



CITY OF
BLOOMINGTON
COMMITTEE OF THE
WHOLE MEETING
OCTOBER 17, 2016



City Logo Design Rationale

The symbol for the City of Bloomington is multifaceted in its visual and conceptual approach. Visually the symbol and the City's identity represent a modern progressive style which is consistent with the City's government. The symbol is based on three different concepts which combine to represent the City in a contemporary and appropriate way.

First and foremost is the chevron. The City government is a respected agency dedicated to serving the public. In this way, the chevron represents service, rank and authority.

The symbol may also be seen as a three dimensional building. This represents growth and diversity in our community.

Finally, the flower or plant derived from the original name "Blooming Grove," represents a community that is friendly and safe. Progress and growth are also associated with plant life as well as regeneration and renewal.

The symbol's positive upward movement is representative of the City's commitment to excellence!

2015 Strategic Plan Goals

Goal 1. Financially Sound City Providing Quality Basic Services

- Objective
- a. Budget with adequate resources to support defined services and level of services
 - b. Reserves consistent with city policies
 - c. Engaged residents that are well informed and involved in an open governance process
 - d. City services delivered in the most cost-effective, efficient manner
 - e. Partnering with others for the most cost-effective service delivery

Goal 2. Upgrade City Infrastructure and Facilities

- Objective
- a. Better quality roads and sidewalks
 - b. Quality water for the long term
 - c. Functional, well maintained sewer collection system
 - d. Well-designed, well maintained City facilities emphasizing productivity and customer service
 - e. Investing in the City's future through a realistic, funded capital improvement program

Goal 3. Grow the Local Economy

- Objective
- a. Retention and growth of current local businesses
 - b. Attraction of new targeted businesses that are the "right" fit for Bloomington
 - c. Revitalization of older commercial homes
 - d. Expanded retail businesses
 - e. Strong working relationship among the City, businesses, economic development organizations

Goal 4. Strong Neighborhoods

- Objective
- a. Residents feeling safe in their homes and neighborhoods
 - b. Upgraded quality of older housing stock
 - c. Preservation of property/home valuations
 - d. Improved neighborhood infrastructure
 - e. Strong partnership with residents and neighborhood associations
 - f. Residents increasingly sharing/taking responsibility for their homes and neighborhoods

Goal 5. Great Place – Livable, Sustainable City

- Objective
- a. Well-planned City with necessary services and infrastructure
 - b. City decisions consistent with plans and policies
 - c. Incorporation of "Green Sustainable" concepts into City's development and plans
 - d. Appropriate leisure and recreational opportunities responding to the needs of residents
 - e. More attractive city: commercial areas and neighborhoods

Goal 6. Prosperous Downtown Bloomington

- Objective
- a. More beautiful, clean Downtown area
 - b. Downtown Vision and Plan used to guide development, redevelopment and investments
 - c. Downtown becoming a community and regional destination
 - d. Healthy adjacent neighborhoods linked to Downtown
 - e. Preservation of historic buildings

RESOLUTION NO. 2016 -29

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A MISSION, VISION AND VALUES STATEMENT FOR THE
CITY OF BLOOMINGTON**

WHEREAS, the City of Bloomington ("City") is an Illinois home-rule municipality; and

WHEREAS, the City is known as the "Jewel of the Midwest;" and

WHEREAS, the City is a great place to live, work and play; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to adopt a statement expressing the Organizational Mission, Vision and Values of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City Council of the City of Bloomington, McLean County, Illinois, as follows:

Section 1. The above stated recitals are incorporated herein by reference.

Section 2. The City Council of the City of Bloomington hereby formally adopt the following as the City's Organizational Mission, Vision and Values:

Mission: To lead, serve and uplift the City of Bloomington

Vision: A Jewel of Midwest Cities

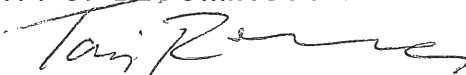
Values: Service-centered, results-driven, inclusive.

Section 3. All resolutions in conflict with this Resolution, as well as any previous statements adopted on the mission, vision and values of the City are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Resolution shall be in full force and effect immediately after its passage and approval.

APPROVED by the City Council of the City of Bloomington, McLean County, Bloomington, Illinois, July 25, 2016, by a vote of 7 to 1. (Nay: Alderman Kevin Lower) (Absent: Alderman David Sage)

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON



Tari Renner, Mayor

ATTEST



Cherry L. Lawson, City Clerk

Brief Summary of Five Council Priorities

Five Priorities

At the September retreat, Council informally selected its top five priorities, and since that time staff has seen that these five areas are the dominant focus of the Council's policy deliberations. The selected priorities are:

1. Economic Development
2. Infrastructure
3. Financial Planning
4. Reduced Emergency Response Times
5. Downtown Implementation Plan

The value in naming priorities is to establish policy direction, make that direction known to stakeholders and guide policy, budget and operational decisions. As we work to develop the City's FY17 budget, staff would find value in formalizing the five priorities for the next fiscal year.

Prior to formalization, we have prepared this brief summary to begin the dialogue about what each priority means, where it stands and what it will take to advance each going forward.

1. Economic Development

- A. Economic development was overwhelmingly recognized by the Council as **essential to the financial sustainability** of the community. It is our prime means to diversify our tax base and expand our revenue streams.
- B. City of Bloomington economic development is undertaken in parallel with **regional collaboration** and economic development initiatives of the EDC, B/N Advantage and others.
- C. The time is right to review our **economic development strategic plan and incentive policy**. Tools such as TIF are invaluable for the redevelopment of areas such as Colonial Plaza, and will be key to our success.
- D. Economic development cannot stand alone and depends on sound infrastructure and quality of life to successfully ensure a financially-sound future for our community.

2. Infrastructure

- A. The City is decades behind in funding much-needed **infrastructure maintenance**, estimated to total \$400M or more. Reliable infrastructure with the capacity to handle growth is essential to economic development, quality of life and the City's financial long-term stability.
- B. Our City's recently completed **infrastructure Master Plans**, encompassing streets, sanitary sewers, storm water, facilities, sidewalks and more provide detailed inventory, condition rating and make it possible for us to assess and prioritize critical needs.
- C. The next essential step is to develop a **five year Capital Improvement Plan** to address the most urgent/timely needs, AND a funding strategy.
- D. Some projects included in the City's Master Plans are prime candidates for borrowing. Financing options are many, and Council will determine a preferred strategy, ranging from conservative to aggressive.

3. Financial Planning

- A. Since the Great Recession, we are all adapting to a new economy that requires us to have a **long-term, continuously evolving plan for financial sustainability**, including a plan for appropriate reserves. We must have a balanced budget to avoid the pitfalls and reputational damage that many other governments continue to experience.
- B. A deficit in the City's General Fund was averted in the near term through Budget Task Force recommendations and the Council's recent adoption of a 1% sales tax increase. However, the City's expenses, especially those tied to Police and Fire pensions and labor costs, will continue to increase over the years. The **potential for a General Fund structural deficit** will continue to threaten future budgets.
- C. It will take all of us, including our citizens, to develop solutions for achievement of financial sustainability. We must focus on refining our financial projections, re-forecasting when appropriate, identifying programs and services, establishing appropriate levels of service performance measures, and prioritization.
- D. A **Capital Improvement Plan and funding** is critical to the City's financial strategy now and going forward.

4. Reduced Emergency Response Times

- A. Despite the excellent efforts of our first responders, the Fire Master Plan identified that **service to the City's northeast portion is inadequate and response times are below our standards**. Long-term, the Master Plan recommends a new Fire Station facility to serve the northeast area of the City. In the short-term, we must identify creative and innovative methods to reduce EMS and fire suppression response times.
- B. Quality public safety services are essential to a community's Economic Development and, with so many financial resources devoted to public safety, **finding efficient solutions to public safety issues** contributes to the long-term financial health of the community.

5. Downtown Implementation Plan

- A. The Downtown Master Plan was adopted by the City Council in 2013 without an Implementation Plan. Increased interest in Downtown economic development, notably in the proposed addition of hotel and/or convention center space, indicates this is the time to **design the City's role** in success of the Downtown.
 - a. It will take inside and outside **resources to vet potential Downtown projects**.
 - b. We must determine the amount and type of **public engagement** that is appropriate for Downtown development proposals.
 - c. Traditionally, municipalities play a role in Downtown **streetscape improvements** and meeting its **parking needs**.
- B. We can **build upon the qualities that make our Downtown special**, such as our ties to President Lincoln and Route 66, both expertly displayed in the new Visitors Center at the McLean County Museum of History. Smart economic development in Downtown will expand on existing assets and attractions like the Museum, the BCPA and the Coliseum.

AGENDA



**CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
MEETING AGENDA
CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS
109 E. OLIVE STREET, BLOOMINGTON, IL 61701
MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2016, 5:30 P.M.**

Light Dinner at 5:00 P.M.

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call of Attendance
3. Public Comment
4. Consideration of approving the Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes of September 19, 2016. *(Recommend that the reading of the minutes of the Committee of the Whole Proceeding of September 19, 2016 be dispensed with and the minutes approved as printed.)*
5. Presentation of Sewer and Storm Water portions of the 5-year CIP *(Presentation by Jim Karch; 15 Minutes, Council Discussion; 15 Minutes.)*
6. Presentation of Culinary Water Quality in Bloomington. *(Presentation and discussion of Bloomington's culinary water quality and informing the Bloomington City Council and the general public of additional regulatory requirements from the IEPA, Illinois State Legislature, and Lead and Copper Rule changes that the City of Bloomington Water Department will be required to address.) (Presentation by Bob Yehl and Bloomington Water Department; 15 minutes, Council Discussion; 15 minutes)*
7. Presentation on Creativity Center renovation project for resolution, including:
 - a. Need for immediate repairs
 - b. Discussion of moving forward with long-term renovation of the Creativity Center *(Presentation by David Hales, City Manager, Eric Veal, Assistant Director of Parks and Recreation 15 minutes. Council discussion 15 minutes.)*
8. Adjournment *(Approximately 7:00 P.M.)*

Note: No action will be taken on any matters at this meeting beyond approval of the minutes.



COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING
AGENDA ITEM NO. 4

FOR COUNCIL: October 17, 2016

SUBJECT: Consideration of approving Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes from September 19, 2016.

RECOMMENDATION/MOTION: that the reading of the minutes of the Committee of the Whole Proceeding of September 19, 2016 be dispensed with and the minutes approved as printed.

STRATEGIC PLAN LINK: Goal 1. Financially sound City providing quality basic services.

STRATEGIC PLAN SIGNIFICANCE: Objective 1d. City services delivered in the most cost-effective, efficient manner.

BACKGROUND:

In compliance with the Open Meetings Act, Committee Proceedings must be approved within thirty (30) days after the meeting or at the Committee's second subsequent regular meeting whichever is later.

In accordance with the Open Meetings Act, Committee Proceedings are made available for public inspection and posted to the City's web site within ten (10) days after Committee approval.

COMMUNITY GROUPS/INTERESTED PERSONS CONTACTED: Not applicable.

FINANCIAL IMPACT: Not applicable.

Respectfully submitted for Committee consideration.

Prepared by: Cherry L. Lawson, City Clerk

Recommended by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David A. Hales".

David A. Hales
City Manager

Attachments:

- September 19, 2016 Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes

Motion: That the minutes of Committee of the Whole Proceedings of August 15, 2016 be approved as printed.

Motion: _____ Seconded by: _____

	Aye	Na	Other		Aye	Nay	Other
Alderman Black				Alderman Mwilambwe			
Alderman Buragas				Alderman Painter			
Alderman Fruin				Alderman Sage			
Alderman Hauman				Alderman Schmidt			
Alderman Lower							
				Mayor Renner			



**COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SESSION
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 2016; 5:35 P.M.**

1. Call to Order

The Council convened in Committee of the Whole Session in the Council Chambers, City Hall Building, at 5:35 p.m., Monday, September 19th, 2016. Mayor Renner called the meeting to order and directed the City Clerk to call the roll.

2. Roll Call

Aldermen: Kevin Lower, David Sage, Mboka Mwilambwe, Amelia Buragas, Joni Painter, Karen Schmidt (arrived at 6:23P.M.), Scott Black, Diana Hauman and Jim Fruin.

Staff Present: David Hales, City Manager; Steve Rasmussen, Assistant City Manager; Jeffrey Jurgens, Corporation Counsel; Cherry Lawson, City Clerk; Jim Karch, Public Service Director; Melissa Hon, Assistant to the City Manager; Scott Sprouls, Information Services Director; Bob Yehl, Water Director; Brendan Hefner, Bloomington Police Department Chief; and other City staff were present.

Alderman Absent: Alderman Schmidt (arrived at 6:23 P.M.)

3. Public Comment

Mayor Renner opened the meeting to receive Public Comment. The following individuals provided comments during the meeting.

Marty Seger
Patricia Marton

4. Consideration of approving the Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes of August 15, 2016.

Motion by Alderman Black, second by Alderman Painter, that the minutes of the Committee of the Whole Meeting of August 15, 2016 be dispensed with and approved as printed.

Mayor Renner directed the Clerk to call the roll which resulted in the following:

Ayes: Aldermen Lower, Sage, Mwilambwe, Buragas, Painter, Black, Hauman and Fruin.

Nays: None.

Motion carried. (Viva voce)

5. Presentation of Streets and Sidewalks portion of the Five Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). (Presentation by David Hales, City Manager and Jim Karch, Director of Public Works 20 minutes, Council discussion 40 minutes.)

Mr. Hales stated Individual Project Data Sheets were given to Council. Each project in the Five Year Capital Improvement Plan should have its own project data sheets. Some project sheets are still being finalized. Each project data sheet describes the project in detail; explains why the project is needed, and what the funding sources are. The sheets provide for Council discussion, research, and to look at each topic apart from one another, so that no project is reliant on another within the Plan.

Mr. Karch presented the Five Year CIP Plan for Streets and Sidewalks in three different sections; sidewalks, complete streets, and major road and bridge projects. In 2015 Council approved a Sidewalks Master Plan. Ramps and curb ramp repairs are included in Street Resurfacing. Ten (10%) percent of budgeting for Street Resurfacing goes to Sidewalk Ramps. There is approximately seven (\$7) million dollars in outstanding ramps still awaiting repairs within the City. The Sidewalk repair status is on track with current budget, however, gaps occur when new problems arise. This poses the question of “Do we allocate additional funds to address these gaps?” The past two years \$600,000 has gone to Sidewalk repairs. Mr. Karch stated staff would be proposing for additional funding from Council to accommodate for these gaps.

Alderman Lower expressed concerns in gaps within the City’s school zones.

Alderman Sage asked Mr. Karch to clarify a reasonable increase in a dollar amount to take care of gaps annually.

Mr. Karch stated, staff would be proposing for an additional \$100,000 per year to go into gap sidewalk issues.

Alderman Sage would like to concentrate on gaps within school zones as well as making progress with Connect Transit within the community.

Mr. Karch stated, a recent ordinance was passed for Complete Streets. Continued efforts are being made to have more comprehensive bicycle, pedestrian and multi-modal components of Connect Transit throughout our community. The City has put a lot of time, money and effort into Hamilton Creek and Fox Road areas. Fox Creek is the major corridor for this community. The budget is in place and construction will begin on Fox Creek in 2018. Hamilton road has been a high priority for multiple years. The City has tried to get grant funding to repair this road, no success has been made. Due to lack of funding, Council will be presented with a proposal to give a commitment, in the budget, for up to fourteen (\$14) million dollars to repair Hamilton Road. It is critical that the City get an at-grade crossing. In order to do this, the City

would have to close down two other crossings in exchange for an at-grade crossing. With proper funding, construction on Hamilton Road can begin as early as 2018.

Alderman Lower questioned the two crossings that would be closing, and how close the next available crossings would be. Mr. Karch stated, the next available crossings were only a block away for both crossings that would be presented as tradeoff.

Alderman Sage stated, Austin Grammer should be part of this process to discuss the potential economic development in return for the at-grade crossing. Mr. Karch stated, Mr. Grammer previously put something together for Council that could be presented as a refresher. The Streets Master Plan is nearly complete and will help provide additional performance metrics to Council to begin prioritizing these projects and budget funding.

Mr. Karch stated, bridges were another component of the Five Year Capital Improvement Plan. The Linden Street Bridge's funding has been secured; however there are bridges in the area that still need repairs, as well as funding. Jersey Avenue and Cottage Avenue are two other bridge projects in the Five Year Capital Improvement Plan for Council to consider. Traffic signals throughout the City need to be updated. There have been some delays in updates due to staffing.

Alderman Painter and Alderman Buragas stated, public and Council input should be considered before a project is put into motion. Mr. Hales stated, that the CIP Plan would use Citizen Engagement to help make decisions on each individual topic.

Mr. Karch stated, \$4.8 million dollars are allocated in the budget for resurfacing streets, resurfacing sidewalks, and sidewalk curb ramps. State Motor Fuel Taxes are used for major projects such as Fox Creek Road and its bridge. Staff is proposing Council use a tiered rating system for community streets and sidewalks; arterial roads have a rating of 5, collector roads are given a rating of 4, and a rating of 3 goes to local roads and alleys. Through this tiered rating system, the City can reach attainable amounts for budgeting each year. The annual funding budget suggested that meets this rating is \$8.8 million dollars each year in the 5 year plan. With this increase, the City would be able to resurface and repair twenty percent (20%) of the roads in the community. Additional staffing would be needed to complete such tasks. Mr. Karch stressed the importance that sewer repairs must precede street resurfacing. Without proper funding to address the underground infrastructure, a major streets initiative will not be successful.

Alderman Fruin questioned whether bidding would become more competitive if Council gave the proposed amount of money each year. Mr. Karch stated that this additional money given yearly should make bidding more competitive.

Alderman Sage stated, Council has not been able to come to a consensus on such topics in the past. While he encourages the Five Year CIP, without a consensus on these decisions, Council cannot move forward.

Alderman Black asked for clarification on the process once Council is presented with a project and funding proposal. Alderman Hauman asked for clarification on potential increases on operating budget.

Alderman Buragas stated, she wants Council to not only worry about how to come up with budgeting for projects, but to also come up with a smart plan, to make the project last, so resources are extended. A list of “gap” projects needs to be looked at closer and put in front of Council in order for Council to see how many “gap” projects exist.

6. Employee Compensation Strategic Plan Initiative (Presentation by David Hales, City Manager, Nicole Albertson, Human Resources Director, Dr. Lust 30 minutes, and Council discussion 45 minutes.)

Mr. Hales stated, Dr. Lust assisted the City in preparing an Employee Satisfaction Survey last year. Through conversation on making a long-term Employee Compensation Strategic Plan, Ms. Albertson and Mr. Hales talked with Dr. Lust about giving his insight on working in private and public sectors of Employee Compensation.

Dr. Lust presented his background experience and explained what is needed when preparing a Compensation Plan. Compensation has two components; the pay portion, and the benefit portion. Within the private sector the pay portion is about 69.7% and the benefits portion is about 30.3%. Within the State and Local Government sector the pay portion is about 63.6% and the benefits portion is about 36.4%. When Unions are considered, the portions differ by about 10%. The City has to balance goals when creating a Compensation Plan; The City wants to attract, retain and motivate it’s employees, while also keeping costs in line and maintaining legal compliance. The City achieves this balance through equity. There are three types of equity; internal, external, and individual. All three of these apply to both the dollar side and the benefits side.

In any Compensation system there will be base pay, raises, incentives, and bonuses. Benefits typically fall into one of four categories; legally required benefits, employee protection programs, payment for time not worked, and services or perquisites. Benefit costs vary widely.

Alderman Sage questioned whether it is possible for a municipal government to bring their benefits in line with the surrounding private sectors. Dr. Lust stated most public sector entities are now unionized which plays a factor in their benefits package.

Alderman Lower asked Dr. Lust to differentiate the private sector for Council as small business and small business compensation are very different. Dr. Lust stated that size of a business plays a factor in the companies’ ability to pay. Thus, small businesses have less paid time off than larger entities. Retirement plans are minimal if they exist at all within smaller businesses.

Alderman Fruin stated he does not feel the City of Bloomington should be comparing itself to the top twenty employers in Bloomington-Normal. Residents and small businesses in the community should not be paying for the benefits that City Employees are being provided.

Dr. Lust stated the City needs to compare itself to other entities that are similar and where it could potentially lose its employees to.

Alderman Black would like more specifics on cost benefits specifically paid time off.

Dr. Lust mentioned how tight the labor market is and how this effects a compensation plan.

Alderman Mwilambwe stated recruiting and retaining employees should be held in high regards when any benefits decision is being made.

Dr. Lust stressed the need for a conscious decision relative to market position. He asked Council to take a look at the Market and figure out where the City belongs within it. The City can lead the market, match the local market, or lag behind. Dr. Lust suggested that the City create a Compensation plan that contains only aggregated data reports that go directly to an independent person who will aggregate the results. Data should not be collected by participants. The reports should be based on raw data from no fewer than three individual companies reporting and the reported data should be of historic nature.

Alderman Fruin mentioned health care plans are easy to compare with other employers. The City of Bloomington has a rich benefits package. The City should be able to make steps and decisions regarding benefits without having to do a comprehensive survey.

Mr. Hales mentioned in the past the City of Bloomington has done external Comprehensive surveys. However, their data was not localized to central Illinois. It was based mostly up north in the Chicago area. Mayor Renner stated the next step would be to get a localized Central Illinois Comprehensive Survey. Mr. Hales stated that he is proposing Council approve a Comprehensive Plan to help the City move forward and make decisions more easily in regards to benefit packages.

7. Adjournment

Motion by Alderman Lower, seconded by Alderman Mwilambwe, to adjourn Committee as a Whole Session. Time: 7:50 p.m.

Motion carried. (Viva voce)

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON

ATTEST

Tari Renner, Mayor

Cherry L. Lawson, City Clerk



**COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
AGENDA ITEM NO. 5**

FOR COUNCIL COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE: October 17, 2016

SUBJECT: Presentation of sewer and storm water portions of the 5-year CIP

RECOMMENDATION/MOTION: Presentation and discussion only.

STRATEGIC PLAN LINK: 5. Great Place – Livable, Sustainable City

STRATEGIC PLAN SIGNIFICANCE: 5a. Well-planned City with necessary services and infrastructure.

BACKGROUND:

City staff is presenting an overview of sewer and storm water programming as it relates to the draft 5-year Capital Improvement Plan. This is one of a series of presentations to outline programs and funding issues for the City Council.

Aging sewers are in need of repair, and Public Works often selects sewers for analysis and repair so that rehab work is completed before a street is resurfaced. Therefore, there is linkage to the streets CIP and the sewer element.

Bloomington must also, by federal mandate, continue to separate combined sewers to prevent combined sewer overflows into streams during wet-weather periods. Additionally, leakage of storm water and groundwater into east side sanitary sewers complicates treatment at the plant southeast of the City and limits the facility's capacity. The Inflow & Infiltration issue is addressed in master planning and in the CIP draft plan.

Storm water management includes programs such as installation and maintenance of storm sewers, installation of sump pump drain lines in select areas, maintenance of detention basins, and management of streams.

COMMUNITY GROUPS/INTERESTED PERSONS CONTACTED:

FINANCIAL IMPACT: For presentation purposes only.

Respectfully submitted for Council consideration.

Prepared by: Stephen Arney, Public Works Engineering Technician

Reviewed by: Jim Karch, PE, CFM, Director of Public Works.

Financial & budgetary review by: Chris Tomerlin, Budget Analyst
Carla A. Murillo, Budget Manager

Legal review by: Jeffrey R. Jurgens, Corporation Counsel

Recommended by:



David A. Hales
City Manager

Attachments:

- Presentation of Sanitary Sewer and Storm 5 Year Capital Improvement Plan

Motion: Presentation and discussion only.

Motion: _____ Seconded by: _____

	Aye	Nay	Other		Aye	Nay	Other
Alderman Black				Alderman Mwilambwe			
Alderman Buragas				Alderman Painter			
Alderman Fruin				Alderman Sage			
Alderman Hauman				Alderman Schmidt			
Alderman Lower							
				Mayor Renner			

Sanitary Sewer & Storm Water

5-year Capital Improvement Plan

Bloomington City Council Committee of the Whole -- October 17, 2016

Jim Karch, PE, CFM, Director of Public Works

Projects based on research & best practices

Research: 2 volumes of planning
“Stormwater & Sanitary Sewer Master Plans”

Online: www.cityblm.org/publicworksplans

Best practices

- ❑ Analyze consequence of failure when prioritizing major repairs.
- ❑ Fix underground before fixing streets.

City of Bloomington ILLINOIS

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Public Works

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- Engineering
- Fleet Management
- Garbage, Bulk Waste, Recycle
- Sewers: Sanitary and Combined
- Snow & Ice Removal
- Streets & Sidewalks
- Storm Water Management
- Traffic
- Utility Locates - Call 811 (JULIE)

Master Plans

LONG-RANGE PLANS FOR PUBLIC WORKS

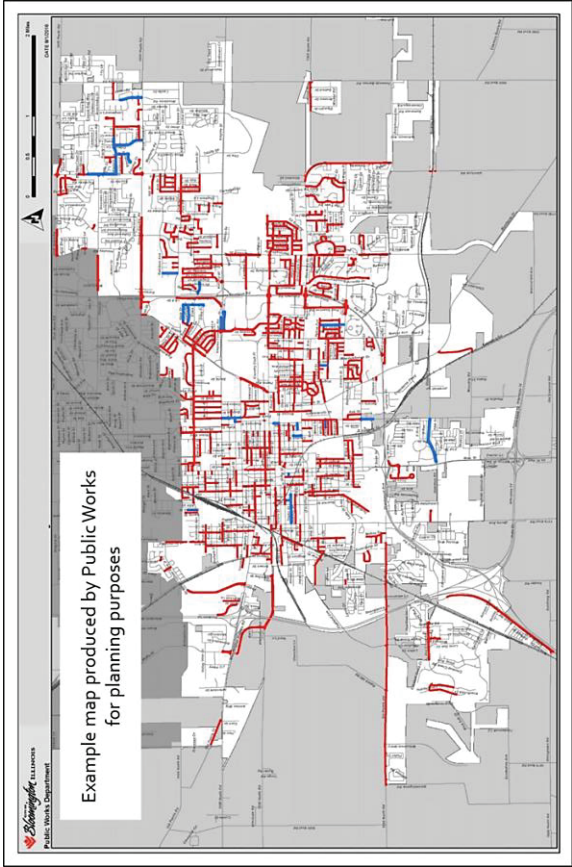
SEWERS AND STORM WATER

Sewers convey wastewater and storm water. Storm water also is controlled through streams, detention basins and erosion control. The "2014 City of Bloomington Stormwater and Sanitary Sewer Master Plans" is a set of documents that take an in-depth look at existing conditions and needs. The plans were approved by City Council resolution on September 14, 2015. [Link here.](#)



Linkage: Street repair & sewer rehab

Resurfacing 5-Year CIP	
Annual Resurfacing	\$3.4 million
	\$3.6 million
	\$3.6 million
	\$3.7 million
	\$3.7 million
“Streets 2.0” 5 Years	Plus \$25 million
5-year Total:	
Ave. Annual Spending:	
\$43 million	
\$8.6 million	



- ☐ About 25 percent of streets redone.
- ☐ With proper funding, sewers would be completed as well.

1. With proper sewer funding, we will make phenomenal progress on sewers while we also address our street situation.
2. Without proper funding to address the underground infrastructure, a major streets initiative will not be truly successful.

Some sewers are in good shape...



Image capture from Public Works GIS

Garfield Drive: Zero spot repair, no lining needed.

...Some need multiple spot repairs & lining

6

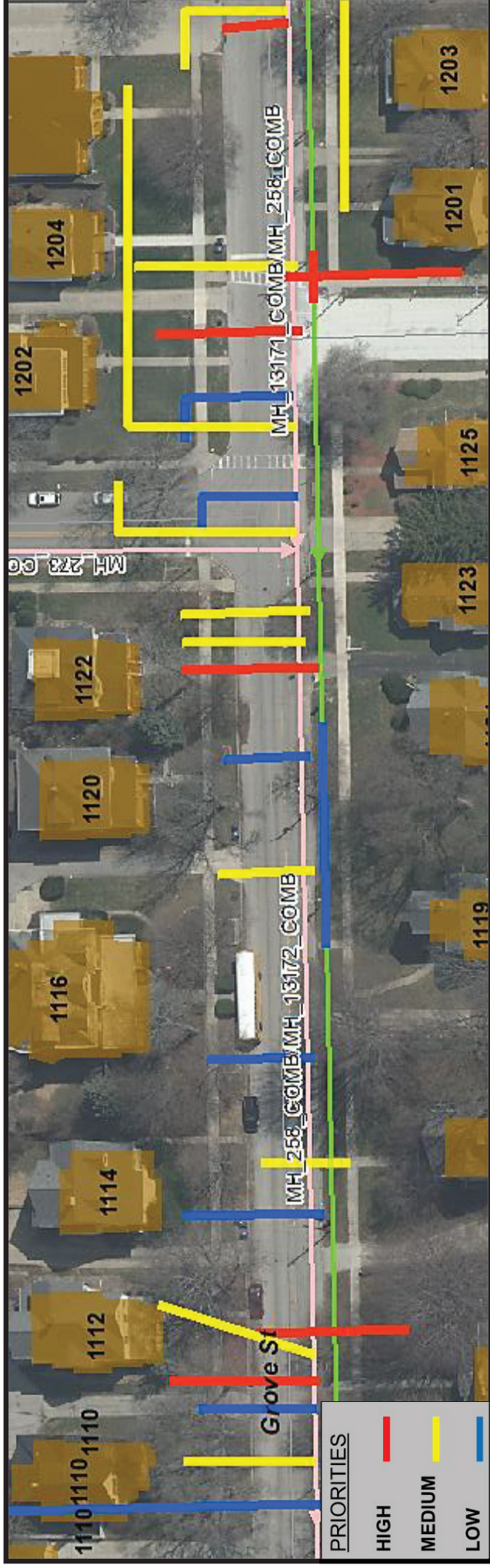
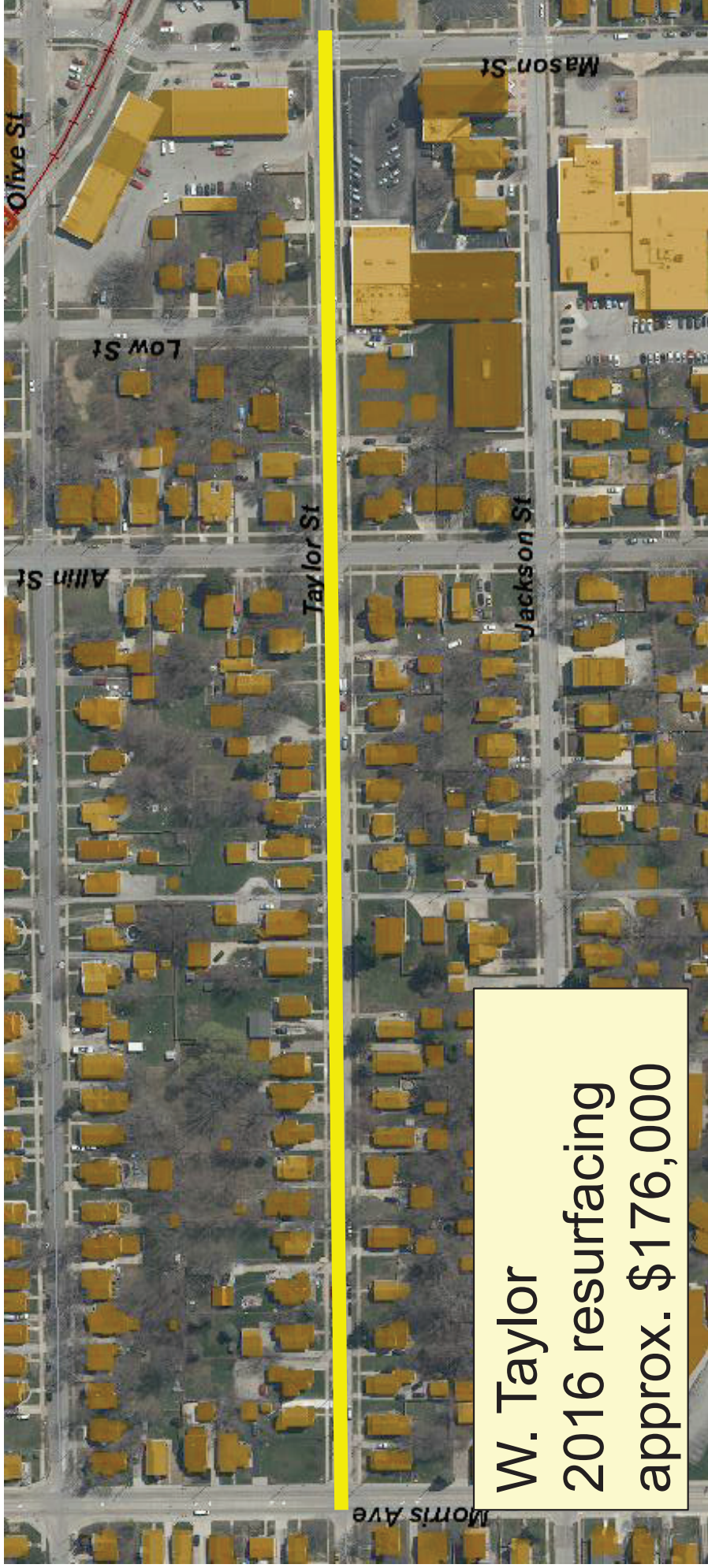


Image capture from Public Works GIS

East Grove Street:

- 6 excavations for spot repairs.
- Lining to occur prior to 2017 resurfacing.

