

MINUTES

Meeting of the Chicago Water Partners Advisory Council (CWPAC)
(An Advisory Body to the Chicago Department of Water Management)
Tuesday, September 12, 2023

Held at the Wintrust Sports Complex
5499 W. 65th Street, Bedford Park, IL

Call To Order

The meeting was chaired and called to order at 10:08 a.m. by David Kohn, Deputy Commissioner for Regional Partnerships, Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM).

Mr. Kohn asked for a round of applause for Bedford Park and its Mayor, David Brady, for hosting the meeting, to which the members responded enthusiastically. At this time, Mr. Kohn asked everyone at the meeting to facilitate a roll call and to please introduce themselves.

Roll Call & Self-Introductions

In addition to Mr. Kohn, meeting participants and representatives of suburban communities and water systems in attendance who introduced themselves were:

Dan Tryban, Water Commissioner, Village of Alsip

Chris Lesniak, Water Superintendent, Village of Bedford Park

Dave Brady, Mayor, Village of Bedford Park

Jim Butler, Engineer, Village of Bedford Park

Alyssa Huff, Engineer, Village of Bedford Park

Benjamin Daish, Finance Director, City of Berwyn

Michael Schroeder, Supervisor of Public Works, City of Blue Island

William Green, Director of Village Projects, Village of Bridgeview

Wesley Barber, Superintendent, Broadview-Westchester Joint Water Agency

Jason Zurawski, Superintendent, Brookfield-North Riverside Water Commission

Marci Smith, Public Works Director, Village of Calumet Park

Tieranie Showers, Public Works Foreman, Village of Calumet Park

Andrea Cheng, Commissioner, Chicago Department of Water Management

Scott Greene, Deputy Commissioner for Finance, Chicago Department of Water Management

Brendan White, Asst. Commissioner, City of Chicago Department of Finance

Ted Bluver, Greeley and Hansen (Consultant to the City of Chicago, Cost-of-Service Rate Methodology)

Juhi Tilak, Greeley and Hansen (Consultant to the City of Chicago, Cost-of-Service Rate Methodology)

Timothy Watkins, Asst. Director of Public Works, City of Des Plaines

Michael Ward, Water Plant Operator, Village of Evergreen Park

Sal Stella, Director of Public Works, Village of Forest Park

Rick Barger, Water Operator, Village of Forest Park

Ron Maslow, Superintendent of Public Works, Village of Harwood Heights

Colleen Kelly, Director, Justice-Willow Springs Water Commission

Allison Swisher, Director of Public Utilities, City of Joliet

John Lord, Treasurer, Midlothian-Markham Water Commission

Ernie Knorr, Superintendent of Public Works, Village of Norridge
Ramesh Kanapareddy, Executive Director, Northwest Suburban Municipal Joint Action Water Agency
John Spatz, Regional Water System Advisor, Village of Oak Lawn
Bill Meyer, Director of Public Works, Village of Oak Lawn
Orlando Velazquez Sr., Water Operator, Village of Oak Park
Brett Kryska, Village Manager, Village of Schiller Park
Steven Davids, Public Works Department, Village of Stickney
Oscar Worrill, retired house drain inspector, Chicago Department of Water Management

Public Comments

None.

Approval of Minutes

Mr. Kohn thanked everyone for attending the meeting and for introducing themselves. He then turned to consideration of the minutes from the previous meeting of June 27, 2023, noting that draft minutes of that meeting were sent in advance to the members of the CWPAC for review and asking if anyone had any additional comments on or corrections to the minutes. Hearing no further comments, Mr. Kohn stated that he would entertain a motion to approve the draft minutes as amended.

A motion to approve the minutes of June 27, 2023, was made by Mr. Kanapareddy and seconded by Mr. Lord. Mr. Kohn then called for a voice vote to approve the minutes, first asking those in favor to signify by saying “aye” and then asking any opposed to signify by saying “nay.” The minutes were approved by unanimous voice vote. Mr. Kohn thanked the members and indicated that the approved minutes would be posted on the CWPAC webpage that has been established on the Department of Water Management website.

Committee/Working Group Reports

None.

Remarks of the Chair / Update on Advisory Council Formation

Mr. Kohn began by reiterating additional steps needed as the CWPAC continues its formation. He asked each member partner, if it has not done so already, to please designate a primary and an alternate representative to attend the body’s meetings, and, if desired, a consultant delegate. This may be done, he said, by using the link to the relevant form previously provided for this purpose.

