

Village of Libertyville
Board of Trustees
Meeting of the
Parks and Recreation Committee
118 W. Cook Avenue
August 2, 2011
7:00 pm
Agenda

1. Approval of Minutes from July 5, 2011 Meeting
2. Emerald Ash Borer Follow-up and Arborist Input
3. 3rd Annual Dog Days of Summer Follow-up Report
4. Noontime Rotary Project Update
5. Bolander Building Discussion Follow-up
6. Parks, Recreation, and Sports Complex Community Projects
7. Libertyville Sports Complex 10th Anniversary
8. Other Updates/Follow-up
 - A) Landscape Maintenance Update
 - B) Little League State Finals (July 22-28) Update
 - C) Sunrise Rotary Park Gazebo Update
 - D) Fall 2011 Registration Brochure/Recreational Programs Update
 - E) Upcoming Events
 - F) Marketing, Publicity and PR Update
 - G) Other
9. Adjournment

Any individual who would like to attend this meeting but because of a disability needs some accommodation to participate should contact the ADA Coordinator at 118 West Cook Ave, Libertyville Illinois 60048 (847) 362-2430.

VILLAGE OF LIBERTYVILLE

Parks and Recreation Committee

Minutes

Tuesday, July 5, 2011

Meeting called to order at 7:01pm on Tuesday, July 5, 2011 by Chairman Drew Cullum. Those in attendance were Committee Members Chairman Cullum, Trustee Todd Gaines, and Trustee Rich Moras. Parks and Recreation staff in attendance included Director Connie Kowal, Recreation Manager Julie Ludwig, and Parks Superintendent Jim Barlow. Also in attendance included Mayor Terry Wepler and Village Administrator Kevin Bowens. Trustee Rich Moras was welcomed to the Parks & Recreation Committee, replacing former Trustee Nick Proepper who was thanked for his efforts on the Committee.

1) Minutes of the Parks and Recreation Committee

Chairman Drew Cullum moved to approve the minutes from the June 7, 2011 meeting, seconded by Trustee Todd Gaines. Motion approved.

2) Bolander Building Discussion

As Director Kowal and Village Administrator Kevin Bowens continue to explore options for the Bolander Building; Trustee Moras noted that the Village must attempt to continue all programs that have been held at the Bolander facility.

3) Driving Range-Purchase of Range Balls

The Parks and Recreation Committee made a recommendation to purchase 2000 dozen golf balls at \$9,000 from the Callaway Golf Company.

4) Golf Lessons and Merchandising Arrangement at the Driving Range

The Golf Merchandising Agreement with PGA Professional Chris McConnell was approved at the June 28 Village Board meeting. Mr. McConnell presented on the need to update the golf ball supply.

5) Marketing and Advertising

Director Kowal explained that he is investigating the best ways to market programs and facilities.

6) Other Updates/Follow-up

- a) *Verbal Report-Emerald Ash Borer-* With the loss of multiple parkway trees due to the Emerald Ash Borer Disease, Trustee Moras suggested using the 50/50 tree share program. Parks Superintendent Jim Barlow suggested contacting surrounding nurseries to see if the Village can get a discount of tree purchases. It was decided that Superintendent Barlow will review the option to purchased trees at a discount.
- b) *Verbal Report-Native Prairie Plantings, Butler Lake-* Staff is in the idea phase of the native prairie plantings at Butler Lake. But the current maintenance contract is being fulfilled.
- c) *Little League State Finals-* Director Kowal encouraged the Village Board to attend.
- d) *Sunrise Rotary Park Gazebo Updated-* No new reports
- e) *Noontime Rotary Project Update-* No new reports
- f) *Exterior Signage Update-* Staffing is compiling the third company bid.
- g) *IDOT Directional Signage Update-* No new reports
- h) *Upcoming Events-* Reported on the Dog Days of Summer (July 7-10), Sunrise Rotary Goose is Loose Festival (July 23), Little League State Finals (July 22-28), Golf Course Promotions(July).
- i) *Sport Complex Updates-* All sport camps have started and adult leagues are ongoing.
- j) *Recreational Facilities Updates-* Summer programs are ongoing.
- k) *Marketing, Publicity and PR-*No new reports
- l) *Athletic Republic-* Administrator Bowens and Director Kowal met with Mr. Palmen and he may be attending the next meeting to discuss Athletic Republic.

Motion to adjourn by Trustee Moras, seconded by Trustee Gaines. Meeting adjourned at 8:37 pm
Respectfully submitted,



Recreation Supervisor

Memorandum

To: Chairman Drew Cullum and Members of the Parks and Recreation Committee

From: Connie Kowal, Director of Recreation and Sports Complex

Date: July 27, 2011

Subject: Emerald Ash Borer Follow-up and Arborist Input

Follow-up information will be discussed as to the Emerald Ash Borer Program that was discussed at the July 5 Committee meeting. Additionally, it was suggested at the Village Board meeting on July 12 that input and expertise be gained from a local landscape arborist(s) as well as the Parks Department Village Arborist Dennis Matusek, to give greater insight as to the short and long term scope of this disease. Jim Matkovich of Autumn Tree Company and Mark Nega of Rainbow Treecare Scientific have been invited to attend the meeting and provide a 5-10 minute presentation.

Coalition for Urban Ash Tree Conservation
- Emerald Ash Borer Management Statement -

www.emeraldashborer.info/files/conserved_ash.pdf
signed 06 Jan 2011

We the undersigned strongly endorse ash tree conservation as a fundamental component of integrated programs to manage emerald ash borer (EAB) in residential and municipal landscapes. Cost-effective, environmentally sound EAB treatment protocols are now available that can preserve ash trees through peak EAB outbreaks with healthy canopy intact. Used in association with tree inventories and strategic removal / replacement of unhealthy ash, tree conservation will help retain maximum integrity and value of urban forests. This integrated approach to urban EAB management is supported by university scientists with expertise in EAB management, commercial arborists, municipal foresters, public works officials, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Emerald ash borer has killed millions of ash trees since its discovery in 2002 and the number of dead ash is increasing rapidly. Ash species are abundant in planted and natural areas of urban forests, representing 10 - 40% of the canopy cover in many communities.

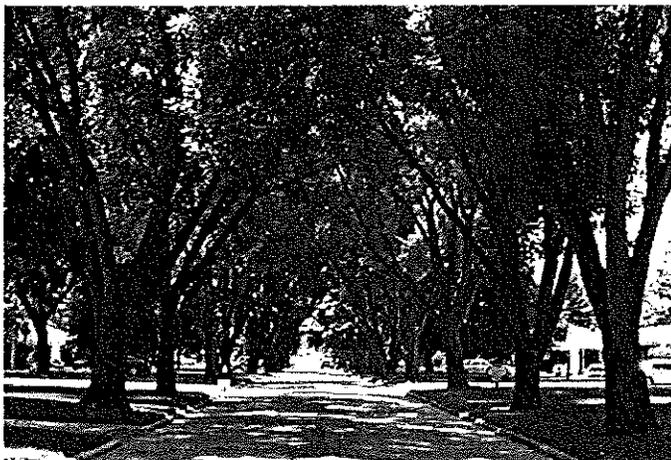
Ash trees provide substantial economic and ecosystem benefits to taxpayers, ranging from increased property value, to storm water mitigation, to decreased energy demands (<http://www.coloradotrees.org/benefits.htm>).

Consequently, widespread ash mortality in urban forests and residential landscapes is having devastating economic and environmental impacts. Indeed, EAB is predicted to cause an unprecedented \$10-20 billion in losses to urban forests over the next 10 years.

(http://ncrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/jrnl/2010/nrs_2010_kovacs_001.pdf)

After its initial discovery, regulatory agencies attempted to eradicate EAB through removal and destruction of all ash trees in infested areas. Unfortunately, this proved unsuccessful and was soon abandoned.

Since then, university scientists have developed and refined treatment protocols that can protect healthy ash trees from EAB and help conserve the urban forest.



Ash trees before EAB devastation -- Belvedere Dr., Toledo, OH, June 2006.



Untreated ash trees after EAB peak, Belvedere Dr., Toledo, OH, June 2009.

However, despite availability of cost-effective treatments, many municipalities, property managers, and homeowners continue to rationalize tree removal as the only viable management strategy for EAB. This is based on erroneous beliefs that tree removal slows the spread of EAB, or that treatment is not effective, economical, or environmentally sound. *Current science supports conservation via treatment as a sensible and effective tool for managing healthy ash trees in urban settings. In many cases, tree conservation is economically and environmentally superior to tree removal.*

Based on research conducted by university scientists, and careful review of the potential impacts on human health and the environment, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has registered three systemic insecticides for control of EAB – dinotefuran is registered for basal trunk bark or soil application, emamectin benzoate for trunk injection only, and imidacloprid for soil application or trunk injection.

When applied *using formulations, products, and protocols documented as effective by university research*, these treatments can provide environmentally sound control of EAB, sufficient to maintain a functional and aesthetically pleasing ash canopy.