West Taylor Street resurfacing—Morris to Mason



W. Taylor
2016 resurfacing
approx. \$176,000

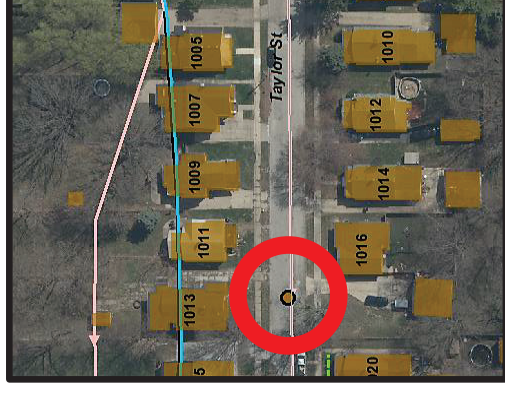
What could have been left behind



Cracking just up from manhole
342 UMH
Most of this segment had little
cracking upstream.



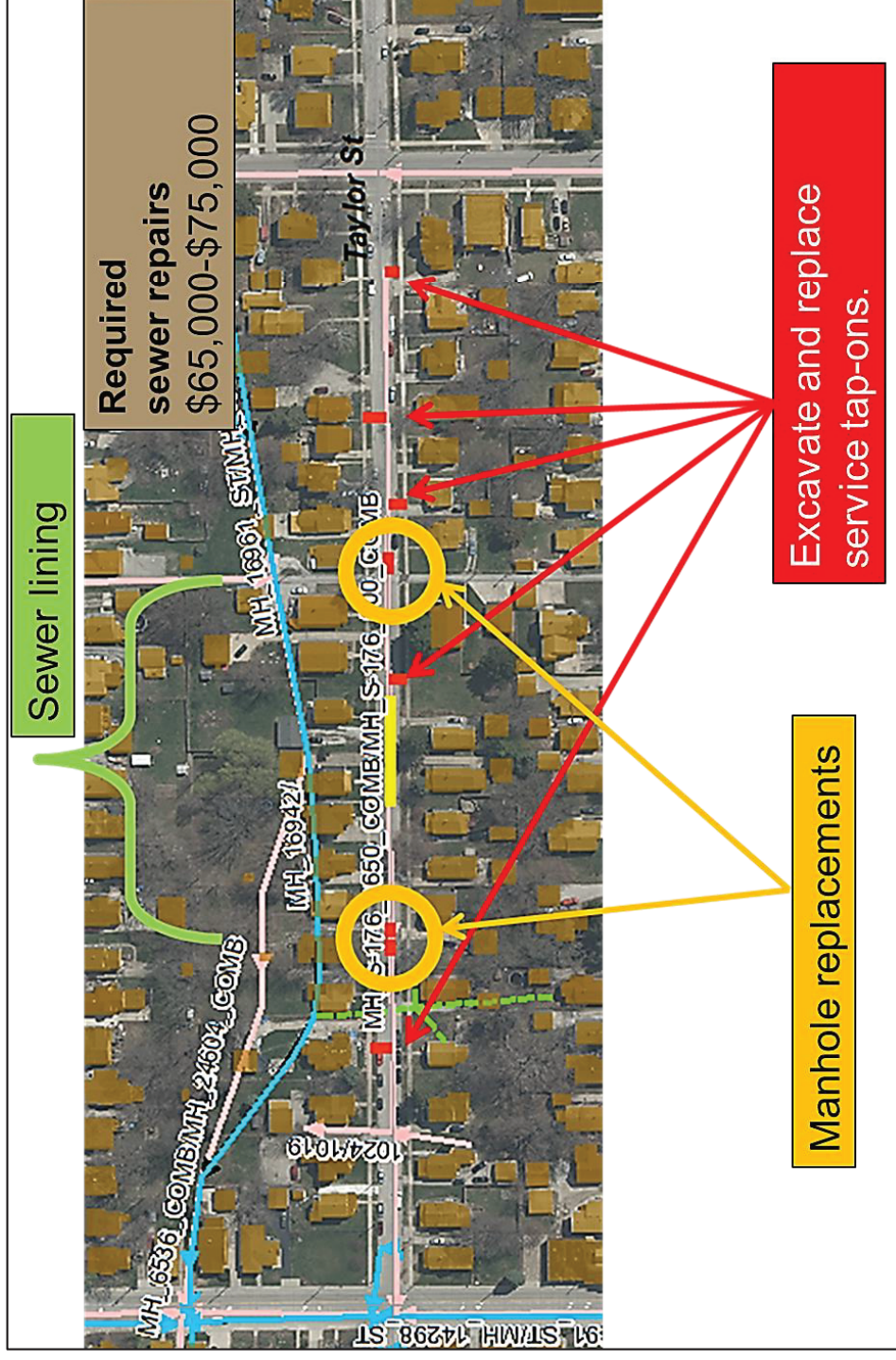
119.8 DIG
LOCATION: 120 feet downstream
from manhole.
CLOCK: 10 o'clock
OTHER SERVICES? No other ser-
vices in the immediate vicinity.



399 cracking near
manhole, structur-
al problems within
manhole

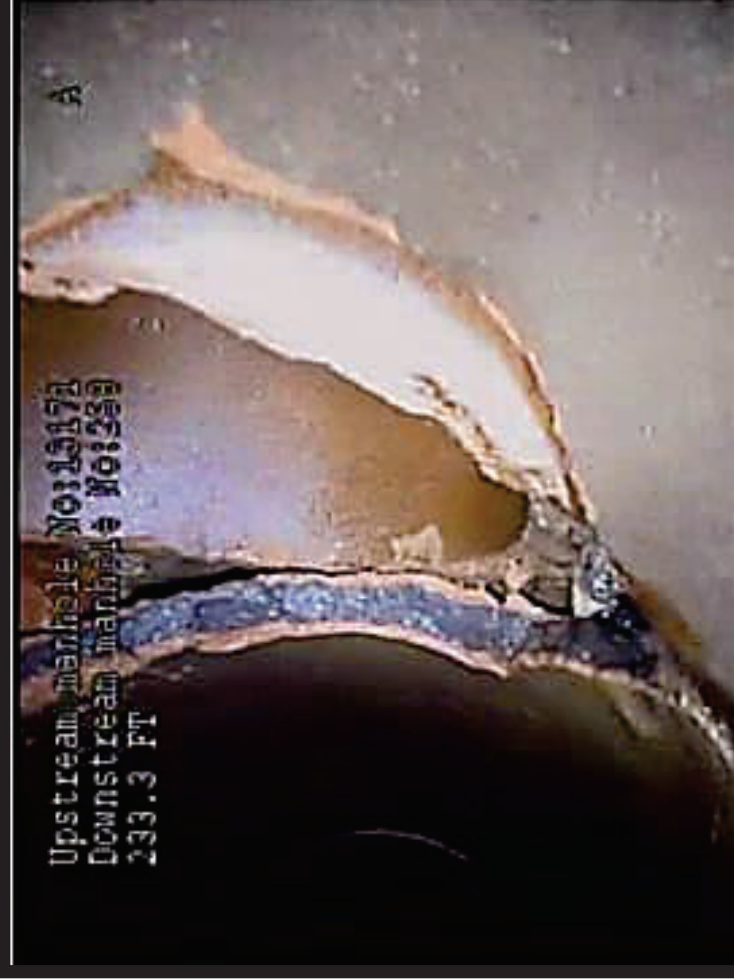


West Taylor Street – Sewer repairs



Essentials for Sewer Rehabilitation

1. Assess with CCTV.



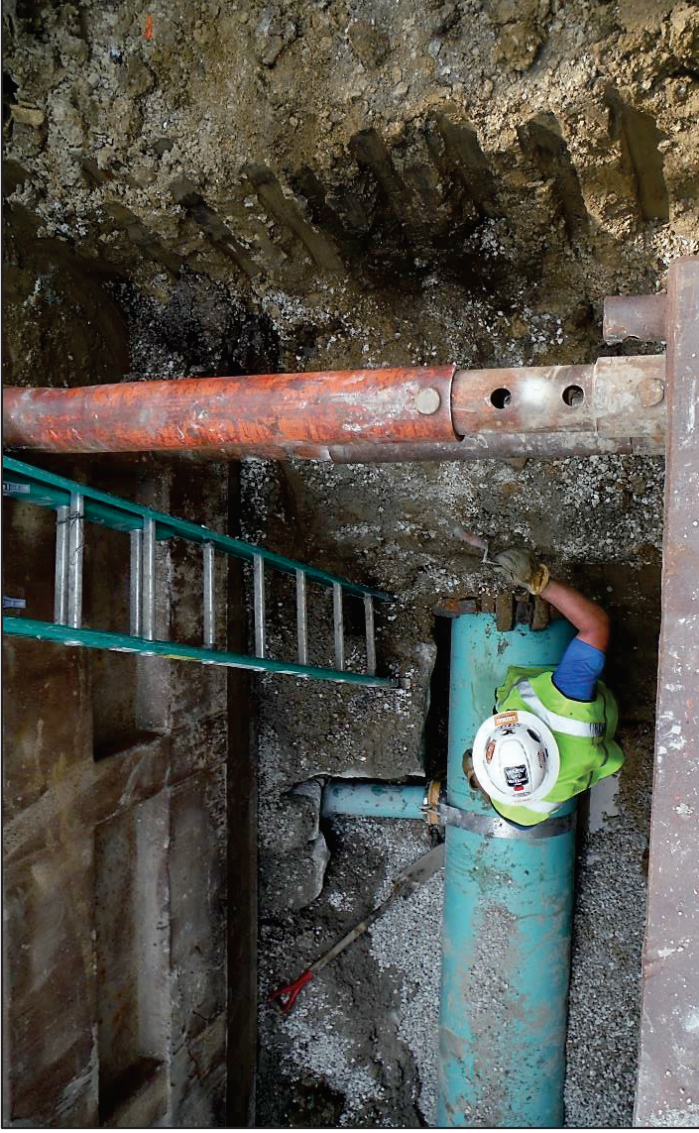
grove 13171-258

Structural failure beginning at
point of break-in

234.7 umh

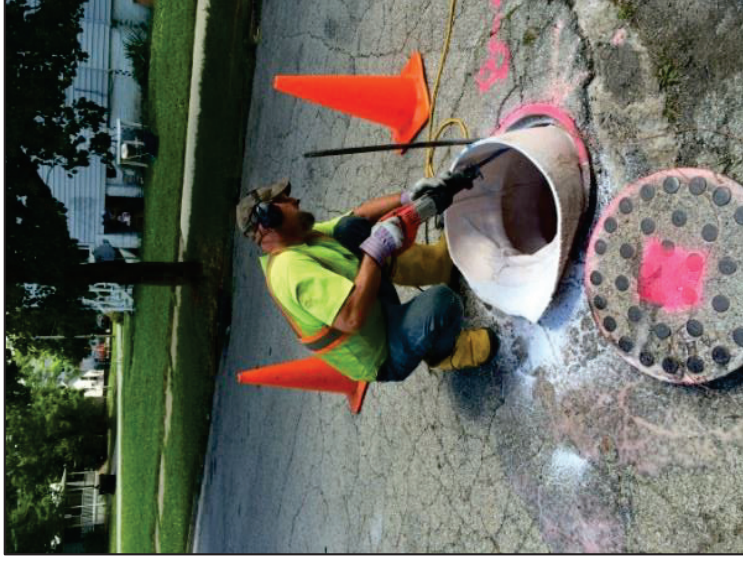
Essentials

2. Enact line and manhole repairs/replacement.

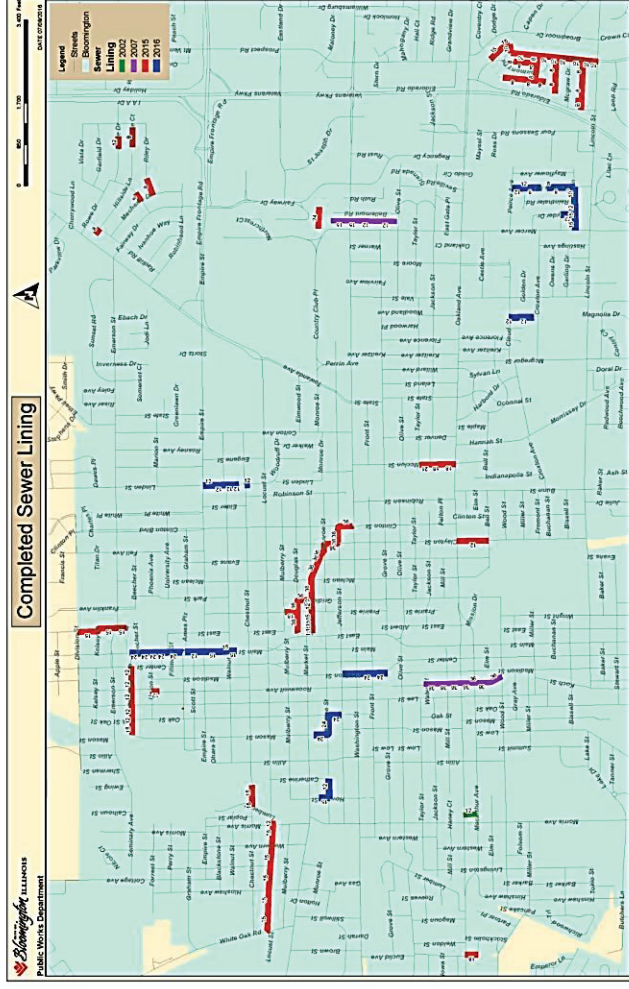


Essentials

3. Line mains & rehab manholes, as needed.



Progress: About 8 linear miles of lining in 3 years



Calendar Year	Linear feet
2015	19,050
2016	9,226
2017 (proposed)	13,844
Total	42,120
42,120 LF = 7.98 linear miles	

Note: Size of sewer greatly impacts cost per linear foot. Therefore, there is no direct equivalency when compare year to year.

Sewer rehabilitation is the single largest spending item in our Sanitary Sewer and Storm Water Master Plans. There are additional pressing items, however...

Falling short of Master Plan recommendations

We lack systematic asset management

- ☐ Most sewers have not been assessed and rated.
- ☐ Sewer analyses are mostly driven by emergencies and street resurfacing schedule.
- ☐ Condition of our underground infrastructure is largely unknown.
- ☐ Known storm water maintenance needs are not being addressed.
- ☐ No manhole inspection program.
- ☐ No FOG program.
- ☐ Master Plan says we need full-time sewer/storm GIS coordinator.



I/I (`I and I')

Inflow and infiltration

We must act to preserve capacity of the wastewater treatment plant southeast of Bloomington.

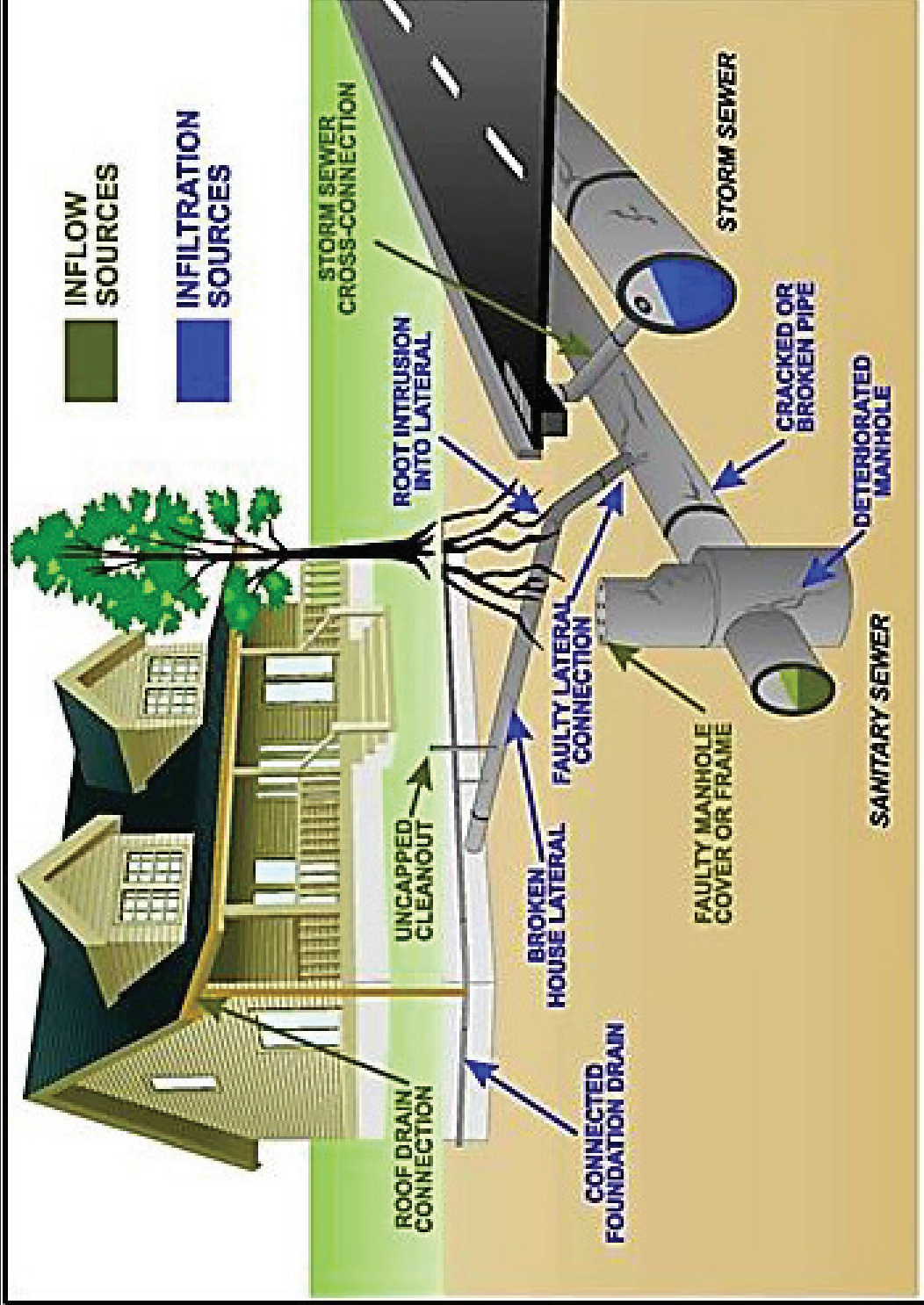


Sources of Inflow

- Roof drain connected to sanitary sewer.
- Improper cross connection with storm sewer.
- Faulty manhole covers and frames.
- Uncapped cleanout.

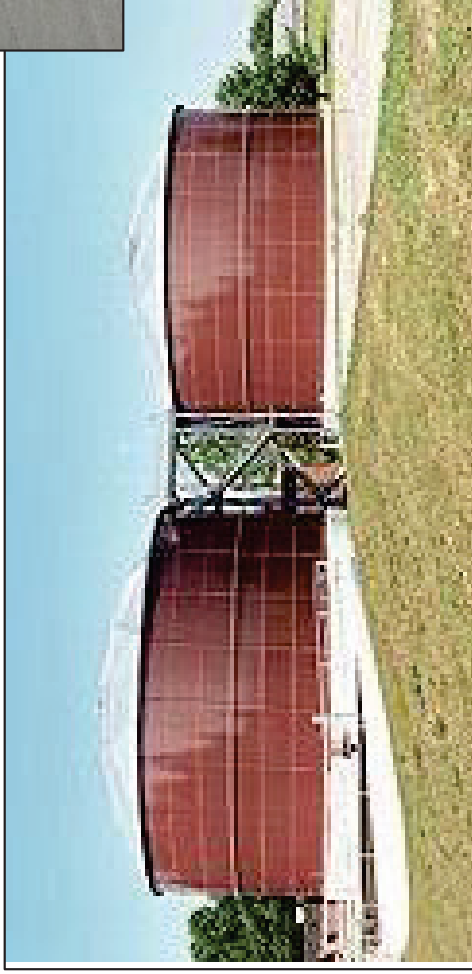
Sources, infiltration

- Broken house lateral.
- Root intrusion into lateral.
- Faulty connection of lateral into sewer main.
- Deteriorated manhole.
- Crack or break in sewer main.



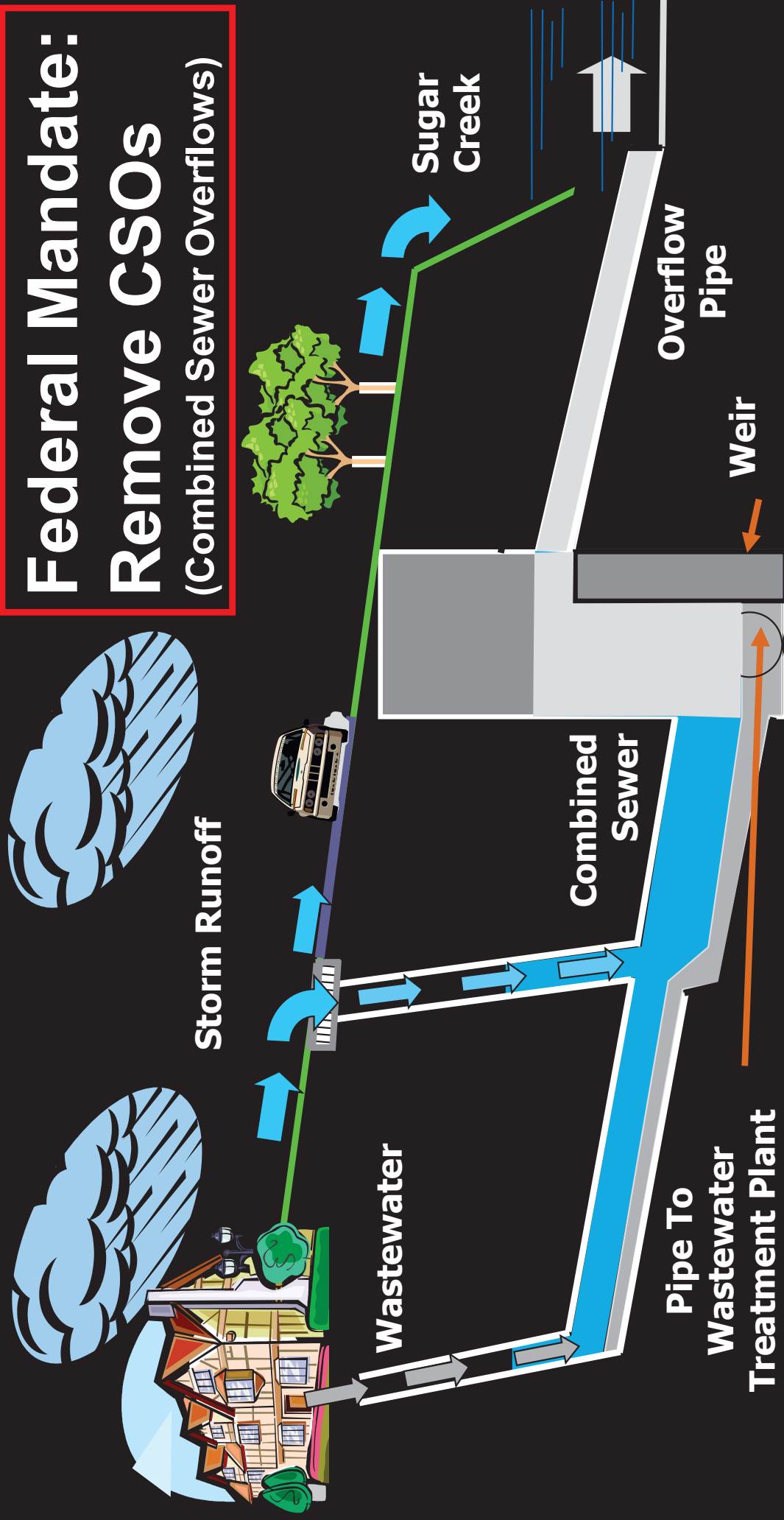
I/I: Cost effective solutions

1. Maintenance to address the individual sources, such as manhole problems.
2. Sewer lining.
3. Potential storage facility.



Federal Mandate: Remove CSOs

(Combined Sewer Overflows)

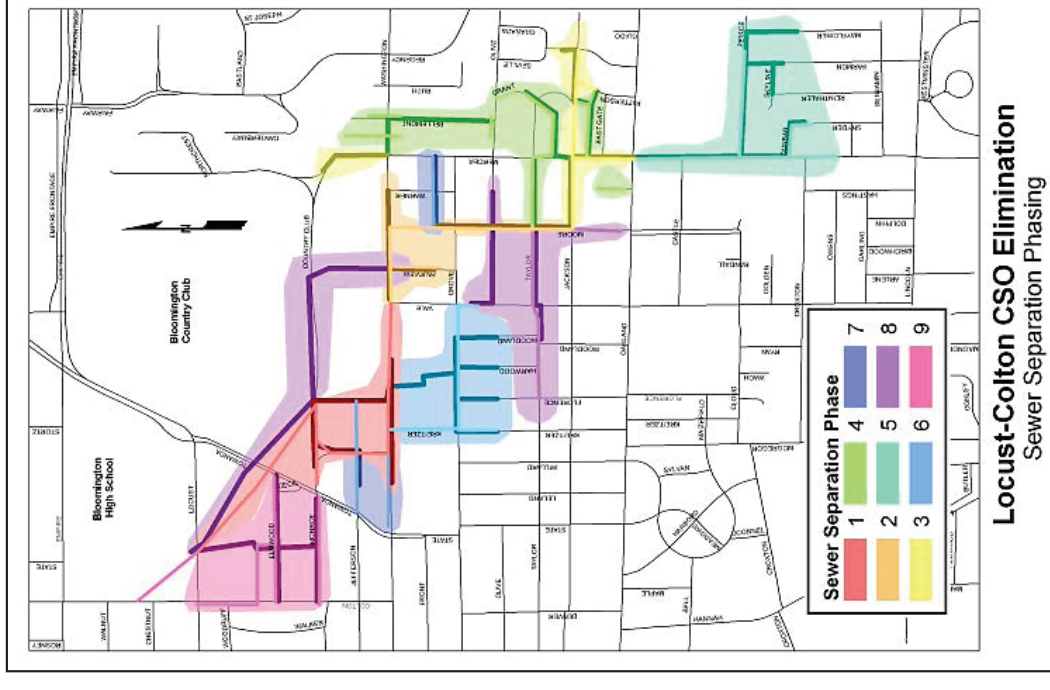


CSO elimination: Difficult and expensive

- Unfunded federal mandate.
- Project costs are split between Sanitary and Storm enterprise funds.
- Both funds must be sufficient for CSO projects to move forward.



- 7 CSO locations identified in 1995 study.
- 4 CSO locations have been eliminated since 1995.
- 3 CSO locations remain.
 - Closing Locust-Colton CSOs = \$8.6M
New water mains and streets as part of the project = \$8.9M additional.
 - Closing Maizefield CSO = \$unknown
Still under study.



Need for systematic stream maintenance

- ❑ Lack of maintenance causes water stagnation, flood risk.
- ❑ Combined length of streams and channels in Bloomington: 59 miles.
- ❑ Current budget for stream maintenance: \$0.



Photographs taken at stream near McGraw Park.

Value in staying in front of problems

Maintenance can reduce/avert expensive emergency repairs

Northway emergency culvert
replacement 2015:
Total cost:
\$101,200.

Preventative maintenance
(delayed by lack of funding) would
have cost \$70,000.

That's 30 percent higher cost resulting
from delayed maintenance

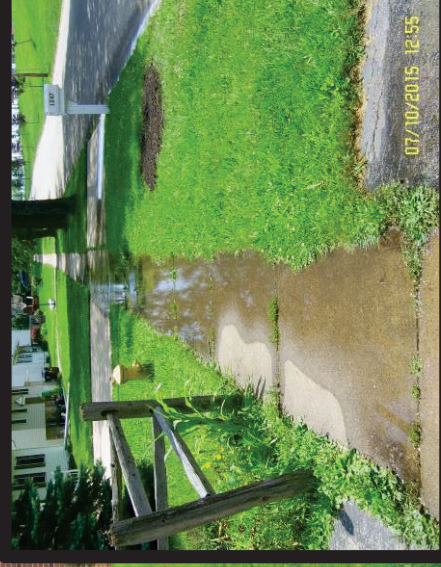


Also needed: New sewers in select areas



Catherine storm and sanitary sewer installation (pictured) and Jackson Street sanitary sewer cost \$365,000 in 2015.

Need: Restore sump drain line program



Program status: Suspended
because of lack of storm water revenue.

Ongoing Problems:

- ❑ Stream bank erosion.
- ❑ Unmaintained basins.
- ❑ Reactive responses to flooding, rather than proactive prevention.