Mr. Kohn also reminded members about the online Open Meetings Act (OMA) training requirement for those appointed as delegates. Each individual so designated must complete an online OMA training offered by the Illinois Attorney General’s Office. Following the training, the completion certificate should be forwarded electronically to Mr. Kohn and/or to Ms. Henly so that it may be added to the files CDWM is required to maintain to demonstrate OMA compliance.

Next, Mr. Kohn drew members’ attention to a handout with helpful information pertaining to water systems just received from the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), the federal cybersecurity agency within the Department of Homeland Security. The handout, he noted, lists numerous resources available to communities and water systems to help evaluate and enhance their cybersecurity protections. He commended this information to the CWPAC members for their review.

Before turning to the next agenda item, Mr. Kohn asked the members to concur on the venue of the next CWPAC meeting on Tuesday, December 12. Since CWPAC members have hosted the prior meeting and today's meeting, he asked if for the final quarterly meeting the organization might return to the Local 130 Plumbers Hall in Chicago, mentioning that Local 130 has again offered to host a CWPAC meeting. The members indicated their agreement with this suggestion; Mr. Kohn thanked everyone for their concurrence and asked members to please note on their calendars that the December 12, 2023 CWPAC meeting will be held from 10:00 a.m. to noon at Local 130, 1340 W. Washington Boulevard in Chicago.

Presentation: Update on Cost-of-Service Rate Model Development

Mr. Kohn then moved to a presentation by Chicago concerning the City's timeline for developing for all CWPAC members a projected Cost-of-Service (COS) water rate, based upon the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Manual of Water Supply Practices M1, Principles of Water Rates, Fees, and Charges. He recalled that this presentation was requested by the members following an extensive discussion at the previous meeting about the COS methodology that the City has committed to implementing over the next several years. Accordingly, he said, today's presentation will review the AWWA methodology, the information needed to develop a projected water rate for each wholesale partner, and the timeframe within which the City anticipates being able to complete estimated COS rates for all system partners.

He then introduced the City's COS consultants, Mr. Ted Bluver and Ms. Juhi Tilak of Greeley and Hansen, to offer the presentation, to be followed by questions and further discussion with the members.

Mr. Bluver, on behalf of himself and Ms. Tilak, thanked Mr. Kohn and stated that the update they will present will review how the City plans to transition to a COS methodology rate for its wholesale partners from the current, uniform rate methodology that's been used since the early 1900s.

He said the presentation will cover several main topics: first, a review of the goals and principles of rate setting; second, a review of the components of the AWWA COS methodology and the data/inputs it requires; and third, a look ahead and discussion of the timeline for developing and presenting to the CWPAC members their individual projected COS water rates.

Mr. Bluver began by stating that the overall goal of the COS methodology is to establish predictive and predictable water rates that are fair and equitable for the city's suburban wholesale partners and retail water customers, the latter being residents of the City of Chicago. To achieve this, he said, the methodology relies upon two fundamental principles. First, the revenue generated through charges for water service should cover the costs of providing water service – that is, the overall revenue requirements of the system are met. Secondly, the rate charged to each wholesale partner should fairly reflect the cost of providing their water service – so that each partner pays only for the components and items that are “used and useful” to provide their unique level of service.

He explained that the method starts with two key inputs. One is the audited financial statements of the City's Water Fund, including all of its fixed assets and expenses. The second key input is “units of service,” which includes the annual water usage of each wholesale partner and the retail customers and the peak rates of water usage of each wholesale partner and the retail customers, in addition to units of service associated with customer costs.

Those inputs, he continued, are then entered into the COS methodology to help ascertain the key outputs, which are the revenue requirements of the system as a whole and the unique water rate for each wholesale partner and the retail customers, based on the components and facilities each actually uses.

To “open up the hood” of the COS methodology, he said, we find two basic steps to meeting the revenue requirements of the water system. The first is the “utility-basis” approach, which is used to help determine the rates for and revenue derived from wholesale partners and reflects values such as return on the rate base, annual depreciation, and operations and maintenance expenses of system assets. The second is the “cash-needs” approach, which applies to the revenue obtained from retail customers and includes factors such as operations and maintenance expenses and debt service. So, in Chicago’s situation, where wholesale partners are served outside of the City, the AWWA methodology includes a return on the value of the assets needed to provide that water service via the “utility-basis” approach, whereas the retail customers are charged using the “cash-needs” approach.

