

LONG TERM O&M PROGRAM

SATELLITE ENTITY: VILLAGE OF BEDFORD PARK

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1. Introduction

The Village of Bedford Park (Village) is located within Cook County in northern Illinois and is a satellite community with sewers tributary to the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRD). The Village has both a combined sewer system and a separated sewer system and services 339 separated sewer billing customers. The Village sanitary sewer system is designed to convey wastewater from homes and other buildings into the intercepting sewer system owned and operated by MWRD. These flows are tributary to MWRD's Stickney Water Reclamation Plant.

A sanitary sewer system that is not properly maintained, operated, and repaired can pose risks to the environment and to public health. These risks arise from system failures or when excessive infiltration and inflow (I/I) enters the sanitary sewer system. I/I reduces the capacity of the sanitary sewer system and can result in sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) and basement backups (BBs), which are illegal. This long-term operation and maintenance program (LTOMP) will be continually implemented by the Village of Bedford Park to maintain sewer system capacity and performance, thereby reducing SSOs and BBs.

Additionally, in recognition of the fact that a large portion of excessive wet-weather flow in the sanitary sewer system comes from the private sector, this LTOMP outlines the Private Sector Program (PSP). The PSP is intended to prohibit illegal clear water connections to the sanitary sewer system, establish a public information program to enhance awareness of the risks posed by illegal clear water connections, and establish a long-term program under which illegal connections may be identified and removed over time.

The development of this LTOMP is part of the Short-Term Requirements of the MWRD Infiltration and Inflow Control Program (IICP). The LTOMP framework covers operation and maintenance (O&M) planning, information collection and management, capacity assessment, capital improvement planning, PSP, funding, and the long-term assessment and rehabilitation plan moving forward.

The goals of this LTOMP are to:

- Establish standards and procedures by which the Village of Bedford Park will maintain, operate, repair, and expand its sanitary sewer system.
- Establish responsibility for the Village to maintain and operate the sanitary sewer system and reduce SSOs and BBs.
- Maximize uptime of the entire sanitary sewer system while conducting maintenance, operation, repair and replacement work as economically as possible.

2. Sewer System Description

Approximately 35% of the Village sewer system is separated and is included within 1,600 acres. The separate sewer system includes 48,172 linear feet of mainline, 306 manholes 1,865 feet of force main, and 2 lift stations. Note that references to the Village sewer system in the remaining document refer only to the separate sewer portion of that system, unless otherwise stated. The Village has one connection tributary to the MWRD interceptors. An estimated 60% of the sanitary sewer is between 26 and 50 years old, and the remainder is evenly split between less than 25 years old and over 50 years old. Sewer material types are estimated at 15% VCP, and the rest consist of an unknown material. Table 1 provides the size distribution of the gravity sewer system inventory.

Table 1 - Sewer Diameter Distribution

Diameter (inch)	Gravity Sewer (linear feet)
≤ 8	11,569
9 – 18	17,656
19-36	1,221
Unknown	17,726

The Village services residential and non-residential customers within the sanitary sewer system. The breakdown of the 339 total connections is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 - Service Connections Breakdown

Customer Type	Number of Connections	Percentage of Total
Residential	212	63%
Non-Residential	127	37%

The Village maintains ownership and maintenance of the public sanitary manholes and sanitary mainline. For service lateral connections, the Village does not assume any ownership. The Village has not considered extending their maintenance responsibility beyond that and does not see it being considered in the foreseeable future.

2.1 Sewer Mapping

The Village utilizes a geographical information system (GIS) for mapping and data management that is maintained by the Village GIS Consultant. The Village utilizes data from Cook County for mapping of parcels, building footprints, roads, water bodies, PINs, and aerial photography. When new information pertaining to Village sewers or changes to existing information are to be added to the GIS, Village staff submit a GIS work request to the GIS Consultant describing the scope of the change.