DRAFT
Sanitary Sewer

(In thousands of dollars (e.g. 1,000 = \$1 million))

Subcategory	Project Title	Funding	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Maintenance	Water Meter Piles	Pending Secured	1,500	320	-	-	1,000	2,820
	Multi-Year Sewer and Manhole Lining Program (Sewer & Storm Water Master Pile)	Pending not Secured	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Winter Master Pile	Pending Secured	200	2,000	2,500	1,500	7,180	13,380
	Winter Master Pile	Pending Secured	200	400	300	-	600	1,300
	CCTV/GIS Infrastructure Basing Tool Development	Pending not Secured	-	-	-	-	400	400
	ESM/GIS/CCTV/MANHOLE Tool Upgrades	Pending not Secured	-	30	-	-	-	30
	ESM/GIS/CCTV/MANHOLE Tool Upgrades	Pending not Secured	-	140	-	-	-	140
	ESM/GIS/CCTV/MANHOLE Tool Upgrades	Pending Secured	-	50	-	-	-	50
	Manhole Inspection Program (Ongoing)	Pending not Secured	-	50	-	-	-	50
	Manhole Inspection Program (Ongoing)	Pending not Secured	-	50	-	-	-	50
	Post-Rehabilitation Flow Analysis	Pending Secured	-	-	-	-	100	100
Maintenance Secured Total			1,700	1,580	500	-	1,000	4,210
Maintenance not secured Total			-	1,440	2,700	2,100	1,960	7,600
Sanitary Sewer Mains	Olive Street Sanitary Sewer (400 East Block)	Pending Secured	160	-	-	-	-	160
	Gravel Street Sanitary Sewer (500 East Block)	Pending Secured	160	-	-	-	-	160
	Broadmoor-Sanitary Sewer - Fostine Drain Surveys- Separation	Pending Secured	125	-	-	-	-	125
	The Grove on Kickapoo Creek Substation Sewer Overlating	Pending not Secured	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Grove on Kickapoo Creek Substation Sewer Overlating	Pending not Secured	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stearns Road Sewer Improvements-Drainage only	Pending Secured	40	400	-	-	-	440
	Stearns Road Sewer Improvements	Pending not Secured	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wall Street Sanitary Sewer (300 Block) Construction	Pending not Secured	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Low Street Sanitary Sewer (800-1100 South Block) Construction	Pending not Secured	-	400	-	-	-	400
	The Grove on Kickapoo Creek Substation Sewer Overlating	Pending not Secured	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grove Good Station Information Substation	Pending not Secured	-	600	-	-	-	600
	The Grove on Kickapoo Creek Substation Sewer Overlating	Pending not Secured	-	215	-	-	-	215
	Miller Street Sanitary Sewer (600 East Block)	Pending not Secured	-	700	-	-	-	700
	Gray Avenue Sanitary Sewer (300 Block)	Pending not Secured	-	160	-	-	-	160
	Install Public Sanitary Sewer in Streets With No Public Sewer	Pending Secured	-	250	-	-	-	250
	Sanitary Sewer and Manholes Testing (DS&S)	Pending not Secured	-	260	-	-	-	260
	Install Public Sanitary Sewer in Streets w/ No Public Sewer	Pending not Secured	-	-	-	-	350	350
Sanitary Sewer Mains Secured Total			985	-	-	250	-	1,235
Sanitary Sewer Mains not Secured Total			-	1,760	1,245	-	250	3,275
Pump Stations	Eagle Creek Pump Station Improvements	Pending Secured	300	-	-	-	-	300
	Red Avenue Pump Station Improvements	Pending Secured	20	-	-	-	-	20

Combined Sewer Overflows

Label	Funding Secured	RD	Funding not Secured
Leucut Colborn CSD Elimination & Water Main Replacement - Hawthorne Collector Sewer Capacity Upgrade	Funding not Secured	10	10
	Funding not Secured	75	75
Valley Sewer (Mainfield) CSD Elimination Phase 2 Design			
Leucut Colborn CSD Elimination & Water Main Replacement - Phase 3 - Construction	Funding not Secured	40	40
	Funding not Secured	150	150
Leucut Colborn CSD Elimination & Water Main Replacement - Phase 3 - Construction			
Leucut Colborn CSD Elimination & Water Main Replacement - Hawthorne Collector Sewer Capacity Upgrade	Funding not Secured	50	50
	Funding not Secured	318	318
	Funding not Secured	325	325
Valley Sewer (Mainfield) CSD Elimination Phase 2 Construction			
Leucut Colborn CSD Elimination & Water Main Replacement - Phase 3 - Design & Land	Funding not Secured	110	110
	Funding not Secured	300	300
Leucut Colborn CSD Elimination & Water Main Replacement - Phase 3 - Construction			
Leucut Colborn CSD Elimination & Water Main Replacement - Washburne Collector Sewer Capacity Upgrade	Funding not Secured	300	300
	Funding not Secured	300	300
Leucut Colborn CSD Elimination & Water Main Replacement - Washburne Collector Sewer Capacity Upgrade			
Leucut Colborn CSD Elimination & Water Main Replacement - Washburne Collector Sewer Capacity Upgrade	Funding not Secured	30	30
	Funding not Secured	200	200
Leucut Colborn CSD Elimination & Water Main Replacement - Washburne Collector Sewer Capacity Upgrade			
Leucut Colborn CSD Elimination & Water Main Replacement - Washburne Collector Sewer Capacity Upgrade	Funding not Secured	100	100
	Funding not Secured	100	100
Combined Sewer Overflows Secured Total		RD	
Combined Sewer Overflows not Secured Total		475	1,280
Sanitary Sewer Secured Total			
Sanitary Sewer not Secured Total		360	890
Sanitary Sewer Secured Total		3,135	6,194
Sanitary Sewer not Secured Total		4,775	5,992
TOTAL SANITARY SEWER			22,985

Current Sewer funding partially addresses identified needs.

Secured
\$6,195,000

Not secured

Total

Summary of key points

1. Surface infrastructure work and underground work are related.
2. We are too reactive now. Not proactive.
3. We are behind. We have made strides on sanitary sewer issues. Storm water is at a standstill because of lack of funding.

Questions/Comments

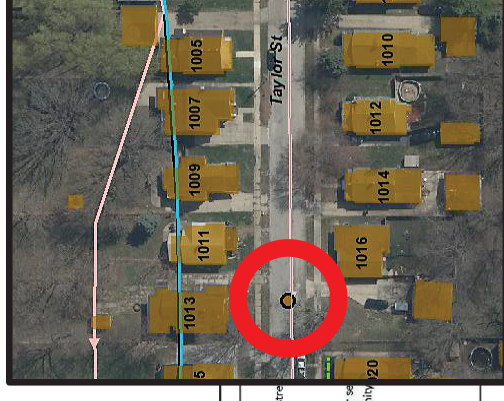
31



Cracking just up from manhole
342 UM/H
Most of this segment had little
cracking upstream.



119.8 DIG
LOCATION: 120 feet downstream
from manhole.
CLOCK: 10 o'clock
OTHER SERVICES? No other ser-
vices in the immediate vicinity



399 cracking near
manhole, structur-
al problems within
manhole



CITY OF
Bloomington ILLINOIS
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING
ITEM NO. 6

FOR COUNCIL: October 17, 2016

SUBJECT: Presentation of Culinary Water Quality in Bloomington

RECOMMENDATION/MOTION: Presentation and discussion of Bloomington's culinary water quality and informing the Bloomington City Council and the general public of additional regulatory requirements from the IEPA, Illinois State Legislature, and Lead and Copper Rule changes that the City of Bloomington Water Department will be required to address.

STRATEGIC PLAN LINK: Goal 2 – Upgrade City Infrastructure and Facilities; Goal 5 – Great Place – Livable, Sustainable City

STRATEGIC PLAN SIGNIFICANCE: Objective 2.B – Quality water for the long term; Objective 5.A – Well-planned City with necessary services and infrastructure

BACKGROUND: The public is concerned about water quality and water safety after recent news stories related to lead in Flint, Michigan. Water Department staff are continuously working to provide safe, cost effective water, while meeting current and future regulatory requirements for safe water.

This presentation will go over:

- Water quality and testing in Bloomington
- The Lead and Copper Rule
- What happened in Flint, Michigan
- Health effects of lead poisoning
- The history of lead regulation and where lead can be found in a water system
- IEPA – April 18, 2016 letter to Community Water System for additional required actions
- IL State Legislature proposed changes to SB 550 – Water Testing, Monitoring and Education Requirements
- Water Department actions and potential future needs related to the above including:
 - Developing communication resources for mailing and website
 - Ryan Drive Water Main Replacement – Pilot Project
 - Damaged Lead Service Line Replacement – Bloomington Case Comparison

COMMUNITY GROUPS/INTERESTED PERSONS CONTACTED: A public meeting was held on April 14, 2016 for the Ryan Drive Water Main Replacement – Pilot Project. Residents of Ryan Drive were invited to the meeting by mail and door-hangers and notice of the meeting was posted on the City of Bloomington website.

FINANCIAL IMPACT: Potential future additional infrastructure replacement costs and additional staff and material resource costs for additional culinary water quality testing. This could result in increased future water rates. This is an informational presentation so there is no current financial impact.

Respectfully submitted for Council consideration.

Prepared by: Scott Hobart, PE, Project Manager

Reviewed by: Robert Yehl, PE, Water Director

Reviewed by: Steve Rasmussen, Assistant City Manager

Financial & budgetary review by: Chris Tomerlin, Budget Analyst
Carla A. Murillo, Budget Manager

Legal review by: Jeffrey R. Jurgens, Corporation Counsel

Recommended by:



David A. Hales
City Manager

Attachments:

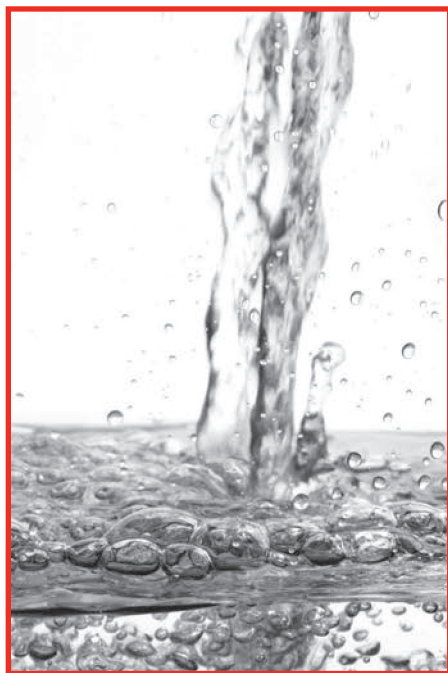
- PowerPoint presentation
- IEPA – April 18, 2016 letter to Community Water System for additional required actions
- 2015 Annual Consumer Report on the Quality of Tap Water

Motion: _____ Seconded by: _____

	Aye	Nay	Other		Aye	Nay	Other
Alderman Black				Alderman Mwilambwe			
Alderman Buragas				Alderman Painter			
Alderman Fruin				Alderman Sage			
Alderman Hauman				Alderman Schmidt			
Alderman Lower							
				Mayor Renner			



CITY OF
Bloomington
ILLINOIS



2015 Annual Consumer Report on the Quality of Tap Water

The City of Bloomington Water Department is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. We test our water using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. The City of Bloomington Water Department's water meets state and federal standards for both appearance and safety. This annual "Consumer Confidence Report," required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water.

Overview

We at the Bloomington Water Department are grateful for the opportunity to provide safe drinking water to our customers. In order to ensure that your water is the best quality possible, the City is continually making improvements to our treatment facilities and is actively engaged in reservoir and watershed management.

The City performs monitoring for the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Clean Lakes Program for the Lake Bloomington and Evergreen reservoirs. Information on the conditions of the reservoirs, sources of possible contamination, and plans for improving our reservoirs will be part of the study reports. We are or have been actively engaged in research projects with Illinois State University, the University of Illinois, the Nature Conservancy, McLean County Soil and Water Conservation District, Friends of Everbloom and many other agencies. The goal of these projects is to lessen the impact that farming, construction and other activities on the land that drains into our reservoirs have upon water quality.

If you would like to learn more about the decision making process that affect drinking water quality, please feel welcome to attend any of the regularly scheduled council meetings. The City Council meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7pm every month in the City Hall Council Chambers on the 2nd Level. All City Council meetings are open to the public and are handicap accessible.

Water Source

The City of Bloomington obtains water from two man-made reservoirs, the Lake Bloomington reservoir and Evergreen Lake reservoir. The Lake Bloomington reservoir is fed by runoff from 70 square miles of land while the drainage area for the Evergreen Lake reservoir is 41 square miles.

Bloomington Water Department 309-434-2426 • info@cityblm.org

AN EXPLANATION OF THE WATER-QUALITY DATA TABLE

The table shows the results of our water quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even the minutest traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important. The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

Year Sampled: While most monitoring was conducted in 2015, certain substances are monitored less than one per year because the levels do not change frequently.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking-water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known of expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Highest Level Detected: In most cases, the “Highest Level Detected” is the annual average of all samples collected during the calendar year. It may represent a single sample, if only one sample was collected. For contaminants monitored quarterly, a quarterly average is calculated using all routine/confirmation samples collected during the quarter. For chloramines, a running annual average is calculated each month by adding the monthly average and dividing by twelve. For disinfection by-products, a running annual average is calculated for each location by adding the quarterly results and dividing by four. The highest average of all locations is used in the table.

Contaminant	Year Sampled	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range (Lowest to Highest Detected Level)	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	2015	ppb	0	10	1.6	NA	No
	Typical sources: Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.						
Barium	2015	ppm	2	2	0.046	NA	No
	Typical sources: Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.						
Fluoride	2015	ppm	4	4	1.1	0.9-1.1	No
	Typical sources: Water additive which promotes strong teeth.						
Iron	2015	ppm	NA	1	0.011	NA	No
	Typical sources: Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2015	ppm	10	10	4.0* Highest quarterly average	0.39-6.0	No
	Typical sources: Runoff from fertilizer wastes, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. *Quarterly averages are calculated using all routine/confirmation samples collected during a quarter.						
Sodium	2015	ppm	NA	NA	18	NA	No
	Typical sources						
Disinfection / Disinfectant By-Products							
Chloramines	2015	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	3.3*	3-3.4	No
	Typical sources: Water additive to control microbes. *For chloramines, a running annual average is calculated each month by adding the monthly averages and dividing by twelve. The highest annual average of all months is listed. Some data from the previous year is used in this calculation.						
Total Haloacetic Acids	2015	ppb	NA	60	27* Highest locational running average	0-30	No
	Typical sources: By-product of drinking water chlorination.						
Total Trihalo-methane	2015	ppb	NA	80	45* Highest locational running average	1.85-36.45	No
	Typical sources: By-product of drinking water chlorination.						
*For disinfection by-products, a running annual average is calculated for each location by adding quarterly results and dividing by four. Some data from the previous year is used in this calculation.							
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium 226/228	2013	pCi/L	0	5	1.075	NA	No
	Typical sources: Erosion of natural deposits.						
Gross Alpha emitters	2013	pCi/L	0	15	0.941	NA	No
	Typical sources: Erosion of natural deposits.						

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Year Sampled	Unit	MCLG	AL	90 TH Percentile	# Sites over AL	Violation
Copper	2014	ppm	1.3	AL= 1.3	0.078	0	No
	Typical sources: Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.						
Lead	2014	ppb	0	AL= 15	2.1	0	No
	Typical sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.						
Turbidity							
	Date Tested	Limit (TT)	Level Detected		Violation		
Turbidity Highest single measurement	2015	1 NTU	0.22NTU		No		
	Typical sources: Soil runoff						
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2015	0.3 NTU	100%		No		
	Typical sources: Soil runoff						
Total Organic Carbon							
The percentage of Total Organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements.							

COMMON WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS FOR BLOOMINGTON WATER		
Parameter / Units	Minimum – Maximum level	Average Level
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)/(ppm)	50-86	66
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)/(ppm)	80-138	109
Calcium Hardness (as CaCO ₃)/(ppm)	58-100	78
Magnesium Hardness (as CaCO ₃)/(ppm)	16-42	31
pH /(units)	8.8-9.0	8.9
ppm = parts per million		

Key to Table:

AL = Action Level

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

NA = Not Applicable

ND = None Detected

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L = picoCuries per Liter

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

TT = Treatment Technique

ABOUT THE DATA

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Sodium: This contaminant is not currently regulated and there is no MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precaution. If you are on a sodium restricted diet, consult a physician about this level.

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants. As a treatment requirement, turbidity levels of water leaving the water treatment plant cannot be greater than 0.3 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) in more than 5% of our routine measurements and is never to exceed 1.0 NTU.

Lead Monitoring: Due to consistently low results, the IEPA placed lead and copper sampling for our system on a reduced schedule. Our next round of sampling is scheduled for summer 2017. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Bloomington is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using cold water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Required Additional Health Information: To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential use.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking-water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy or those who have undergone organ transplants, or people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. US Environmental Protection Agency/ Communicable Disease Control (USEPA/CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Other Monitoring: In addition to the required testing of our water system for regulated contaminants, the Bloomington Water Department performs voluntary tests for additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our drinking water is

safe and of high quality. If you are interested in more detailed information, contact Rick Twait, Superintendent of Water Purification, or Jill Mayes, Laboratory Manager, at 434-2150.

Source Water Assessment Summary: Community water suppliers are required to report a summary of their source water susceptibility determination. The Illinois EPA has compiled source water assessments for all community water supplies including the City of Bloomington. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion. This assessment is available upon request by calling Rick Twait at 309-434-2150 or by accessing the Illinois EPA website: <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>

Water Supply Protection and Planning: The City of Bloomington is actively involved in watershed protection and lake management activities. An oversight committee holds regular meeting to implement watershed and lake management plans for both reservoirs. The committee members are from the City the Town of Normal, McLean County, various agriculture agencies and citizen organizations. Long term water supply planning includes management of our existing resources and development of new sources. Our interim water supply plan is linked at the City of Bloomington website: <http://www.cityblm.org/water>.

Security: The City of Bloomington Water Department is working to continually improve the security of our water system. Since our water supply and distribution system is large, we ask all of our customers to be aware of any suspicious activities involving the water system. If anything suspicious is noted, please call the Water Department at (309) 434-2426.

The 2015 Water Quality Report for Bloomington may be viewed online at URL: www.cityblm.org/waterquality

DEMONSTRATING INNOVATION AND COLLABORATION

We rely upon Lake Bloomington and Evergreen Lake to supply water to over 80,000 people. The City, along with many partners, continues to develop and implement the source water protection program that began in the mid 1980's. Our long time partnership with the McLean County SWCD and a good working relationship with landowners and producers in the watershed are important to the success of the program.

Our source water protection vision is to achieve the highest possible water quality in our reservoirs through cooperative actions with landowners, citizens and local governments to improve conditions in the catchments, streams and lakes. In addition to providing excellent source water, our lakes will support premier fisheries and provide recreational and educational opportunities to residents and visitors.

Our source water goals are to reduce nitrate nitrogen, sediment and phosphorus loadings to the reservoirs to acceptable levels. Lower phosphorus and nitrate concentrations in both reservoirs will decrease the occurrence and severity of excessive algal growth. Reducing sediment loading will increase the longevity of the reservoirs as water supplies by decreasing the rate of storage loss to sedimentation.

Our action plans for both reservoirs can be found in the watershed plans written by local watershed committees. The actions described in the plans range from stormwater best management practices, lawn care practices and onsite waste system education for urban areas to nutrient management programs, stream restoration, lake shoreline stabilization, lake destratification, wetland construction and other activities in the drainage basin and in the lakes.

We are fortunate to be partnering with many different groups. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and our long term partner, McLean County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) on a project involving the installation of constructed wetlands and other nutrient reduction practices. Illinois State University is a major partner, with data collection and active research projects, by both students and faculty in many different departments, particularly Hydrogeology, Sociology and Economics. We work with The Friends of EverBloom to stabilize the lake shorelines and the streams that feed our reservoirs. The FOE obtained grants to install rock riffle structures and stone toe protection in a tributary stream to Evergreen Lake, and for fish habitat that was incorporated into a shoreline stabilization project on Lake Bloomington. We are also fortunate to have good representation by state, federal and local agencies (especially McLean County Parks) and citizen groups in our program. One of the most innovative characteristics of our program is the extreme diversity of the partners. The ability of all the varied interests to pull together in one direction is truly remarkable.



ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST, P.O. BOX 19276, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276 • (217) 782-3397

BRUCE RAUNER, GOVERNOR

LISA BONNETT, DIRECTOR

April 18, 2016

Dear Water Supply Official:

Following the high-profile situation in Flint, Michigan, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency has identified several enhancements to public health protection as the federal Lead and Copper Rule is being implemented. Those enhancements include action items to be taken by Community Water Supplies (CWSs).

Current regulations are designed to inform water system consumers of wholesale problems in their water supply. The regulations place emphasis on optimizing the chemical properties of the distributed water to reduce its corrosiveness (such as pH or alkalinity adjustments) and thereby reduce the risk of lead contamination. Further, existing regulations promote the use of corrosion inhibitors that are added to the treated water to promote a coating on consumer plumbing thereby creating a barrier to the leaching of lead and copper from plumbing. While these measures can be effective in a large sense, they may not be effective with respect to individual properties subject to site specific conditions that increase their risk.

The Illinois EPA acknowledges the high level of compliance achieved by Illinois community water supplies ("CWS") on this and other drinking water rules. However, it seems appropriate to identify additional actions to take to further improve public health protection.

As you know, owners and official custodians of public water supplies in Illinois are required to provide continuous operation and maintenance of public water supply facilities so that water shall be assuredly safe in quality, clean, adequate in quantity and of satisfactory mineral characteristics for ordinary domestic consumption. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 601.101.

To ensure continued compliance with this requirement, the Illinois EPA is requiring the following actions be taken by CWSs.

Improved Sampling Instructions and Education Materials

Attached to this letter, you will find revised sampling instructions and educational materials related to Lead and Copper Rule monitoring. Please note changes in instructions related to flushing practices and advice to reduce lead exposure.

CWS ACTION: Implement use of the updated instructions and educational materials.

Prompt Notification of Lead Action Level Exceedances

Current regulatory requirements for the community water supply are triggered if the 90th percentile of samples is above 15 ug/L, thereby exceeding the lead action level. The Illinois EPA

4302 N. Main St., Rockford, IL 61103 (815) 987-7760
595 S. State, Elgin, IL 60123 (847) 608-3131
2125 S. First St., Champaign, IL 61820 (217) 278-5800
2009 Mall St., Collinsville, IL 62234 (618) 346-5120

9511 Harrison St., Des Plaines, IL 60016 (847) 294-4000
412 SW Washington St., Suite D, Peoria, IL 61602 (309) 671-3022
2309 W. Main St., Suite 116, Marion, IL 62959 (618) 993-7200
100 W. Randolph, Suite 10-300, Chicago, IL 60601

believes it is important for residents where an individual sample exceeds the lead action level to know as soon as possible of a potential lead hazard.

CWS ACTION: As soon as you receive a lead result above 15 ug/L, ensure the affected resident is informed of their respective lead results and are provided with appropriate consumer education information within 10 working days. Provide a contact person at the local or state health department if there are follow-up questions about reducing lead exposure and/or health effects of lead.

Notify Residents of Water Main or Lead Service Line Repair/Replacement

A recent study by U.S. EPA found that construction activity to repair or replace water mains may loosen lead-containing particulate that ends up in water consumed by nearby residents. Similarly, the study found that disturbed lead service lines had the highest lead levels, and there is reason to believe that lead levels can be elevated for days to weeks following repair or replacement of a lead service line, particularly PARTIAL replacement.

CWS ACTION: Notify residents in the block where water main repair/replacement is planned that the work may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, getting into their water. Residents should flush their lines during and after the completion of work, and should also remove/clean faucet aerator screens. Notify residents where water meter or partial lead service line replacement occurs of the steps they can take to reduce lead exposure following replacement. The length of time that lead levels may be elevated is variable (weeks, months, possibly years) so full replacement of lead service lines and lead-containing plumbing should also be recommended.

Sample Sites and Monitoring Frequency

Another area that merits attention under the existing regulatory framework is the characterization of the risk of lead (and copper) leaching in your water system. As you are aware, your water system has selected sample sites for routine data collection under a tiered system with defined monitoring periods. The frequency of these monitoring cycles is dependent upon the initial and subsequent monitoring results. To ensure the most accurate and up to date assessment possible, the Illinois EPA will revisit the monitoring frequencies allowed under the current regulatory framework and may increase frequencies under our other statutory authority. Illinois EPA will also audit existing monitoring locations to verify compliance with proper monitoring protocols.

CWS ACTION: Reevaluate your monitoring site plans and certify that the locations truly represent the “worst case” risk for lead leaching. Review the status of plumbing connections to your distribution system with respect to the categories under the federal Lead and Copper Rule.

Operational Reviews and Follow-Up

The Illinois EPA believes that operational concerns must be further evaluated in water systems to maximize corrosion control benefits. As such, we envision, as part of routine engineering evaluations/sanitary surveys of water systems, field engineers will begin evaluating the stability of finished water through the review of daily operational reports that demonstrate the water

quality parameter ranges are being met on a daily basis. The operation of your water supply is as important as design when it comes to maintaining water quality. Field engineers will verify that water systems are following up on all individual user results showing lead levels above 15 ug/L.

CWS ACTION: Follow-up on all individual user lead level results above 15 ug/L and encourage either lead service line replacement or replacement of premise plumbing that contains lead, especially if high lead results occur repeatedly at the same address. Initiation or improvement of corrosion control treatment at the water treatment plant may need to be considered.

Consumer Complaints

The Illinois EPA and community water supplies in Illinois have always taken consumer complaints seriously. The adverse drinking water situation that occurred in Flint, Michigan reaffirmed the need to be responsive and proactive to these types of concerns.

CWS ACTION: Follow-up on all consumer complaints in as timely a manner as possible. As necessary, consult with your Regional Office of the Illinois EPA for technical assistance and follow-up recommendations.

Transparency and Materials Inventory for the LCR

Illinois EPA uses the public facing Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS), known as Drinking Water Watch, to make sample results available to the public and water system personnel, along with information regarding violations, enforcement actions, inventory and contacts. To further expand transparency related to the LCR, the Agency believes it will be beneficial to provide the public with the materials inventory your system was required to complete under the LCR. Illinois EPA is evaluating how best to proceed with posting statewide information through the use of geographical information systems.

CWS ACTION: Post, on your public website, the materials inventory your system was required to complete under the LCR, including the locations of lead service lines, together with any more updated inventory or map of pipe materials connected to the distribution system. If your community or water system does not have a public website, please provide the updated information to Illinois EPA such that it can be posted on the Illinois EPA website in the future.

Additional State-Level Program Changes

Illinois EPA has identified some future initiatives that will be implemented to address a number of the problems highlighted in Flint.

- A new form is being developed for submission with any Application for Construction Permit involving a change in source or treatment. This form will document that water stability has been evaluated prior to a change in source water or treatment.
- The Illinois EPA will require three (3) 6-month rounds of initial lead and copper monitoring following an operating permit.

- The Illinois EPA's Bureau of Water Division of Public Water Supply's Permit Section will begin including a special condition on all water main replacement permits that requires a notice to each service connection regarding flushing of premise plumbing to reduce lead consumption risks. The notice must also state that properties with lead service lines may experience an increase in lead concentration that could last several months and that full lead service line replacement is recommended. This condition is an enhancement to the current flushing notices that water supplies provide and is seen as an opportunity to educate consumers on the lead risks in their plumbing.

Illinois EPA will maintain contact with community water supplies on the matter of reducing the risk of lead exposure from drinking water. It is very important that we communicate as soon as possible to enlist your support in our shared mission of protecting public health. If you have particular questions about the information provided here, please contact Dave McMillan, David Cook or your appropriate Regional Office inspector.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lisa Bonnett".

Lisa Bonnett
Director

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results for Lead

Sample Location: _____

Date Collected: _____

Dear _____,

We would like to thank you for your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. Below is the lead result for the sample location listed above. Additional general information concerning lead in drinking water follows. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit USEPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, the CDC Web site at www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider or local health department.

If you need more information concerning this result, please call the _____ community water supply at _____ and ask for _____.

ONLY the statement that is checked below is applicable to your sample location.

_____ Lead was NOT DETECTED at this sample location.

_____ Lead was detected at _____ parts per billion (ppb). This result is **BELOW** the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.

_____ Lead was detected at _____ parts per billion (ppb). This result is **ABOVE** the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.

The 90 percentile value for our community water supply was _____ parts per billion (ppb).

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, USEPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). *The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.* If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. *The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*

If detected, your lead level may be due to conditions unique to your home, such as the presence of lead solder or brass faucets, fittings and valves that may contain lead. Our system works to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and there are actions you can take to reduce exposure. We **strongly urge** you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water. If the current, or a future, lead 90 percentile for the community water supply exceed the lead action level, you can rest assured that we are taking a number of steps to correct the problem. Such steps will or would include; monitor our source water, initiate controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and initiate lead service line replacement if needed.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood

cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants (particularly if they drink formula prepared with water containing elevated levels of lead), young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Are The Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. **Infants that drink formula prepared with lead-contaminated water are at a greater risk because of the large volume of water they drink relative to their body size.** Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder.

What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

If the level of lead found in your drinking water is above 15 ppb or if you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water from your kitchen tap or whatever tap you use for drinking and cooking for **at least 3 minutes** and it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This will help flush lead-containing water from the pipes. In order to conserve water, you can fill multiple containers after flushing for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.
- ***Bottled drinking water should be used by pregnant women, breast-feeding women, young children, and formula-fed infants at homes where lead has been detected at levels greater than 15 ppb.***
- ***Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. **Do not** use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- ***Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.***
- ***Test your water for lead.*** Call us at the number below to find out how to get your water tested for lead.
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.*** New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. As of June 19, 1986, new or replaced water serviced lines and new household plumbing materials could not contain more than 8% lead. Lead content was further reduced on January 4, 2014, when plumbing materials must now be certified as "lead-free" to be used (weighted average of wetted surface cannot be more than 0.25% lead). Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

Lead/Copper Sample Collection Instructions (revised Feb2016)

When collecting lead and copper tap samples, you must follow the procedures listed below:

- Always collect a 1-liter sample in one container only (e.g., do not split the sample between two containers).
- Always collect a first-draw sample from a tap where the water has stood in the pipes for at least six hours (e.g., no flushing, showering, etc). However, make sure it is a tap that is used regularly, and not an abandoned or infrequently used tap.
- No pre-flushing is allowed prior to sample collection.
- Wide-mouth bottles should be used in order for the samples to be collected by opening the cold water faucet gently but fully so that filling of the sample bottle is similar to how a resident would fill a cooking pot or drinking glass. Wide-mouth bottles include 1 liter bottles with opening size of 155 mm or greater.
- **DO NOT** remove or clean aerator prior to collecting sample.
- If your water system is a NTNCWS or CWS (such as a prison or hospital) that does not have enough inside taps where the water stands unused for at least six hours, you are allowed to use interior taps from which water is typically drawn for consumption and which are the most likely to have remained unused for the longest period of time.
- First-draw samples collected at single-family residences should always be drawn from the cold-water kitchen tap or bathroom tap.
- First-draw samples collected from buildings other than single-family homes should always be drawn from an interior tap from which water is typically taken for consumption.
- You may allow residents to collect sample, but you must supply the residents with instructions as to the sample collection procedures. Be sure to properly label sample bottles prior to distributing them to residents.
- As a general rule, you should collect your lead and copper tap water samples early in the monitoring period in case you exceed the lead or copper action level. This is because you will be required to also collect WQP samples. In addition, you will need to submit your monitoring results within 10 days after the end of the monitoring period (e.g., by October 10 for systems that monitoring during June - September).
- After the sample is drawn, acidification of the sample should be completed by the laboratory personnel upon receipt of the sample, but in no case later than 14 days after sample collection. Neither the homeowner nor the sample collector should handle the nitric acid used for sample acidification.

If you cannot gain access to an original sampling site during any subsequent sample collections, the CWS should select an alternate site that has been previously approved. In this event, you will need to contact the Illinois EPA Lead /Copper Coordinator at 217-785-0561 to get the switch recorded in State records.

Suggested Directions for Homeowner Tap Sample Collection Procedures

These samples are being collected to determine the lead and copper levels in your tap water. This sampling effort is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and your State, and is being accomplished through the cooperation of homeowners and residents.