Treatment is most appropriate *after* EAB infestation has been detected within 15 miles, and is most effective when applied before trees are infested. However, treatment can also save ash trees with a low level of EAB infestation. Spring is the ideal time for treatment, but soil application in fall can be effective in some situations.

Different treatment regimens will be optimal under different situations -- *no one treatment plan or application method is best under all circumstances.*

A program of sustained treatment will be needed to conserve trees through peak EAB infestation. However, as the local EAB population declines due to death of untreated ash, it is possible that treatment frequency may be reduced. Research on this question and other aspects of EAB management is ongoing, *requiring practitioners to stay current.*

Up-to-date information about EAB insecticides, application protocols, and effectiveness can be found at:

http://www.emeraldashborer.info/files/multistate_EAB_Insecticide_Fact_Sheet.pdf



In summary, urban ash conservation can be less costly than removal, especially when the significant environmental and economic benefits of established trees are considered (www.treebenefits.com, <http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/treecomputer/>). Furthermore, ash conservation can circumvent the substantial environmental impacts caused by wholesale deforestation of the urban landscape, as well as the documented public safety risks associated with standing dead ash trees and their removal.

-- Signed - 06 Jan 2011 --

Jim Bell, Parks Superintendent
City of Elgin, IL

Shawn Bernick, Director of Research *
Rainbow Treecare Scientific Advancements

Joe Boggs, Asst. Prof.
OSU Extension / OSU Dept. of Entomology
The Ohio State University

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Agricultural Scientist
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*ISA-certified arborist
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~ ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist



Standing dead ash, Belvedere Dr., Toledo, OH.



Curbside ash removed due to EAB, Belvedere Dr.

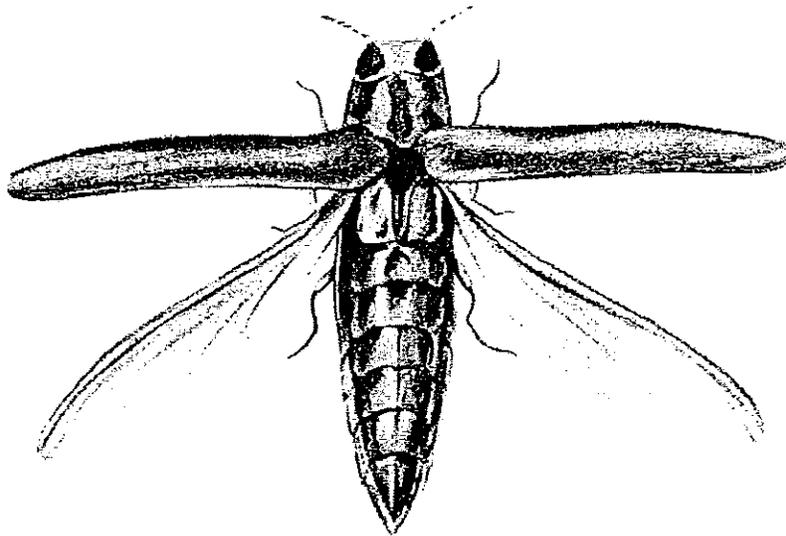


Ash trees under treatment, Lake Forest, IL, 2010.



EMERALD ASH BORER MUNICIPAL INITIATIVE

Best Management Practices for Emerald Ash Borer Insecticide Management of City Trees



Shawn Bernick M.S.

Director of Research and Government Affairs
Rainbow Treecare Scientific Advancements

877-272-6747

www.treecarescience.com

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Purpose

Emerald ash borer (EAB) is of immediate or pending concern in communities throughout the mid-west and Upper Great Lake states. All municipalities with ash trees on public property will be faced with the challenge of managing this devastating pest. Most, even those with urban foresters on-staff, are ill-equipped to stay abreast of the rapidly evolving science, management options, and cost-benefit factors which impact the budget decisions that determine ash management plans.

This Best Management Practices guide provides current information to assist municipalities in developing an EAB management strategy. It can be used by municipalities that are currently infested with EAB, and those not yet infested. If you have ash trees in your community, it is only a matter of time before you need an ash management plan.

This guide will:

- Help municipalities understand current EAB management options
- Help draft & implement a community-appropriate ash management plan
- Assist with estimating costs associated with managing EAB
- Serve as a resource for municipal questions regarding EAB

Scope and Applicability

Large or small, any community in North America possessing a stand of ash will benefit from the information included in this BMP guide.

This guide is designed for

- Municipal foresters
- City managers and other municipal officials who are currently or will be required to make difficult decisions about managing EAB
- Commercial contractors who are partnering or may partner with municipalities to create and implement EAB management plans

The document can also be referenced and used by

- Scientists
- University extension personnel
- State government officials within the Department of Agriculture and Department of Natural Resources
- Green industry groups who provide education, outreach and management recommendations to municipalities
- The general public to become better informed about the use of insecticides for management of municipal trees
- Street tree commissions
- Volunteers who work with public trees

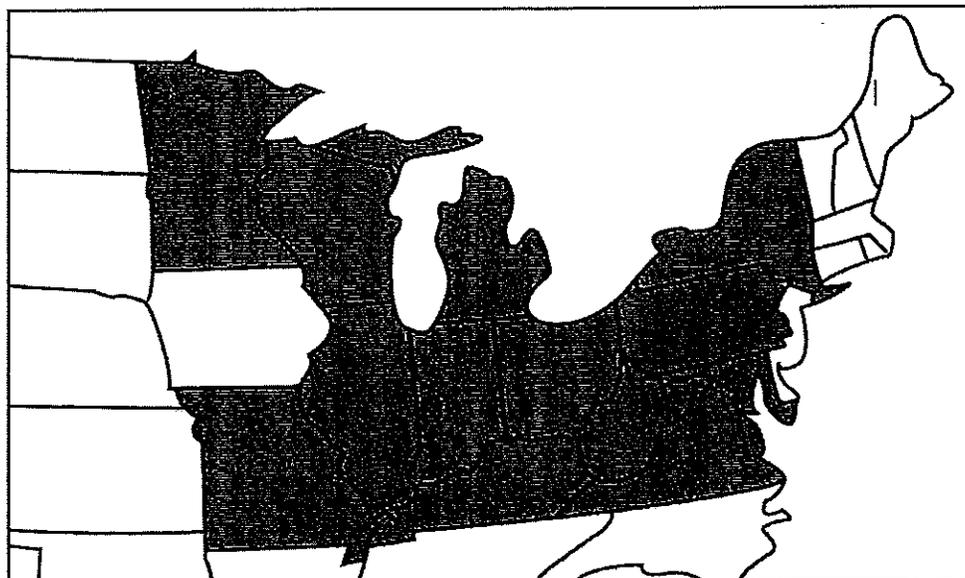
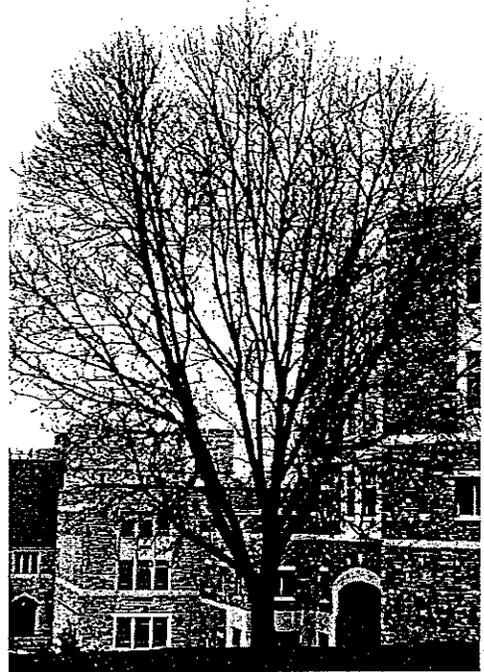
Emerald Ash Borer Background

The Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) has killed tens of millions of ash trees since its discovery in southeastern Michigan in 2002. Native to Asia, EAB is thought to have been introduced into the Detroit, MI area in wood packing material used on cargo ships or airplanes at some point in the early to mid 1990s.

Through a combination of natural spread and human-associated spread it is now found in a total of 13 states ranging from New York to as far west as Minnesota (as of March 2010). This pest will continue to spread throughout the country and, unchecked, is expected to destroy all native ash species.

EAB FACTS:

- EAB will attack any ash tree, including Legacy and High Value trees, regardless of size or condition
- The beetle can travel 1/2 mile on its own but can be moved long distances by human activity
- Symptoms can take 2-3 years to become visually apparent
- Untreated trees will die 4 -6 years after the initial infestation



US Distribution of EAB as of April 2010

For most recent EAB distribution please go to <http://www.emeraldashborer.info/>

Options for Municipal EAB Management

1. Wait, remove trees as they become infested
2. Remove trees preemptively
3. Protect and preserve trees with insecticides to prevent insect damage



Reasons for Protecting and Preserving Ash Trees

The economic impact to municipalities is significant when you factor in the value that ash trees provide. Trees increase property value, reduce heating and cooling costs, reduce stormwater run-off, increase habitat for wildlife and provide other aesthetic and landscape values. In addition, dead and dying ash trees can pose risks and hazards if left standing. A recent study has shown damage caused by EAB can cost up to \$157,000 – \$665,000 for every 1,000 Ohio residents (Syndor, *et al.* 2008).