The following information that is relevant to the collection system is included in the GIS:

Manholes Map Information – Public

- Asset ID
- Water Type
- Longitude
- Latitude
- Structure Type
- Ownership
- Age
- Elevation

Gravity Sewers Map Information - Public

- Asset ID
- Upstream Manhole
- Downstream Manhole
- Water Type
- Pipe Type
- Pipe Width
- Pipe Height
- Length
- Age
- Ownership

Lift Station Map Information - Public

- Asset ID
- Water Type
- Longitude
- Latitude
- Structure Type
- Ownership
- Age
- Elevation

Force Main Map Information - Public

- Asset ID
- Upstream Manhole
- Downstream Manhole
- Water Type
- Pipe Type

- Pipe Width
- Pipe Height
- Length
- Age
- Ownership

Storm System Map Information – Partially Complete

- Asset ID
- Upstream Manhole
- Downstream Manhole
- Water Type
- Pipe Type
- Pipe Width
- Pipe Height
- Length
- Age
- Ownership

3. Sewer System Management

3.1 Staffing

The Village of Bedford Park Department of Public Works is responsible for maintaining all the sanitary sewers owned by the Village. The Department is run by the Public Works Superintendent and Foreman. The Department has maintenance workers to maintain the sanitary sewer system. The Public Works coordinates with the Village Water Department for helping in maintaining the lift stations and force mains. The Village receives assistance from Contractors and Consultants on various Department needs. The Village utilizes Consultants for public and private engineering design, planning, permits, and administration of compliance with state and federal requirements. The Village utilizes Contractors for help in completing system inspections, maintenance activities, rehabilitation, repairs, and replacements. The Public Works Superintendent will oversee the progress of the LTOMP. The LTOMP implementation may be conducted by existing internal staff as well as Contractors and Consultants. Village staff or contractor/consultant work hours will vary depending on the work at the time.

3.2 Training and Safety

Keeping staff informed on current trends and practices on sewer inspection, construction and maintenance is necessary to ensure the Village is maintaining the sanitary sewer system in a manner that optimizes resources.

Work in and around sewers introduces a wide range of safety hazards. Training on safe practices associated with sewer inspection, confined space entry, construction, and maintenance is an essential part of minimizing accidents on the job. The Public Works safety coordinator manages distribution of training topics to staff. Staff are trained every month on varying safety and maintenance procedures through an online. Training topics include confined space entry procedures, traffic controls and hazards, lockout/tag out, use of portable gas generators, hazardous environments, slips, trips, and falls, safe lifting techniques, biohazards, chemical handling, electrical and mechanical equipment safe practices, and excavation trenching. Staff are also trained on various maintenance tasks including manhole maintenance, lift/pump station maintenance, gravity sewer maintenance, and force main maintenance.

In addition to training, all staff are equipped with the required equipment and personal protection equipment (PPE) that is necessary for the performance of their duties. Safety equipment provided to staff include hard hats, safety shoes, gloves, eye protection, hi-viz vests, Tyvek suits, face shields, tripods, harness and cable, ladders, waders, flashlights, respirators, and portable gas detectors.

3.3 Internal Communication

Internal communications pertaining to routine matters, procedures, and policies are handled using the following methods: verbal, memo, email, text message, phone call. Meetings between staff are conducted regularly to review workload, issues, and procedural/policy changes.

4. Customer/External Communications

Communications with customers occur through phone calls, which are addressed as needed. Phone calls during off-hours come to the police to, who then direct the call to the on-call Public Works employee. The Village has not experienced a need to track communications.

4.1 Education and Public Information

The Village has information provided to the public on various components of the Village operation and maintenance activities. The information provides customers with an understanding of items addressed by the Village. Public information is provided through the Village brochures and the website. Review and revisions of the public information provided is completed periodically. Specific private sector items are communicated with individual residents through phone calls as necessary.

The following are LTOMP and PSP topics that the Village informs and communicates with the public on:

- Changes to the Code of Ordinances.
- Basic information about sanitary sewer systems for homeowners, including what to do if a sewer is overflowing or a basement is backing up.
- Proper disposal of fats, oils and greases for homeowners.
- Sources of I/I from private property, why property owners should be concerned, and actions they can take to correct the problems.

5. Work Order Management

The Village uses an internally developed process consisting of paper, email, and verbal communications for work order management. All work orders are addressed as necessary by the Public Works staff. System information managed includes:

- General (parts inventory, equipment)
- Maintenance (routine, inspection scheduling and tracking)
- Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement (locations of repairs, date repair/rehabilitation/replacement was completed)
- Customer service (complaints/BBs, response)

6. Maintenance and Inspection

A major component of the Village of Bedford Park sanitary sewer maintenance program is the inspection and condition assessment of gravity lines, manholes, force mains, lift stations, and service laterals.