So, from a broad perspective, he said, the first step is developing wholesale water rates via the “utility-basis” approach based on the specific facilities used and useful in providing water to each partner. Then, after the revenue requirement from the wholesale partners is determined, that is used as an input to calculate the “cash-needs” aspect, adjusting retail rates as necessary for the City of Chicago to satisfy the remaining operations and maintenance expenses and debt service coverage requirements.

He emphasized that a key “takeaway” of this discrete approach is that the suburban partners’ wholesale rates are **not** tied to retail rates. Developing the wholesale rates is the first and separate step in the process, and those rates are based on the unique factors and system components serving each wholesale partner, and the second step is determining the retail rates – i.e., wholesale rates are not linked to retail rates. That means, for example, that wholesale water partners are not charged for aspects of the retail system such as replacement of lead service lines.

He continued, providing additional information about using the “utility-basis” to obtain the financial information needed for the inputs, including the “units of service.” These are organized, he explained, as various “cost centers” associated with the system’s operation; for example, the Jardine and Sawyer Water Purification Plants are cost centers. Other such cost centers include items such as the pumping stations, administration, and the transmission and distribution system.

All of these “centers” are organized, he said, in a data table listing their respective revenue requirements, which when added together determines the water system’s total revenue requirement. The revenue requirement is distributed into columns amongst primary cost components, including commodity costs, demand costs, and partners costs, forming a matrix. In a similar matrix with the same columns and row headers, the methodology establishes the “units of service” – that is, what volume of water was used, how many gallons per day, etc. The unit costs of service are then determined as the revenue requirement matrix divided by the units of service matrix. Another critical step is identifying each facility used and useful in serving a particular partner. As an example, he said, if you receive water from the Jardine Water Purification Plant, the Mayfair Pumping Station, and the North Tunnel Zone, then those system components would be part of your water rate calculation. To determine the water rate, the methodology adds up the unit costs of service for those facilities, multiplied by your units of service, which reflects the revenue requirement that’s expressed in terms of a water rate. And the outcome is that each wholesale partner will get a wholesale water rate that uniquely reflects what they use.

Having reviewed the basics of the COS methodology, Mr. Bluver then described how this would be implemented on an annual basis after going into effect.

He explained that each year on June 30 – roughly six months prior to the start of the City’s fiscal year on January 1 – the previous year’s audited financials for the water fund will become available. The City will then initiate a COS study based upon those audited financials that will produce partners’ water rates for the following year. These calculations, he said, will also include “true up” costs, which represent the difference between the COS study’s projected rates for the previous year and the actual costs of providing water service (whether higher or lower) to each partner; this difference would be conveyed as a lump-sum transfer between the City and each wholesale partner based on the actual costs incurred to provide water service. This annual COS study, he said, will be provided to the CWPAC in early October, approximately 90 days in advance of when rates for the new “water year” would go into effect.

Next, he provided a status update on the progress made thus far to assemble the information needed to produce reliable, data-driven COS rates. He explained that this includes ensuring that the system’s fixed assets are allocated to the correct cost center within the COS model, as well as refining and verifying the transmission and distribution cost center allocation.

He continued, providing an overview of how the transmission and distribution cost center will be allocated to each partner that uses this cost center. He explained that allocating most of the cost centers – such as the water purification plants, commodities, pumping stations, and administration – is a relatively straightforward process, since they are discrete components that serve a discrete set of partners. It is a much more complex task, however, to allocate the components of the transmission and distribution system. The reason, he explained, is that the transmission and distribution system serves the majority of all wholesale partners as well as the retail customers, requiring the City to carefully exclude from transmission and distribution aspects of the system that are not relevant to water service provided to the wholesale partners, thus ensuring that costs allocated to the suburban partners are done so fairly and equitably.

Mr. Bluver then provided additional details about the criteria used to exclude aspects of the transmission and distribution system, including mains receiving water from pumping stations that serve only retail customers within the city, which are not reasonably attributed to the wholesale partners and that therefore should not be included in the cost centers used to determine the COS rates for wholesale partners. The overall objective, he said, is ensuring that only the components of the transmission and distribution system involved in delivering water to the wholesale partners be included in the cost center allocations in the COS methodology to the wholesale partners and that those allocations are fair and equitable.

To elaborate, he added that the further a partner’s “point of demarcation” (i.e., the point in the water delivery process where custody/ownership of the water passes from Chicago to the partner) is located from the pumping station that serves them, the more reliant that partner is on the City’s transmission and distribution infrastructure, which would add to their COS rate. The other significant factor is the flow rate – that is, the peak flow rates of water being drawn by a particular partner. So, in general, he said, these are allocated to each partner based on the relative flow times distance from the pumping station to the point of demarcation where the partner receives its water.