Please read the following directions prior to collection of the sample.

1. Prior arrangements will be made with the customer to coordinate the sample collection event. Dates will be set for sample kit delivery and pick-up by water department staff.
2. There must be a minimum of 6 hours during which there is no water used from the tap the sample is taken from and any taps adjacent or close to that tap. The water department recommends that either early mornings or evenings upon returning home are the best sampling times to collect the sample.
3. A kitchen or bathroom cold-water faucet is to be used for sampling. Be sure to use a faucet that has been in recent general use by your household. If you have a water softener on your kitchen tap, collect your sample from the bathroom tap that is not attached to a water softener, if possible. **Do not remove or clean the aerator prior to sampling.** Place the opened sample bottle below the faucet and gently open the cold water tap. Fill the sample bottle to the line marked "1000-mL" and turn off the water.

DO NOT FLUSH ANY WATER FROM YOUR FAUCET PRIOR TO FILLING THE BOTTLE

4. Tightly cap the sample bottle and place in the sample kit provided. Please review the sample kit label at this time to ensure that all information contained on the label is correct.
5. ***IF ANY PLUMBING REPAIRS OR REPLACEMENT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE HOME SINCE THE PREVIOUS SAMPLING EVENT, NOTE THIS INFORMATION ON THE LABEL AS PROVIDED. ALSO IF YOUR SAMPLE WAS COLLECTED FROM A TAP WITH A WATER SOFTENER, NOTE THIS AS WELL.***
6. Place the sample kit outside of the residence in the location of the kit's delivery so that department staff may pick up the sample kit.
7. Results from this monitoring effort will be provided to participating customers when reports are generated for the State. However, if lead levels greater than 15 ppb and/or copper levels of concern are found, immediate notification will be provided.

Call _____ at _____ if you have any questions regarding these instructions.

TO BE COMPLETED BY RESIDENT		
Water was last used:	Time _____	Date _____
Sample was collected:	Time _____	Date _____



CULINARY WATER QUALITY IN BLOOMINGTON



Committee of the Whole Meeting
October 17, 2016

Bloomington Water meets all Federal and State regulations

- Our water is safe and chemically balanced

CITY OF Bloomington ILLINOIS

Water Department
603 W. Division Street
Bloomington, IL 61701
Phone: 309-434-2426
Fax: 309-434-2833

Bloomington's Safe Water

The City of Bloomington has provided reliable, cost-effective water services from 1875 to the present day that meets Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) federal standards, Illinois EPA (IEPA) state standards, and American Water Works Association (AWWA) recommendations for public health, including compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule.

We view protection of public health through the water supply as our core mission.



Our water is pumped from our two reservoirs and then treated at the water treatment plant.

- Treatment to raise the pH, which helps make the water less corrosive
- Treatment to remove impurities through coagulation, flocculation, and sedimentation
- Filtering through gravel, sand, and granular activated carbon
- Chemical treatment with chlorine, chloramination, and fluoride addition
- The water chemistry of the finished water is balanced, which helps create a film / barrier to any metal or chemical dissolving from the pipe material on the inside of the existing water services throughout the system

FLIP OVER PAGE FOR MORE INFORMATION

"Jewel of Midwest Cities."

CITY OF Bloomington ILLINOIS

Water Department
603 W. Division Street
Bloomington, IL 61701
Phone: 309-434-2426
Fax: 309-434-2833



Our finished water leaving the plant is tested many times each day to ensure that it meets the stringent EPA testing requirements and guidelines. The water is also tested at various points in the distribution system to ensure that it meets strict criteria throughout the system.

The City of Bloomington has a safe historical record. The water is stabilized and water sampling and testing for lead at the faucets of residences with lead water services has not exceeded the 90% action level imposed by the Lead and Copper Rule.

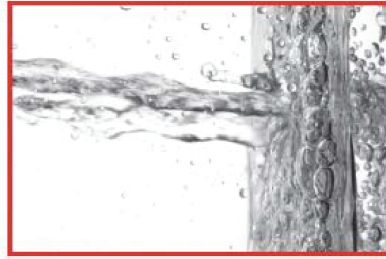
Undisturbed lead water services under normal usage with a phosphate coating are safe. If the service sits for weeks with no usage it should be flushed per AWWA recommendations before restarting usage. Water mains have to be periodically replaced because of several possible reasons, including age, pressures, flow-rates, and City demand growth. When the mains are replaced, any services connected to them are also replaced to the City owned curb-stop. AWWA recommends and the City supports advising the residents affected by construction that if their portion of the service line is composed of galvanized or lead pipe they replace their portion of their service to the home at that time because of potential disturbance to the pipes.

The City will coordinate lead testing at the City's expense as a service for residents that request testing to be performed

"Jewel of Midwest Cities."

Bloomington Water meets all Federal and State regulations

- Annual Consumer Confidence Report lists water quality analysis of regulated contaminants that are detected.



2015 Annual Confidence Report on the Quality of our Water

The City of Bloomington Water Department is committed to providing residents with high-quality drinking water. We test our water using sophisticated equipment and advanced techniques to ensure it meets state and federal standards for both appearance and taste. "Consumer Confidence Report," required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you from what our tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water.

Overview

We at the Bloomington Water Department are grateful for the opportunity to provide safe water to ensure that your water is the best quality possible, the City is continually improving treatment facilities and is actively engaged in reservoir and watershed management.

The City performs monitoring for the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) and Evergreen reservoirs. Information on the conditions of the reservoirs, so that we can improve our reservoirs will be part of the study reports. We are or have been projects with Illinois State University, the University of Illinois, the Nature Conservancy, Conservation District, Friends of Everbloom and many other agencies. The goal of these projects is that farming, construction and other activities on the land that drains into our reservoirs that would like to learn more about the decision making process that affect drinking water to attend any of the regularly scheduled council meetings. The City Council meets on the first of every month in the City Hall Council Chambers on the 2nd Level. All City Council meetings are handicap accessible.

Water Source
The City of Bloomington obtains water from two man-made reservoirs, the Lake Bloom Lake reservoir. The Lake Bloomington reservoir is fed by runoff from 70 square miles of the Evergreen Lake reservoir is 41 square miles.

Water Source

The City of Bloomington obtains water from two man-made reservoirs, the Lake Bloom Lake reservoir. The Lake Bloomington reservoir is fed by runoff from 70 square miles of the Evergreen Lake reservoir is 41 square miles.

Bloomington Water Department 309-434-2426 • 1

Contaminant	Year Sampled	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range (Lowest to Highest Detected Level)	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	2015	ppb	0	10	1.6	NA	No
Typical sources: Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.							
Barium	2015	ppm	2	2	0.046	NA	No
Typical sources: Discharge of drilling wastes, metal milleries; erosion of natural deposits.							
Fluoride	2015	ppm	4	4	1.1	0.9-1.1	No
Typical sources: Water additive which promotes strong teeth.							
Iron	2015	ppm	NA	1	0.011	NA	No
Typical sources: Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2015	ppm	10	10	4.0*	0.39-6.0	No
Typical sources: Runoff from fertilizer wastes, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits. *Quarterly averages are calculated using all routine/confirmation samples collected during a quarter.							
Sodium	2015	ppm	NA	NA	18	NA	No
Disinfection / Disinfectant By-Products							
Chloramines	2015	ppm	4	4	3.3*	3-3.4	No
Typical sources: Water additive to control microbes. *For chloramines, a running annual average is calculated each month by adding the monthly averages and dividing by twelve. The highest annual average of all months is listed. Some data from the previous year is used in this calculation.							
Total Halocarbon Acids	2015	ppb	NA	60	27*	0-30	No
Typical sources: By-product of drinking water chlorination.							
Total Trihalomethane	2015	ppb	NA	80	45*	1.85-36.45	No
Typical sources: By-product of drinking water chlorination.							
*For disinfection by-products, a running annual average is calculated for each location by adding quarterly results and dividing by four. Some data from the previous year is used in this calculation.							
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium 226/228	2013	pCi/L	0	5	1.075	NA	No
Typical sources: Erosion of natural deposits.							
Gross Alpha emitters	2013	pCi/L	0	15	0.941	NA	No
Typical sources: Erosion of natural deposits.							

Lead and Copper						
Contaminant	Year Sampled	Unit	MCLG	AL	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL
Copper	2014	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0.078	0
Typical sources: Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.						
Lead	2014	ppb	0	AL=15	2.1	0
Typical sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.						
Turbidity						
	Date Tested	Unit (TT)	Level Detected		Violation	
Turbidity Highest single measurement	2015	1 NTU	0.22NTU		No	
Typical sources: Soil runoff						
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2015	0.3 NTU	100%		No	
Typical sources: Soil runoff						
Total Organic Carbon						
The percentage of Total Organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements.						
COMMON WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS FOR BLOOMINGTON WATER						
Parameter / Units		Minimum	Maximum level		Average Level	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)/(ppm)		50-86		66		
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)/(ppm)		80-138		109		
Calcium Hardness (as CaCO ₃)/(ppm)		58-100		78		
Magnesium Hardness (as CaCO ₃)/(ppm)		16-42		31		
pH /units		8.8-9.0		8.9		
ppm = parts per million						

COMMON WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS FOR BLOOMINGTON WATER				
Parameter/Units	Minimum	Maximum level	Average Level	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)(ppm)	50-86		66	
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)(ppm)	80-138		109	
Calcium Hardness (as CaCO ₃)(ppm)	58-100		78	
Magnesium Hardness (as CaCO ₃)(ppm)	16-42		31	
pH (units)	8.8-9.0		8.9	
ppm = parts per million				

Key to Table:

AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
NA = Not Applicable
ND = None Detected
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L = picoCuries per Liter
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
TT = Treatment Technique

Lead and Copper Rule: A Quick Reference Guide

Overview of the Rule

Title	Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) ¹ , 56 FR 26460 - 26564, June 7, 1991
Purpose	Protect public health by minimizing lead (Pb) and copper (Cu) levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Pb and Cu enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of Pb and Cu containing plumbing materials.
General Description	Establishes action level (AL) of 0.015 mg/L for Pb and 1.3 mg/L for Cu based on 90 th percentile level of tap water samples. An AL exceedance is not a violation but can trigger other requirements that include water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring, corrosion control treatment (CCT), source water monitoring/treatment, public education, and lead service line replacement (LSLR).
Utilities Covered	All community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient, non-community water systems (NTNCWSs) are subject to the LCR requirements.

Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Requirements

- First draw samples must be collected by all CWSs & NTNCWSs at cold water taps in homes/buildings that are at high risk of Pb/Cu contamination as identified in 40 CFR 141.86(a).
- Number of sample sites is based on system size (see Table 1).
- Systems must conduct monitoring every 6 months unless they qualify for reduced monitoring (see Table 2).

Table 1: Pb and Cu Tap and WQP Tap Monitoring				
Size Category	System Size	Number of Pb/Cu Tap Sample Sites		
		Standard	Reduced	Standard
Large	> 100K	100	50	25
	50,001-100K	60	30	10
Medium	10,001 - 50K	60	30	10
	3,301 - 10K	40	20	3
Small	501 - 3,300	20	10	2
	101 - 500	10	5	1
	≤ 100	5	5	1

Table 2: Criteria for Reduced Pb/Cu Tap Monitoring ^a	
Can Monitor . . .	If the System . . .
Annually	1. Serves ≤ 50,000 and is ≤ both ALs for 2 consecutive 6-month monitoring periods; or
	2. Meets Optimal Water Quality Parameter (OWQP) specifications for 2 consecutive 6-month monitoring periods.
Triennially	1. Serves ≤ 50,000 and is ≤ both ALs for 3 consecutive years of monitoring; or
	2. Meets OWQP specifications for 3 consecutive years of monitoring; or
Once every 9 years	3. Has 90 th percentile Pb levels ≤ 0.005 mg/L & 90 th percentile Cu level ≤ 0.65 mg/L for 2 consecutive 6-month periods (i.e., accelerated reduced Pb/Cu tap monitoring); or
	4. Meets the 40 CFR 141.81(d)(3) criteria.
Serves ≤ 3,300 and meets monitoring waiver criteria found at 40 CFR 141.86(g).	

^a Samples are collected at reduced number of sites (see Table 1 above).



Treatment Technique and Sampling Requirements

CORROSION CONTROL TREATMENT INSTALLATION: All large systems (except systems that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 141.81(b)(2) or (3)) must install CCT. Medium and small systems that exceed either AL must install CCT.

WATER QUALITY PARAMETER MONITORING: All large systems are required to do WQP monitoring. Medium and small systems that exceed either AL are required to do WQP monitoring.

Corrosion Control Treatment

- Required for all large systems (except systems that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 141.81(b)(2) or (b)(3)) and medium/small systems that exceed either AL. The system shall recommend optimal CCT within 6 months.
- Corrosion control study required for large systems.
- If State requires study for medium or small systems, it must be completed within 18 months.
- Once State determines type of CCT to be installed, PWS has 24 months to install CCT.
- Systems installing CCT must conduct 2 consecutive 6-months of follow-up monitoring.
- After follow-up Pb/Cu tap & WQP monitoring, State sets OWQPs.
- Small & medium systems can stop CCT steps if ≤ both ALs for 2 consecutive 6-month monitoring periods.

If the system continues to exceed the AL after installing CCT and/or SOWT...

Lead Service Line (LSL) Monitoring

- Two types of sampling associated with LSL replacement (LSLR):
 - *Optional* - Monitoring from LSL to determine need to replace line. If all Pb samples from line ≤ 0.015 mg/L then LSL does not need to be replaced and counts as replaced line.
 - *Required* - Monitoring if entire LSL is **not** replaced to determine impact from "partial" LSLR. Sample is collected that is representative of water in service line that is partially replaced.
- Monitoring only applies to system subject to LSLR.

Lead Service Line Replacement

- System must replace LSLs that contribute more than 0.015 mg/L to tap water levels.
- Must replace 7% of LSL per year. State can require accelerated schedule.
- If only a portion of a LSL is replaced, PWS must:
 - Notify customers at least 45 days prior to replacement about the potential for increased Pb levels;
 - Collect sample within 72 hours of replacement and mail/post results within 3 days of receipt of results.
- Systems can discontinue LSLR whenever ≤ Pb AL in tap water for 2 consecutive monitoring periods.

- Bloomington has been on IEPA reduced sampling requirements since 1998 for number of samples and since 2000 for frequency.

Water System No. : IL1130200		Federal Type : C
Water System Name : BLOOMINGTON		State Type : C
Principal County Served : MCLEAN		Primary Source : SW
Status : A		Activity Date : 01-01-1970

This list displays Lead and Copper Sample Summary Results for the last 2 years by default. If you need to search for a specific date range, use the following date fields (you can also pick a date from the pop-up calendar next to the field) and click on Search.

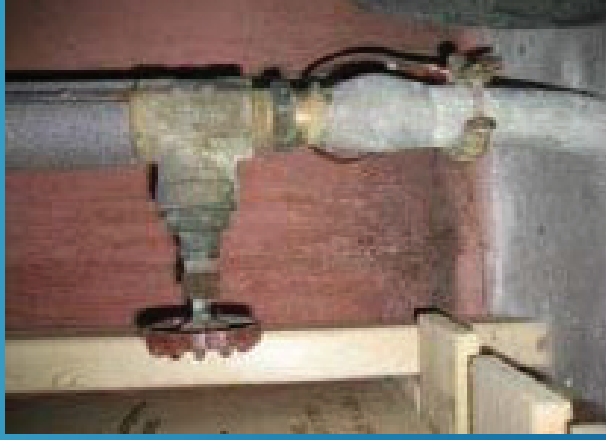
Monitoring Period Begin Date From To 

Data Quality Code	Monitoring Period Begin Date	Monitoring Period End Date	Number of Samples	Measure (mg/l)	Water System Facility State Assign ID No.	Date Summary Received	Analyte
A	01-01-2012	12-31-2014	31	.078	DISTRIBUTION		Copper
A	01-01-2012	12-31-2014	31	.0021	DISTRIBUTION		Lead
A	01-01-2009	12-31-2011	30	.076	DISTRIBUTION		Copper
A	01-01-2009	12-31-2011	30	.0026	DISTRIBUTION		Lead
A	01-01-2006	12-31-2008	30	.082	DISTRIBUTION		Copper
A	01-01-2006	12-31-2008	30	.0024	DISTRIBUTION		Lead
A	01-01-2003	12-31-2005	30	.054	DISTRIBUTION		Copper
A	01-01-2003	12-31-2005	30	.006	DISTRIBUTION		Lead
A	01-01-2000	12-31-2002	30	.09	DISTRIBUTION		Copper
A	01-01-2000	12-31-2002	30	.001	DISTRIBUTION		Lead
A	01-01-1999	12-31-1999	30	.017	DISTRIBUTION		Copper
A	01-01-1999	12-31-1999	30	0	DISTRIBUTION		Lead
A	01-01-1998	12-31-1998	30	.02	DISTRIBUTION		Copper
A	01-01-1998	12-31-1998	30	0	DISTRIBUTION		Lead
A	07-01-1997	12-31-1997	60	.11	DISTRIBUTION		Copper
A	07-01-1997	12-31-1997	60	0	DISTRIBUTION		Lead
A	01-01-1997	06-30-1997	60	.11	DISTRIBUTION		Copper
A	01-01-1997	06-30-1997	60	0	DISTRIBUTION		Lead
A	07-01-1992	12-31-1992	60	.19	DISTRIBUTION		Copper
A	07-01-1992	12-31-1992	60	.007	DISTRIBUTION		Lead
A	01-01-1992	06-30-1992	60	.21	DISTRIBUTION		Copper
A	01-01-1992	06-30-1992	60	.018	DISTRIBUTION		Lead

The action level for lead is 0.015 mg/L.
The action level for copper is 1.3 mg/L.

Flint, Michigan – What Happened?

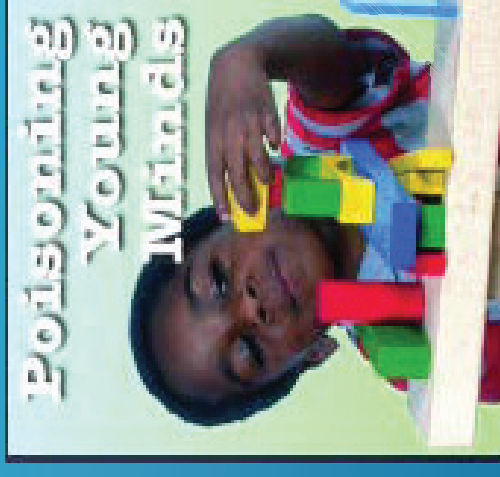
- Water supply changed to Flint River with no water corrosion control study or treatment
- Corrosive water stripped protective coating and lead started dissolving into water
- Public health effects were noticed
- Water supply changed back to Detroit



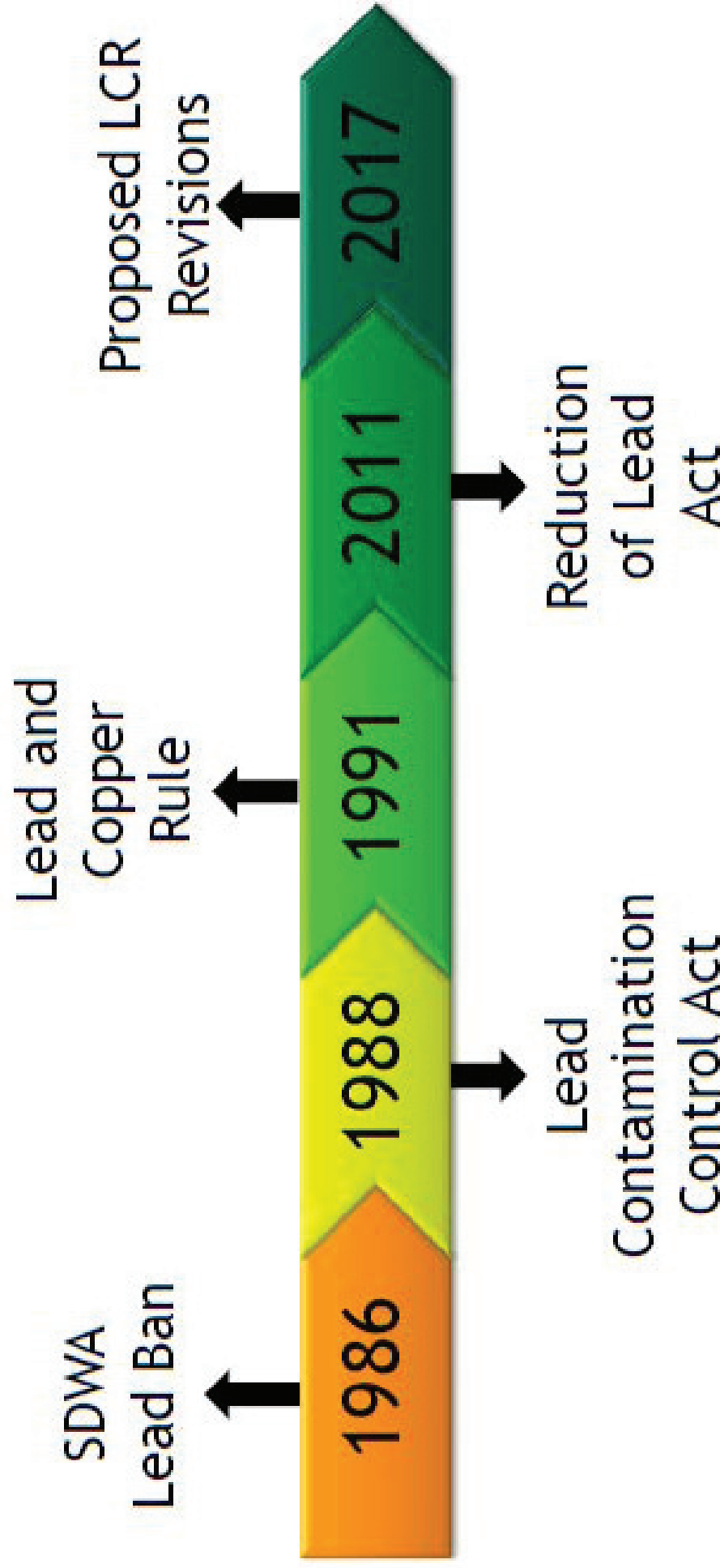
Health Effects – **Overt** Signs and Symptoms of Lead Poisoning

<u>Low</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>High</u>
• Usually none	• Constipation • Abdominal pain • Poor appetite • Anemia (~40ug/dL)	• Vomiting • Irritability • Lethargy • Seizures

- Lifetime IQ reduction
- Young children are more impacted because of their developing minds and bodies
- Pregnant women are more impacted because of developing fetuses
- The elderly are more impacted because of weakened immune systems
- Everyone's health is impacted to some degree



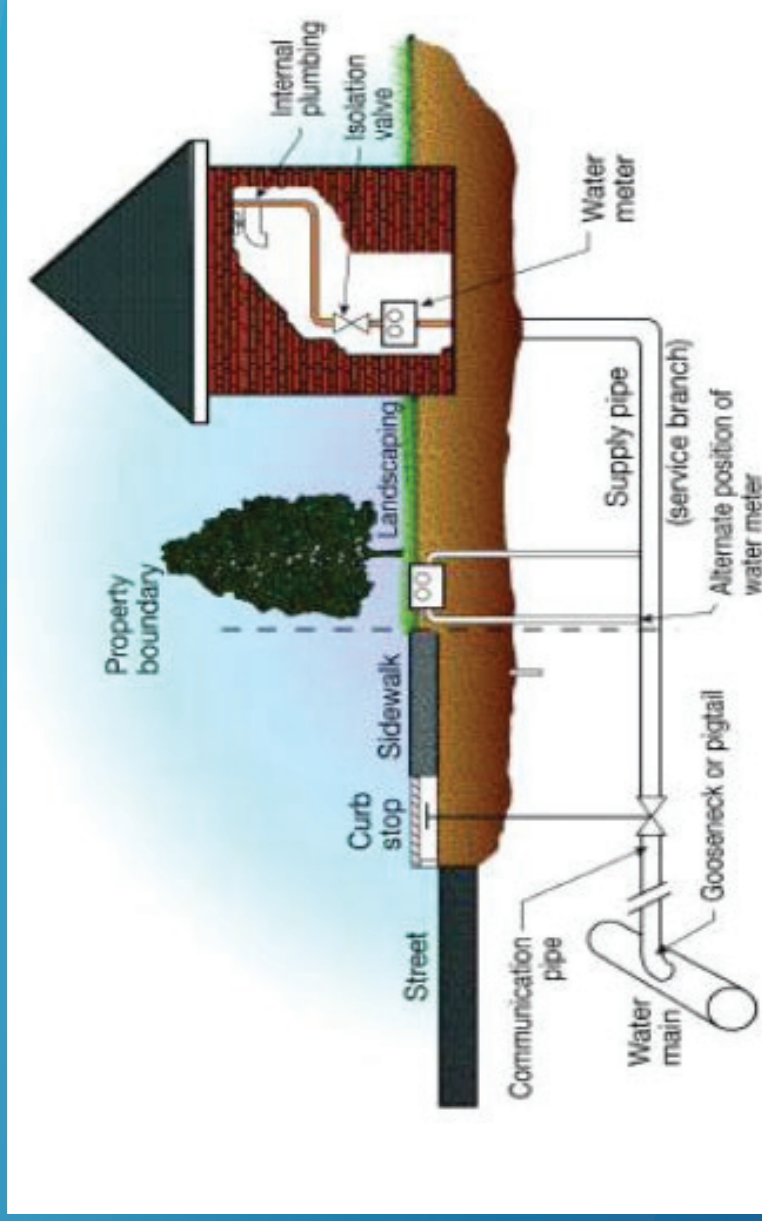
History of SDWA Lead Regulation



Lead – Where is it in the Water System?

- No lead in treated water leaving the plant
- Potential for some lead solder joints on old mains
- Many services constructed through the mid 1950's and a minority through 1986 have potential to be lead
- Lead solder was used to connect pipes through 1986
- Faucets, valves, and fittings could contain up to 8% lead through

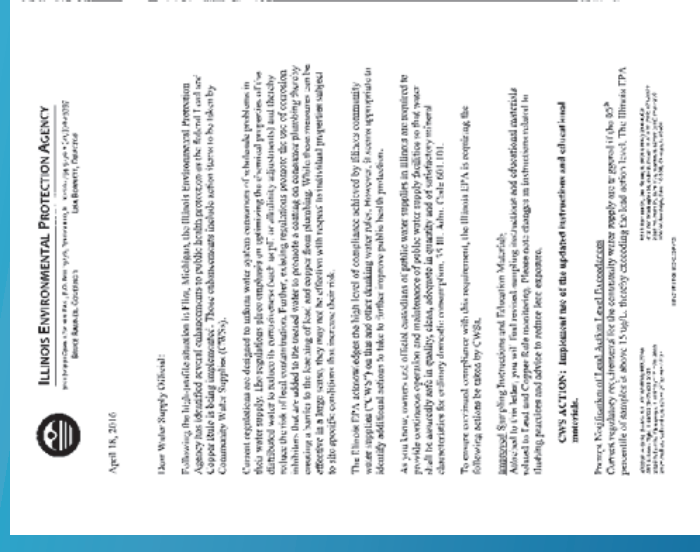
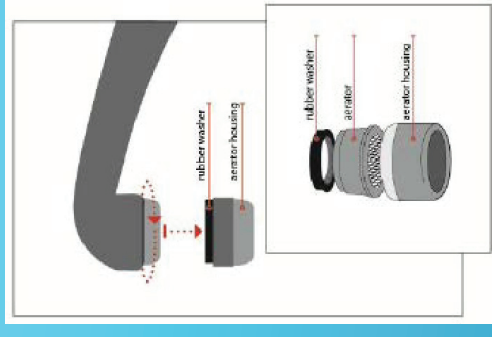
2014



IEPA mailed CWS Action Outline on April 18, 2016

Requires additional actions to be taken by Community Water System

- ✓ Improved sampling instructions and education materials
- ✓ Prompt notification of lead action level exceedances
- Notify residents of water main or lead service line repair / replacement
- Sample sites and monitoring frequency
- Operational reviews and follow-up
- ✓ Consumer complaints
- Transparency and materials inventory for the LCR
- ❖ Additional future state-level program changes



The IL State Legislature has been crafting Amendment #3 to SB 550 – Water Testing, Monitoring and Education Requirements

Current Draft (5/29/2016) has:

- Lead testing at defined schools at representative source locations
- Greater inventory requirements
- Public education and notice requirements
- Water Revolving Fund – 3 special programs



AMENDMENT NO. ... Amend Senate Bill 550 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

Section 1. Short Title. This Act may be cited as the Lead in Drinking Water Prevention Act.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5/4 et seq., is amended as follows:

New Section 17.11

(a)(1) Findings. The General Assembly finds that lead has been detected above the drinking water or child care facility maximum contaminant level in the State of Illinois. The General Assembly further finds that it is in the best interest of the people of the State for owners and operators of community water supplies to educate the public on the health effects of lead, to identify sources of lead within the water distribution system, and to ensure that lead concentrations in water not exceed the lead action level.

(a)(2) Purpose. The purpose of this Section is to prevent concentration of lead in the finished water from exceeding the drinking water action level by requiring the owners and operators of community water supplies to identify and eliminate sources of lead exceeding the drinking water action level as detected in the finished water.

(b) For purposes of this Section:

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

"Child care facility" means any structure used by a child care provider licensed by the Department of Children and Family Services or public or private school structure frequented by children 6 years of age or younger.

[from Section 2 of the Lead Poisoning Prevention Act, 410 ILCS 4.02]

"Community water supply" means a public water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by five residential or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

"Governmental entity" means a State agency, a county, a municipality, a township, a public educational institution, a special district, or any political subdivision thereof.

"Potentially affected residence" means (i) all residences within 500 feet of any portion of a water main or water service line owned by a community water supply on which repair or replacement work is done, and (ii) the residence or residences serviced by a lead service line or water meter that is replaced or repaired.

"School" means any school district or public, private or nonpublic day or residential educational institution that provides elementary or secondary education for grade 14 or under.

[from Section 3(i) of the Adoption Amendment Act, 403 ILCS 105.10(i)]

1



- Developing Communication Resources for Mailing and Website

Initial AWWA flushing recommendations supported by the City:

1. As required, remove faucet aerators, or screens, from all cold water taps or fixtures. To clear the screen: (see figure 2)
 - a. Remove the second part.
 - b. Remove the second part.
 - c. Remove any sediment build-up on the screen and other parts. If needed, soak in white vinegar for a few minutes and scrub with a brush.

Figure 2 -

Figure 2 shows the disassembly of a faucet aerator into five numbered parts: 1. Aerator cap, 2. Aerator body, 3. Aerator screen, 4. Aerator O-ring, and 5. Aerator base. The parts are shown in a sequence from left to right, with arrows indicating the removal of the cap and the screen.

2. Beginning in the lower level of your home, fully open all cold water taps, including fountains, bathroom, showers, and outside hose bibs.
3. Let the water run for at least 10 minutes at the faucet tap opened, which should be on the top floor.
4. Turn the water off and repeat the process on the next level.
5. Repeatable until reaching parts to the faucet.

After the initial flushing, the AWWA recommends that the City encourage utilizing a filter for drinking water and cooking water for four months, particularly if you are pregnant or have children under age six. Make sure the filter is independently certified to remove lead, meeting NSF Standard 53. In addition, if your water hasn't been used for several hours, run the water through the faucet for three to five minutes to clear most of the lead from the water.