The public facilities are inspected on a regular basis throughout their useful life. Systematic inspection of the public portions of the system, using an approach that identifies defects and codes them in a consistent manner according to severity allows for cost-effective planning of sewer rehabilitation, repair, and replacement activities. The Village is committed to the proper maintenance of the publicly owned sewer system and will be compliant with the maintenance and inspection requirements as defined in the MWRD Long-Term Program and as summarized in Section 15.

The latest Village standards must be met for both public and private sewer rehabilitation. Village inspection approval is required prior to placing a sewer into service (Code of Ordinances, Chapter 7 – Plumbing Code).

6.1 New Sewer Construction Requirements and Inspection

Projects involving new sanitary sewer construction, or modification of existing sanitary sewers, must comply with Village, EPA, and MWRD design requirements. The Village Code of

Ordinances gives the Village the authority to inspect new sewer construction and establish standards by which sewers tributary to its system must comply (Code of Ordinances, Chapter 7 – Plumbing Code). New public sanitary sewer construction projects are either designed by Village staff or are designed by an outside consultant and reviewed by the Village for compliance with Village standards. Work on the public sewer requires a permit from the Village and from the MWRD. When work is performed by a firm contracted with the Village, only a permit from the MWRD is required. Construction work is observed and inspected by Village staff or Village authorized personnel.

Projects involving new private sanitary sewers that will connect with Village sewers require permits from the Village and from the MWRD. The Village staff reviews drawings of proposed construction for compliance with Village standards. The Village -assigned inspector observes construction work for compliance with approved permit drawings. An occupancy permit is not issued unless all Village requirements have been satisfied and after the Village receives an executed copy of the MWRD Request for Final Inspection.

6.2 Sewer Cleaning and Televising

The Village has a Contractor to perform cleaning and Closed-Circuit Televising (CCTV) services on 10% of the Village sanitary sewer system every five years. The contractor performs the televising in accordance with the National Association of Sewer Service Companies (NASSCO) standards and provides a digital video of all inspections along with an inspection report and condition assessment in accordance with NASSCO guidelines. Areas selected for CCTV inspection and cleaning are chosen systematically based on criteria including the sewer's criticality, size, history of problems, etc. Any work order tasks performed outside the cleaning and televising program are performed as needed by a Contractor from the Village selected list.

6.3 FOG Control

Fats, oils, and greases (FOG) that enter the sanitary sewer system in significant quantities will usually solidify downstream from the point of discharge into the sewer and form deposits on interior surfaces of the sewer. FOG can be a major factor in reducing sewer capacity which leads to SSOs in dry weather as well as wet weather. FOG control in the Village is addressed as part of the cleaning and televising program. Any FOG control performed outside the cleaning and televising program is performed as needed by a Contractor from the Village selected list.

6.4 Root Control

Root control in the Village is addressed as part of the cleaning and televising program. The root control service is used in areas where root growth has been a historical problem and

where new areas of significant root growth are observed during CCTV inspection. Any root control performed outside the cleaning and televising program is performed as needed by a Contractor from the Village selected list.

6.5 Critical Assets

The Village has a list of critical assets that include lift stations. The lift stations' components are monitored regularly to ensure they are in working condition. Adjustments to the critical sewer list are made as needed to optimize resources and to focus on those portions of the system that require it.

7. Lift Stations and Force Mains Maintenance

The Village of Bedford Park has two sanitary lift stations and 1,900 linear feet of force main in its system. Lift stations, their capacity, and check valves all are inspected monthly. Specific parts are replaced and cleaned as necessary.

{R/N fill in post assessment of lift stations. Summary of other procedures in place to regularly maintain and inspect lift station and force main components}

8. Materials and Equipment

The Village provides adequate and proper materials, equipment, and staff to perform operational and maintenance activities and ensures that the equipment supply is maintained and in working condition. The Department of Public Works provides operations and maintenance crews with the essential work-related items they use on a day-to-day basis. If necessary, contractors and vendors are used to supplement any material, equipment, or labor needs. The Village ensures that all hired contractors and consultants provide adequate, proper, and maintained materials and equipment to perform operational and maintenance activities.

