") agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the other party (for purposes of this Section 43, "indemnitee") from the claim or claims of a broker or brokers claiming to have acted on behalf of indemnitor.

43. EXCULPATORY PROVISION: It is expressly understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto, anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding, that no individual member of the Community Park District of La Grange Park or any of their respective officers, officials, representatives or employees shall be personally liable for any of Lessee's obligations or any undertaking or covenant of Lessee contained in this Lease. Lessor also hereby waives and releases any claims against Lessee, and its officers, directors; employees, managers, agents, invitees and contractors for any consequential loss or damage, including any loss or damage to Lessor's business.

44. TRANSFER OF PROPERTY: In the event of a sale or conveyance by Lessor of the property, Building or Leased Premises the same shall, provided that the purchaser or buyer agrees in writing to assume all of Lessor's obligations and liabilities hereunder, operate to release Lessor from any liability upon any of the covenants or conditions, expressed or implied, herein contained in favor of Lessee, and in such event Lessee agrees to look solely to the responsibility of the successor in interest of Lessor in and to this Lease. This Lease will not be affected by any such sale, and Lessee agrees to attorn to the purchaser or assignee. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Lease, in no event will Lessor be released from any obligation to complete Lessor's Work.

**Signature page follows this page.**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto executed this Lease as their respective free and voluntary acts on the date first above written.

LESSOR:

1100 E 31st LLC

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Michael E. Jessup

Title: Manager

LESSEE:

Community Park District of La Grange Park

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Jessica Cannaday, CPRP

Title: Executive Director

**EXHIBIT A**

Legal Description of the Land

(See attached)

**EXHIBIT B**

Approved Signage

(See attached)