For more information, please contact the City of Bloomington Water Department at 306.434.2426, Monday - Friday 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

"Level of Midwest Clean."

- Developing Communication Resources for Mailing and Website



Bloomington
ILLINOIS

Plumber Department
601 Division Street
Bloomington, IL 61701
Phone: 309-434-2426
Fax: 309-434-2633

Homeowner Checklist for Lead Service Line Replacement

If you are concerned about lead levels in your home and you want to replace a lead service line, replace the entire service line. If you replace your lead service line between the curb tap/service valve and your meter, the City will replace the portion of the service line between the curb tap/service valve and the water main. Consider the following list of actions:

- Determine if your service line is made of lead. For guidance, see the "Types of Water Pipes" sheet or contact the City of Bloomington Water Department at 309-434-2426 for larger information.
- Identify opportunities to incorporate lead service line replacement into other projects (e.g., ongoing water main replacement program, home renovations, preparation of a home for resale).
- Contact City of Bloomington Water Department for information on permit requirements, specifications for service lines in your community, and assistance. Replacing the entire lead service line will require a collaborative effort with the City of Bloomington.
- Obtain multiple written quotes from licensed plumbers for the replacement of your portion of the service line.
- Make sure all required permits are in hand prior to beginning work.
- Schedule lead service line replacement and make sure your plumber coordinates with the Water Department.
- Make arrangements for your plumber to access your interior plumbing when needed.
- Set aside or purchase enough water for anticipated use during construction. You will not have water service in your home once your existing lead service line is disconnected, and you will need approximately three gallons per person per day for drinking and cooking.
- The field crew replacing your service line and your plumber will flush the service connection after the lead service line is disconnected. The water will be discolored. You may need to flush the water coming from the faucet closed to where your service line enters your house. Your plumber should remove the floor screens and open the cold water tap completely, letting the water flow for 30 minutes. Please see the back of this page for flushing recommendations.
- Prior to using water inside the house for normal use, see the next page for flushing recommendations.
- You may consider purchasing a certified filter for your drinking water. If you are concerned about lead levels, particularly if you are pregnant or have children, please contact the City of Bloomington Water Department for additional information.

If you have questions about your drinking water issues, please contact the Water Department at 309-434-2426.

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"Lead of Idea"



Bloomington
ILLINOIS

Types of Water Pipes

Follow the guidance below to accurately identify the material of your water pipes. If you are unsure of the material of your service pipes, material or private property, check your household water service connection. Types of water pipes are listed below. The most common types of water pipes used in residential buildings are very straightforward to identify.

			
Galvanized Galvanized pipes are a type of steel pipe that is coated with a layer of zinc to prevent rust. They typically ring in galvanized pipes.	Copper The inside of a copper pipe.	Black When a pipe is black, it is made of iron or steel. When a pipe is black, it is made of iron or steel.	Lead Lead pipes are made of lead. They are typically found in older homes and are often found in the basement or crawlspace.

Lead Plumbing & Impacts on Water Quality
Lead is a soft, malleable metal that is found in many household items, including pipes. Lead pipes were commonly used in homes built before 1960. Lead pipes can leach lead into the water supply, which can be harmful to health. Lead pipes are typically found in the basement or crawlspace. Lead pipes are often found in the basement or crawlspace. Lead pipes are often found in the basement or crawlspace.




Galvanized Plumbing & Impacts on Water Quality

Galvanized pipes are made of steel that is coated with a layer of zinc to prevent rust. Galvanized pipes are typically found in homes built before 1960. Galvanized pipes can leach lead into the water supply, which can be harmful to health. Galvanized pipes are typically found in the basement or crawlspace. Galvanized pipes are often found in the basement or crawlspace. Galvanized pipes are often found in the basement or crawlspace.

If you have questions about your drinking water or are experiencing water issues, please contact the Water Department at 309-434-2426.

Water Department
603 E. Third Street
Bloomington, IL 61701
Phone: 309-434-2426
Fax: 309-434-2433

Bloomington ILLINOIS

Water Filter Guidance

What's Your Water?

There are many different types of water treatment technologies available to remove contaminants from your water. The City of Bloomington provides a variety of water treatment technologies to meet the needs of its residents. The City's water treatment plant uses a variety of technologies to treat the water before it is delivered to your home. The City's water treatment plant uses a variety of technologies to treat the water before it is delivered to your home. The City's water treatment plant uses a variety of technologies to treat the water before it is delivered to your home.

Types of Water Filters

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Certified Filters

Independent agencies certify filters to meet NSF standards and manufacturer claims.

For information about NSF certified filters, contact:
NSF International, www.nsf.org or call 1-800-473-8010
Water Quality Association, www.wqa.org or call 1-800-551-5160

Water Filter Maintenance

It's important to routinely replace filter cartridges according to the manufacturer's instructions. Over time, a filter can accumulate dirt and bacteria.

Cost of Filter and Replacement Cartridges

Water filters and replacement cartridges can vary in their longevity (length of use) and cost. The City of Bloomington provides a variety of water treatment technologies to meet the needs of its residents. The City's water treatment plant uses a variety of technologies to treat the water before it is delivered to your home. The City's water treatment plant uses a variety of technologies to treat the water before it is delivered to your home.

Reducing Potential Lead Exposure

Drinking water from lead service lines and lead solder can contain lead. Lead is a toxic substance that can cause health problems. The City of Bloomington provides a variety of water treatment technologies to meet the needs of its residents. The City's water treatment plant uses a variety of technologies to treat the water before it is delivered to your home. The City's water treatment plant uses a variety of technologies to treat the water before it is delivered to your home.

Potential sources and children under age six should use filtered tap water for drinking and cooking until all sources of lead have been removed. This includes water used for making ice, beverages, and infant formula. Filters certified for lead removal are required to meet NSF Standard 53.

If you have questions about your drinking water or are experiencing water quality issues, please contact the Water Department at 309-434-2426.

"Lead of Bloomington"

Water is the
most important
and a necessity

of a thriving
community. Until
the first lead pipe was
laid in 1852

Over many

years, water of course,
has been a precious commodity
in Bloomington. Lead pipes from
over 100 years ago

carry across,

Water Department Actions

- Developing Communication Resources for Mailing and Website



Water Department

603 W. Division Street
Bloomington, IL 61701
Phone: 309-434-2426
Fax: 309-434-2533

48-Hour Notice

The City of Bloomington is replacing the water main on your block. This work may affect your property on **DATE RANGE**.

- This work will temporarily affect your water service starting at _____ am/pm for approximately _____ hours.
- We will be working in public space, but depending on the location of the property line, we may need to dig in the area between the sidewalk and home.
- We will be replacing or reconnecting the service line at the curb stop-service valve. Your house plumbing system will need to be finished after our work has been completed. See attached information for recommended flushing instruction.
- Other _____

For more information, please contact:

City of Bloomington's Contractor: George Gilder, Inc.

City of Bloomington Water Department Project Manager: Brett Lueschen

Water Department Contact Number: 309-434-2426



Water Department

603 W. Division Street
Bloomington, IL 61701
Phone: 309-434-2426
Fax: 309-434-2533

IMPORTANT HEALTH NOTICE

The City of Bloomington replaced a portion of the water service line to your home with copper pipe.

After a full or partial lead service line replacement, a temporary increase in lead will likely occur in your drinking water. This is due to the disturbance of old lead service lines and the release of lead into the water supply. The City of Bloomington is committed to ensuring the safety of the water supply and will continue to monitor the water quality during construction. In addition, lead can also continue to be released into the water supply if the household has galvanized pipes or other household lead sources that are not removed during service pipe replacement.

The American Water Works Association (AWWA) recommends that you should flush your internal plumbing.

Flushing helps reduce the amount of lead-containing particles and sediment that may have entered your home during the work. Please see the back of this page for flushing recommendations.

You may also wish to use a home filter for water to be used for drinking and cooking, particularly if you are pregnant or have children under age six.

Please contact City of Bloomington Water Department for a free home lead testing kit and instructions for collecting a water sample at (309) 434-2426.

For more information, please contact:

City of Bloomington Water Department Project Manager: Brett Lueschen

Water Department Contact Number: 309-434-2426

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"Jewel of Midwestern Cities."



Water Department

603 W. Division Street
Bloomington, IL 61701
Phone: 309-434-2426
Fax: 309-434-2533

Upcoming Water Meter or Curb Stop Replacement – 48 Hour Notice

- The City of Bloomington has been / will be replacing the water meter (see figure 1) in your house.
- The City of Bloomington has been / will be replacing the water service valve curb stop (see figure 1) outside your house.

City records indicate that some of the homes in the area may have lead service lines. Your service line will be disturbed / replaced by the work scheduled above. If the service line is made out of lead, a temporary increase in lead will likely occur in your drinking water. This is due to the disturbance of old lead service lines and the release of lead into the water supply. The City of Bloomington is committed to ensuring the safety of the water supply and will continue to monitor the water quality during construction. In addition, lead can also continue to be released into the water supply if the household has galvanized pipes or other household lead sources that are not removed during service pipe replacement.

The Water Department personnel will notify you of the existing material type or type of piping that they find at the replacement location checked above. This does not guarantee that the water service is that material type for the entire length of the service line. Pipe material type can change wherever there was a fitting or joint work on the service line.

The service line is partially owned by the City and partially by the property owner (see figure 1). If you are concerned about the safety of your drinking water, you may wish to consider installing a home filter for drinking and cooking water. The City will replace the portion of the service line between the curb stop-service valve and your house. The City will replace the portion of the service line between the curb stop-service valve and the water main. Please call the City of Bloomington Water Department at 309-434-2426 to coordinate any service line replacement.

To help reduce lead exposure, which can cause adverse health effects, the AWWA recommends that you should flush your internal plumbing after the water meter at curb stop replacement, and after a full or partial service line replacement if they occur.

Flushing helps reduce the amount of lead-containing particles and sediment that may have entered your house during the work. Please see the other side of this page for flushing recommendations.



Figure 1 - Service Line with Partial Ownership by the Utility and Homeowner
City Responsibility - the pipeline between the water main and the curb stop-service valve.
Homeowner's Responsibility - the pipeline between the curb stop-service valve and the water main. If the water meter is in an outdoor pit setting, the customer service line includes the service line extending to the building side.
FLIP OVER PAGE FOR MORE INFORMATION



Water Department

603 W. Division Street
Bloomington, IL 61701
Phone: 309-434-2426
Fax: 309-434-2533

Upcoming Service Line Repair – 48 Hour Notice

City records indicate that some of the homes in the area may have lead service lines. Your service line will be disturbed / replaced by the work. If the service line is made out of lead, a temporary increase in lead will likely occur in household tap water. Lead levels can potentially remain elevated for several months as a result of pipes being disturbed during construction. The City of Bloomington is committed to ensuring the safety of the water supply and will continue to monitor the water quality during construction. In addition, lead can also continue to be released into the water supply if the household has galvanized pipes or other household lead sources that are not removed during service pipe replacement.

The service line is partially owned by the City and partially by the property owner (see figure 1). The Water Department personnel will notify you of the existing material type or type of piping that they find at the replacement location checked above. This does not guarantee that the water service is that material type for the entire length of the service line. Pipe material type can change wherever there was a fitting or joint work on the service line.

After a full or partial lead service line replacement, a temporary increase in lead will likely occur in household tap water. Lead levels can potentially remain elevated for several months as a result of pipes being disturbed during construction. In addition, lead can also continue to be released into tap water of the household has galvanized pipes or other household lead sources that are not removed during service pipe replacement.

To help reduce lead exposure, which can cause adverse health effects, the AWWA recommends that you should flush your internal plumbing after the service line repair, and after a full or partial service line replacement if they occur. The City of Bloomington is committed to ensuring the safety of the water supply and will continue to monitor the water quality during construction. In addition, lead can also continue to be released into the water supply if the household has galvanized pipes or other household lead sources that are not removed during service pipe replacement.

Flushing helps reduce the amount of lead-containing particles and sediment that may have entered your house during the work. Please see the other side of this page for flushing recommendations.

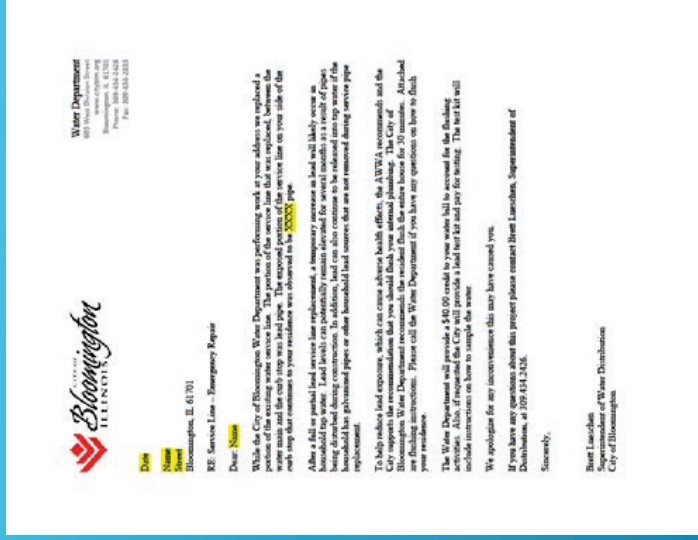


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"Jewel of Midwestern Cities."

Water Department Actions

- Developing Communication Resources for Mailing and Website



Water Department Actions

- Ryan Drive Water Main Replacement – Pilot Project
 - Before construction
 - Exposed existing curb stops to determine pipe material
 - Sent water main upcoming work letter and held public meeting
 - Offered pre-construction and post-construction lead testing
 - 7 residents requested pre-construction lead testing with highest detection at 2.2 ppb (all well below action level of 15 ppb)



Water Department Actions

- Ryan Drive Water Main Replacement – Pilot Project
 - After construction
 - Water main and services to curb stops have been now replaced
 - Conducted post-construction lead testing of services previously tested
 - Future system-wide actions
 - Lead service line and curb stop Standard Operating Procedure development
 - Testing as requested by customers

Residence	Pre-Const.	Post-Const.
A	1.0	ND
B	ND	2.3*
C	2.0	2.1
D	ND	ND
E	ND	ND
F	2.2	1.5
G	ND	1.2

*Initial test 20 ppb, reflux, final test = 2.3 ppb
Non-Detect (ND) < 1.0 ppb



Water Department Actions

Damaged Lead Line Replacement – Bloomington Case Comparison

Ryan Drive Broken Water Service

- Service temporarily repaired
- Gave resident water filter and flushing instructions
- Resident flushed, expedited lead test results high
- Gave resident additional information and talked through how to flush again
- Resident flushed again, lead test results still high
- Temporary replacement of service to existing main
- City provided flushing assistance to flush per instructions
- Third sample (4.4 ppb) was below lead action level



S. Center Street Service Replacement

- Service temporarily repaired
- Gave resident water filter and flushing instructions
- Resident flushed, expedited lead test results high
- Service replaced to main
- Additional resident communication, resident flushed again, lead results still high
- City provided flushing assistance to flush per instructions
- Third sample came back as NO detection of lead



Conclusions: It is better to replace the city portion of lead service entirely than to repair a broken / leaking service in place. Proper flushing does remove lead from the line, but resident communication and education are important to make sure it is done properly.

Conclusion

Bloomington Water Department

- Meets regulatory standards
- Is ahead of the curve on communication
- Additional regulatory requirements have increased costs in staff time and resources





THANK YOU



**COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
AGENDA ITEM NO. 7**

FOR COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE: Oct. 17, 2016

SUBJECT: Presentation on Creativity Center renovation project for resolution, including:

- a. Need for immediate repairs
- b. Discussion of moving forward with long-term renovation of the Creativity Center

RECOMMENDATION/MOTION: Discussion only

STRATEGIC PLAN LINK:

Goal 2 – Upgrade City Infrastructure and Facilities
Goal 5 – Great Place – Livable, Sustainable City
Goal 6 – Prosperous Downtown Bloomington

STRATEGIC PLAN SIGNIFICANCE:

Objective 2 d. - Well-designed, well maintained City facilities emphasizing productivity and customer service
Objective 5 d. - Appropriate leisure and recreational opportunities responding to the needs of residents.
Objective 6 c. - Downtown becoming a community and regional destination

BACKGROUND:

Situated directly north of the Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts (BCPA), the Creativity Center was envisioned as a part of Bloomington's Master Plan for a Cultural District.

Today the Creativity Center is being used for a variety of arts education programs and two administrative offices. The BCPA has established widespread use of the building to bolster fundraising efforts for its eventual renovation.

On February 22, 2010, the City Council awarded a \$173,000, design services contract to the Farnsworth Group for renovations to the Creativity Center, of which \$149,808 was paid. It should be noted that while consensus was reached by Council on aspects of the Creativity Center project throughout its history, there have been differing viewpoints on the long-term future of the facility. Based on 2011 construction estimates, as well as City staff cost projections, the total renovation costs were estimated at \$5,200,000. Fundraising efforts will continue through the "Friends of the BCPA", a 501(c)(3) group formed in 2015.

Privately raised funds that total \$492,577.61 are being held by the Illinois Prairie Community Foundation and \$459,234.80 being held by the City in donations that were raised pursuant to fundraising activities that can be used for this renovation project. Some of these funds may be

earmarked for specific renovations within the project scope. An additional U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development grant in the amount of \$133,000 is also available that can only be used for this project.

The City Facilities Division inspected the Creativity Center, and currently the roof and HVAC are in need of immediate repairs for continued usage. Staff is requesting City Council support to use privately raised funds to begin fixing the HVAC and roof.

Beyond the immediately needed repairs, staff also seeks Council direction as to whether or not, by policy, pursue the long-term renovations to the Creativity Center. This would include securing more privately raised funds to complete the Creativity Center project, and that the City be responsible for future maintenance of the facility post-renovation.

The Creativity Center will be a place where artists and arts groups can come together as stakeholders in a common shared home. It will also be a place where not-yet-artists can understand the creative process and find their voice and their value. The center will also drive traffic Downtown, contributing to the revitalization of Downtown Bloomington.

COMMUNITY GROUPS/INTERESTED PERSONS CONTACTED:

Cultural District Commission, Friends of the BCPA, Downtown Bloomington Association, Area Arts Round Table, Illinois Wesleyan University, West-Side Revitalization Project, McLean County Art Center, McLean County Regional Planning Commission

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

At this time no additional funds are required. Private funds already raised will be used for HVAC, Roof, and Updated Design. Then additional funds will be secured for total renovation. Post-renovation costs to the City would include janitorial services and building maintenance. At this time, this is an informational presentation with no financial impact but will need to be evaluated when City funds are expended.

Respectfully submitted for Council consideration.

Prepared by: Eric Veal – Assistant Director of Parks, Recreation & Cultural Arts

Reviewed by:

Financial & budgetary review by: Chris Tomerlin, Budget Analyst
Carla A. Murillo, Budget Manager

Legal review by: Jeffrey R. Jurgens, Corporation Counsel

Recommended by:



David A. Hales

City Manager

Attachments:

- Resolution
- Presentation from 9-26-2011 BCPA Subsidy And Creativity Center Update
- Creativity Center Business Plan
- Testimonials For The Creativity Center

Motion: Discussion only.

Motion: _____ Seconded by: _____

	Aye	Nay	Other		Aye	Nay	Other
Alderman Black				Alderman Mwilambwe			
Alderman Buragas				Alderman Painter			
Alderman Fruin				Alderman Sage			
Alderman Hauman				Alderman Schmidt			
Alderman Lower							
				Mayor Renner			

RESOLUTION NO. 2016- _____

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF PRIVATELY-FUNDED RENOVATIONS TO THE CREATIVITY CENTER AND LONG-TERM MAINTENANCE TO THE FACILITY

WHEREAS, on November 10, 2003, the Bloomington City Council unanimously approved the purchase of the former physicians building at 107 E. Chestnut Street, for what is now known as the Creativity Center, for \$1,625,000; and

WHEREAS, the Creativity Center is currently home to the BCPA and American Passion Play main offices and annual community programming including Walk-In/Bike-Out, BCAI School of Arts, Music Lessons, Dance and Theater Rehearsals, Cultural Commission Meetings, Artist Residencies, Downtown Bloomington Initiatives, and the City Human Resources training room, as well as seasonal programming including Miller Park Summer Theatre Rehearsals, Student Spotlight Workshops, Not-In-Our-Town Projects and Holiday Spectacular storage and rehearsals; and

WHEREAS, on February 22, 2010, the City Council awarded a \$173,000, design services contract to the Farnsworth Group for renovations to the Creativity Center of which \$149,808 was paid; and

WHEREAS, the renovations would be expansive and completely reform the Creativity Center into a state of the art facility for practices, performances and programming, as well as office space for arts programs; and

WHEREAS, based on construction estimates from the Farnsworth Group, as well as City staff costs projections, the total renovation costs were estimated in 2011 to be \$5,200,000; and

WHEREAS, there is approximately \$492,577 being held by the Illinois Prairie Community Foundation and approximately \$459,234 being held by the City in donations that were raised pursuant to fundraising activities, for a total of approximately \$951,811 that can be used for the renovation project; and

WHEREAS, a Housing and Urban Development grant in the amount of \$133,000 is also available that can only be used for the renovation project; and

WHEREAS, some donors to the Cultural District Capital Campaign that have donated to this project have indicated a desire for the renovations to either move forward or to have their donations returned; and

WHEREAS, fundraising efforts for the renovations can continue through the "Friends of the BCPA", a 501(c) (3) group formed in 2015; and

WHEREAS, prior to City staff moving forward with the renovation project, including, expenditure of the donated funds on the project and the encouragement of continued fundraising, direction is needed from the City Council; and

WHEREAS, the continued viability of the Creativity Center, as well as the concept of further renovations, was discussed as part of the recent Budget Task Force evaluation of City resources and expenditures; and

WHEREAS, since the Budget Task Force discussions, the financial condition of the City has been raised, making continued maintenance of such a facility more viable; and

WHEREAS, the City Council is not currently in favor of additional City funds being utilized for the renovations of the Creativity Center, however, it is supportive of its renovation through private donations and grants; and

WHEREAS, the City Facilities Division inspected the Creativity Center and the roof and HVAC is in need of immediate repairs for continued usage; and

WHEREAS, the City Council is supportive of the raised funds not earmarked for other specified improvements being utilized to repair the roof and HVAC at the Creativity Center as a first step in the renovation project; and

WHEREAS, the City Council expresses its support for future phased improvements to the Creativity Center based on the ability for such improvements to be funded by private donations; and

WHEREAS, the City Council acknowledges the benefits to having a renovated Creativity Center in downtown Bloomington, and what it will add to the City's Parks, Recreation & Cultural Arts programs; and

WHEREAS, as the Creativity Center continues to be used by the City for its Parks, Recreation & Cultural Arts programs, and is renovated for expansion of its programs and offerings, the City Council acknowledges and supports its responsibility to pay for maintenance of the facility.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City Council of the City of Bloomington, McLean County, Illinois, as follows:

Section 1. The above stated recitals are incorporated herein by reference.

Section 2. The Bloomington City Council supports the renovation of the Creativity Center by private donation and hereby approves the use of previously raised Capital Campaign and HUD Grant funds to move forward on the Creativity Center renovation project in phases as funding allows. The City of Bloomington will continue to maintain the facility.

Section 3. This Resolution shall be in full force and effect immediately after its passage and approval.

APPROVED by the City Council of the City of Bloomington, McLean County, Bloomington, Illinois, October _____, 2016, by a vote of ____ to ____.

Tari Renner, Mayor

Cherry Lawson, City Clerk

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 2016.

BCPA Subsidy and Creativity Center update

September 26, 2011



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HOME RULE SALES TAX

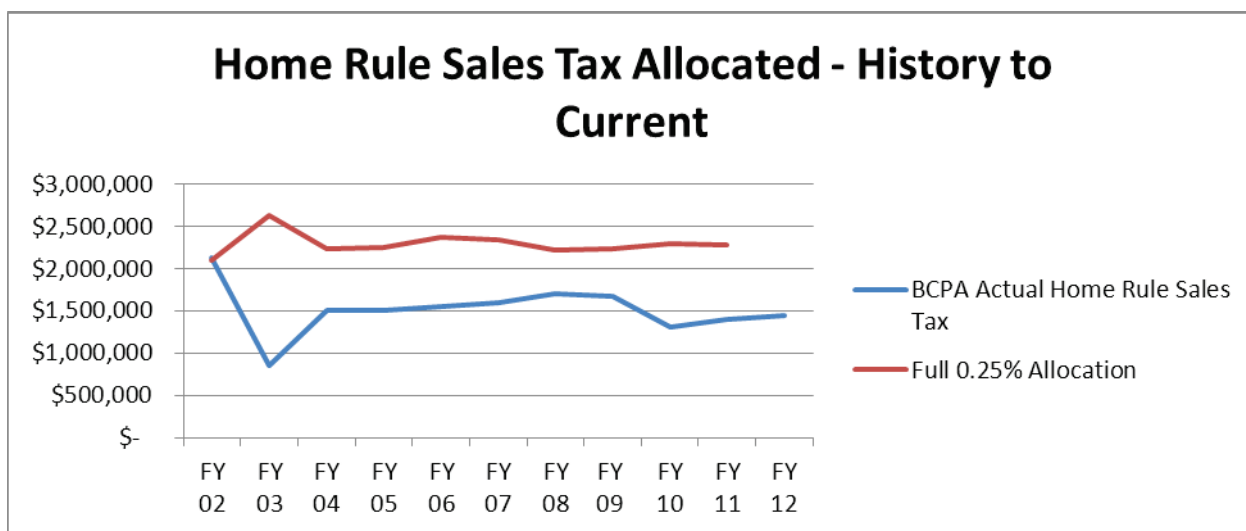
This report is to address original funding sources discussed at the creation of the Cultural District (now referred to as the BCPA) and the current subsidy level. During creation of the Cultural District, Home Rules Sales Tax was deemed to be the main funding source for the Cultural District and is described below with the history behind the sales tax amounts and discussions.

On September 25, 2000, the City Council approved an increase to the Home Rule Sales Tax Rate from 1.00% to 1.25%, effective January 1, 2001. There was no time limit set for this ¼% increase. The increase in sales tax funds would begin to roll in during March 2001, due to the lag in receipts from the State on sales tax collection. *See the attached Council Proceedings from September 25, 2000 (Exhibit A).*

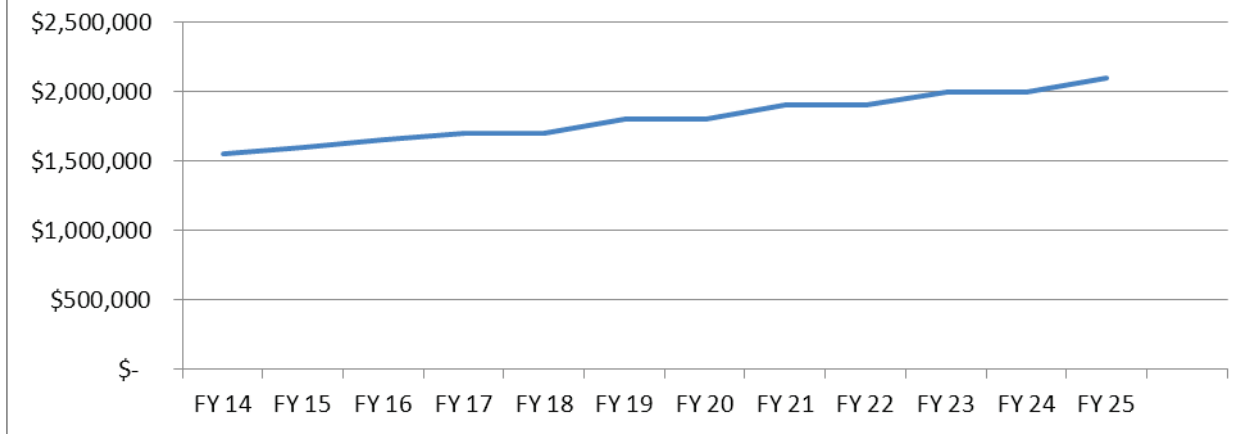
At that time it was estimated revenues received from this ¼% increase would create \$1,500,000 in revenue and would be the primary funding source for the Cultural District. In fact, in FY 2002, this ¼% sales tax brought in over \$2.1 million in funds, therefore Home Rule Sales Tax allocated to the Cultural District during FY 2002 was \$2,131,669. While the Council Proceedings from September 25, 2000 is not clear that all revenue received from this increase would go strictly to the Cultural District, many staff, Cultural District Commission members and some aldermen believed that to be the intent.

On June 10, 2002, to clarify the question of whether or not the full ¼% sales tax increase was to fund the Cultural District or if the funding should be capped at a specific level, the City Council approved capping the Home Rule Sales Tax revenue allocated to the Cultural District to \$1,500,000 annually. This is the amount that went to the Cultural District in 2004 and 2005. As noted in the Council Proceedings from June 10, 2002 concerns were raised that the \$1,500,000 annual allocation may not be sufficient to support the budget.

In calendar year 2005, former City Manager and former Finance Director created an internal spreadsheet (*Exhibit B*) that allocated funding level from Home Rule Sales Tax for the Cultural District for each fiscal year from 2005 through 2025. This spreadsheet became the road map used to allocate future Home Rules Sales Tax funds from 2005 through 2025. *See attached Council Proceedings (Exhibit C).*



Home Rule Sales Tax - Projected BCPA Share



Beginning in FY 2005 and going through FY 2009, an every-other-year sales tax funding increase of \$100,000 resulted in developing a positive BCPA Fund Balance. The amount allocated in FY 2009 was \$1.7 million. In FY 2010, the internal spreadsheet called for a decrease of \$400,000 in Home Rule Sales Tax funding bringing the allocation down to \$1.3 million. FY 2011 and 2012 saw funding levels of \$1.4 and \$1.45 million, respectively. This large drop in Home Rule Sales Tax funding during those three fiscal years, along with challenging economic conditions and increased competition for entertainment dollars has resulted in a projected fund balance deficit of **(\$286,414)** as of April 30, 2013. This projection is based on assumptions in FY 2012 and FY 2013 revenue and expenditure budgets.

DEBT SERVICE

Another contributing factor to the downward trend of the fund balance is the Debt Service that is included in the BCPA's operating budget. Since the BCPA is accounted for as a special revenue fund, the debt service is reported within the financial statements of this entity. This varied from the methodology in the treatment of debt service for Parks Recreation and Cultural Arts departments in the General Fund. The Debt Service payment for FY 2012 is \$749,816 and is projected to remain stable until the debt is retired in FY 2026. See the table below.