Reasons to treat ash trees with insecticides may include:

- a. Preservation of the economic asset that trees provide to your municipality
- b. Preservation of the environmental and ecological value that the trees provide your municipality
- c. Reduce, defer, or eliminate premature removal costs
- d. Maintain urban canopy until replacement trees fill in
- e. Residents encourage treatment and preservation

STEP ONE: Tree Inventory

Conducting a full municipal tree inventory can provide valuable information that will influence the decision making process regarding allocation of municipal resources for EAB management. If you do not have the resources to conduct a complete tree inventory, you can conduct a *specific needs inventory*.

Specific needs inventories help ascertain details related to smaller populations of trees. You may only be interested in collecting specific data that will help make management decisions on a specific pest such as EAB. Furthermore, specific needs inventories help determine which trees should be removed, considered for treatment with insecticides, and which trees should be left alone. Set the criteria for which trees will be removed, treated, or left alone and ensure that your inventory collects the necessary data to make management decisions for each tree.

Specific needs inventories can be formal (collection of large amount of data and are frequently updated) or informal (general tree size and relative value to the community).

Formal Tree Inventories

Formal inventories can be conducted by in-house employees or contractors. There are many commercially available software programs which assist with formal inventories yet a simple spreadsheet program can also be an effective tool. Please contact Rainbow if you would like assistance conducting a formal tree inventory.

Recommended Data To Collect:

- Location
- Tree Size
- Species (white ash, green ash, etc)
- Tree condition (subjective rating scale)
- Tree structure (co-dominant or multi-stem tree vs. strong central leader)
- Presence of structural defects and potential for tree to be hazardous
- Site growing characteristics
 - Growing under a power line
 - Site provides enough growing space for tree to reach mature size
- Value of tree to site

Informal Tree Inventories

Many municipalities opt for a quick method for determining which ash trees to consider for treatment. An inventory such as this can be completed rapidly by in-house employees, contractors, or volunteers. Ash trees can be placed into 3 simple categories using the following guidelines:



Legacy Trees

Trees that could not be easily replaced and have significant value to the community. These are often substantial in size (larger than 15" DBH) and may provide any of the following:

- Beauty
- Shade
- Backdrop
- Historic value

Trees designated as Legacy should be top candidates for protection.



High Value Trees

Trees that carry a high level of value to the community but may not be as large as a Legacy tree. High value trees are often in high visibility locations such as:

- Parks
- City buildings
- Schools
- Golf courses

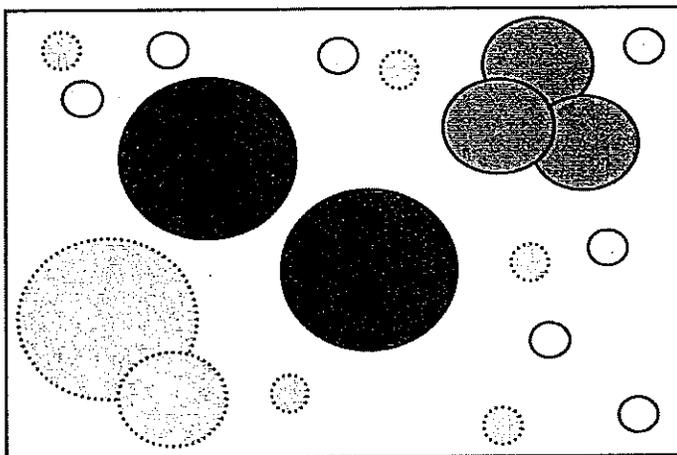
High Value trees can be removed, yet it may be more fiscally responsible to protect the tree so it may contribute to canopy development.



Casual Trees

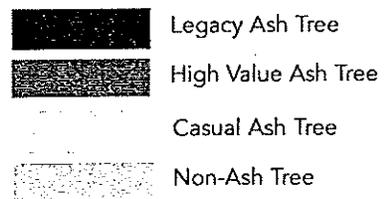
These are smaller and lower value trees that populate public places throughout any urban area. These trees are often smaller in size and can be removed economically.

Casual trees are often replaced with different species without causing much disruption to landscape function or the visual and emotional impact on residents.



Example tree inventory of a city park.

This survey inventoried:
2 Legacy trees
3 High Value trees
7 Casual trees



STEP TWO: Determine Which Trees To Treat

This step should be fairly easy if a tree inventory was conducted, since the inventory helps prioritize candidates for treatment. If the tree inventory was skipped, a quick field assessment of prominent sites in the community and areas with known presence of high-value ash can provide enough information to make initial decisions regarding a treatment program.

The overall percentage of ash in a municipal inventory does not determine management. Currently the more important factor is size distribution of the ash population. Size directly affects cost of removal and potential canopy loss, and cost to treat per inch DBH (diameter at breast height) and expected treatment outcome. Cost

of removal varies greatly between communities due to the contracting market and / or in-house skills, equipment, manpower, etc. So, communities which on the surface appear to have similar ash burdens, can quite reasonably reach different management decisions. You have to run your numbers.

Municipalities in heavily infested areas face an

intense 3 - 6 year removal interval in order to limit liability related to dead and dying ash. Electing to treat a portion of the ash inventory to defer removal essentially eliminates this otherwise crippling budget impact. **In some situations, treatment for the remaining service life of the tree will cost no more than the cost of up-front removals.** The budget impact is spread over 25 - 40 years and removals occur as trees age out in the normal course of events. This has appeal to finance committees.

In municipalities that elect to treat for a limited number of years strictly to stage removals, the strategy and intent should be well-communicated to residents. Further, it is recommended that abutting property owners be allowed the option to pay for continued treatment of the city-owned ash trees after the municipal treatment program has ended. For information on homeowner treatment options please see Appendix III.

Trees to consider for Treatments	Trees to consider for Removal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legacy size trees • High Value trees in prominent locations • Trees with historical value • Trees growing in situations where removal will not be cost effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ash trees already infested with EAB or other pests • Trees with utility or pavement conflicts • Trees with limited space for growth • Casual size trees

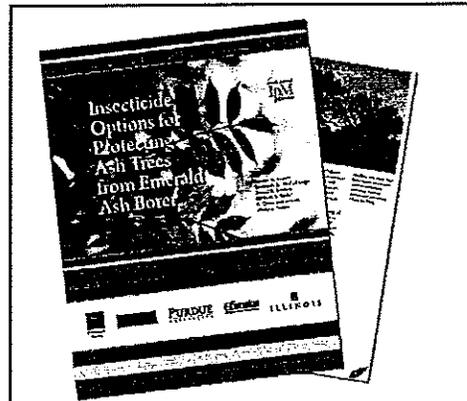
STEP THREE: Select a Treatment Method

Factors to Consider When Selecting an Insecticide for EAB Management:

1. Effectiveness of insecticides
2. Cost per inch of DBH (covered in Step Four)
3. Ease of Application (i.e. how long does it take to treat each tree)
 - a. Mixing and preparation time
 - b. Application time (minutes/inch DBH)
4. Safety to user and the environment
5. Duration of effectiveness or retreatment interval

Effectiveness of Insecticides: There is considerable confusion and misinformation related to the effectiveness of insecticides for protecting ash trees from EAB. Initial university research on many insecticides resulted in inconsistent results due to various factors. However, effective and predictable management strategies have emerged as scientists have continued to refine application techniques and treatment protocols. When insecticides are applied according to these newer protocols results demonstrate that several products can effectively protect ash trees even when subjected to peak EAB populations.

The most current information on EAB insecticide research has been summarized by the leading EAB researchers from five states in a document entitled *Insecticide Options for Protecting Ash Trees from Emerald Ash Borer* (Herms et al., 2009). This document clearly concludes that ash trees can be effectively protected from emerald ash borer when specific management protocols are implemented. Numerous insecticide products are listed as options in the multi-state bulletin and are available for in-house use by municipalities and/or for use by professionals who contract with municipalities. Products labeled for EAB that are not included in the multi-state bulletin should not be considered as they lack sufficient data to support their use against EAB.



Herms DA, McCullough DG, Smitley DR, Sadof C, Williamson RC, and Nixon PL. 2009. *Insecticide options for protecting ash trees from emerald ash borer*. North Central IPM Center Bulletin. 12 pp.

This entire publication is available by going to:

http://www.emeraldashborer.info/files/Multistate_EAB_Insecticide_Fact_Sheet.pdf

Product Options

Rainbow recommends that municipalities consider the use of the following products for management of EAB. These products are widely used by professionals within the green industry for EAB and are currently the products of choice for EAB management by numerous municipalities. See Appendix I for detailed application protocols for each product.