9. Sewer System Capacity Evaluation

In general, the existing sanitary sewer system is sized to accommodate dry weather flow from the tributary areas as developed. However, the following circumstances could trigger the need to evaluate the capacity of the existing sanitary sewer system and determine if an increase in conveyance capacity is justified:

- An area experiences dry weather SSOs and/or BBs that cannot be attributed to maintenance issues or deteriorated sewers.
- An area is being redeveloped and the projected dry weather flow exceeds that of the current land use.
- Other factors that can contribute to insufficient capacity: increase in density,

insufficient sewer size, insufficient lift station size, flat/back-pitched sewers leading to deposits of FOG, surcharging due to under capacity (for dry-weather flows).

As these issues arise, the Village of Bedford Park will plan to evaluate the impacted sanitary sewer area to make the necessary improvements.

10. Reactive Maintenance

In emergency situations, immediate communication is handled by phone, and coverage is 24 hours, 7 days a week. It includes coordinating with the appropriate Village staff and/or contractors/consultants to communicate and efficiently resolve the emergency.

10.1 Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Basement Backups

The Village complies with MWRD and IEPA reporting procedures for sanitary sewer overflows and basement backups.

Tracking/Notification

One of the goals of this LTOMP is to reduce SSOs and BBs. The Department of Public Works is dedicated to maintaining and operating the sanitary sewer system to minimize public health risks and environmental degradation attributed to sewage overflows. One essential part of achieving this goal is to know where, when, and why SSOs and BBs occur. The Village has a procedure in place for receiving notifications and tracking SSOs and BBs. For BBs, the date, time, location, whether an event was due to a storm event or power outage, and how long the BB remained. For SSOs the Village tracks date, time, location, cause, how the SSO was stopped, and any remediation actions take.

Response

The Village has a procedure in place for responding to SSOs and BBs. The Village follows in-house procedures for addressing sewer blockages or backups into a basement and overflowing manholes resulting from a surcharged public sewer. In all cases, response crews report their findings, including possible damage to private and public property.

10.2 Other System Emergencies

The Village has established in-house procedures for handling emergencies including sewer main breaks or collapses, power outages at a lift station, etc, which including having generators in lift stations. In all cases, Village staff are notified and dispatched to the area to assess and report on the situation. Village staff then make the determination whether on what actions need to be taken and whether in-house staff or a Contractor from their selected list can address the issue.

11. CIP Planning

The Village has a process in place to plan, schedule, and budget capital improvement projects. Several factors are taken into consideration throughout the planning process. These include:

- Location, quantity, and nature of High Priority Deficiencies
- Location of street pavement improvement projects for the year
- Available funding
- Expected impact of sewer failure

11.1 Rehabilitation Techniques

There are many rehabilitation products and methods available for use in the Village sewer system. The Village understands the benefit of utilizing these products to maintain the sewers, manholes, and lift stations operating in a reliable manner. The Village plans to continue rehabilitation of the system based on the results from ongoing system inspections as well as scheduled projects.

As mainline deficiencies are identified during continuous inspection, the Village plans to complete repairs, lining, and grouting as necessary to upkeep the sanitary sewer system.

The Village has completed manhole rehabilitation and repairs on 10% of the system and plans to continue repairs as deficiencies are identified. Rehabilitation repairs completed on Village manholes in-house and by contractors have included replacement of frame and covers, seal and adjustments, internal chimney seal, grout wall joints, grout bottom 18", curtain grout manhole, and patch wall joints.

The Village is not responsible for service lateral maintenance. If Village staff notice defects within a private lateral during Village system inspection or maintenance, nearby construction activity, or emergency repairs in the vicinity, the Village notifies the resident of the lateral defect.

12. Sewer Ordinance

The Code of Ordinances, as it relates to Sewer Use, was developed under the previous MWRD Inflow/Infiltration Corrective Action Program (ICAP) and is updated as necessary, through ordinance drafting, attorney review, and board approval, to ensure quality service for customers and proper compliance with MWRD and governing authorities. The Code of Ordinances for the Village of Bedford Park provides the authority to do the following: control quality and quantity of discharge into the sewer, control discharge of grease, fats, and oils, control connection requirements, control I/I sources, access to premises, and how charges for use of the public sewer are determined (Code of Ordinances, INSERT).

13. Private Sector Program

This PSP is intended to prohibit illegal clear water connections to the sanitary sewer system, compel property owners with illegal clear water connections or sources of excessive infiltration to eliminate them, establish a public information program to enhance awareness of the risks posed by illegal clear water connections, and establish a long-term program under which illegal connections that are costly to correct may be removed over time. Currently, the Village experiences no SSOs and BBs in a typical year.