2005 General Obligation Bond Debt Schedule

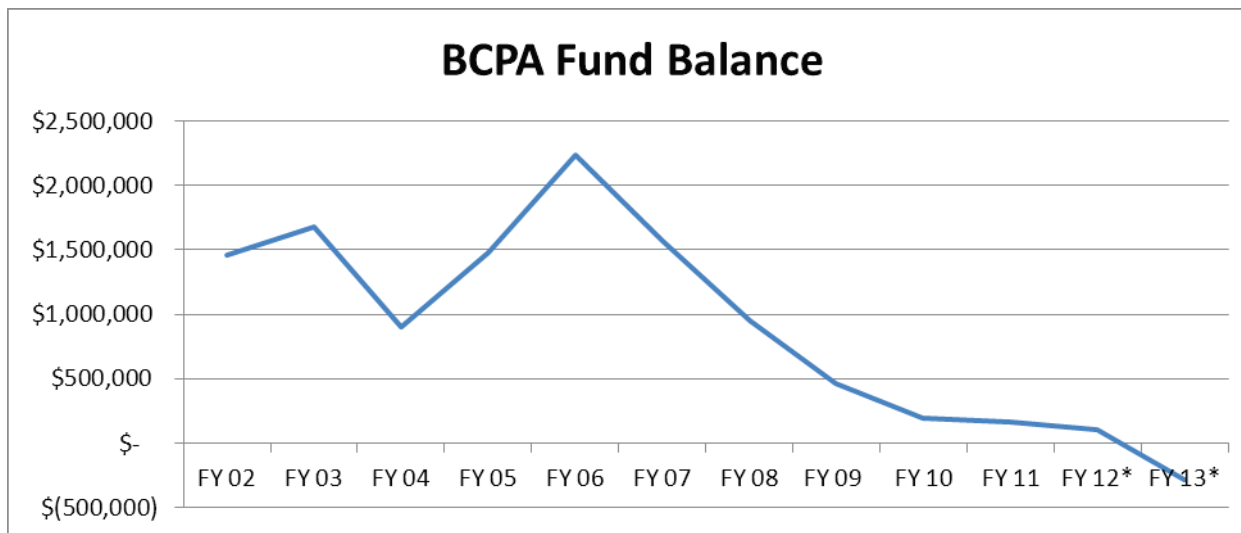
FY 2012	\$741,679	FY 2020	\$739,198
FY 2013	\$740,113	FY 2021	\$741,626
FY 2014	\$742,862	FY 2022	\$742,853
FY 2015	\$739,948	FY 2023	\$737,808
FY 2016	\$741,348	FY 2024	\$741,440
FY 2017	\$741,973	FY 2025	\$738,799
FY 2018	\$741,823	FY 2026	\$739,863
FY 2019	\$740,898		

An additional bond payment in the operating budget for 2004 Variable General Obligation Bonds, see the table below for future payments of this bond. This payment increases substantially over its life.

2004 Variable Bond Debt Schedule

FY 2013	\$78,000	FY 2020	\$234,000
FY 2014	\$104,000	FY 2021	\$260,000
FY 2015	\$104,000	FY 2022	\$260,000
FY 2016	\$208,000	FY 2023	\$286,000
FY 2017	\$208,000	FY 2024	\$286,000
FY 2018	\$234,000	FY 2025	\$312,000
FY 2019	\$234,000		

The large increases beginning in FY 2014 in this bond debt schedule will put greater strain on the BCPA Fund Balance.



Home Rule Sales Tax allocations prior to the renovation of the BCPA created a surplus in the BCPA Fund balance. Revenue exceeded expenditures in four of the five first years of operations (through FY 2006). Beginning with FY 2006, the BCPA began paying its debt service from the two bond issuances. From an operations stand point, revenue has exceeded expenditures eight of the ten years; however payments to the debt service along with the \$400,000 drop in sales tax allocation in FY 2010 the BCPA Fund balance has been drawn down to cover the deficit. Future projections show a continued downward trend in fund balance based on revenue projections and increases in the bond payment schedule.

EXAMPLES OF OPERATIONAL CHANGES

Internal operational changes that have occurred to address the subsidy level include (partial list):

- Reduction of full-time staff during FY 2010 departmental merger
- City Council Approved BCPA liquor license to bring beverage service in-house
- Adjusted Box Office Hours to increase availability outside of normal business hours
- Continue to survey patrons to gauge demand for types of performances
- Collaborate with U.S. Cellular Coliseum staff to optimize schedules
- Form partnerships with area organizations (i.e., Illinois State, Illinois Wesleyan, etc.)
- Partner with existing events to cross-promote (Bruegala)
- In talks with annual Nothin' But the Blues Festival for possible cooperation
- Closely follow national and Midwest trends for performing arts centers
- Closely control variable costs
- Analyze marketing efforts
- Cross-promote with other divisions within Parks, Recreation & Cultural Arts Dept.
- Concentrating on increasing ticket sales efforts with existing department marketing staff



CREATIVITY CENTER UPDATE

The Creativity Center has been at the center of an intense swirl of activity over the past 19 months. Area artists, arts groups, and community organizations have weighed in, and several planning and brainstorming sessions have been held, each contributing to shape a new vision of the Creativity Center project.

BCPA staff members have met regularly with a team of architects and designers from the Farnsworth Group. The Farnsworth Group has now completed Design Phase of the renovation plan. By completing this second phase of the architectural process the BCPA now have drawings and other presentation documents to crystallize the design concept and describe it in terms of architectural, electrical, mechanical, and structural systems. The phase also provides staff with a statement of the probable project costs, which will allow fundraising and the development of the project to move forward with a clearer vision.

CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATE/FUNDRAISING

Based on construction estimates from the Farnsworth Group and our own projected costs for furniture, fixtures, and equipment, total costs for the project are estimated at \$5.2 million.

Currently, the BCPA has raised \$1.1 million toward the project. The funds are held in two primary places, with grant funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, receivable as project funds are spent making up the rest:

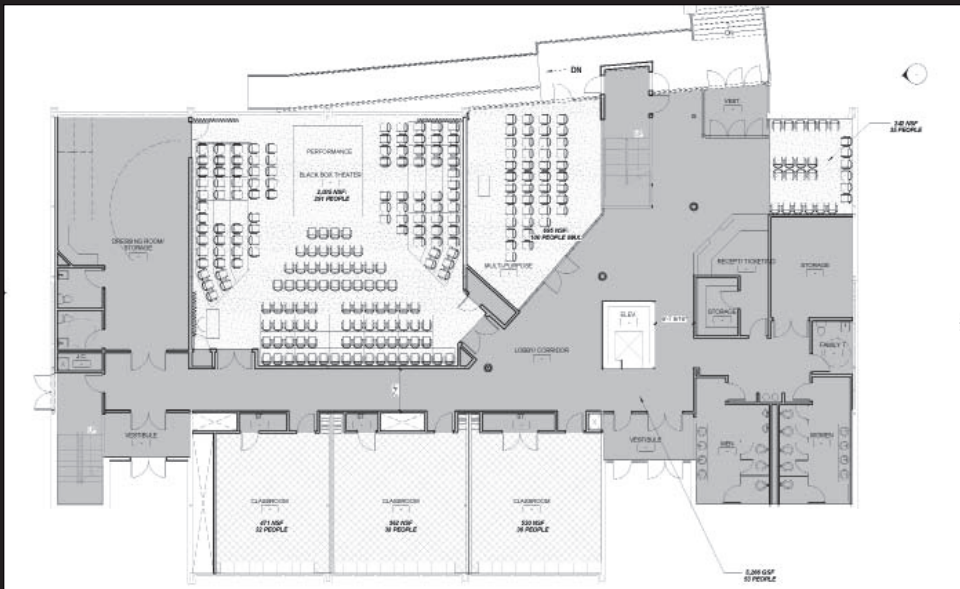
Illinois Prairie Community Foundation	\$517,403.41
City of Bloomington account	\$453,698.00
HUD Grant	<u>\$133,000.00</u>
TOTAL	\$1,104,101.41

What's Inside?



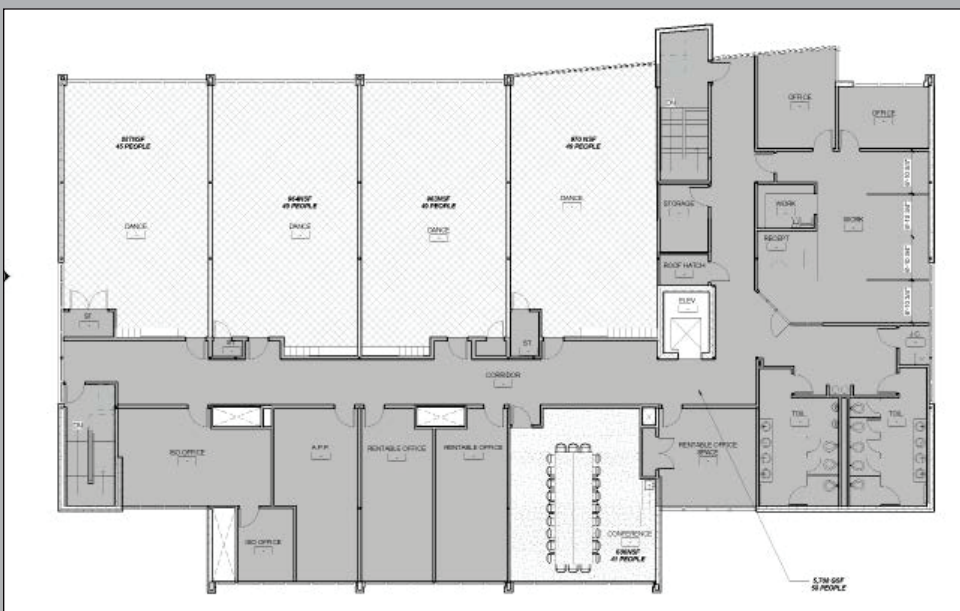
Lower Level - Music

- Rehearsal spaces of varying in sizes and specifications to accommodate all variety of groups, including choruses of over 100 people, small chamber music groups, rock bands, and one-on-one lesson rooms.
- Traditional classroom space.
- Equipment storage.



Main Floor - Art/Theater

- A black box theater.
- A changing room/backstage space
- A multi-purpose space for use as a gallery or for pre- and post-performance discussions.
- Three visual arts classrooms.
- A large reception desk.
- A waiting room/drop-off area.



Top Floor - Dance

- Four dance ready spaces with appropriate flooring, sound system, mirrors, and dance barres.
- Rentable office space for area arts groups.
- A conference room.
- Kitchenette.

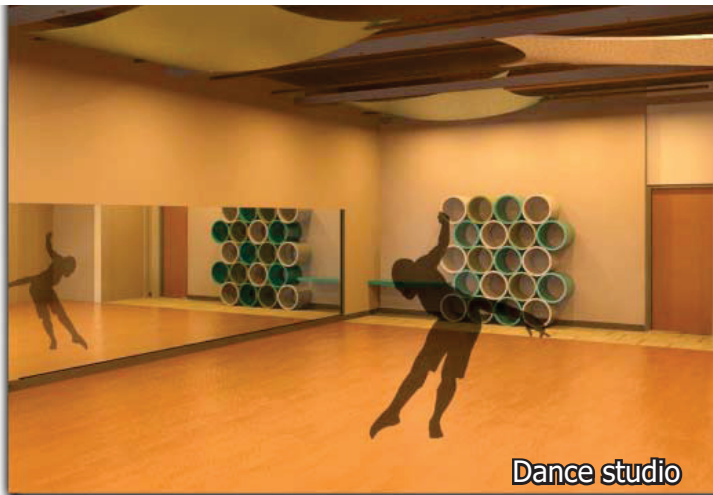


Main floor entryway

Who and what will you find inside?

The Creativity Center will be a home for a variety of area arts groups! The Illinois Symphony Orchestra and American Passion Play have confirmed they will rent office space. BCPA staff members will also continue to have their offices in the building.

Letters of Commitment expressing an interest in using rehearsal, classroom, or office space have likewise been received from parties including the Sound of Illinois Chorus, McLean County Dance, Heartland Community College, and the McLean County Arts Center.



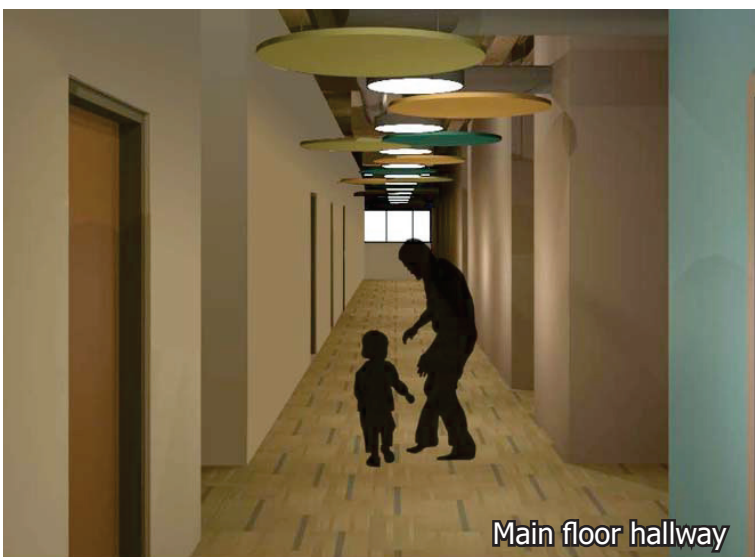
Dance studio

Combining the efforts of these community arts groups, the City of Bloomington's Parks and Recreation Department, and a variety of other social service and educational providers, the Creativity Center will be a home for a variety of arts education programs and address the arts education needs of people of all abilities and backgrounds.

Arts Programming

The Creativity Center's building design was done with versatility in mind. These arts-ready spaces will be useable by a variety of arts groups and for the widest range of programs. This will allow BCPA staff to administer and create programs based on popularity and where unmet community needs. Some early programs of interest include:

- Children's theater
- Developing new theatrical works
- Modern dance
- Speech
- Visual arts class space
- Improv/Comedy Sports



Main floor hallway

SHOWING A NEED

This past summer, the BCPA assumed the production of the Miller Park Summer Theater program. Featuring members of the community as its stars, this free summer musical was enhanced by beginning a new arts education program that had its home in the Creativity Center.

All children ages 8-16 involved in the production were enrolled in the first-ever Spotlight Theater Camp. The camp met for four hours each week day with classes on acting, technical theater, movement, costuming, a distinctive puppet-making workshop, and all of the other elements that come together to bring theater to life.

Using the Creativity Center as a base of operations during rehearsals, we introduced the community to the Center and the type of arts education we will bring to the area.



Schoolhouse Rock Live rehearsal

FUTURE PLAN

Staff would like to take a phase-in approach to beginning work on the Creativity Center project as a way to show the demand for the Creativity Center, stimulate fundraising, and helping to control losses in the investments currently in hand for the project.

Due to shifts in the market and the fees charged by the Illinois Prairie Community Foundation, we are currently losing money on those investments to the tune of over \$2,000 per quarter. The only way to get the invested money out of those accounts is to spend it.

The space planned for the new building with the most demand, based on comments received in a March 2010 charrette attended by representatives of 15 area performing and visual arts groups, as well as the highest level of versatility is the Black Box Theater.

A black box theatre is a simple, unadorned performance space, usually a large square room with black walls and a flat floor. This kind of space is appealing for its flexibility, allowing performers to arrange stage elements, lights, chairs, and walkways into a wide variety of configurations so that they can stage a broad range of performances at low cost.) The room would be appealing to groups wanting to stage a small performance, but would also be useable as a classroom, a rehearsal room for music or dance, a presentation space for lectures, meetings, and discussions.

Our architectural team from the Farnsworth Group is preparing a plan to see if the development of this space could be completed with the funds we currently have on hand. In addition to the creation

of the Black Box, the first step of the project would address the envelope of the building, including brickwork, windows, HVAC, and the other plumbing and mechanical systems required to accomodate patrons and users of the theater space.

ADDITIONAL COSTS/POTENTIAL REVENUES

Estimated costs for upkeep of the partially renovated building:

- **\$2,337:** Current monthly expenses (utilities, janitorial) to operate the Creativity Center. ***Paid from the Cultural District's general fund.***
- **\$4,100:** Projected cost for expenses (utilities, janitorial) to operate the Creativity Center post renovation. ***To be offset 100% from rental income from the facility.***
- **\$160 to \$200 per four hour period:** The rate for renting the Black Box Theater.

Staff would need to rent the theater for approximately 10 four-hour periods per month in order to make up the cost difference of the

What performance measures will be evaluated?

Staff will collect data and reevaluate building usage on the following criteria:

- Number of room rentals
- Rental income
- Number of arts groups utilizing the building
- Number of private teachers utilizing the building
- Number of people involved in activities at the building
- Number of public performances or exhibitions

HISTORY OF CREATIVITY CENTER PROJECT

November 10, 2003

Bloomington's City Council votes 8-0 to purchase the former physicians building at 107 E Chestnut Street for \$1.625 million. The building is purchased to be renovated with funds generated exclusively through private donations into a Creativity Center for the arts.

Like the BCPA itself, this building is conceived to support local performing arts groups and strengthen the City's arts culture and as a way to develop economic, educational, and artistic growth within the community and serve as a catalyst for economic growth in Downtown Bloomington.

The need for this building was identified through interviews at nine community forums conducted in February and March 2003. Further input was gathered from potential users and planning study interviews were conducted with 45 community leaders in May 2003.

November 24, 2003

City Council approves contracting for the purchase of the Physicians Building and associated properties from Johnston Contractors.

March 1, 2004

City closes on the purchase of the Creativity Center and construction begins on the Creativity Center parking lot.

April 21, 2004

City Council approves a zoning change for the parking lot at the Creativity Center.

May 15, 2004

Parking lot is completed at the Creativity Center.

June 29, 2004

Landscaping of the Creativity Center building and parking lot is completed.

December 27-30, 2004

Cultural District staff moves to the Creativity Center. The American Passion Play's staff also move into offices at the Creativity Center at the same time, as the contract of their sale of the BCPA to the City stipulates the City provide them with office space through 2016.

2005-2009

Initial renovation work is done on the Creativity Center. The second floor is gutted by staff to reduce labor costs at the time of a future renovation.

The Illinois Symphony Orchestra establishes an office in the building.

February 22, 2010

Staff present Creativity Center Business plan to City Council *See attached Council Proceedings (Exhibit D).*

February 22, 2010

City council awards design services work for the Creativity Center renovation in the amount of \$173,000 to the Farnsworth Group. *See attached Council Proceedings (Exhibit E).*

The Creativity Center will serve as an arts education, rehearsal, exhibition, and performance space where talented and diverse artists can inspire, strengthen, support, unite and inspire the community through their work.

KEY POINTS

- **The Creativity Center is being renovated through private donations. No City funds will be spent in the renovation.**
- Staff is working with the Farnsworth Group to identify how work on the Creativity Center could begin in a phased-in approach utilizing money already raised for this project. This initial renovation would address immediate needs in the building's envelope, as well as plumbing and mechanical systems, and the creation of a Black Box theater on the main floor
- Existing BCPA staff will handle the rental and marketing of building spaces.
- The Creativity Center will provide a valuable resource to existing introductory arts programming provided through the City's Recreation Department.
- The Creativity Center is the new home for the **Miller Park Summer Theater** program and **Spotlight Theater Camp**, a daily camp program offered to all summer theater participants age 8-18.
- **\$5.2 million:** The total projected cost for the renovation, all paid through private donations.
- **\$1.1 million:** Capital funds already received for the Creativity Center project.
- **\$2,337:** Current monthly expenses (utilities, janitorial) to operate the Creativity Center. ***Paid from the Cultural District's general fund.***
- **\$4,100:** Projected cost for expenses (utilities, janitorial) to operate the Creativity Center post renovation. ***To be offset 100% from rental income from the facility.***
- **4,220:** Projected rental income post-renovation at current staff levels
- **\$361,800:** Potential annual economic impact of the Creativity Center for merchants and service providers downtown if just 1,000 people per month utilize the facility. (*Source: Americans for the Arts' Arts & Economic Prosperity Calculator, www.americansforthearts.org*)

OUR VISION:

The Creativity Center will serve as the educational outreach wing of the Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts, as well as a resource to support community arts groups in the successful development of their programming and expansion of the services they provide the community.

As a community resource, the Creativity Center will provide:

- Programming to meet underserved members of the community and youth in particular.
- Offer arts/cultural alternatives to youth as a deterrent to risky behavior.
- Arts education with a focus on professionalism, so participants of all levels build confidence in their work and develop a solid foundation of skills and knowledge about the arts.
- Office, rehearsal, and classroom spaces designed with the arts in mind.
- Low rental rates for area arts groups, helping them to lower their overhead, redirect their resources toward sustained programming.
- A space where music, dance, theater, and visual arts are created and collaborations can be nurtured between all groups.

The Creativity Center will provide year-round programming of artistic excellence that:

- Supports the performing arts of music, dance, and theater.
- Through community partners, supports the visual arts of painting, and drawing.
- Features master classes, lectures, demonstrations, mentoring programs, and other participatory events.
- Becomes a home for emerging and established local artists and performers.
- Serves as an advocate in the community for the arts as part of a holistic life experience.

questioned the request for B-1, Highway Business District, zoning. Mr. Miles stated that the Church intended to sell that portion of the property. Mr. Hamilton added that this portion would front on Veterans Pkwy. Alderman Finnegan questioned if the school would serve K - 8th grade. Mr. Miles responded affirmatively.

Mayor Markowitz closed the Public Hearing.

Alderman Whalen questioned if Hamilton Rd. could be extended to the property. Mr. Hamilton responded negatively. The City would jeopardize approximately \$2 million in federal dollars. He added that Greenwood Ave. could be used in the interim.

Motion by Alderman Matejka, seconded by Alderman Fruin that the revised Annexation Agreement be approved and the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized to execute the necessary documents.

The Mayor directed the Clerk to call the roll which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Alderman Crawford, Fruin, Finnegan, Rhoda, Schmidt, Sprague, Matejka and Whalen.

Nays: None.

Motion carried.

The following was presented:

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Staff

Subject: Ordinance Increasing the Home Rule Sales Tax by ¼%.

Attached is an ordinance proposing to increase the Home Rule Sales Tax by ¼% (.0025). If approved, this would raise the total sales tax for goods purchased within the City of Bloomington to 7½% (.075). This total rate would equal the sales tax rates in Champaign, Urbana, and Peoria. Thus, our total rate would be comparable to other central Illinois communities.

Revenues received from the increase would be the primary funding source for the Downtown Bloomington Cultural District. An estimated \$1,500,000 would be generated annually by the ¼% increase. This would be more than sufficient to cover the costs for the district as outlined in the proposal made to the Council on August 14, 2000. Revenues from this tax increase would begin flowing to the city beginning in March, 2001.

Staff recommends the City Council pass the attached ordinance, as presented.

Respectfully,

Tom Hamilton
City Manager

ORDINANCE NO. 2000 - 157

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 130 OF CHAPTER 39
OF THE BLOOMINGTON CITY CODE, INCREASING THE
HOME RULE MUNICIPAL RETAILERS' AND
SERVICE OCCUPATION TAX**

WHEREAS, the City of Bloomington did by enactment of Ordinance No. 1998-89 impose a tax on the purchase of tangible personal property which was levied at the rate of one percent (1%) of the selling price and a similar tax upon the sale of tangible personal property transferred by persons in the business of making sales of service, said taxes being in effect during calendar year 2000 and imposed pursuant to Sections 8-11-1 and 8-11-5 of the Illinois Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, Sections 8-11-1 and 8-11-5 of the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/8-11-1 and 8-11-5) authorize the imposition of a "home rule municipal sales tax" upon the sale of tangible personal property as provided therein in one-quarter percent ($\frac{1}{4}\%$) increments; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Bloomington find it in the best interests of the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Bloomington to increase the "home rule municipal sales tax" by an additional increment of one-quarter percent ($\frac{1}{4}\%$), so that the total "home rule municipal sales tax" is imposed at a rate of one and one-quarter percent ($1\frac{1}{4}\%$) on the sale of tangible personal property as provided in Sections 8-11-1 and 8-11-5 of the Illinois Municipal Code, such increase to be effective on and after the 1st day of January, 2001,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Bloomington, Illinois, as follows:

Section 1. Article XI of Chapter 39 of the Bloomington City Code, 1960, as amended, is further amended as follows (additions are indicated by underlining; deletions are indicated by strikeouts):

• ARTICLE XI

HOME RULE MUNICIPAL RETAILERS' AND SERVICE OCCUPATION TAX

SEC. 130 IMPOSITION OF TAX.

A tax is hereby imposed upon all persons engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property, other than an item of tangible personal property titled or registered with an agency of this state's government, at retail in this municipality at the rate of one

ATTEST:

Tracey Covert
City Clerk

Tom Hamilton, City Manager, introduced this item. The revenue received would finance the Downtown Cultural District. He added that this item was related to the creation of the Cultural District. These two (2) items were the subject of a Work Session and an Executive Session.

Motion by Alderman Finnegan, seconded by Alderman Whalen to suspend the rules to allow someone to speak.

Motion carried.

Carol Struck, 7 Ridgmont, Normal, addressed the Council, on behalf of Uniquely Bloomington. The Council had the opportunity to take a concept to reality. She cited the Camiros Report and referred to the Work Session. She expressed her belief that this concept has held fast. She acknowledged that change was difficult but worthwhile. She encouraged the Council to question its beliefs and values. The Cultural District would bring a change to the Downtown's center core. This district should lead to the redevelopment of this area and impact the quality of life of the community. A governing board would oversee the expenditure of tax dollars. Infrastructure was in place and there would be donations of land and buildings. She expressed her opinion that the City had the time, talent and the vision to envision the future. She encouraged them to consider their vote carefully.

Alderman Whalen questioned the budget. Rob Fazzini, 5 Canterbury Ct., addressed the Council. The estimated budget was \$14.3 million over a ten (10) year period. The average cost impact was \$25.00 per year.

Alderman Finnegan questioned if there would be a bond issue. He added that he had heard the figure of \$1.5 million over fifteen (15) years as a possibility. Mr. Fazzini stated that if such a bond issue was undertaken that the last five (5) years would address maintenance issues. Alderman Finnegan expressed his concerns regarding the cost. He added that the estimated budget did not include personnel nor maintenance costs.

Greg Koos, 1316 E. Washington, addressed the Council. Mr. Koos serves as the Executive Director of the McLean County Museum of History. The estimated budget used a cost per square foot. This figure was similar to the one used at the Museum which is housed in the old Courthouse.

Alderman Finnegan stated that the sales tax would impact sixty percent, (60%), of the City's residents. The Downtown currently has parking garage problems. He added his concerns regarding the dollar amounts. Mr. Fazinni stated that this was an ambitious

plan. There is a perception that parking is a problem in the Downtown. This plan might head off a potential problem. Ms. Struck added that the estimated budget did not include parking garage revenue. Alderman Finnegan expressed support for the idea. He added his hope that the Downtown would improve.

Mr. Koos encouraged the Council to look at the implications of a cultural district. The north end of the Downtown would be redevelopment and could impact residential redevelopment. Redevelopment in this area would have a positive impact on District 87's tax base. He encouraged the Council to review the plan regarding property donations. The cultural entities would be self supporting. The City would enable them by providing the facilities.

Alderman Finnegan questioned the future beyond the fifteen (15) year timeline. Mr. Koos stated that the Council would be involved with any decisions made in the future. Alderman Finnegan questioned the revenue projections. Mr. Koos stated that the estimated budget was conservative. He added that it was a workable budget with the costs presented. Mr. Fazinni added that donations should grow during this fifteen (15) year period. Mr. Koos added that there would be grant opportunities. Alderman Finnegan questioned if the City could afford this proposal.

Alderman Sprague estimated the personnel cost at \$130,000.00. Mr. Koos stated that there would be an Executive Director, a Facilities Specialist and administrative support position. Alderman Sprague questioned if the City's Parks and Recreation staff could fulfill any of these positions. Mr. Koos stated that the Cultural District would operate as a separate entity. Alderman Sprague questioned if any dollars would be directed to the cultural entities. Mr. Koos stated that there would be funds for relocation costs, expansion of the Arts Center. All dollars would be under the direction of the governing authority. Mayor Markowitz added that two (2) Council members would serve on the board. Mr. Koos stated that there are various cultural district models. The Cultural District would be adopted by ordinance.

Mayor Markowitz envisioned a nine to eleven, (9 - 11), member Board. The individuals would represent the arts, the Passion Play, the general public, etc. Alderman Sprague stated that he was unaware of the Board's make-up. Alderman Fruin stated that the original proposal called for a five (5) member Board. Ms. Struck referred the Council to page 11 of the booklet that was presented at the Work Session. It listed a seven (7) member Board. This Board will have a big job with a lot of responsibility. She restated that there were various cultural district models.

Alderman Sprague questioned the impact of a tax shortfall. Ms. Struck stated that the groups would be independent. The City would provide the environment. An annual budget would be prepared which would be approved by the Council. Alderman Sprague questioned the impact of revenue in excess of budget. Ms. Struck suggested that bonds could be paid off early. Alderman Sprague questioned the length of the funding obligation.

Ms. Struck stated that the City would always have some responsibility. A conservative approach was used with the hope that in the future there would be dollars to support it.

Alderman Fruin questioned if the Board would be approved tonight. Mr. Hamilton responded negatively. The sales tax and endorsement of the plan addressed general parameters. An ordinance to establish the Board would come before the Council at a future meeting. The Mayor would appoint the Board with the Council concurrence. The budget process would be the same. Over time the project demands and individuals involved will change. He added that the ¼ cent sales tax would be more than adequate.

Alderman Fruin stated that the fiscal responsibility would rest on the Council. Mr. Hamilton stated that there would be an evolutionary process. He anticipated that there would be three (3) small bond issues. Estimated costs and revenues have been presented which he described as the best as it gets. He provided a sequence of events: 1.) enabling Ordinance, 2.) Cultural District Board formulates budget, 3.) Request for Proposal - various design services and 4.) Bids. He added that there would also be a lot of legal work involving the transfer of property. Council action to accept this property would also be required. Revenue in excess of expenditures would also be a Council decision.

Alderman Whalen questioned if these funds would be placed in a separate fund. Mr. Hamilton responded negatively. A bond issue would require the establishment of a debt service account. Alderman Whalen questioned if any expenditures could be delayed for one (1) year. Mr. Hamilton stated that startup expenses would be minor. The City would be reimbursed for any operating costs. Alderman Whalen expressed his concern regarding the projections. He expressed his preference for no expenditures during the first year. A perfect scenario would be for the City to have the dollars on hand before the Cultural District becomes operational. Ms. Struck stated that the upfront costs would include salary and benefits for the Executive Director and professional service contracts. Mr. Hamilton described these costs as minor when viewing the big picture. The annual budget would include the bond debt and a twenty-five percent, (25%) cushion. A bond issue would be treated the same as any debt project.

Alderman Finnegan congratulated Uniquely Bloomington for their efforts.

John Kirk, R. R. 1 Box 306, Hudson, addressed the Council. He described death as physical and life as spiritual. The arts came from the spiritual. An idea can generate energy. The Cultural District would bring life to the Downtown. Dollars would be dedicated to physical resources. The Council would be surprised by the power of this idea.

Motion by Alderman Whalen, seconded by Alderman Sprague to return to order.

Motion carried.

Alderman Sprague questioned if the sales tax increase would be dedicated to the Cultural District. Mr. Hamilton responded negatively. Alderman Sprague questioned what the Council wanted and recommended that dollars be dedicated to the Cultural District. Todd Greenburg, Corporation Counsel, reminded the Council that it could not obligate future Councils. Mr. Hamilton added that historically Council's have honored past commitments. Mayor Markowitz predicted that future Councils would jump at the opportunity to fund the District.

Alderman Rhoda stated that the question was to have or not have a cultural district. He described the plan as wonderful. He questioned if there were other revenue sources. The decision to raise taxes was an easy way to pay for this project. He encouraged City staff to look for another way. Mayor Markowitz stated that other sources of revenue were considered. The decision to recommend a sales tax increase was not an easy one. She expressed her firm belief in this project. A large amount of money was needed in a short time frame. Alderman Rhoda expressed his belief that the Cultural District was related to the City's Parks and Recreation function. He added that these uses could be combined, entertainment and recreation.

Alderman Crawford expressed his support for Mr. Kirk's comments. The Downtown was located in his Ward. He expressed his concern that this area could fall into decay. There was a cost for doing nothing. The Cultural District could be a shot in the arm for the Downtown and be a great benefit to the community.