Table 1: Products for EAB Treatments

Product Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Application Method
Xytect	imidacloprid	soil injection soil drench
TREE-äge	emamectin benzoate	tree injection
Transtect <small>EMERALD ASH BORER SYSTEMIC PESTICIDE</small>	dinotefuran	soil injection soil drench systemic bark spray

Insecticide applications can be performed in-house by municipal staff or by commercial application contractors. When considering who will apply insecticide treatments for your municipality the following factors are important:

1. Cost of treatment per inch DBH (costs will be addressed in Step Four)
2. Ease of application method
3. Flexibility of application timing
4. Duration of effectiveness or retreatment interval
5. Safety for user and environment
6. If hiring a contractor, ensure the contractor is licensed, insured, and an ISA Certified Arborist. For more information on hiring a Certified Arborist, please go to <http://www.treesaregood.org/>

Table 2: Details of Treatments

Product	Application Method	Average Time to Treat a Legacy Tree	Application Timing	Retreatment Period
Xytect	soil injection soil drench	4 minutes	Spring or Fall	Annually
TREE-äge	tree injection	20 minutes	Growing Season	Every 2 years
Transtect	soil injection soil drench systemic bark spray	4 minutes 3 minutes	Spring Spring	Annually

Application Methods

The three active ingredients recommended for EAB treatments differ in their method of application to the tree. It is important that applicators receive application training for the products and application methods that your municipality chooses to use.

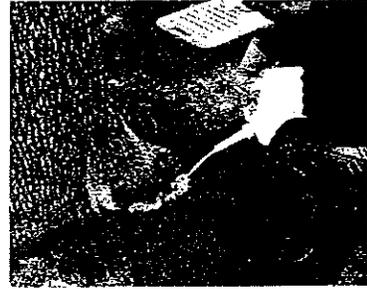
Xytext Soil drench or soil injection treatments with Xytext should be applied in April/May in the spring for same year protection or in late summer/early fall until soils freeze for protection the following year. The leaves DO NOT have to be on the tree to make applications in the fall. Xytext remains bound to soil throughout the winter months and will be taken up the following spring to provide season long protection. Xytext must be re-applied annually. Do not apply to trees growing directly in water or to areas where surface water is present.

TREE-äge™ TREE-äge can be applied by micro-infusion whenever the tree is actively transpiring during the growing season. TREE-äge is currently labeled for 2 years of control for Emerald Ash Borer. TREE-äge is a Restricted Use Pesticide that can only be applied by professionals or by municipal staff who are licensed to apply Restricted Use Pesticides. Requirements for applying TREE-age vary by state. Check with your state's department of agriculture to determine requirements for contract applicators and in-house applicators.

Transtect™ Transtect can be applied as a soil application in the same manner as Xytext, however, Transtect should be applied in late spring/early summer. Transtect should not be applied late summer/fall.

Transtect can also be applied to ash trees as a systemic bark spray. Bark sprays should be applied in spring or early summer by wetting the trunk up to 5 feet off the ground. Care should be taken to minimize drift.

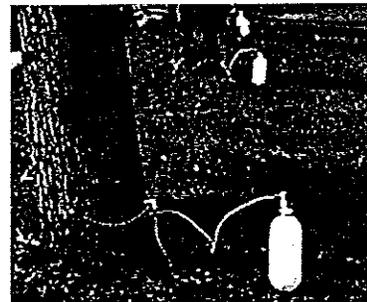
If you need assistance, Rainbow will work with you determine which product option best fits your specific situation and operational need.



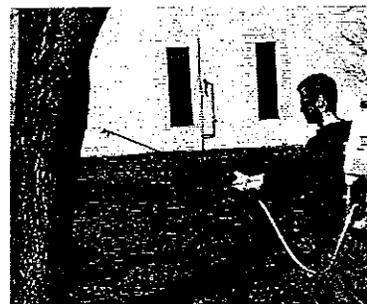
Soil Drench Application



Soil Injection Application



Tree Injection Application



Systemic Bark Spray Application

STEP FOUR: Cost Calculations*

Identify Removal and Replacement Cost vs. Treatment Cost

Municipal budgets and finances will vary from location to location, so cost effectiveness is relative to a community's specific situation. State and Federal dollars for tree removal and replacement continue to decrease leaving local governments to pay for ash management. Therefore comparing the treatment costs against what a municipality will be required to pay for removal and replacement is an essential part of the decision making process.

Removal and replacement costs will vary depending on local market conditions and whether or not the work is being contracted or done in-house, but on average a municipality will pay a contractor(s) \$400 - \$1000 to remove a 20 inch DBH ash tree and replace the tree with a new tree.

Table 3: Estimated Net Annual Cost of Treatments vs. Removal of 20" DBH Ash Tree*

Product Trade Name	In-house Treatment Cost	Removal Costs without Stump Removal	Removal Costs with Stump Removal	Average Replacement and Replanting
Xytect	\$20.00	\$420	\$495	\$200
TREE-äge	\$62.40**			
Transtect	\$35.00			

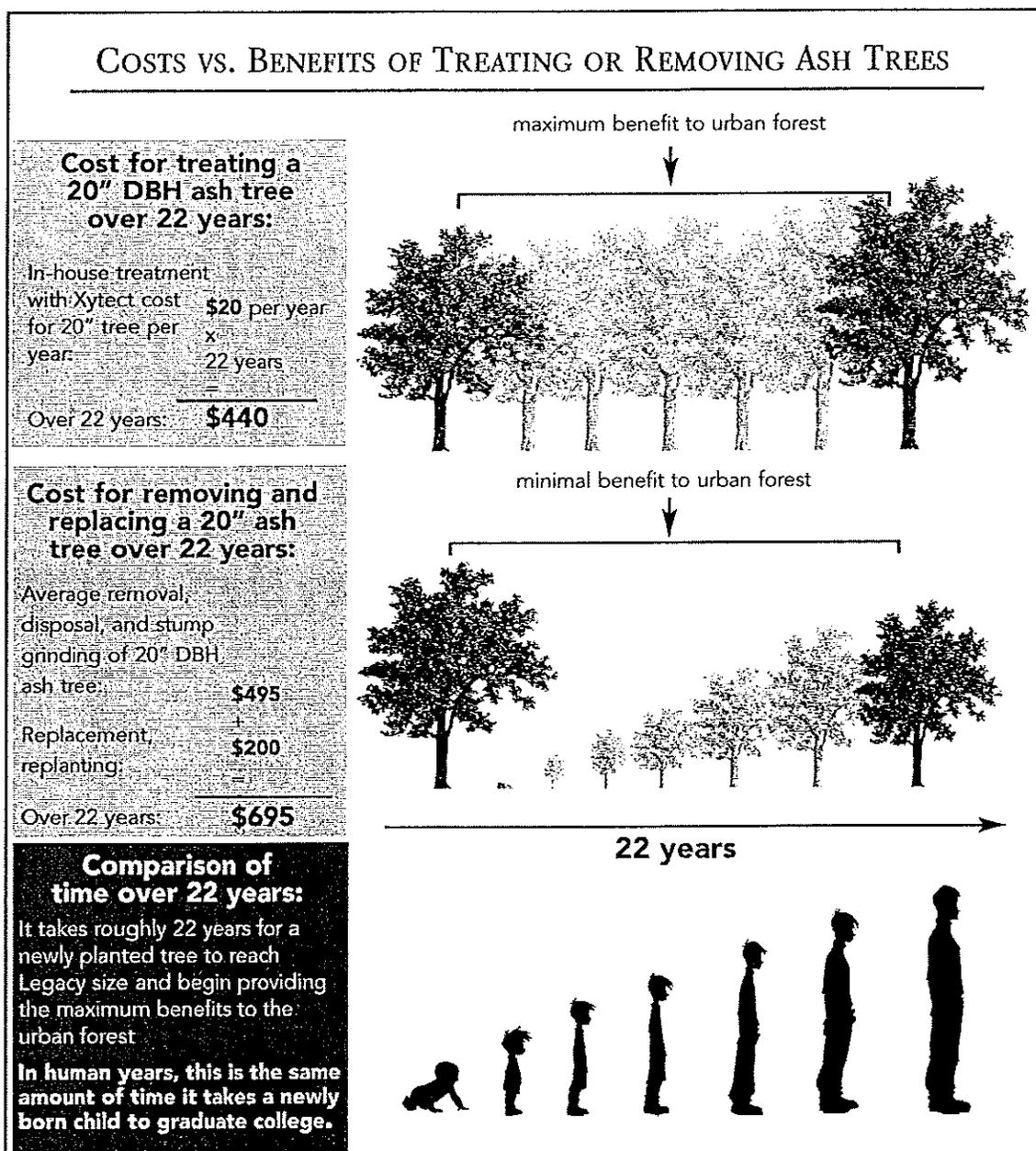
* Product costs in this document are based on 2010 market prices. Contact Rainbow for the most recent prices. Removal costs based on average bid prices for removing boulevard trees in upper Midwest municipalities.
**TREE-äge is applied every two years.

The net annual cost for municipal in-house treatment of a mature 20-inch ash would be approximately \$20.00, or \$1.00 / inch DBH. Contracted application typically falls in the range of 3 - 5X in-house costs. Compare these numbers to cost of removal / replacement and many communities will find that a favorable economic model exists for protection of some portion of the ash inventory, preserving functional assets as part of the green infrastructure and aesthetic benefits as well.