13.1 Local Authority

The Village adopted the following ordinances to allow inspections of private property, including those for illegal clear water connections to the sanitary sewer system:

Ordinance Section 7-7-5 is not enough due to the limited duties of the Building Coordinator regarding regulation quantity/quality and I/I.

Code of Ordinances, Section 7-7-5: Right of Entry

The Building Coordinator, in the discharge of his official duties, and upon proper identification, shall have authority to enter any building, structure, or premises at any reasonable hour.

Ordinance Section 7-7-3 is not enough as the Plumbing Inspector is limited to only inspecting during installations and alterations.

Code of Ordinances, Section 7-7-3: Plumbing Inspector

(A) Office Created; Powers And Duties: There shall be created the office of plumbing inspector who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Board of Trustees of the Village, whose duty it shall be to inspect all plumbing, sewers and gas installations or alterations in any installed plumbing or sewerage systems. No work shall be permitted without the approval of the plumbing inspector. The compensation of the plumbing inspector shall be fixed by the Board of Trustees of the Village.

13.2 Inspection Program

When Village staff receive notification of SSOs and BBs, the maintenance staff will be scheduled to respond. Staff will investigate to identify the root cause(s) contributing to SSOs and BBs. Based on the findings, the Village will address the public sector issues immediately if it is an emergency or schedule the repair under maintenance or CIP work depending on repair type. Rehabilitation of the public sector will be prioritized.

If more than three wet weather SSOs or BBs occur within a calendar year in an area and if these events are not attributed to blockages of private laterals at the locations where the events took place (e.g. laterals blocked by roots, crushed laterals, etc.), the Village will

perform a deeper level of investigation on the public sector sewer system within the area, including televising, and review of historical data (e.g. age of the system, maintenance log, other site-specific factors, etc.) to determine the cause of the SSOs and BBs within the problematic area.

During the investigations, if private sector issues were found to cause the SSOs or BBs, the Village will notify the property owners, including recommendations such as televising the private lateral. The Village may also assist the property owner by providing a sewer rodding Contractor to address any sewer blockages. The Village may conduct external inspections of the private properties within the problematic area, and the area immediately upstream. Directly connected downspouts, poorly disconnected downspouts, and a private cleanout with a defective cap will be identified for near term correction in compliance with the MWRD IICP requirements. The presence of foundation drains, window well drains, driveway drains, storm sumps, and area drains will be identified and tracked for removal if the continued presence of SSOs/BBs warrants.

The Village can inspect and provide homeowners notice of their illegal connections through the Village Code of Ordinances, which states that storm water shall not be drained into sewers intended for sewage only (Code of Ordinances, Section 7-7-1-B-9-a: Storm Drainage). The Village Ordinances also state that no persons(s), companies, corporations, businesses, etc. shall obstruct any drainage ditch or sewer or shall deposit, dump or pour any substance or materials into a storm or sanitary sewer system other than normal sanitary waste or storm/rain water (Code of Ordinances, Section 7-5-11-Chapter 11-4: Drainage Ditches or Sewers).

To first remediate the low-cost sources of I/I, the Village will separate the storm to sanitary private discharges into two categories: non-compliant and partially non-compliant. Each category will have different notification and enforcement procedures.

A private property is determined to be non-compliant if it has any of the following:

- A directly connected downspout
- A poorly disconnected downspout that allows substantial leakage of stormwater into the sanitary sewer
- A cleanout with a missing or broken cap

A private property is determined to be partially non-compliant if it has any of the following.

- A foundation drain that discharges directly or indirectly to the sanitary sewer
- An area drain
- Window well drain
- Driveway drain
- A stormwater or combination sump pump that discharges to the sanitary sewer

- A leaking sewer lateral

13.3 Non-Compliance Correction

The process of dealing with I/I sources identified on private property shall follow general guidelines to ensure the correction of the non-compliant property. The Village maintains records of properties with illegal connections and has established a notification and correction procedure for non-compliance.

After non-compliant sources are identified through an inspection or investigation program a written notice will be delivered to property owner(s) and will provide the following:

- Definition of the non-compliance and the required correction.
- Timeline for non-compliance correction.
- Consequence for not completing correction within timeline.
- Contact information of personnel the property owner can communicate with.

Following the correction, the property owner shall notify such stated personnel within the allotted timeline. The appointed personnel will then field verify said correction.