Other items the City is working on, in addition to the aforementioned annual COS study, is a COS basis report, a document that lays out and codifies the COS methodological framework the City proposes to implement, and which will be updated on an as-needed basis. Once completed, those documents will be shared with the CWPAC for review and comment before going into effect.

He recalled that two critical inputs to the COS method are the City's financials, and the other is units of service, both of which are required to accurately determine the COS for each partner. Part of this exercise, he said, is determining the "peaking factor" for each wholesale partner to accurately assess the maximum water supply demand that must be borne by the City's system, which includes values showing each partner's maximum day and peak hour demands. The maximum day demand, he explained, is the partner's peak withdrawal from the City of Chicago over a 24-hour period in any given year, and the peak hour demand is highest withdrawal over a one-hour period in any given year. At this time, he said, we do not have the infrastructure in place to obtain the peaking factor data for everyone, but we are working on methods to measure those values and will be seeking the cooperation of all wholesale partners to gather that important information.

He added that including peaking factors in the COS model is beneficial to the suburban partners because it puts them "in the driver's seat" by giving them some control over their water rates. The way it works is, if a partner can attenuate its peak demands, then a lesser portion of Chicago's facilities are required to serve them, which helps lower their water rate. The city, he said, is working internally with the tools they have available to see if they can obtain peaking factor data using temporary metering devices. He said that the City welcomes everyone's input on this and if wholesale partners have any information or estimates concerning their peaking factors that would be very helpful, and we look forward to working with the CWPAC members on that.

Looking to next steps, he said, we're proceeding with the key follow-on tasks we just discussed and continue to update and refine the COS model, including collecting measurements of peak hour and maximum day demand. Ultimately, and based upon the City's audited financial statements for the water system, we will produce a 2024 COS study and COS basis report, which will be shared with the CWPAC for review, and which will form the basis for developing a customized, projected COS rate for every suburban partner anticipated in the Fall of 2025. Again, he said, the plan is to give everyone plenty of time to review and ask questions about the COS model prior to its official implementation.

At this time, Mr. Bluver concluded his presentation. Mr. Kohn thanked him for providing this helpful overview and opened the floor to questions and comments from the members.

Extensive discussion ensued. Mr. Kanapareddy asked for clarification of how the utility-basis and cash-needs basis methods would be used, seeking confirmation that the latter – which is used to analyze the operational costs of Chicago's retail system – would not impact the COS rates of the wholesale partners. Mr. Bluver confirmed that the utility-basis revenue analysis would be used as an input to the cash-needs approach to set the retail rate; in other words, the wholesale side is determined first, and then the retail rates will be adjusted to meet the overall revenue requirements.

Based upon Mr. Bluver's presentation, Mr. Kohn emphasized that in calculating the wholesale rates for each suburban partner, a meticulous effort is being made to exclude from cost center allocations anything that is irrelevant to their water service.

Mr. Daish was recognized. He said Mr. Bluver had mentioned that one controllable cost is a partner's water demand. He asked if Mr. Bluver could elaborate on that – are there things we could start focusing on right now to prepare?

Mr. Bluver replied that one example is storage in your water system, so that you rely upon water you have stored to help attenuate your peak hour demand to be closer to your maximum day demand. Mr. Kohn mentioned that this is something he's learned from Mr. Bluver and others, which is that reservoir capacity, generally speaking, is an economic advantage. To the extent you can use the water you have stored in reservoirs to offset or minimize your peak demand during any particular day or period, that will inure to your favor and help keep your rate lower. Ms. Swisher was recognized and indicated that additional opportunities to reduce peak hour demand include water conservation measures such as community engagement efforts or programs encouraging use of water conserving fixtures, etc.

Mr. Kryska was recognized and inquired why January, 2030 was chosen by the City to implement the COS rate methodology. Mr. Bluver replied that there were a number of factors involved in that decision. By law, all the partners have to be charged the same way, so the implementation of the COS methodology must apply to all suburban partners at the same time. Secondly, he said, the City must carefully manage this rate transition to ensure the revenue stability of the Water Fund, so that the revenue derived is sufficient to sustain the operational and maintenance needs of the water system and there is not a precipitous funding shortfall. In addition, it's an enormous undertaking to obtain all the data needed to develop individual COS water rates for each of the City's wholesale partners, including the peaking factor information previously discussed.