Using the approximate figures above, a 20 inch ash tree could be treated annually with Xytect for 24 years before it becomes more cost effective to have it removed in year one. In many cases, this would be the service life of a municipal tree. Certainly, more sophisticated analysis can be done, however, this provides an indication that treatment can be cost effective when compared to the price of removal.

Cost Comparison Calculators which compare the cost of treatment to the cost of removal and project these costs into future years are important tools that can be used to help guide a municipality's decision on whether or not to treat or how many trees to treat.

Purdue University has created an online cost calculator that can be useful for comparing different management scenarios (see Additional Resources at the end of this document). The cost to treat or remove is not the only consideration that municipalities should use for determining to treat or not to treat with insecticides. Ecological and environmental benefits that mature trees provide are significant and municipalities now have urban tree assessment tools to help quantify these eco-system benefits as well. Failure to include these benefits in most treatment/removal economical models has been a shortcoming that should be remedied going forward.



Cost Calculation Formula

In-house Applications

There are many ways to calculate the cost of treatment for a municipality. As product costs, labor costs, and number of trees treated are variables that must be accounted for, the formula below can be helpful when attempting to find the true cost of any product or treatment method.

This formula can be used to estimate the costs associated with treating trees in your municipality by plugging in values for product cost, tree size, hourly labor cost, and your operational efficiency.

Please note this formula does not account for factors such as public pre-notification costs, equipment purchase cost, equipment maintenance costs, windshield time, setup time, clean-up, and other potential costs but it can be helpful to determine general expected treatment costs.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Product} \\ \text{Cost per} \\ \text{DBH Inch} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} \text{Tree Size in} \\ \text{DBH Inches} \end{array} \right) + \left(\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Labor Costs} \\ \text{per Hour} \end{array}}{\begin{array}{c} \text{Trees Treated} \\ \text{per Hour} \end{array}} \right) = \begin{array}{c} \text{Cost of} \\ \text{Treatment} \\ \text{per Tree} \end{array}$$

See Appendix II: Table 10
See Appendix II: Table 11
Plug in your municipality's labor cost

Worksheet

Used for estimating in-house treatment costs

$$\left(\frac{\quad}{\quad} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) + \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

Product Cost per DBH Inch
Tree Size in DBH Inches
Labor Costs per Hour
Trees Treated per Hour
Cost of Treatment per Tree

Cost Calculation Formula

Contractor Applications

Using an outsourced, or contract, applicator can be a cost effective manner of treatment, especially for municipalities that lack qualified staff to apply treatments. Treatment contracts can be open to competitive bidding or simply awarded to application companies already doing business with the municipality depending on local laws. It is important that the city create clear bid specifications to ensure the correct product and application protocol is quoted by each contractor.

Most contract applicators will bid treatment work as a function of tree size, mostly as a fixed cost per inch of DBH. Below is a simple formula that can be useful when determining the cost of contractor applications for EAB treatments.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Treatment} \\ \text{Cost per} \\ \text{DBH Inch} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} \text{Tree Size in} \\ \text{DBH Inches} \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} \text{Cost of} \\ \text{Treatment} \\ \text{per Tree} \end{array}$$

Price per inch bid by contactors

Worksheet

Used for estimating contractor treatment costs

$$\left(\frac{\quad}{\text{Treatment Cost per DBH Inch}} \times \frac{\quad}{\text{Tree Size in DBH Inches}} \right) = \frac{\quad}{\text{Cost of Treatment per Tree}}$$

APPENDIX I:

Specific Product Protocols

Appendix I, Section 1:

Xytect Soil Application EAB Management Protocol

Summary:

High value trees at risk of EAB infestation should be treated preventively with Xytect. Soil applications of Xytect either as a basal soil drench or basal soil injection are a quick and easy method and can be done by in-house staff or contract applicators. Xytect is absorbed by the tree's root system and is transported up into the trunk and leaves protecting trees from EAB. Movement of Xytect into the trunk and canopy of your tree can take 3 to 6 weeks.

Applying the correct dosage rate with Xytect is important. As trees grow, more active ingredient is required to protect the trunk and leaves of larger trees. Trees larger than 15 inches that are within a quarantine area or within 15 miles of a quarantine area should be treated at the highest labeled dosage rates. The highest dosage rates for Xytect 2F and Xytect 75 WSP allow applicators to apply enough imidacloprid in a single application in the spring or fall to protect large trees. Most other soil applied imidacloprid products (Merit, Zenith, Bandit, Quali-Pro) must be applied twice each growing season to achieve similar control on large trees.

“ Xytect soil treatments are labeled for application at a higher maximum rate than other imidacloprid formulations, and we recommend that trees larger than 15-inch DBH be treated using the highest labeled rate. ”

Herns DA, McCullough DG, Smitley DR, Sadof C, Williamson RC, and Nixon PL. 2009. *Insecticide options for protecting ash trees from emerald ash borer*. North Central IPM Center Bulletin.

Table 4: Xytect Products*

Product Trade Name	Active Ingredient
Xytect 2F	imidacloprid 21.4%
Xytect 75WSP	imidacloprid 75%

* Both formulations of Xytect provide the same amount of active ingredient and proven level of protection.

Application Timing:

Apply Xytect 75 WSP or Xytect 2F in Mid-fall or mid to late spring.

Table 5: Xytect Dosage Rates

	Tree Size	
Xytect 75WSP	Trees Smaller than 15" DBH	1 packet (1.6oz) per 24 inches of DBH
	Trees Larger than 15" DBH	1 packet (1.6oz) per 12 inches of DBH
Xytect 2F	Trees Smaller than 15" DBH	6 ml per inch of DBH
	Trees Larger than 15" DBH	12 ml per inch of DBH

Xytect RATE

Treatment Interval:
Apply Xytect 75 WSP or Xytect 2F annually each Spring or Fall.

Application Method:
Xytect 75 WSP and Xytect 2F can be applied at the base of the tree, either by pouring a basal drench solution around the tree or by using soil injection equipment. Xytect should be applied to the mineral soil. Landscape mulch, landscape plastic or other barrier should be pulled back or removed to ensure the Xytect reaches the root zone. During times of drought or low soil moisture, supplemental water will help the tree absorb and translocate the Xytect throughout the tree.

untreated tree

Tree Treated at Rate Recommended by Other Brands

Photo: Dr. Dan Herms, OSU

If using soil injection, there are a number of different systems that can be used. Systems are categorized as either a high volume or low volume system. High volume systems typically deliver solution at a low concentration whereas low volume systems deliver low volumes of solution at high concentration. Rainbow's guidelines for water dilution are to apply 1 quart of mixed solution per inch DBH. This is only a guideline; water dilution rates will vary based on the equipment and operational situation. Xytect can be applied effectively with a variety of water dilution rates.

Xytect can be applied by homeowners for use on their own trees and is available in a retail version for residents of your community. Go to www.xytect.com to find a retailer near you.

Appendix I, Section 2:

TREE-äge Trunk Injection EAB Management Protocol

Summary:

Tree injection of TREE-äge delivers chemical directly into the tree's vascular system by drilling holes into the root flares. There are a number of tree injection devices and products being sold for EAB management, however, Rainbow recommends the use of TREE-äge (emamectin benzoate) for use against EAB because research has shown that a single application can predictably provide multiple seasons of control in research trials.

TREE-äge is the only product available that provides more than one year of protection against EAB. TREE-äge can be used preventively and has also performed well as a rescue treatment on trees that are suspected of being infested or on trees that display low levels of visible symptoms. While all tree injection systems do wound trees, the use of TREE-äge minimizes the impact of wounding the tree annually, as occurs with other tree injection products for EAB.

Tree injection of TREE-äge reduces the lag time between treatment and full protection, reduces applicator exposure and can be used in environmentally sensitive areas and areas where there is no access to soil. TREE-äge is a Restricted Use Pesticide that can only be applied by professionals or appropriately municipal staff. This product cannot be applied by homeowners for management of EAB.

Table 6: TREE-äge Product

Product Trade Name	Active Ingredient
TREE-äge	emamectin benzoate 4%

Dose:

The current label for TREE-äge is broken into 4 different dosage categories: Low, Medium, Medium/High and High. The amount of TREE-äge increases in each rate category as the diameter of the tree increases. Researchers are still conducting trials to better determine the optimal TREE-äge dosage rates to apply, however, it appears that even the Low and Medium rates will provide at least two years of control. The current TREE-äge label is for two years of control. Rainbow recommends the following dosage rates:

Table 7: TREE-äge Dosage Rates

	Tree Size	
TREE-äge	4 - 19" DBH	Low Rate
	20 - 39" DBH	Medium Rate
	Trees Greater than 40" DBH	Medium/High Rate

Application Timing:

Early May to Mid-June is optimal timing for TREE-äge to ensure control and protection during the year of treatment.

However, TREE-äge is most efficiently applied throughout the growing season when the ash trees are in full leaf and actively transpiring.