When properties are found to be partially non-compliant, the Village staff will show the property owners the illegal connection. The Village will send a letter and report to the property owner documenting the illegal condition. The letter will also inform the property owner that in the event of *insert long-term PSP trigger*, the partially non-compliant sources must be corrected.

13.4 Addressing Private Sector I/I Sources Long-Term

The Village will maintain records of each property that is found to have I/I sources during inspections. This list will include all properties found to have I/I sources during the first five years of the IICP. The type of the I/I source or sources (footing drain, area drain, driveway drain, and storm sumps that discharge to the sanitary sewer) will be recorded with the date of the inspection. When some or all a property's I/I sources are corrected, the Village will update the list to include the dates of the correction work.

Known high-cost high-flow private sector defects contributing to I/I will be addressed *{during repairs under the Village overhead sewer-reimbursement program/when a building permit application is submitted for sewer related repairs/when a transfer stamp is submitted}* or at other times required by the Village.

{If applicable: overhead sewer program description [SAMPLE: Village funding is available for property owners through an overhead sewer program. Approximately 50% of the funding for the project up \$5,000 can come from public funding. To be eligible to the funding, property owners must have an inspection completed, and, if necessary, disconnect all stormwater

discharges to the sanitary sewer. Property owners may apply to participate in this program to implement improvements, and if applicable to the homeowner, redirect groundwater and storm water out of the sanitary sewer system.}}

{If applicable: building permit description [SAMPLE: When building permits are submitted for plumbing related work, the Village requires an inspection of the property. If the inspection finds stormwater to sanitary discharges, all illegal connections must be addressed as part of the permit approval process.}}

{If applicable: property transfer stamp description [SAMPLE: The list of properties with I/I sources will be provided to the Building Department. It will be responsibility of the Building Department to consult the list of properties with I/I sources any time a property transfer stamp is issued. If a property transfer stamp is issued to a property on the list, the Building Department will mail a letter to the new property owner within 30 days of the issuance of the transfer stamp. The letter will notify the owner of the presence of I/I sources and the requirement to address I/I sources.}}

13.5 Enforcement

If the non-compliant conditions are not addressed within the timeframe stated in the notification to property owners, a violation will be issued stating penalties and fines until the property owner addresses the non-compliant conditions. Non-compliance may also be a basis for the revocation of a business certificate.

If the partially non-compliant conditions are not addressed through the *insert long-term PSP trigger*. The property owner will be fined and will not be able to move forward with the *insert long-term PSP trigger process*.

14. Funding

The Village of Bedford Park is a home rule municipality. The fiscal year begins on January 1. The annual Village budget includes funding for the sanitary sewer collection system.

A portion of the water budget is allocated to fund normal operations and maintenance, as well as most capital improvements to the sanitary sewer system. The fee establishes rates for commercial and industrial users based on water usage. User charges are reevaluated periodically and updated as necessary. Residential properties only pay property taxes and do not have a separate bill for water and sewer use.

For large capital improvement projects, extensive maintenance needs, or private sector needs, the Village is willing to utilize assistance through other funding sources, such as bonds, grants, state loans, and federal loans, (e.g. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), IEPA State Revolving Fund (SRF), TIF, etc.).

15. Long-Term Assessment and Rehabilitation Plan

The MWRD IICP dictates all tributary satellite entities complete certain requirements to identify and address I/I sources, with the overall purpose to reduce the occurrence of SSOs and BBs within the system. As the Short-Term Requirements timeline comes to an end, and to continue the requirements of the IICP, the Village will enter the long-term program, which will entail reporting of the sanitary sewer system inspection, inspections methods used, and the rehabilitation methods for their entire system.

Currently, the Village has submitted the 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 short-term program annual submittals, as they pertain to the required condition assessment and identification and rehabilitation of High Priority Deficiencies. Any remaining High Priority Deficiencies that have not been repaired, will be addressed during the Long-Term Program.

As part of the Long-Term Program, the Village plans to continue inspecting a minimum of 2% of their system per year or 10% over five years based on availability of funding. The High Priority Deficiencies found during the inspections will be addressed through the maintenance and/or capital programs. The Village approach to prioritizing subsequent long-term inspections are based on these factors:

- Critical assets locations
- Areas of major improvements and rehabilitation
- Areas prone to chronic flooding and a large prevalence of flooding
- Historical data, including breaks, maintenance issues, etc.
- Age of sewers
- Material types