Mr. Kohn also commented on the challenges involved in transitioning to the COS rate methodology. As Mr. Bluver mentioned, one of these is compliance with the Niles I and Niles II Appellate Court decisions, which require public water suppliers like Chicago to provide the same rate basis for every partner and to do so uniformly. In order to make that transition, he said, we must gather the necessary data to ensure that we are providing each partner with an accurate rate projection upon which they may rely. He reiterated Mr. Bluver's observation about maintaining the revenue stability of the Chicago water system, to ensure that there is sufficient revenue available post-transition to operate and maintain the system.

Mr. Vasquez asked whether the City intends to retain the current cap on annual water rate increases after transitioning to the COS rate structure. Mr. Kohn and Mr. Bluver indicated that a goal of the COS methodology is to create a framework that leads to stable, predictive, and predictable water rates, and not unusually erratic or large rate increases on a year-to-year basis – i.e., the kind of predictability and stability provided under the current rate cap.

At this point, Mr. Kohn asked Commissioner Cheng to comment upon the task of obtaining the peaking factor data that Mr. Bluver had described and possible approaches to doing so. The Commissioner stated that the water meters and meter vaults where the City takes monthly readings to measure and bill for water service are owned by each suburban partner and not by the City. With respect to peaking factors, it is important for the City to understand the water needs of each wholesale partner; if their water consumption falls or rises precipitously and spikes at particular times, that's something that CDWM needs to know because its facilities need to be appropriately sized to accommodate water demand.

But that kind of longitudinal data, she continued, cannot be obtained solely via the monthly water meter readings. What's needed, she said, is to gather water flow information over a significant time period, measuring flow on hourly and other, more lengthy timeframes in order to see where and when those peak demands occur. She said that CDWM is looking into options for obtaining such measurements, including using meter interface units – basically, a radio frequency enabled transmitter that could be attached to a meter and capture that data electronically for analysis. The challenge is that wholesale partners have different kinds of meters in their meter vaults, so we would need to confirm the compatibility of these interface units with partners' meters.

Mr. Kohn thanked the Commissioner for her comments, noting that the metering in question is only to measure peak flow data and peak demand and is separate from the metering used to measure the water provided to a partner and generate invoices. CDWM may be able to assist communities that don't currently have the capability of measuring their peaking factors by installing – with their permission, as they own the water meters and vaults – a device that could help measure peak flow data.

Additional discussion ensued, during which the members offered comments and questions concerning development of the COS rate models for all partners, how future capital improvements to various aspects of the Chicago Water System would be reflected in the COS methodology, and how events such as damage caused by severe weather events would be addressed. Concerning the latter, City representatives mentioned that Chicago carries insurance on its water system assets that would come into play, and also stated that the system's infrastructure has extensive redundancy to help ensure continued water operations, even under catastrophic scenarios.

Mr. Watkins from Des Plaines was recognized and asked if the City anticipates requiring wholesale partners to purchase a minimum volume of water when COS is implemented. Mr. Bluver indicated that while this kind of provision has been included in past water supply agreements, at this time there is no intent to require this due to the COS methodology, since it already accounts for varying water demand.

Mr. Kryska was recognized and inquired who would be responsible under the COS methodology for funding capital improvements needed to accommodate new wholesale partners added to the system. Mr. Bluver replied that right now, the city has significant excess capacity, and therefore no immediate improvements would be necessary to add partners. If improvements at the Jardine or Sawyer Water Purification Plants were needed in the future to increase capacity, however, then under the COS framework the cost of those improvements would be borne by all partners served by the facility in question and would not be allocated to a specific partner. He added that, as a general principle, adding partners to the system under COS reduces water rates.

Mr. Kohn stated that the overall objective of the CWPAC is to have us all work together to manage and expand in a cooperative way the water supply to Northeastern Illinois. The City of Chicago cannot do this without your partnership, he said, and we hope to build upon the historic relationships we've had with each of you to supply water and to collaborate to improve the system for our entire region.

At this time, Mr. Kohn thanked Mr. Bluver and Ms. Tilak for their presentation and the members for their comments and questions. He emphasized that as the members continue to review the COS methodology and have additional questions or seek clarification on any aspect of this rate-setting framework to please contact him and CDWM. He said the City looks forward to continuing this dialogue and that CDWM welcomes questions or comments at any time, not just at these meetings.