Tree Treated with TREE-äge™

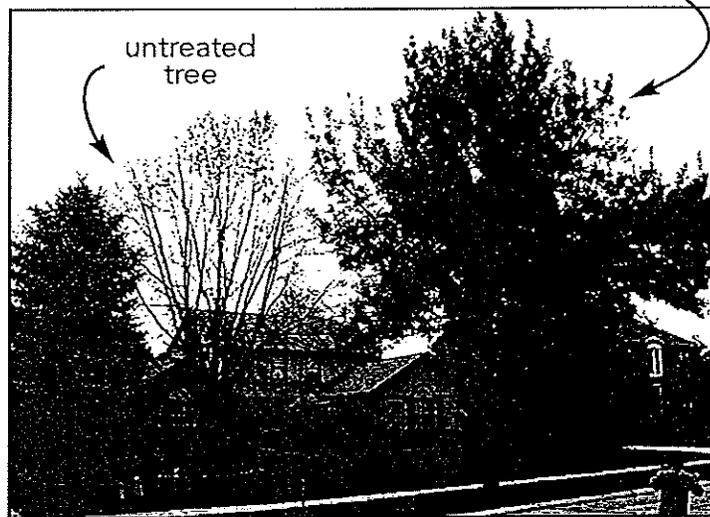


Photo: Arborjet, Inc

Treatment Interval:

Multiple research trials suggest that at least three years of control can be achieved with TREE-äge, however, the current EPA approved label states that TREE-äge can be used to control EAB for 2 growing seasons.

Application Method:

TREE-äge can be applied using three different Arborjet application systems. The Quik-Jet, TREE IV and Air Hydraulic system can be used.

Placement of injection sites should be at the base of the tree into the stem within 12" of the soil, into the trunk flare, or into tree roots, exposed by shallow excavation. Make applications into intact, healthy sapwood. Avoid injured areas or areas with decay. Select injection sites associated with stem growth.

Appendix I, Section 3: Transtect Soil Application and Systemic Bark Spray EAB Management Strategy

Summary:

Transtect can be applied either as soil application or as a systemic bark spray. Transtect soil applications will be absorbed and translocated into the tree faster than Xytect soil applications, so the lag time between treatment and control is reduced.

Table 8: Transtect Product

Product Trade Name	Active Ingredient
Transtect	dinotefuran 70%

Transtect systemic bark sprays will translocate into the tree more quickly than soil applications of Transtect. Transtect soil applications and systemic bark sprays are an operationally efficient option that will maximize the rate of tree uptake and provide rapid control of EAB.

With Transtect, ash trees can be quickly controlled without having to drill into a tree or rely on conditions favorable for uptake of TREE-äge. Soil applications of Transtect either as a basal soil drench or basal soil injection are a quick and easy method and can be done by in-house staff or contract applicators. Transtect is absorbed by the tree's root system and is transported up into the trunk and leaves protecting trees from EAB. Transtect soil treatments are translocated into the trunk and canopy of the tree in as little as 2 to 3 weeks.

Table 9: Transtect Dosage Rates

Application Method	DBH Range
Soil Application	1 packet per 5" DBH
Systemic Bark Spray	Add 6 packets (3.6 oz) of Transtect per gallon of spray solution. 1 gallon spray solution will treat 50-80 DBH inches depending on the bark thickness of the trees being treated.

Application Timing:*Soil Application/Systemic Bark Sprays*

Transtect can be applied throughout the growing season. Soil applications should be applied in late spring/early summer for control the year of treatment. Transtect cannot be applied in late summer/early fall to provide control the following year. Transtect can be applied whenever soils are not frozen and can effectively be applied later in the growing season. For example if an infested tree is discovered in late June/Early July a Transtect soil application can still provide a benefit that year.

Treatment Interval:

Apply Transtect soil and systemic bark sprays annually each year.

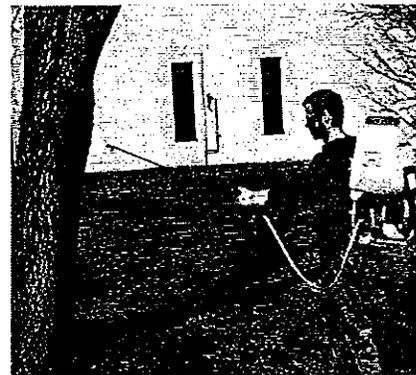
Application Method:*Soil Application*

Transtect can be applied at the base of the tree, either by pouring a basal drench solution around the tree or by using soil injection equipment. Transtect should be applied to the mineral soil. Landscape mulch, landscape plastic or other barrier should be pulled back or removed to ensure the Transtect reaches the root zone. During times of drought or low soil moisture, supplemental water will help the tree absorb and translocate the Transtect throughout the tree.

If using soil injection, there are a number of different systems that can be used. Systems are categorized as either a high volume or low volume system. High volume systems typically deliver solution at a low concentration whereas low volume systems deliver low volumes of solution at high concentration.

Systemic Bark Spray Application

Transtect systemic bark spray applications may be applied using many different types of low pressure sprayers. Spray solution onto the tree trunk from 4" to 60" above the soil surface. Adjust sprayer nozzle to uniformly distribute spray solution on bark, covering the entire circumference of the tree trunk. Wet the bark just to the point of saturation and run-off to the soil surface. Use a low pressure sprayer operated at 10 to 20 psi to reduce spray drift or splash back on non-target plants.



Systemic Bark Spray Application

APPENDIX II: Cost Calculation Tables

Table 10: Calculating product costs per DBH

Xylect 75WSP Soil Applications
 22 - 1.6 oz packet PowderKeg Units
 4 Units per case

Formula for Calculating Product Cost per DBH Inch

For Trees Under 15" DBH

$$\left(\frac{\$ \text{_____}}{528} \right) = \$ \text{_____}$$

Cost for 22- packet Unit	DBH Inches Treated per Unit for Trees under 15" DBH	Product Cost per DBH Inch
-----------------------------	--	------------------------------

For Trees Over 15" DBH

$$\left(\frac{\$ \text{_____}}{264} \right) = \$ \text{_____}$$

Cost for 22- packet Unit	DBH Inches Treated per Unit for Trees over 15" DBH	Product Cost per DBH Inch
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TREE-age Tree Injection Applications
 1 liter (1000 ml)
 8 Units per case

Formula for Calculating Product Cost per DBH Inch

$$\frac{\left(\frac{\$ \text{_____}}{1000} \right) * \text{_____}}{\text{DBH Inches}} = \$ \text{_____}$$

Cost for Liter	ml per liter	rate from TREE-age label (ml)*
DBH Inches		
Product Cost per DBH Inch		

* TREE-age is dosed on a logarithmic scale where larger trees require a larger dosage of product

Transtect 70 WSP Systemic Bark Spray Applications
 20 - 17.4 gram packets
 4 Units per case

Formula for Calculating Product Cost per DBH Inch

$$\left(\frac{\$ \text{Cost for 20-packet Unit}}{20 \text{ Packets per unit}} \right) * 6 \text{ Packets per gallon} = \$ \text{Product Cost per DBH Inch}$$

65
(DBH Inches Treated per Gallon)

Table 11: Trees treated per man-hour

Xytect 75WSP Applied by Soil Injection		TREE-äge Applied by TREE IV Injection		Transtect Applied by Bark Spray	
Relative Application Speed	Trees Treated per Hour	Relative Application Speed	Trees Treated per Hour	Relative Application Speed	Trees Treated per Hour
Slow	6	Slow	2	Slow	10
Medium	10	Medium	4	Medium	15
Fast	20	Fast	6	Fast	30

APPENDIX III: Management Options for Homeowners

Homeowners are encouraged to treat ash trees on their own properties and some municipalities are encouraging homeowners to treat city owned trees. In municipalities where the management strategy is to treat trees temporarily to defer removal costs, it is recommended the residents be allowed the option to pay for continued treatment of the city owned ash trees after the municipal treatment program has ended.

Homeowners can purchase Xytect for treating privately or publically owned trees. Please go to www.xytect.com for a list of local retailers.



EMERALD ASH BORER MUNICIPAL INITIATIVE

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR EMERALD ASH BORER INFORMATION

EAB General Info

<http://www.emeraldashborer.info/>

USDA Forest Service

<http://www.na.fs.fed.us/fhp/eab/>

EAB Insecticide Multi-state Bulletin

http://www.emeraldashborer.info/files/Multistate_EAB_Insecticide_Fact_Sheet.pdf

EAB Cost Calculator

<http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/treecomputer/index.php>

EAB Treatment Product Info

<http://www.treecarescience.com/arborceuticals>

EAB Homeowner Treatment Info

<http://www.xytect.com>

for more information:

Rainbow Treecare Scientific Advancements

877-272-6747

info@treecarescience.com

www.treecarescience.com

Memorandum

To: Chairman Drew Cullum and Members of the Parks and Recreation Committee

From: Connie Kowal, Director of Recreation and Sports Complex

Date: July 27, 2011

Subject: 3rd Annual Dog Days of Summer Follow-up Report

Mr. Bill Kaiser will be present to discuss the follow-up on the 3rd Annual Dog Days of Summer event that took place July 7-10 in downtown Libertyville.