Alderman Whalen stated that no specific dollars have been dedicated to this project. He endorsed the sales tax increase and the Cultural District plan which would be great for the community. He urged the Council to be watchful of the District's budget.

Mayor Markowitz stated that this would be a big job. Alderman Fruin aligned himself with Alderman Whalen. He urged the Council to control the checkbook. He reminded all that this project was to be a public/private partnership. The cultural groups will have to make this District happen.

Motion by Alderman Matejka, seconded by Alderman Schmidt that the Home Rule Sales Tax be increased by ¼% and the Ordinance be passed.

The Mayor directed the Clerk to call the roll which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Alderman Crawford, Fruin, Schmidt, Sprague, Matejka and Whalen.

Nays: Alderman Rhoda and Finnegan.

Motion carried.

The following was presented:

DOWNTOWN PROJECT FINANCING PROPOSAL

FISCAL YEAR	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FUNDING LEVEL									
CULTURAL DIST.	1.5	1.55	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4
GENERAL FD.	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUBLIC ICE & PARKING	0	0	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
SECURITY	0	0	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
BID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIF REPLACE.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.63	0.63	0.63
TOTALS	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.53	2.63	2.63
1/4% SALES TAX +3%/YR.	\$2,100,000	\$2,163,000	\$2,227,890	\$2,294,727	\$2,363,569	\$2,434,476	\$2,507,510	\$2,582,735	\$2,660,217
	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,530,000	\$2,630,000	\$2,630,000
NET R/E	\$0	\$63,000	\$27,890	\$94,727	\$63,569	\$134,476	(\$22,490)	(\$47,265)	\$30,217
25 YEAR NET	\$4,047,243								

Exhibit B

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
	2.73	2.73	2.83	2.83	2.93	2.93	3.03	3.03	3.13	3.13	3.23
\$2,740,024	\$2,822,225	\$2,906,891	\$2,994,098	\$3,083,921	\$3,176,439	\$3,271,732	\$3,369,884	\$3,470,980	\$3,575,110	\$3,682,363	
\$2,730,000	\$2,730,000	\$2,830,000	\$2,830,000	\$2,930,000	\$2,930,000	\$3,030,000	\$3,030,000	\$3,130,000	\$3,130,000	\$3,230,000	
\$10,024	\$92,225	\$76,891	\$164,098	\$153,921	\$246,439	\$241,732	\$339,884	\$340,980	\$445,110	\$452,363	

2024	2025
2	2.1
0	0
0.45	0.45
0.15	0.15
0	0
0.63	0.63
3.23	3.33
\$3,792,834	\$3,906,619
\$3,230,000	\$3,330,000
\$562,834	\$576,619

Exhibit C

June 10, 2002

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said Olympia Drive, being the Point of Beginning. From said Point of Beginning, thence south 820.70 feet along said Centerline and the Southerly Extension thereof which form an angle to the left of 90°00'00" with the last described course; thence southwest 604.18 feet along a line which forms an angle to the left of 122°58'55" with the last described course to the Southwest Corner of Tract 2 conveyed by Deed recorded as Document No. 92-33913 in the McLean County Recorder's Office; thence north 1149.60 feet along the West Line of said Tract 2 and the West Line of Tract 1 conveyed by said Deed recorded as Document No. 92-33913 which form an angle to the left of 57°01'05" with the last described course to a point lying 198.18 feet south of the Southernmost Corner of a Tract of Land Conveyed to the Bloomington-Normal Airport Authority of McLean County, Illinois, by Deed recorded as Document No. 92-33914 in said Recorder's office; thence east 506.81 feet along a line 225.00 feet normally distant south of and parallel with the South Line and the Easterly Extension of the South Line of Lot 11 in said Fourth Addition and which forms an angle to the left of 90°00'00" with the last described course to the Point of Beginning, containing 11.46 acres, more or less.

Motion by Alderman Finnegan, seconded by Alderman Schmidt that the Rezoning be approved and the Ordinance passed.

The Mayor directed the Deputy Clerk to call the roll which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Alderman Crawford, Fruin, Finnegan, Veitengruber, Schmidt, Sprague, Matejka and Whalen.

Nays: None.

Motion carried.

The following was presented:

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Staff

Subject: Home Rule Sales Tax Allocations to the Cultural District

On September 25, 2000 the Council approved an increase of 0.25% to the Home Rule Sales rate to generate funds in support of the Cultural District by passing Ordinance No. 2000-157, which is on file in the Clerk's Office. At that time, it was estimated that the increase would generate approximately \$1,500,000 and this was considered "more than sufficient" to meet the needs for the district as outlined in the proposal made to the Council on August 14, 2000. That increase in tax rate took affect as of January 2001 and we now have 13 months history (the State remits these collections on a three month time lag) and so it is time to review the actual experience.

Per the attached spread sheet, for the first calendar year of 2001, the 0.25% increase generated \$2,151,122.28, which is \$651,122.28 or 43.41% more than the estimated \$1,500,000. So far for

the calendar year 2002, only one month has been collected but this has yielded \$147,926.05 which is \$22,926.05 or 18.34% more than 1/12th of \$1,500,000 or \$125,000 per month.

The City Council has several options as to how to handle the collections over and above the promised \$1,500,000 per year. In short, you can decide to transfer the overage into the City's General Fund to be used for other purposes or you can let it stay in the account of the Cultural District. The general direction staff has received to date on this issue is to put amounts over and above the \$1,500,000 per year into the General Fund and this agenda item will accomplish that.

Therefore, staff recommends that the City Council approve a motion directing staff to deposit funds collected from the extra 0.25% Home Rules Sales Tax over and above \$1,500,000 per year into the General Fund.

Respectfully,

Brian J. Barnes
Finance Director

Tom Hamilton
City Manager

Alderman Schmidt questioned whether the .025% tax allocated to the Cultural District will expire.

Tom Hamilton, City Manager, stated that there is no time limit on the tax and that it will remain in force until City Council amends the tax and its allocation.

Alderman Schmidt cited concerns regarding the financial needs of the Cultural District and whether additional funds would be available if they are needed. Mr. Hamilton stated that it is up to Council to determine whether additional funds will be expended. Alderman Schmidt questioned whether adequate funds for the Cultural District will be jeopardized. Mr. Hamilton stated that the Cultural District is guaranteed \$1,500,000 per year.

Alderman Sprague stated that the actual amount allocated for the Cultural District was \$1,450,000.00 and it was rounded to \$1,500,000.00. Alderman Whalen stated that the Cultural District must adhere to their budget. Alderman Schmidt stated that sometimes, projects are under budgeted.

Mayor Markowitz stated that if additional funds are required, City Council will consider their request.

Motion by Alderman Finnegan, seconded by Alderman Sprague to suspend the rules to allow someone to speak.

Motion carried.

Mr. Frank Miles, Chairman of the Cultural District Board, stated that the budget for the Cultural District was formulated 1½ years ago and there may be some errors. He cautioned the Council so they will be aware of a possible shortfall. Alderman Sprague

stated that the Cultural District must try to stay within their budget. Mr. Miles stated that they will try to stay within budget but they may not be able.

Motion by Alderman Schmidt, seconded by Alderman Whalen to return to order.

Motion by Alderman Schmidt, seconded by Alderman Whalen that collections above and beyond \$1,500,000 per year from the extra 0.25% Home Rule Sales Tax will be put into the General Fund.

The Mayor directed the Deputy Clerk to call the roll which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Alderman Crawford, Fruin, Finnegan, Veitengruber, Schmidt, Sprague, Matejka and Whalen.

Nays: None.

Motion carried.

The following was presented:

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Staff

Subject: Petition from Pinehurst Development, Inc. for Approval of a Final Plat of First Addition to Fox Hollow Subdivision

We have received a Petition requesting approval of the Final Plat for the First Addition to Fox Hollow Subdivision. This subdivision is commonly located north of Fox Creek Road, west of Interstate 55&74 and northeast of Fox creek Road and Danbury Drive intersection. We have reviewed the Final Plat and find it generally in conformance with the approved Preliminary Plan dated September 11, 2000.

As per the annexation agreement with Pinehurst Development, Inc., there are tap-on fees due for this development. A performance guarantee also needs to be posted for the completion of all public improvements in the subdivision.

As all items are in order, Staff recommends that Council approve the Petition and pass an ordinance approving the final plat for the First Addition to Fox Hollow Subdivision subject to the Petitioner posting the necessary performance guarantee, paying the tap on fees, as per the agreement, and submitting a digital copy of the plat per the City Subdivision Code.

Because the final plat conforms to the preliminary plan, and requests no waivers from the Subdivision Code, there is no legally permissible reason not to approve the plat.

Respectfully,

BCPA Nine Year History
Includes inclusion of Capital Campaign Assets

	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Home Rule Sales Tax	\$ 2,131,669	\$ 858,913	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,550,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 1,670,609	\$ 1,299,997	\$ 1,400,000
Grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,470	\$ 23,510	\$ 139,170	\$ 190,930	\$ 46,750
Rental Fees	\$ 45,849	\$ 95,311	\$ 92,933	\$ 51,636	\$ 1,289	\$ 81,481	\$ 144,045	\$ 181,671	\$ 208,533	\$ -
Admission Fees	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,540	\$ 710	\$ -	\$ 479,719	\$ 640,692	\$ 695,412	\$ 586,497	\$ 786,115
Penalties	\$ 415	\$ 1,551	\$ 1	\$ 208	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 198	\$ -	\$ 199	\$ -
Other Charges for Service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,671	\$ 68,391	\$ 83,615	\$ 98,708	\$ -
Interest on Investment	\$ 21,363	\$ 24,581	\$ 21,026	\$ 19,234	\$ 61,222	\$ 105,419	\$ 57,831	\$ (127,211)	\$ 5,696	\$ 553
Concessions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,222	\$ 5,453	\$ 9,846	\$ 12,178	\$ -
Donations	\$ 150,100	\$ -	\$ 580	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 119,090	\$ 78,026	\$ 222,612	\$ 295,249	\$ 358,886
Other Contributions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,755	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$ 81,400	\$ 111,453	\$ 213,870	\$ 234,927	\$ -
Rebates	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Misc Revenue	\$ 159	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 1,408	\$ 1,632	\$ 2,188	\$ 1,907	\$ 5,061	\$ -
Transfer from General Fund	\$ 154,799	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sub-Total	\$ 2,504,354	\$ 980,356	\$ 1,618,884	\$ 1,571,788	\$ 1,618,919	\$ 2,555,104	\$ 2,831,788	\$ 3,091,500	\$ 2,937,975	\$ 2,592,304
Expenditures	\$ (1,045,654)	\$ (757,814)	\$ (2,394,597)	\$ (993,331)	\$ (731,655)	\$ (3,001,443)	\$ (2,460,580)	\$ (2,627,754)	\$ (2,338,522)	\$ (2,281,853)
Bond Proceeds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 128,362	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfer out to debt service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (132,753)	\$ (350,073)	\$ (990,878)	\$ (953,226)	\$ (861,915)	\$ (828,510)
Transfer In	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 484,606
Capital Campaign Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 895,692	\$ -	\$ -
Fund Balance	\$ 1,458,700	\$ 1,681,242	\$ 905,529	\$ 1,483,987	\$ 2,238,498	\$ 1,570,448	\$ 950,777	\$ 1,356,990	\$ 1,094,527	\$ 1,061,074
Compilation of Fund Balance										
BCPA	\$ 1,458,700	\$ 1,681,242	\$ 905,529	\$ 1,483,987	\$ 2,238,498	\$ 1,570,448	\$ 950,777	\$ 461,298	\$ 198,835	\$ 165,382
Capital Campaign	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 895,692	\$ 895,692	\$ 895,692

¹ - In FY 2007, the City accounted for show performance expenditures when the contract was approved by City Council. From FY 2002 to FY 2006, performance expenditures were accounted for in an inconsistent manner. This led to the fluctuations in expenditures from FY 2002 to FY 2006.

Exhibit D

WORK SESSION

Creativity Center Design Service Contract

Special Events

Budget Update – Fiscal Year 2010 (May through December)

Budget Preview – Fiscal Year 2011

February 8, 2010

Council Present: Aldermen Hanson, Stearns, Purcell, Sage, Huette, Fruin, Anderson, McDade and Schmidt, and Mayor Stockton.

Staff Present: David Hales, City Manager, Barb Adkins, Deputy City Manager, Tim Ervin, Finance Director, John Kennedy, Director – Parks, Recreation & Cultural Arts, Joel Aalberts, Manager – Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts,(BCPA), Julie Phillips, Support Staff V, and Tracey Covert, City Clerk.

The Work Session was called to order at 5:06 p.m. by Alderman Huette. David Hales, City Manager, noted that a number of issues would be addressed. The meeting would start with the Creativity Center. Special events and the budget, (current year and preview Fiscal Year 2011) would also be presented. He addressed the Request for Proposal – Design Services as additional information had been provided.

CREATIVITY CENTER

John Kennedy, Director – Parks, Recreation and Cultural Arts, addressed the Council. He acknowledged the Cultural District Commission members and BCPA staff who were present. A business plan for the Creativity Center had been prepared. He presented an overview. In 2003, a number of community forums were held.

Alderman Schmidt arrived at 5:10 p.m.

This building was a part of the original plan for the Cultural District. The renovation of the Creativity Center would be paid for with private donations. To date, over \$1 million had been raised. The building is currently occupied by BCPA staff and the Passion Play. He noted the post renovation monthly cost at \$4,100. The projected monthly rental income was \$4,200.

Mayor Stockton arrived at 5:12 p.m.

This item would appear on the Council's February 22, 2010 meeting agenda. The cost would be paid with fundraising dollars.

Joel Aalberts, Performing Arts Manager, addressed the Council. The purpose of the Creativity Center was to provide space for local arts groups. This building would offer lower rent. Local arts groups would interact with others. This space would help the groups thrive. He hoped it would provide economic stimulation to the Downtown. There

would be a large multi purpose classroom, a black box theater, storage and office space, rehearsal space, locker area, and conference room.

Mr. Aalberts noted current spending, (\$2,400 per month for utilities). The building offers 33,000 square feet. The initial goal was to break even. There were letters of support. This was not a huge risk. The building would provide a home to local groups. Education would be offered to the public (lessons). An audience would be developed (ticket sales). This would be an opportunity for the Downtown.

Alderman Huette noted that lower rents would be offered to attract groups. Mr. Aalberts cited the figure of \$12 per square foot (Downtown). The Center's rate would be lower. A cooperative approach would be used, (pay for what is used).

Mayor Stockton noted that this could be a good idea. He expressed his concern regarding commitment and the current cost. Mr. Aalberts noted the \$2,400 per month cost (utilities and janitorial). Future costs were estimated at \$4,100. He believed that this cost would be recouped. Rental income would cover the existing costs.

Mayor Stockton questioned possibility. Mr. Aalberts believed the goals were achievable. The costs were reasonable. The City could charge for additional services. Mayor Stockton questioned the risk. Mr. Aalberts believed the risks were minimal. There were benefits to moving forward. A fund raising mechanism would be developed based upon the plan. The end result would be a viable building. It was a good time to become organized.

Alderman Sage noted that no taxpayer dollars would be spent to renovate this building. Mr. Aalberts responded affirmatively. He added that all costs would be recovered. Alderman Sage questioned if there was a contingency plan if expenses exceeded revenue. Mr. Kennedy stated that staff would look at the overall departmental budget. The building may also be used for parks' programs. Alderman Sage requested a feedback mechanism. He also expressed his appreciation for the business plan. Mr. Kennedy added that this building would become a part of the monthly activity report.

Alderman Stearns noted the estimated income from current rentals. Mr. Kennedy noted that the Passion Play was currently a tenant. Alderman Stearns questioned signed leases. Mr. Kennedy responded affirmatively. Alderman Stearns questioned if staff had spoken with the Illinois Symphony. Mr. Aalberts noted a letter of support had been included in the packet provided to the Council. Judy Markowitz, Cultural District Commission Chair, was present and Carol Ringer, Illinois Symphony Orchestra representative, was unable to attend this evening. The request was to spend fundraising dollars. Funds would be released to allow the fundraising efforts to continue.

Mr. Hales cited his intention to place this item on the Council's February 22, 2010 meeting agenda.

Mayor Stockton restated that private dollars would be used. The City's burden would be to operate the building. The Commission needed a concrete vision to raise funds.

Alderman Stearns questioned if staff understood the rental projections. Mr. Kennedy responded affirmatively.

Alderman Purcell questioned the design work. He cited a figure of \$170,000. Mr. Kennedy stated that all except for \$40,000 for construction administration. The work may have to be phased based upon fund raising.

Alderman Sage requested a point of clarity regarding the term none or minimal. The term minimal was cryptic. Mr. Kennedy noted that there was always some business risk.

Mayor Stockton noted that the request was not permission to renovate. The plan was to increase the ability to raise funds to improve and open the facility.

Alderman Hanson expressed his appreciation for the fund raising efforts. This was a difficult task.

Mayor Stockton noted that the Council was being cautious.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Mr. Hales informed the Council that staff would present a quick overview. No specific special event would be discussed. The issue was cost of these events. Information was brought to the Council. He hope for a general discussion regarding who pays for these events. He questioned non profit events and if there should be charges for same. Tonight the Council will be introduced to this topic.

Barb Adkins, Deputy Chief Manager, addressed the Council. Special Events were a staff project. This group was formed in 1994. A year end report is prepared by the City Clerk's Office. The number of events was routine. Many of them were repeated year after year. A list of events with their associated costs had been provided. Last year's total cost for special events equaled \$60,000. Costs have been reduced. An equipment deposit is charged for block parties. Citizens pick up and drop off the barricades. The insurance limits have been increased. Additional structure is needed. She was interested in Council's feedback.

Mr. Hales addressed the cost figures. Julie Phillips, Support Staff V, addressed the Council. The goal was to determine the cost per event.

Alderman McDade questioned the equipment cost cited. The equipment used for each event was not new. Ms. Adkins addressed equipment utilization. There are times when equipment may need to be rented. Alderman McDade understood the manpower costs. Equipment costs were fuzzy as the City was not buying the equipment every time.

Exhibit E

The Mayor directed the clerk to call the roll which resulted in the following:

Ayes: Aldermen Stearns, Huette, Schmidt, McDade, Anderson, Hanson, Sage, Fruin and Purcell.

Nays: None.

Motion carried.

SUBJECT: Analysis of Proposals for the Renovation Design of the Creativity Center

RECOMMENDATION: That the Request for Proposal for design services for the Creativity Center be awarded to the Farnsworth Group and that the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized to execute the necessary documents.

BACKGROUND: Staff respectfully requests approval of a contract to engage the Farnsworth Group for the architectural and engineering design services for the renovation of the Creativity Center building located at 107 E Chestnut Street. A Request for Qualifications for this renovation project was published on August 21, 2009. Qualifications were received until September 17, 2009. A committee, consisting of John Kennedy, Director of Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Arts; Joel Aalberts, Performing Arts Manager, and Bobby Moews, Superintendent of Parks, was appointed and reviewed the qualifications of thirty-one (31) firms. David Young, Facilities Manager for the Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts (BCPA), abstained from participation due to his relationship with a couple of the firms who submitted qualifications. Five (5) firms were chosen to submit renovation proposals along with the firm's cost to perform the work. Those five (5) firms are listed below:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| • Francois & Associates – Bloomington, IL | \$172,800 |
| • Farnsworth Group – Bloomington, IL | \$173,000* Recommended |
| • LZT Associates – Peoria, IL | \$185,000 |
| • Hartshorne Plunkard Architecture – Chicago, IL | \$198,000 |
| • Hammond Beeby Rupert Ainge, Inc – Chicago, IL | \$229,000 |

The review of the proposals was completed on December 2, 2009 using the criteria of each firm's experience with existing building renovation/restoration, ability to complete design within the time line and cost. David Young was involved in the committee reviewing the five (5) proposals as there were no longer any conflicts with remaining firms who submitted proposals.

The Farnsworth Group is being recommended as the firm offering the best product proposal, engineering and design team, time line, and end value to the City. Farnsworth Group's design proposal is deemed to be preferred over all other proposals as it demonstrated design concepts that showed their full understanding of the project and brought out their design creativity. Their ability to offer all services in-house and quickly mobilize, as needed, adds considerable value to their proposal. In addition, they have demonstrated extensive experience in construction management of a project of this size.

COMMUNITY GROUPS/INTERESTED PERSONS CONTACTED: Numerous community groups involve. Past and future users of the BCPA supplied input of their needs during the fact finding period of planning for the renovation of the BCPA. Further input was received from Heartland Community College and the City's Parks, Recreation and Cultural Arts Department. In addition, a City Council Work Session discussion was held on February 8, 2010.

FINANCIAL IMPACT: The cost to engage the Farnsworth Group for this project is \$173,000. Funding for this contract will come from the Cultural District Capital Campaign funds. All funds in the capital campaign were raised through local donations with a current balance of \$874,990. An additional \$166,250 federal grant is also due to be received.

Respectfully submitted for Council consideration.

Prepared by:

John Kennedy
Director of Parks, Recreation & Cultural Arts

Reviewed as to legal sufficiency:

J. Todd Greenburg
Corporation Counsel

Reviewed by:

Barbara J. Adkins
Deputy City Manager

Recommended by:

David A. Hales
City Manager

(CONTRACT ON FILE IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE)

Alderman Huette noted that this item appeared to be routine. Issues arose and the Council requested further review. Questions were raised regarding the long term operating costs, revenue projections, depreciation expenses, and insurance costs. The Council's goal was to reduce surplus property. The City would become a land lord. He questioned the timing of this item in light of the City's budget uncertainty. He expressed his concern regarding potential future expenses. He questioned the City's intention to follow through.

He questioned the role of the Community Foundation. He also questioned the goals and plans for the facility. He noted that \$1 million had already been raised. He recommended that the project be turned over to the Community Foundation for completion. He believed that the Foundation would be the best entity to understand the needs and goals for this facility. He recommended that the Council return this item to staff. A possible resolution would be for the City to sell the facility to the Community Foundation.

The City funded the Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts, (BCPA). This project has not lacked support for its efforts. The City could show its support for this

project by selling the facility at a discounted price. A compromise would protect the City and address any future liability.

Mayor Stockton noted the role of the Community Foundation. The Cultural District Commission performed the fundraising. The Community Foundation was an investment vehicle. He invited the Council to participate in a discussion. The Council had expressed its concern about taking on another venture. He believed that the building should break even. He added his concern about the impact on the project, private fundraising and the ability to obtain grants. Dollars would be spent for design purposes. The dollars raised can only be spent on this project. This project needed Council action. The Council needed to move forward. The dollars raised to complete this project were endowment funds. The City has had a successful fundraising effort.

Alderman Anderson encouraged the Council to look at the past history. He believed that future revenues would cover the costs. However, he believed that there should be no new amenities. This project was not Back to the Basics. If there was a revenue short fall, the Council would lean on staff. The Council needed to address the City's reserve fund. The Council needed to slow down. He expressed his support and agreement with Alderman Huette's comments.

Alderman Schmidt stated that the City owned the building. She expressed her concern about the consequences of doing nothing. She cited the building's inferior HVAC (Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning) system. This building was a part of the Cultural District. The Council could lose the good will of the community.

Alderman Huette believed that it was time to explore opportunities. He stated his intention to revise the project's final destination.

Alderman Schmidt noted that private citizens have donated money towards this project. She believed that the fundraising would be reorganized by forward movement by the Council.

Alderman McDade addressed this project. The Council should not change the rules in the middle of the game. The City had a role in the cultural arts. Groups had partnered with the City. She believed that in the short term there would be negative consequences to the "wait and see" approach. Consistency was an issue. This item had appeared on a Council agenda. It was also the subject of a Work Session.

Alderman Anderson stated that things were different today. He encouraged the Council to look at the City's budget. This project was the wrong thing to do.

Alderman McDade expressed her belief that it was the Council's job to look forward and backwards. She cited the Council's strategic plan which included a commitment to the Downtown and the cultural arts.

Mayor Stockton restated that these were not City dollars. He expressed his concern regarding the long term commitment when the City requests funds. The City may need to find other ways to fund this building. If the economy improves, the City might make a different decision.

Alderman Hanson noted the Work Session held on February 8, 2010. This item was for design services. The Council would release their (Cultural District Commission) money. No one has requested a financial forecast. There may be questions regarding the future feasibility of the project. The issue appeared to be the use of taxpayer dollars for operations. This issue was not a part of this request.

Alderman Huette restated that the City should turn control over this building to a group. There would be no future decisions for the Council. He restated that the Community Foundation would purchase the property. The City needed to adjust its past, due to the financial times.

Alderman Hanson noted that this suggestion, (purchasing the property from the City), was not part of the fundraising efforts. He stated that the Council needed to move forward. The project was a private/public partnership. There was a risk for the fundraising efforts.

Alderman Fruin expressed his interest in a good decision. A decision must be made in the present day based upon prior planning. He questioned ownership. He noted the debate regarding continued funding for this project. He cited other organizations, (Downtown Bloomington Association, Economic Development Council, and Convention & Visitors Bureau). Government funding levels were changing. Continuation of this project would be based upon prior planning which showed this building as an integral part of the Cultural District. The Cultural District was part of the City's quality of life. He believed this project could be successful. He cited two (2) Council goals: financial responsibility versus quality of life. He did not want this project to lose momentum. The City was a wealthy community.

Alderman Purcell cited BCPA's expenditures. He recommended turning the Creativity Center over to the fundraisers.

Alderman Schmidt noted that the Cultural District Commission was the fundraising organization. This Commission was a part of the City. The Creativity Center was City property occupied by City staff.

Alderman Fruin believed that there was consensus. In the long term, the City may need to step back from this project.

Alderman Stearns expressed her interest in opening this item up for public comment. She also questioned the math, (total funding raising dollars - \$779,000). David Hales, City Manager, noted that these dollars were from donations. Tim Ervin, Finance Director, added that there was over \$800,000 available.

Alderman Stearns noted the design fee. She expressed her opinion that the renovation costs would be \$2 - \$2.5 million. The goal was to renovate the building and the fundraising goal needed to match the cost. She addressed the rental market in the community. This building would offer a lot of space. Commercial space was the weakest sector. She believed that this building would remain vacant. There was no certainty and the real estate market was not predictable. She restated her concern regarding the math. The City's economy was dire. She cited road conditions. If the projection showed no cost for the City, then the building should be turned over to the private sector.

Motion by Alderman Stearns, seconded by Alderman Purcell to suspend the rules to allow someone to speak.

Motion carried.

Dan Leifel, 212 Parkview, addressed the Council. He had served as the Cultural District Commission's third chairman and no longer was a member. There were a number of Commission board members present. In 2003, the Council establish this project. The issues were discussed well. The City was worthy of this project. He cited the Council's vision in 2001. He had been involved in the fundraising efforts. The Commission hoped to continue down this path. Fundraising efforts had been effective. He feared that donors would request that their donations be returned. He believed that the Council was changing horses midstream.

Patty Donsbach, 1402 Ironwood, Normal, addressed the Council. She had headed up the fundraising efforts with Julie Dobski. She recently resigned as fundraising chair as there was no road map. The cultural arts effected tourism within the County. The dollars invested to date would be lost. She believed that the Council was changing the rules. The donors wanted to see progress. Dollars needed to be spent in order to continue the fundraising efforts. There needed to be a plan. The Community Foundation was a separate organization. The Commission was a participant donor. One goal of the Foundation was to see community projects advance. It may be necessary to return all of the funds raised to the donors.

Marty Seigel, 615 E. Chestnut, addressed the Council. She stated her opposition to this item. She was not comfortable with her position. She wanted to make three (3) statements: 1.) there have been opportunities for free/no cost space; 2.) this building was not like the BCPA, small groups want to have a say in the design process; and 3.) community residents would give of their time for free or at a low rate.

Ron Schultz, 1208 E. Oakland, addressed the Council. The City was in a different time. He believed that the situation would continue to decline. He addressed real estate values and street conditions. He did not belief that this building would operate at no cost to the taxpayers. The City owned the building. The City would be in competition with the private sector. The building should be sold at a loss.

Carol Ringer, 27 Country Club Place, addressed the Council. She supported the arts and was a major donor. There was community support for this project. The City was a wonderful place to live. The Creativity Center would be a place for children and adults to participate in the arts. She cited its value to the community. The arts provide a way to look at the world, to be creative and think outside of the box. She noted the impact of music upon learning. The building would become a part of the culture. Donations were made for a specific purpose.

Jim Waldorf, 1603 E. Washington, addressed the Council. He currently served as a Commission board member. A number of issues had been discussed tonight. Dollars were raised for this purpose. The design services contract needed to happen. The rental cost at the BCPA would be higher than at the Creativity Center. This building would offer affordable rental rates. He acknowledged that the City would act as landlord. He believed that this space was needed. He restated that this project needed to move forward. Discussions would be held which would insure this project's success.

Buddy Hall, 2404 Six Points Rd., addressed the Council. He recommended that the fundraising dollars be returned to the Commission. This building should be a private/public sector venture. If there was a market and/or need in the community for this project, then dollars could be raised privately. He acknowledged that the City owned the building. He believed that the City had spent enough money on entertainment. This project should be delayed. If the City could not move ahead, then the building should be given away.

Motion by Alderman McDade, seconded by Alderman Hanson to return to order.

Motion carried.

Alderman Huette recommended that a separate non for profit organization be formed to address this building.

Alderman McDade believed that the Council would be setting a bad precedent. The building would have to be declared surplus property. This building was under the Parks, Recreation & Cultural Arts Department. She cited her recent experience with Ewing Park and would not support this idea. She expressed her confusion regarding the discussion of this item.

Alderman Purcell cited budget concerns. He specifically cited Fire Station #5 and employee lay offs. He believed that this project would require a budget adjustment. The Commission needed to raise \$2.5 million. He recommended that the building be sold for \$800,000. He believed that the plan called for the building's remodeling to be completed by the end of 2010.

Alderman Schmidt noted that the design phase would be completed by then.

Alderman Hanson expressed his opinion that no further Council action would be required for over a year.

Mayor Stockton noted that concerns had been raised regarding the City's budget. In addition, concerns had been raised regarding the City's need to subsidize this project. This project could be a free enhancement for the people of the county. If done correctly, there will be no cost to the City. Changing rules at this time would complicate the fundraising efforts and potentially kill the project.

Alderman Huette stated that was not his intention. His intention was to give the building to the Commission.

Mayor Stockton expressed his concern on other fundraising entities. He cited the Ewing Zoo Foundation. It was a partnership. The Council would be sending a message which could have a long term impact. He believed that future donors would be discouraged. He recommended that the Council release the privately raised dollars for the design phase and that the fundraising efforts be continued. The motion before the Council would not release these privately raised dollars.

Alderman Sage noted that these dollars could not be spent for any other purpose. He shared concerns raised regarding projected revenues and expenditures. He acknowledged that the City owned the building. He expressed his opinion that this should have been a private sector project not a private/public sector one. The City did not have a good financial forecasting track record. He questioned the accuracy of the estimate costs and the potential subsidy requirements.

Alderman Anderson questioned if the Council should delay taking action on this item. He suggested a two to four (2 – 4) week time line. Mr. Hales believed more time would be needed. The Council's focus would be on the budget for the next couple of months. He recommended that the Council allow ninety (90) days for staff to develop a plan with options/alternatives.

Alderman Schmidt expressed her concern regarding the consequences of a ninety (90) day delay. Donors were requesting that their dollars be returned. The City currently owns the building with its inferior HVAC system.