Follow-up Discussion: Draft By-Laws

Mr. Kohn then moved to the next item on the agenda, concerning review of the draft CWPAC By-Laws. He recalled that at the previous meeting there was discussion about the proposed structure of the CWPAC and its executive committee that basically would set agendas for the meetings, and an in-depth conversation about the voting system to be established for the organization. In general, he said, as this organization considers recommendations for CDWM and its Commissioner, the idea is to do so whenever possible by consensus, whether the issue concerns water rates, capital improvement matters, water quality, or whatever is being discussed. But on those occasions when the organization is unable to achieve consensus on a given matter, a procedure is needed to conduct roll call votes.

The general structure that has been proposed, he said, is a weighted voting system wherein each partner's vote will be weighted according to their Lake Michigan allocation from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). The members have expressed concern about achieving a reasonable balance between the larger partners of the system, that have much greater collective voting strength due to their allocations, versus the smaller communities. The overall objective is to create a balanced voting structure that reflects the views of the largest system partners while making sure that the voices and interests of the smaller communities are not overwhelmed by those larger participants, so that everyone is fairly represented.

One promising suggestion of how to achieve this, he said, was offered by Paul May of the DuPage Water Commission. Mr. May proposed a procedure where a recommendation or position would require majority approval by two separate votes: first, a roll call of the members' weighted votes based on their respective IDNR allocations; and second, a roll call in which each CWPAC member has one vote, irrespective of their size. Under this procedure, any motion or position where a vote is required would need to pass by a majority of both of those roll calls to be approved.

Mr. Kohn alluded to information previously emailed indicating the current allocations of all CWPAC members as well as their alignment based upon the purification plant from which their water is received. He said that a quick calculation using those numbers verified the concern that relying upon the weighted voting system alone could allow the partners with the largest allocations – assuming that they vote as a block – to prevail on any roll call vote. He also noted that a system based upon a “one community/water system, one vote” structure would not fairly reflect the interests of the larger partners that serve numerous downstream communities. It would seem, therefore, that a structure requiring passage via both a weighted-vote majority and a single-vote roll call would provide a more appropriate balance.

Ms. Swisher was recognized and offered additional comments concerning the proposed voting procedure. She said that while the CWPAC may not always need to conduct roll call votes, in those instances where such votes are necessary, she agreed that the suggested two-part voting structure was sound and would establish a reasonable balance of interests among all partners of the system.

Mr. Lord was recognized. He observed that while today's meeting had good attendance, the CWPAC still has not managed to gain the participation of all partners of the Chicago Water System. He suggested that those communities and water systems that are already participating should consider reaching out to other communities they know that are served by CDWM and encourage them to become involved.

Mr. Kohn thanked Mr. Lord for his comments and said his suggestion was most welcome. He said that the CWPAC continues to gain momentum and attract greater participation, but clearly more work remains to be done. And clearly, we need to get to full representation of all the communities served by the Chicago Water System. CDWM will continue to reach out to those who haven't yet joined this organization, but if anyone has relationships with those who haven't participated thus far and would be willing to contact them to encourage their involvement, that would be wonderful. He alluded to the CWPAC attendance report that had been emailed to everyone in advance of today's meeting and offered to re-send that to anyone who would like to review that information. At this time, he said, our primary focus continues to be completing review of the draft by-laws and having that important document formally approved by this body.

Following up on Mr. Kohn's comments, Mr. Spatz was recognized and suggested that the by-laws drafting committee prepare for consideration a provision that captures the two-part roll call proposal discussed earlier in the meeting. Mr. Kohn said that was an excellent suggestion and that he would follow up with the by-laws group to draft that language.

Mr. Kohn next mentioned the IDNR Lake Michigan allocation tables that had been disseminated to the CWPAC members. He said that CDWM would appreciate everyone's review of those tables to advise if they find any errors or omissions. He stated that the numbers in those tables were derived from the IDNR statewide allocations report, which also was shared with the CWPAC members. He added, however, that since transcription errors may have occurred and some allocation values were undetermined, it would be helpful for everyone to take a look at the information that is specific to their community or water system to let CDWM know of errors to be corrected or missing values that should be inserted.

He concluded by thanking everyone for their attendance and again acknowledged and thanked the Village of Bedford Park and Mayor Brady for graciously hosting today's meeting.

Old Business

None.

New Business

None.

Adjournment

There being no further business before the CWPAC, Mr. Kohn asked for a motion to adjourn the meeting. **Said motion was offered, seconded, and approved by voice vote and the meeting was adjourned at 11:47 a.m.**