Pampered Pup'z Dog Days of Summer
Parks and Recreation Report
Tuesday, August 2, 2011

Dog Days of Summer held, Thursday thru Sunday, July 7-10th, 2011. Thursday & Friday July 7-8th the event was confined to the PNC Bank Parking Lot. Saturday & Sunday, July 9-10th in addition to the PNC Bank Parking Lot, the event was also held on Village property including the Civic Center Parking Lot, Church Street and Cook Park.

Cook Park

Merchant hosted events were held in Cook Park Saturday & Sunday, July 9-10th including:

Lake County Sheriff K-9 Demonstration

Serendipity, Pet Fashion Show

How Impressive!, Pet Parade

Forrest Bootery, Dog Family Games

Music Now D.J., Music & Fun

Caribou Coffee, Breakfast in the Park with your Dog

St. Lawrence Episcopal Church, Pet Blessing Ceremony

Libertyville Sports Complex, Exercise with your Dog

Liberty Town Productions, Summer Musical Review

All events went well with no technical glitches in Cook Park and were well attended. Signage announcing the events and times were placed throughout the park. Extra benches were brought in and placed in shady areas which helped attract and keep a small crowd at most times during the day. MainStreet Libertyville had a tent placed in the North East corner in order to attract people to walk down MainStreet. Traffic flow on MainStreet was good to very good as rated by the merchants. Restaurants with outdoor Dog friendly dining were full with a long wait at all times.

Civic Center Parking Lot

Libertyville Auto Dealerships had their cars on display, St. Lawrence Church set up a dining area, and there was a Caricature Artist, a Balloon Man, a Doggie Water Park. Picnic benches were placed on the west side overlooking the jumping pool that added seating for viewing. Not all Auto Dealerships participated which made the part of the Civic Center parking lot look a little like a parking lot. St. Lawrence did a wonderful job and was well attended. Next year better use of the Civic Center Parking lot might be achieved by adding more interactive displays such as the Misting Tent that attracted Dogs and Humans. Some type of agility or obstacle course might be possible.

Church Street

Thirty vending booths were set-up on Church Street between Milwaukee and Brainard St, included Veterinarians, Rescue Groups, Retail & Food Vendors. The vending location was moved from the Civic Center parking lot last year because of the excessive heat from the blacktop. Moving to Church Street

was no better. The street turned out to be just as hot and caused less traffic as dogs paws were burning on the hot street. Dogs' paws are sensitive to such heat; it would be like you walking barefoot. Next year I am requesting vending booths be set-up in Cook Park out of health concerns for the dogs.

Participation

This year participation at all levels was very high. Almost all MainStreet Merchants had doggie related events at their stores and some hosted events in Cook Park. Libertyville Residents showed up in record numbers to try for a spot as one of ten dogs jumping in the Local "Big Air Dog" Competition. Last year we had 32 dogs sign up, this year we had 242. We held a practice jumping session and tryout on Thursday, July 7th from 3-7pm for local non member dogs. We were expecting 25-30 dogs, over 200 showed up and the four hour session went six hours until sundown. Opening night/Local "Big Air Dog" Competition Friday, July 8th drew a crowd of 1500 plus people. Local Boy and Girl Scout Troops presented the colors, Jon Wepler sang the National Anthem, Mayor Terry Wepler threw out the first ball, and awards were presented by the Libertyville Queens. Having the Local Jumping Competition and Opening Ceremonies at 6pm on Friday Night drew a much larger crowd than last year. It was a very enthusiastic crowd watching "their neighbors' dogs jump". Next year for this event, I would like to create a special seating section located at the east end of the pool next to PNC Banks east parking lot. Seniors, Patients from Condell Hospital and Special needs people could be brought in groups and would have easy drive-up access and special seating.

Crowd Size and Traffic Flow

Crowd size over the four day period is estimated at 5000-7000 people. The crowd flow was fairly even during the day with people coming and going consistently. Aside from Friday night the largest crowd was Saturday between 12 and 3pm. The crowd on Saturday and Sunday was distributed fairly evenly between the different simultaneous events that were taking place in the Xtreme Dog Park, Cook Park and on MainStreet. Parking didn't seem to be that much of a problem during the entire four day period. This year we had many people who were from out of town, and out of state visiting Libertyville for the first time. They found our shops cute and unique and most vowed to return without their dog and visit Libertyville as a destination point for shopping and dining in the future. The DockDog group took 28 Libertyville hotel rooms, and many out of town competitors filled even more. Dining establishments were full most the weekend.

Summary and Next Year

For the most part the Dog Days was very successful. The Merchant and the Community involvement were at an extremely high level. Many first *time* out of town visitors were introduced to Libertyville in a manner that will have them return with a positive feeling. This is a "feel good" event that I would like to continue to improve on. Next year I would like to move the vending area to Cook Park for the safety of the dogs. In addition I would like to explore the possibility of sponsors that would be more involved in the planning and exhibition stages. Add a special seating section for seniors, handicapped and special needs people. Look at bussing those groups in for the opening ceremonies. Increase the number of No Smoking signs.

Memorandum

To: Chairman Drew Cullum and Members of the Parks and Recreation Committee

From: Connie Kowal, Director of Recreation and Sports Complex

Date: July 27, 2011

Subject: Noontime Rotary Update

The Noontime Rotary responded back to our list of recommendations for their community service project and the potential expenditure of up to \$50,000 for the improvements to Village facilities and parks. Connie Shanahan of Noontime Rotary sent a recent email as to their targeted involvement, see the attached email.

Julie Fanning

From: Connie Kowal
Sent: Wednesday, July 27, 2011 8:43 AM
To: Julie Fanning
Subject: FW: Noontime Rotary 50/50 and Village Project



Conrad "Connie" Kowal
Director of Recreation & Sports Complex
Village of Libertyville
847-362-2720 (office)
847-362-0815 (fax)
[*ckowal@libertyville.com*](mailto:ckowal@libertyville.com)

From: shanahancm@aol.com [mailto:shanahancm@aol.com]
Sent: Monday, July 11, 2011 10:28 PM
To: Connie Kowal
Subject: Re: Noontime Rotary 50/50 and Village Project

Sorry about not getting back to you, too many things happening at once. We just changed leadership at our club, I'm now the V.P. for the club.

One of our Club members has also been talking with the Mayor and I think we have found a project that will help us all. The Cook Building needs work on the exterior (painting, patching, etc.). Our Club will be working with the Mayor and the Village Trustees on this project.

When I get a chance I will give you a call.

Thank you,

Connie

-----Original Message-----

From: Connie Kowal <ckowal@libertyville.com>
To: shanahancm <shanahancm@aol.com>
Sent: Fri, Jul 1, 2011 3:20 pm
Subject: FW: Noontime Rotary 50/50 and Village Project

Connie Shanahan

Hi from Connie Kowal.....give me a call at (847)344-1591.....

Connie



Conrad "Connie" Kowal
Director of Recreation & Sports Complex
Village of Libertyville
847-362-2720 (office)
847-362-0815 (fax)
[*ckowal@libertyville.com*](mailto:ckowal@libertyville.com)

From: Connie Kowal
Sent: Friday, May 27, 2011 6:12 PM
To: 'shanahancm@aol.com'

Cc: 'Drew Cullum'; Kevin Bowens; 'Terry L. weppler'; 'Todd Gaines'; Julie Fanning; Jim Barlow
Subject: RE: Noontime Rotary 50/50 and Village Project

Mr. Shanahan

Hope all is well.....I wanted to give you an update and follow up on the topic of the Noontime Rotary 50/50 donation endeavors and ways to have a meaningful use of Rotary dollars to benefit the Village and its residents and visitors.

Within Staff discussions, as well at the Parks and Recreation Commission meeting, some ideas were brought, which would be good for the citizens as well as good for signage of recognition including:

- Working on the Bridge at the Butler Lake Bandshell (which yes, was built over 40 years ago by your Rotary Club)....and besides working on the Bridge, doing some basic maintenance as well as erecting signage to notate the efforts of the Noontime Rotary past and present.....
- Updating and making improvements to the popular Disc Golf Course at Adler Park, a popular place for kids and families
- Installing a splash garden at Adler Park Pool
- Improvements at either Adler or Riverside Pool
- Creation of a simple skateboard area at one of our local Parks.....
- Improvements to the equipment building for the Libertyville Girls Softball Association at Nicholas-Dowden Park
- Improvements to the Clubhouse building at the Libertyville Golf Course at Riverside Park
- Field improvements at the Softball Field at the Libertyville Sports Complex
- At the Indoor Events Center inside the Libertyville Sports Complex improvements to a particular field, court, area, conference room, etc.
- At the Fitness Center inside the Libertyville Sports Complex, improvements to the Locker Room or Weight Room

These were some the areas that came up in discussion and brainstorming.

We look for the feedback and input of the Noontime Rotary. We hope we can set up a meeting to discuss next steps.

Connie, thanks, best regards, and look to talk to you soon.....