Mayor Stockton expressed his concern regarding Council denial to access fundraising dollars. Mr. Hales presented another option. Dollars would be released for design work subject to the condition/requirement that Commission undertake a study of this project addressing the management, operations and fiscal policy. This study would cover operations and maintenance costs. In addition, there could be an independent cost analysis done. Dollars would be released to allow the design study. An alternative would be that the Commission develop a long term model for the Cultural District. He acknowledged that this option would put a damper on fundraising.

Alderman Anderson expressed his support for Mr. Hales' suggestions. He wanted to abstain from voting. The Council needed to send a signal to the community that the City was not willing to subsidize this building. The Council was attempting to hold the line on spending.

Motion by Alderman Huette, seconded by Alderman Stearns that City staff meet with the Cultural District Commission to facilitate the sale of the building in order to minimize the City's economic exposure.

By agreement of Aldermen Huette and Stearns this motion was withdrawn.

Motion by Alderman Huette, seconded by Alderman Stearns that the Request for Proposal for Design Services for the Creativity Center be awarded to the Farnsworth Group and that the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized to execute the necessary documents with the following conditions: 1.) City staff undertake a study of the Creativity Center which would address the building's management, operations, and fiscal policy; and 2.) City staff present the Council with a long term model for the Creativity Center.

The Mayor directed the clerk to call the roll which resulted in the following:

Ayes: Aldermen Stearns, Huette, Schmidt, McDade, Anderson, Hanson, Sage, and Fruin.

Nays: Alderman Purcell.

Motion carried.

Alderman McDade noted that the Council could have accepted staff's recommendation regarding this item. She stressed that the Council's intention was not to place this building on the taxpayers' backs.

Alderman Anderson noted the lengthy discussion regarding this project. He hoped the Council would adhere to the discussion and no longer continue to subsidize the Creativity Center.

The following was presented:

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2010 Midyear Budget Amendment

RECOMMENDATION: That the Fiscal Year 2010 Midyear Budget Amendment be approved, and the Ordinance passed.

BACKGROUND: State of Illinois statutes require expenditures incurred within each individual fund not to exceed the appropriation amount set forth in the annual budget of an established fiscal period. In an effort to strengthen the fiscal controls of the budgetary process, staff has



BLOOMINGTON

CENTER

FOR THE

performing
ARTS

*This document developed
approximately 2010.

Creativity Center Business Plan

Across America, cities that once struggled economically are reinventing and rebuilding themselves by investing in art and culture—a proven catalyst for growth and economic prosperity. By creating cultural hubs, nonprofit arts businesses help cities define themselves, draw tourists, and attract investment. Federal support for America's nonprofit cultural organizations must go on if we hope to continue enjoying the substantial benefits they bring.

Louise M. Slaughter

U.S. House of Representatives (NY)

Co-Chair, Congressional Arts Caucus

In my own philanthropy and business endeavors, I have seen the critical role that the arts play in stimulating creativity and in developing vital communities. As this study indicates, the arts have a crucial impact on our economy and are an important catalyst for learning, discovery, and achievement in our country.

Paul G. Allen

Philanthropist and Co-Founder, Microsoft

KEY POINTS

- **The Creativity Center is being renovated with private funds. No City funds will be spent in the renovation of the Center.**
- **Existing BCPA staff will handle the rental and marketing of building spaces.**
- **\$2.5 million:** The total projected cost for the renovation, including all fixtures, furniture and equipment, all paid through private donations.
- **\$1,042,474:** Capital funds already received for the Creativity Center project (including the \$166,250 federal grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development).
- BCPA Staff and the American Passion play currently have their offices within the Creativity Center. The rest of the building is not currently climate controlled and, therefore, not suitable for tenancy.
- **\$2,337:** Current monthly expenses (utilities, janitorial) to operate the Creativity Center. ***Paid from the Cultural District's general fund.***
- **\$4,100:** Projected cost for expenses (utilities, janitorial) to operate the Creativity Center post renovation. ***To be offset 100% from rental income from the facility.***
- **4,220:** Projected rental income post-renovation at current staff levels (see Creativity Center Analysis of Revenue and Expenses, p. 3)
- **\$343,800:** Potential annual economic impact of the Creativity Center for merchants and service providers downtown if just 1,000 people per month utilize the facility. (*Source: Americans for the Arts' Arts & Economic Prosperity Calculator, www.americansforthearts.org*)

WHAT WE'RE ASKING FOR RIGHT NOW

Staff is seeking approval to release \$170,000 from the funds already raised from private donations to hire architects and create the plans for this new center.

Having these architectural plans will provide valuable direction in how staff proceeds with this project.

1. It will give staff a true cost estimate of the renovation project.
2. It will give staff and fundraisers something they can show potential donors and renters so they know exactly what they can expect as they make their pledges to the building.
3. We learned from our experience developing the BCPA that having actual architectural plans led to a sharp increase in donations.
4. With these things in place, we will be able to move ahead on this when the time is right

ECONOMIC IMPACT

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NONPROFIT ARTS & CULTURE AUDIENCES – OVERVIEW

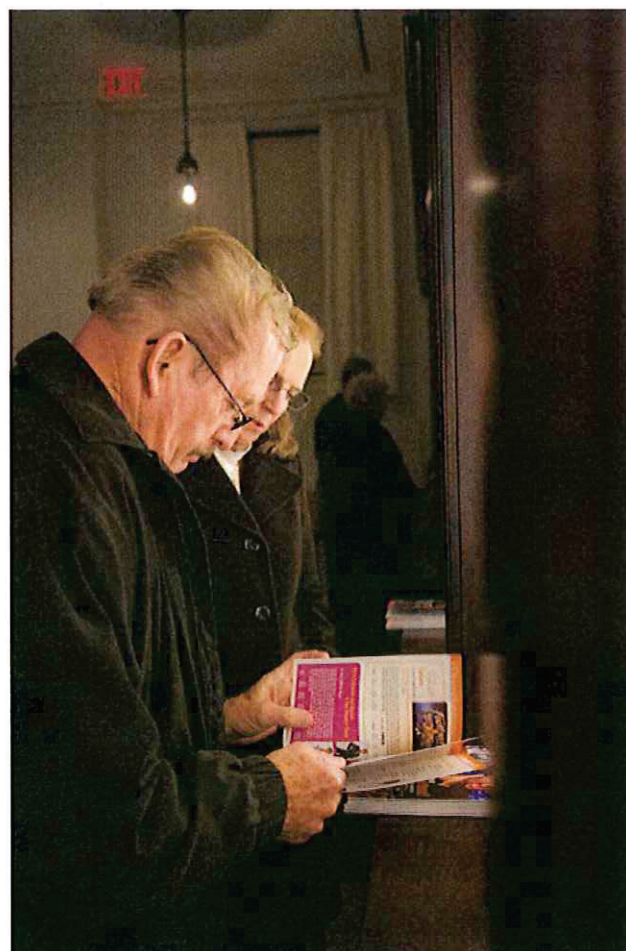
The arts and culture industry, unlike many industries, leverages a significant amount of event-related spending by its audiences. Attendance at arts events generates related commerce for local businesses such as restaurants, parking garages, hotels, and retail stores. Data collected from 94,478 attendees at a range of events reveal an average spending of \$27.79 per person, per event—in addition to the cost of admission. This spending generated an estimated \$103.1 billion of valuable revenue for local merchants and their communities in 2005.

The findings also reveal that nonlocal attendees spend twice as much as local attendees (\$40.19 vs. \$19.53), demonstrating that when a community attracts cultural tourists, it harnesses significant economic rewards.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NONPROFIT ARTS & CULTURE AUDIENCES NATIONALLY

Total Expenditures \$ 103.1 billion
Full-Time Equivalent Jobs 3.1 million
Resident Household Income \$ 46.9 billion
Local Government Revenue \$ 5.1 billion
State Government Revenue \$ 5.6 billion
Federal Income Tax Revenue \$ 5.7 billion

(Source: Americans for the Arts "Arts and Prosperity III Study," 2007)



ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BCPA*

The economic impact of current BCPA-sponsored programming is:

	Total Expenditures	FTE Jobs	Household Income	Local Government Revenue
BCPA	\$2,880,716	82.4	\$1,869,498	\$103,360
BCPA Patrons	\$855,750	25.4	\$372,782	\$43,412
Total Impact	\$3,736,466	107.8	\$2,242,280	\$162,891

**based on \$2,880,716 operating budget and 35,000 patrons*

PROJECTED ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CREATIVITY CENTER

Presuming a modest increase of 1,000 people utilizing the Creativity Center space each month plus the \$4,200 per month in revenue, the economic impact of BCPA-sponsored programming and the Creativity Center together is:

	Total Expenditures	FTE Jobs	Household Income	Local Government Revenue
BCPA & Creativity Center	\$2,931,116	83.8	\$1,902,206	\$118,691
BCPA & Creativity Center participants	\$1,149,150	34.1	\$500,593	\$58,296
Total Impact	\$4,080,266	118	\$2,402,799	\$163,464

(Source: Americans for the Arts' Arts & Economic Prosperity Calculator, www.americansforthearts.org)

Definitions

Total Expenditures: The total dollars spent by your nonprofit arts and culture organization and its audiences; event-related spending by arts and culture audiences is estimated using the average dollars spent per person by arts event attendees in similarly populated communities.

FTE Jobs: The total number of full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs in your community that are supported by the expenditures made by your arts and culture organization and/or its audiences. An FTE can be one full-time employee, two half-time employees, four employees who work quarter-time, etc.

Household Income: The total dollars paid to community residents as a result of the expenditures made by your arts and culture organization and/or its audiences. Household income includes salaries, wages, and proprietary income.

Government Revenue: The total dollars received by your local and state governments (e.g., license fees, taxes) as a result of the expenditures made by your arts and culture organization and/or its audiences.

When using estimates derived from this calculator, always keep the following caveats in mind: (1) the results of this analysis are based upon the averages of similarly populated communities, (2) input/output models were customized for each of these similarly populated communities, providing very specific employment, household income, and government revenue data, and (3) your results are therefore estimates, and should not be used as a substitute for conducting an economic impact study that is customized for customized for your community.

HISTORY OF CREATIVITY CENTER PROJECT

November 10, 2003

Bloomington's City Council votes 8-0 to purchase the former physicians building at 107 E Chestnut Street for \$1.625 million. The building is purchased to be renovated with funds generated exclusively through private donations into a Creativity Center for the arts.

Like the BCPA itself, this building is conceived to support local performing arts groups and strengthen the City's arts culture and as a way to develop economic, educational, and artistic growth within the community and serve as a catalyst for economic growth in Downtown Bloomington. Revenues generated by the building were never intended to achieve cost recovery on the building purchase.

The need for this building was identified through interviews at nine community forums conducted in February and March 2003. Further input was gathered from potential users and planning study interviews were conducted with 45 community leaders in May 2003.

November 24, 2003

City Council approves contracting for the purchase of the Physicians Building and associated properties from Johnston Contractors.

March 1, 2004

City closes on the purchase of the Creativity Center

Construction begins on the Creativity Center parking lot.

April 21, 2004

City Council approves a zoning change for the parking lot at the Creativity Center.

May 15, 2004

Parking lot is completed at the Creativity Center.

June 29, 2004

Landscaping of the Creativity Center building and parking lot is completed.

December 27-30, 2004

Cultural District staff moves to the Creativity Center. The American Passion Play's staff also move into offices at the Creativity Center at the same time, as the contract of their sale of the BCPA to the City stipulates the City provide them with office space through 2016.



2005-present

Initial renovation work is done on the Creativity Center. The second floor is gutted by staff to reduce labor costs at the time of a future renovation.

The Illinois Symphony Orchestra establishes an office in the building.

BCPA staff grows to a maximum of 13 employees in the building.

CURRENT FUNDRAISING

Projected renovation costs (all to be paid through private donation)

\$2.5 million

Currently raised

Private donations \$876,224

HUD grant \$166,250

TOTAL \$1,042,474

Specific gifts made to Creativity Center:

<u>Business Name</u>	<u>Commemorative_ location/item</u>	<u>Gift amount</u>	<u>Date</u>
The Shirk Foundation	Large multi-purpose teaching and performance area	\$75,000	12/29/2008
Ronald McDonald House Charities of Central Illinois	Central Performance Classroom/Studio	\$53,715	10/4/2004
Commerce Bank, NA	Welcome Desk	\$20,000	4/8/2005
Caterpillar Foundation	TBD	\$35,000	12/22/2004
Dan Liefel	American Passion Play Office	\$36,000	3/13/2008
Ameren IP	Student/Family Lounge	36,000	1/24/2006
Verizon	Student/Family lounge technology	\$25,000	8/27/2005
	TOTAL	\$280,715	

CURRENT CREATIVITY CENTER OPERATIONS

CURRENT EXPENSES

Utilities at the Creativity Center currently average \$2,103/month (\$1,566 electric and \$537 gas), with limited staff offices and room rental potential.

BCPA janitorial staff do cleanup in the building at a cost of \$22.50 to \$45 per week or \$234 per 26 day month.

\$2,337 monthly/\$28,044 annually

CURRENT REVENUE

Current rental income for the Creativity Center for fiscal year 2009:

\$442 monthly/\$5,300 annually

Analysis

In its current condition, the Creativity Center is underutilized space for the City.

Only one of three rooftop air units currently works and the second floor is completely gutted. There is limited rentable space.

For example, the Illinois Symphony Orchestra rented a suite from us, but needed space heaters in the winter and rarely used the facility in the summer due to the poor working conditions in the room. The ISO has currently vacated their staff from the building until a time comes that usable offices become available in the Creativity Center. They are renting their room at \$50 per month as a storage facility.

The American Passion Play (APP) also utilizes office space in the current Creativity Center. The APP pays \$300 per month for their office.

Creativity Center Analysis of Revenue and Expenses

Estimated cost	Electric	Gas	Janitorial Labor*	Janitorial Supplies#	Total
Per month	\$2,000	\$700	\$1,200	\$200	<u>\$4,100</u>

Estimated Income Per month

American Passion Play \$300

Illinois Symphony Orchestra \$300

Offices:

one \$200

two \$200

three \$200

Classrooms

four @ \$80 to \$120 per four hours \$640 4 x \$ 80 x 2 per month 8 total rentals per month

two @ \$160 to \$200 per 4 hours \$640 2 x \$160 x 2 per month 4 total rentals per month

three @ \$60 to \$90 per four hours \$720 3 x \$ 60 x 4 per month 12 total rentals per month

Music rooms

five @ \$10 per hour \$500 5 x \$10 x 10 50 total hours per month

four @ \$20 per hour \$320 4 x \$ 20 x 4 16 total hours per month

Storage rooms

two @ \$100 per month \$200

\$4,220

* based on 5 hours per day at \$9 per hour

estimated at \$50 per week

FUTURE PLAN

What will be in the building?

Anticipated spaces in the Creativity Center include:

- Nine music rooms for private lessons or small group rehearsals
- Rentable storage space for props, costumes, music equipment, music, etc.
- Four smaller classrooms (approximate size 23'x22')
- A drop-off waiting area and lounge
- One large 47'x38' performance classroom
- One 47'x38' black box theater
- Four 23'x38' performance classrooms
- A suite of offices for BCPA staff
- Three other office suites of various sizes that can be divided up and rented to accommodate either large or small spaces to accommodate up to five different organizations.
- A conference room
- A changing area and lockers

Will additional staff be required to operate the building?

Janitorial labor will be increased to clean a fully operational building (see Creativity Center Analysis of Revenue and Expenses). However, offices and rehearsal spaces will be rented by the BCPA's existing Facilities Manager. If needed, marketing assistance could be provided by the Marketing Manager or Performing Arts Manager.

How will fees be assessed?

A fee schedule using criteria already evaluated when renting the BCPA will be determined prior to the opening of the building. Rental rates will be re-evaluated both annually and on a contract-by-contract basis according to economic trends, user needs, nonprofit status, and demand. The goal, however, will be to provide a rental rate that will help arts groups cut their bottom dollar and succeed in their work.

Who would use the building?

Office space will be created for BCPA staff. The Illinois Symphony Orchestra and American Passion Play have already confirmed they will rent office space in the building.

The McLean County Arts Center has likewise expressed an interest in a classroom space in the Creativity Center.

Other possible renters:

McLean County Dance

Sound of Illinois Chorus

Heartland Community College

To achieve maximum usage the Creativity Center will offer large, well-kept performing arts classroom and rehearsal spaces. These multi-purpose rooms will offer open spaces, quality acoustics, and floors that can have a Marley floor laid out for dance rehearsals, or taped for theatrical rehearsals will offer the most versatility.

A large black box theater will be built for theatrical productions and as a place where people can stage developing work. (*A black box theatre consists of a simple, somewhat*

unadorned performance space, usually a large square room with black walls and a flat floor. This kind of space is appealing for its flexibility, allowing performers to arrange stage elements, lights, chairs, and walkways into a wide variety of configurations so that they can stage a broad range of performances at low cost.) The room would be appealing to area theatrical groups and students wanting to stage a small performance, and would also be of great advantage to people who might want to run rehearsals before presenting a public performance at the BCPA.

Creating an additional revenue stream for the building, BCPA backstage, front of house (ushers, etc), and box office staff could be contracted to provide services at performances in this space.

Private practice and lesson spaces would also be provided on the basement level.

The Creativity Center will also become a permanent rehearsal home for various community performing arts groups. The Sound of Illinois Barbershop Chorus, for example, would love to move back to the Cultural District campus for their weekly rehearsals.

McLean County Dance and Heartland Community College have also expressed an interest in housing their rehearsals and performing arts classes in the Creativity Center.

BCPA staff will also work with the City's Recreation department to coordinate use of the building for performing arts-related classes offered through the Parks activities brochure, as I believe this will be a key component to the building's long-term success.

What performance measures will be evaluated?

Staff will collect data and reevaluate building usage on the following criteria:

- Number of room rentals
- Rental income
- Number of arts groups utilizing the building
- Number of private teachers utilizing the building
- Number of people involved in activities at the building
- Number of public performances or exhibitions



Letters of Support



HEARTLAND
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

February 4, 2010

Mr. Joel Aalberts
Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts
107 E Chestnut Street
Bloomington, IL 61701

Dear Joel:

I am pleased to support the proposed establishment of a Creativity Center in Bloomington's Cultural District campus. As you know, we have had several discussions about the space with Roger Elliot of Bloomington's Cultural Commission over the past several months, as we at Heartland have explored our needs for space devoted to arts instruction.

Knowing what we do about this proposed project, we are very interested in seeing it become a reality. The Creativity Center will be of great benefit in cultivating the performing arts in the community, and it could help serve Heartland Community College's long term needs for an instructional home for some of our performing arts classes.

It is a pleasure to support this worthwhile community project.

Sincerely,

Allan Saaf, Ph. D.
Vice President of Instruction



McLean County Dance Association

1316 East Empire, Suite C, Bloomington IL 61701 (309) 829-7070

February 4, 2010

Joel Aalberts
Performing Arts Director
Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts
107 E. Chestnut Street
Bloomington, IL 61701

Dear Joel,

As executive directors of McLean County Dance Association, we are pleased to support the Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts Creativity Center project. MCDA has supported the Cultural District in the past by occupying space in the former Scottish Rite Temple. More recently, we have provided pre-show lectures and demonstrations at the BCPA for Ailey II and the Jimmy Dorsey Orchestra.

The Creativity Center would be a valuable asset to the community and would benefit many local arts organizations by providing much needed studio and educational space. Our own organization would consider utilizing such a facility if it becomes available.

Sincerely,

Terri Miller & Betsy Martin
Executive Directors
McLean County Dance Association



McLean County Arts Center

North East Street,
Bloomington, Illinois 61701
309.829.0011 www.mcac.org

Board of Directors

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Arts Center Staff

Doug Johnson,
Executive Director

Alison Hatcher,
Curator

Tony Preston-Schreck,
Education Coordinator

Robert Fifield,
Preparator

Friday, January 29, 2010

Mr. Joel Aalberts
Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts
107 E. Chestnut St.
Bloomington, IL 61701

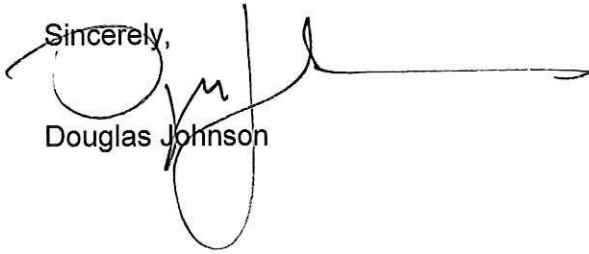
Dear Joel,

This letter is to formally notify you of my organization's desire to schedule programming at the Creativity Center. The renovated classrooms will provide a terrific asset for destination classes, workshops and large meetings.

The McLean County Arts Center annually offers more than 100 community classes and we would look forward to partnering more closely with the BCPA for our mutual advancement. The development of more integrated programming will be a key for continued success and this new space offers a significant step toward these goals.

If I may offer further dialogue as planning continues, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,


Douglas Johnson

**We encourage and promote the appreciation, study, cultivation, development,
and practice of the Arts in McLean County.**



February 1, 2010

Mayor Steve Stockton
Bloomington City Council: Bernie Anderson, David Sage, Kevin Huette, Judith Stearns,
Jennifer McDade, Karen Schmidt, Steven Purcell, John Hanson, Jim Fruin
City Manager David Hales
109 E Olive
Bloomington IL 61701

Re: Bloomington Cultural District's Creativity (Arts Education) Center

Dear City Council:

The Illinois Symphony Orchestra was part of the planning and original fundraising for the Bloomington Cultural District, which in those plans included not only the renovation of the Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts, but also included renovation of the building north of Locust and a park. The BCPA renovations were completed in a most satisfactory way, and that building has provided many wonderful and diverse offerings for our community. The park, although not completed as originally conceived, was opened for outdoor performances last summer. The third and final piece of the Cultural District vision is yet to be tackled.

One reason for the ISO's participation in these efforts is the expectation that the building north of Locust would be designed for Cultural District and other not-for-profit arts organizations' offices, as well as arts classrooms and rehearsal spaces. We enthusiastically joined the Cultural District in establishing "temporary" office space in what was called the Creativity Center and have maintained that office ever since the building was opened. Frankly, the HVAC was not wonderful, but we wanted to be *there*, to be an integral component of the cultural life of the community. Understanding that some of the necessary work would commence this winter, we found a small space last fall so we wouldn't have to move in the middle of our concert season. The dream of being in an appropriately heated/cooled/lighted office in the Cultural District seemed – finally – closer to becoming reality. Now we hear that may be in jeopardy.

As a pack-rat, I notice in my files a letter to City Council members dated August 20, 2003 and one to our Congressmen and Senators dated August 26, 2005 in support of the Cultural District project. In both letters, the concept of a "cultural campus" and

Trevor Orthmann
Executive Director

Karen Lynne Deal
Music Director

Carole Ringer
Board President

especially the dream of an arts education center with "new spaces for children to learn art, music, dance and theater" were promoted.

From the beginning, the Cultural District project has been a partnership of public and private support. Virtually every such circumstance has created a win-win situation. Those of us who are major private donors to the overall project have been patiently waiting for its completion; i.e., the third and final piece, the arts education center. We do recognize the need for additional private dollars. We do recognize this is not the most propitious time for securing them. We do believe that we must be ready to act as soon as funding is available.

Right now, the public part of the project is your approval of obtaining architectural design and drawings. The private part is those dollars that have already been given that will actually fund the design and drawings.

The Illinois Symphony Orchestra strongly supports completion of the dream of an arts education center that will also house offices for various not-for-profit arts organizations. We intend to be a permanent part of the Cultural District campus.

I urge this Council to keep the project alive. Please approve the expenditure for final design and drawings of the Creativity Center.

Sincerely,



Carole M Ringer
President, ISO Board of Directors
27 Country Club Pl
Bloomington IL 61701
663-5446 (h)
826-0288 (c)
carole.ringer@verizon.net

Trevor Orthmann
Executive Director

Karen Lynne Deal
Music Director

Carole Ringer
Board President

the original

American Passion Play

P.O. BOX 3354
BLOOMINGTON, ILL. 61702-3354
PHONE: (309) 829-3903

February 2, 2010

The Honorable Steve Stockton
Mayor of Bloomington
109 E Olive St
Bloomington, IL 61701

Mayor Steve,

As part of the Cultural District, the American Passion Play, Inc. would like to voice our support for the continuation of action toward the development of the creativity center.

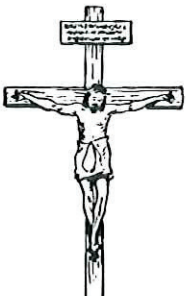
We, the Board members of the American Passion Play, are excited about the programs and opportunities that are and will be offered us and our community. We look forward to assisting in any way we can to make this become a reality.

Sincerely,



C. Walden Crouch
Board President
American Passion Play, Inc.

CWC/trf





OUND OF ILLINOIS



December 15, 2009

Mr. Joel Aalberts
Executive Director
Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts
600 North East Street
Bloomington, IL 61701-3023

RE: Sound of Illinois Rehearsal Space

Dear Joel,

As President of the Sound of Illinois Chorus I am excited to hear that you are again working to renovate the Creativity Center building north of the BCPA. We were very interested in having rehearsal space there when the project originated and commended the city for their forward thinking to provide a location for the many arts organizations (and especially the SOI) in need of such space.

We are still interested in moving back to the Cultural District property for our weekly meetings as it presents a great opportunity to have our needs for rehearsal and performance space accommodated all at once. While our major show would still be held in the auditorium of the BCPA, we have had other events that could fit nicely in the Creativity Center facility if it were in a useable condition.

Please keep the chorus in the loop as the plans come together.

Best Regards,


Jim Waldorf, President
Sound of Illinois Chorus
309-663-4880



Plan some DOWN time...

February 8, 2010

Dear Bloomington City Council Members,

DBA Board of Directors

Jamie Mathy, President
Carl Teichman, Vice President
Don Wettstein, Treasurer
Russel Francois, Secretary

Joel Aalberts
Melissa Ash
Georgia Bouda
Martha Burk
Troy Clark
Valerie Dumser
Pat Fruin
Jonell Kehias
Dean Kladder
Greg Koos
Jerry Martin
Rich Marvel
Josh Mast
Steve Parker
Tari Renner
Karen Schmidt
Carl Teichman

Please accept this letter, written in support of the Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts Creativity Center.

Downtown Bloomington is emerging as an arts destination for Central Illinois, attracting an increasing number of visitors through events and exhibits offered at our already established fine arts venues.

The addition of a creativity center would continue the awareness of arts opportunities in Downtown Bloomington and encourage greater participation, thus increasing the number of visitors to our community, whether that is professionals offering their services, or students seeking greater arts education.

The potential benefit to businesses within the downtown core generated by the increase in activity at the creativity center can be anticipated based upon the already notable increase of business traffic to restaurants and boutiques on the evenings that offer events at the Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts. Daytime activities offered by the new activity center would be a welcome boom to our established business community.

As an organization that is dedicated to the growth and enhancement of Downtown Bloomington, we recognize the immeasurable benefit a creativity center could bring and would welcome with enthusiasm its arrival to our downtown community.

Sincerely,

Erika Kubsch
Executive Director

TESTIMONIALS:

To us, the arts are central to a vibrant community and we are fortunate to live where the arts are enthusiastically supported. The BCPA and the arts programs are Bloomington-Normal's creative soul and enrich us

all through the innovation and diversity they bring to the community. Our family considers it a necessity to have a creative and cultural outlet and the BCPA and the arts programs bring a different and creative dimension to our lives.

**Dr. Lynn and
Jim Splitstoeser**
Performers and frequent attendees
of the BCPA events

We can build capacity in our community by addressing the causes of our problems instead of the symptoms. When we know what it is to Create, we'll be less likely to Destroy.

Tina Salamone Director, BCPA

Sitting out on the steps at the end of our rehearsal, waiting for the parents of my young cast members to come collect them, I found myself smiling at how great it felt to be there – in that space – and imagining all the great things that were yet to come. I wish I could adequately describe to you the looks on the faces of these young people, drawn to the arts, who feel so at home there. I urge you to support the efforts to develop this space for those young people, and the generations of young people that will follow. In so doing, you would add another wonderful educational institution to the list that consistently gets recognized as one of the top five reasons to live, work and raise a family in the City of Bloomington.

We just need this place.
It's where all the good stuff happens.

Jillian Gorham,
Acting Student, Age 8

Tricia Stiller
Executive Director,
Downtown Bloomington Association

In addition to the hundreds of individuals who've already donated, the following have made substantial financial contributions to this worthy community project:

**The Shirk Foundation • Ronald McDonald House Charities of Central Illinois
Ameren IP • Dan Lefel • Caterpillar Foundation • Verizon • Commerce Bank, NA**

Won't you join their leadership to help make this vision a reality?

Please send donations to:
**Friends of the BCPA
PO Box 105**

Bloomington, IL 61701

or to discuss this project or for further information, please call 309-434-2764



**BLOOMINGTON CENTER
FOR THE
PERFORMING ARTS**

**CREATIVITY
CENTER**

**Help Us
Mobilize
Our Community!**

2 0 1 6



ABOUT THE CENTER

Situated directly north of the Bloomington Center for the Performing Arts (BCPA), the Creativity Center was envisioned as a part of Bloomington's Master Plan for a Cultural District and has already secured around \$1,000,000 in private funds towards its completion.

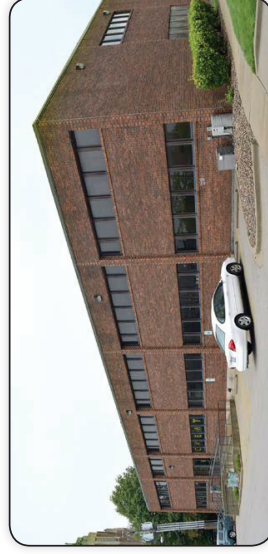
The Creativity Center will be a place where artists and arts groups can come together as stakeholders in a common shared home. It will also be a place where not-yet-artists can understand the creative process and find their voice and their value.

Today the Creativity Center is being used for a variety of arts education programs. The BCPA has established widespread use of the building by a diverse group of community arts groups to bolster fundraising efforts for its eventual renovation. The building isn't pretty, but is perfectly safe and provides something critical every artist needs: space to create.

Post-renovations, the Creativity Center will be a mixed-use arts space, including a black box theatre, classrooms for fine art instruction, dance studios, music practice rooms, a recording studio and more. The center will also drive traffic downtown, contributing to the revitalization of downtown Bloomington.

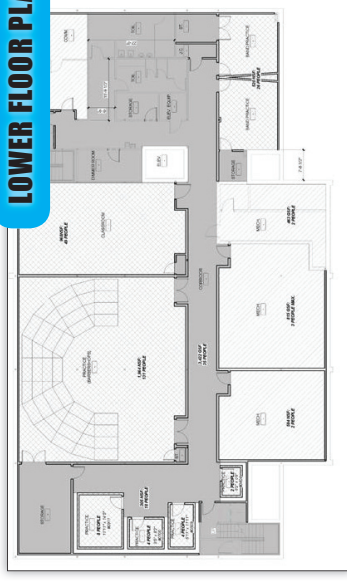
CREATIVE USES INCLUDE

- Miller Park Summer Theatre Rehearsals
- BCPA Spotlight Summer Theatre Workshop
- The Holiday Spectacular, Inc.
- The McLean County Diversity Project
- BCAI School of Arts
- Walk-In/Bike-Out
- Downtown Bloomington Association



107 E. Chestnut, Bloomington, IL 61701 • 309-434-2764

LOWER FLOOR PLAN



MAIN FLOOR PLAN



UPPER FLOOR PLAN