Regards,

Connie

Conrad "Connie" Kowal
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From: shanahancm@aol.com [mailto:shanahancm@aol.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:02 PM
To: Connie Kowal
Subject: Re: Noontime Rotary 50/50

Connie,
Our 50/50 committee had another meeting and we would like to get other ideas from the Village. We want something that will benefit the citizens of Libertyville and leave something that will be remembered.

One thing that was brought up, our Rotary club years ago built a bridge in a Libertyville public park and there is not even a sign saying we did anything. I was surprised that we built anything like that.

I don't know if this helps you or not but we have time & money with no project to apply this to, so I'm looking for some assistance.

Best regards,

Connie

-----Original Message-----

From: Connie Kowal <ckowal@libertyville.com>
To: shanahanm@aol.com
Cc: TWeppler@weppierlaw.com
Sent: Thu, Mar 17, 2011 5:43 pm
Subject: Noontime Rotary

Connie

Nice talking to another Connie. Mayor Weppler asked me to call you so I appreciate the return call.

I will follow up with you as to a commemorative project for NoonTime Rotary to consider in this, your 50th year. I understand that NoonTime Rotary looks to spend no more than \$50,000, preferably less than \$50,000, toward a worthwhile "legacy and recognition" type project in Libertyville, something that is of long time benefit to the residents and of long time recognition benefit to NoonTime Rotary.

I will talk to several Staff members as to potential options and get back to you with a list to consider. And note, if you and NoonTime Rotary have an idea or two, being a Libertyville based organization yourself, let me know.....

Thanks and talk to you soon....

Regards,

Connie



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847-362-0815 (fax)
ckowal@libertyville.com*

Memorandum

To: Chairman Drew Cullum and Members of the Parks and Recreation Committee

From: Connie Kowal, Director of Recreation and Sports Complex

Date: July 27, 2011

Subject: Bolander Building Discussion-Follow-up

Following up the July 5 Committee meeting, staff has met two times to review the scope and complexities as to moving staff, storage items, infrastructure and programming. The Staff is continuing the evaluation of these issues, and an updated memo (updates in italics) is attached.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Connie Kowal, Pat Wesolowski, Kelly Amidei, John Spoden, Jim Barlow

FROM: Kevin J. Bowens, Village Administrator

DATE: July 1, 2011 (*7/25/11 updates in italics*)

SUBJECT: Bolander Building and Property

In follow up to our meeting this week on the Bolander property, I have prepared a summary of our discussions and additional information to be gathered as we continue to discuss the future of the property. I will also review this information with the Parks and Recreation Committee to obtain guidance and input.

BACKGROUND: The Village purchased the Bolander property in August of 1997 at a price of \$1,375,000. The Village issued \$1,000,000 in alternate revenue bonds to complete the purchase. The Village also received a grant to construct an outdoor roller/hockey rink on the property. The property was purchased to provide office space for the Parks and Recreation Department, and much of the site was cleared of the Bolander Construction Company buildings with the exception of the main office building and a storage building which have been used by the Village. Approximately \$600,00 remains on the bond issue which will be paid off in 2017-18.

CURRENT USE: The staff had previously discussed with the Parks and Recreation Committee the fact that the property is under utilized and facing significant capital needs/repairs. The property is currently zoned R-8 multi-family residential, and has been designated on the Comprehensive Plan for transit oriented residential development. The Village's real estate broker recently indicated that the multi-family housing real estate market is good, and the estimated value of the property would be in the \$1.8 to \$2 million range. The staff is currently evaluating the following aspects of the future of the property:

1) Office area - there are only 4 office staff who utilize the building, including Connie Kowal, Julie Ludwig, Julie Fanning and Pam Bryant. Connie is to further evaluate the feasibility of moving these staff members to office space at the Libertyville Sports Complex (LSC). IT Director Ed Dewey recently relocated from the Bolander Building to the Schertz Building, a more central location for staff operations. *Connie and staff are continuing evaluation of moving 4 remaining staff to LSC.*

2) Dance Studio - there currently is a 814 sq. ft. dance studio in the Bolander Building which is used for dance classes, and those classes could be moved to the exercise room at the LSC. Connie is going to compare the schedules for the 2 facilities to see if there are any conflicts and if the dance classes can be held at the LSC. *Connie and staff currently reviewing schedules and any conflicts.*

3) Roller/Hockey Rink - the Bolander property currently includes an outdoor combination roller/hockey rink, which sees sporadic use and is available free of charge. Staff will look at costs associated with the rink, amount of use, and whether or not we should continue to offer this amenity, and costs associated with relocation (possibly to Adler Park near the land rink). *Village received \$125,000 grant in 2000 to build rink. Staff to summarize costs associated with maintaining the rink, and obtain prices to relocate to Adler. Staff recommends monitoring and recording use this winter to better determine: 1) how many days is the rink available; 2) how many people use the rink; and 3) how many are Libertyville residents? Staff will also check into any possible grants to pay for the relocation.*

4) Garage/Storage - the Bolander property includes a storage garage of approximately 2,200 sq. ft., which holds equipment, snow fencing, holiday decorations, drama program items, safety town equipment, etc... Connie and Jim to review in more detail and determine space needed and any other storage options.

5) Open Space/Field - there is a triangular field on the west portion of the Bolander property, which is primarily used as practice space for some of the various youth sports organizations. Connie and Jim to review in greater detail current usage. *Staff currently issues 1 permit to Lacrosse for practice, is also used by Boys Club Football and GLSA periodically without permit for practices.*

Cc: Parks and Recreation Committee

Updated 7/25/11

Memorandum

To: Chairman Drew Cullum and Members of the Parks and Recreation Committee

From: Connie Kowal, Director of Recreation and Sports Complex

Date: July 27, 2011

Subject: Parks, Recreation, and Sports Complex Community Projects

Staff is seeking the assistance of the Parks and Recreation Advisory Commission for developing a volunteer program for local youth organizations to assist in the maintenance and upkeep of facilities within the Parks, Recreation and Sports Complex Programs.

Over the past several months, the department has received numerous inquiries from youth organizations (i.e. Boy Scouts, Eagle Scouts, etc) as to ways they can help the department with various merit projects. Finding worthwhile and necessary projects is a need for our Village internal needs and matches up well with important civic youth groups.

Memorandum

To: Chairman Drew Cullum and Members of the Parks and Recreation Committee

From: Connie Kowal, Director of Recreation and Sports Complex

Date: July 27, 2011

Subject: Libertyville Sports Complex 10th Year Anniversary

In June 2012, the Libertyville Sports Complex will be entering the 10th year of operation anniversary. This is an opportunity for the Village to build a campaign theme and events to notate the merits of the Sports Complex facilities.

Memorandum

To: Chairman Drew Cullum and Members of the Parks and Recreation Committee

From: Connie Kowal, Director of Recreation and Sports Complex

Date: July 27, 2011

Subject: Other Updates/Follow-up

A) Landscape Maintenance Update

Staff would like to give an update as to the landscape maintenance at the various Parks, Recreation and Sports Complex facilities. After privatization began in early May, there has been a learning curve, particularly at the Golf Course, and Staff will be able to give a status and progress report.

B) Little League State Finals (July 22-28) Update

The State of Illinois Little League Champions is from Rock Falls, IL who won last week's State Finals. Rock Falls, Mundelein, Clarendon Hills, Olney and Evergreen Park were the 5 District Champions who played for the State crown. The Libertyville Sports Complex was the site of the Opening Day luncheon to kick off the festivities for the week. Congratulations to the Libertyville Little League and their Board, Staff and volunteers for their outstanding efforts, and in particular, Libertyville Little League President Bill Bennett for his unbelievable efforts, and the Little League ground crew.

C) Sunrise Rotary Park Gazebo Update

The Sunrise Rotary Park Gazebo project that was scheduled for the end of May has now been delayed until the period of mid-August to Labor Day. Timing issues in May/June, and then the Sunrise Rotary recent Goose is Loose Event caused the improvements to be delayed, but the Sunrise Rotary is on task to do the upgrades to the Gazebo in Sunrise Rotary Park.

D) Fall 2011 Registration Brochure/ Recreational Programs Update

The Fall Parks and Recreation Registration Brochure was mailed the middle of July and reached all Libertyville households. Registration for Libertyville residents began on July 25 and non-resident registration begins on Tuesday August 2.

E) Upcoming Events

Fri July 29-Sun July 31

US Junior Nationals Girls Showcase Basketball Tournament at Libertyville Sports Complex

Fri Aug 5-Sun Aug 7

Rockford Wildcat Basketball Tournament (Boys and Girls) at Libertyville Sports Complex

Sat. Aug 13

First-Ever Libertyville Open Golf Tournament at Libertyville Golf Course

Sat. Aug 20

Fitness Center "Why 2K Fun Run and Obstacle Course" at Libertyville Sports Complex

Sun. Aug 21

Tae Bo Fitness Challenge Workout with legendary Billy Blanks at Libertyville Sports Complex

Sat. Sept 17

Mundelein High School 50 Years Celebration at Libertyville Sports Complex

F) Marketing, Publicity and PR Update

G) Other