

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

NAPERVILLE SMART METER AWARENESS,)
an Illinois not-for-profit corporation,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.)
)
CITY OF NAPERVILLE,)
)
Defendant.)

Case No. 11-cv-9299

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

The Plaintiff, NAPERVILLE SMART METER AWARENESS (“NSMA” or “Plaintiff”), by its attorney of record, files this Complaint against the CITY OF NAPERVILLE (the “City” or “Defendant”).

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. The Defendant is rushing forward with the installation of so-called “smart” meter devices throughout the municipality of Naperville, Illinois despite a multitude of serious health, safety, security, and privacy concerns – some of which involve apparent constitutional and statutory violations.

2. The Plaintiff seeks a judgment requiring the Defendant to cease all smart meter installations until reasonable safeguards are in place and until satisfactory alternative options for all customers are made available.

3. The requested injunctive relief is urgently needed to prevent potentially irreparable injury to Plaintiff and thousands of individuals residing in Naperville, and Plaintiff has brought this action accordingly.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This action raises federal questions under the Fourth, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, as well as issues under federal statute.

5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over these federal claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over all of the parties hereto because they are all residents of Illinois and conduct their activities in Illinois.

7. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 in the Northern District of Illinois because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the subject claims arose in this district.

III. PARTIES

8. Plaintiff, Naperville Smart Meter Awareness, an Illinois not-for-profit corporation organized under Section 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code, was formed to educate, engage and empower families, friends and neighbors to advocate for a fiscally responsible and safe utility meter solution in Naperville, Illinois. All officers and board members of NSMA reside in Naperville, are customers of Defendant's electric utility service, and as such will soon suffer the forced installation of a smart meter at their residence absent the requested injunctive relief. Substantially all of the NSMA's volunteer membership has similar standing as residents of Naperville and customers of

Defendant's electric utility service, and are thereby threatened in the identical way with the same substantial harm.

9. Defendant, City of Naperville (the "City"), operates under the council-manager form of government consisting of the Mayor and eight Councilmen elected as provided by State law. The Naperville City Council ("City Council") is the governing body of the City and has the powers and duties prescribed by statute and by ordinance of the City of Naperville.

IV. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

10. The City, located in the counties of DuPage and Will in the State of Illinois, is home to approximately 145,000 residents. The City is a "home rule" unit of local government pursuant to Article VII of the Illinois Constitution of 1970.

11. Electricity for all residential and commercial consumers within the incorporated city limits of Naperville, Illinois is supplied by the City's Department of Public Utilities-Electric ("DPU-E"), a utility entirely owned and operated by the City. DPU-E is a municipal, citizen-owned utility, is not investor owned, and as such is outside the regulatory oversight of the Illinois Commerce Commission.

12. The Public Utilities Advisory Board ("PUAB") serves in an advisory capacity to the City Council, City Manager and the Public Utilities Director in matters relating to rates, budgets and capital improvements for electric, water and wastewater systems. The PUAB's members include one Council member, and five residents or persons with their primary employment in Naperville. Members serve three-year terms.

A. Naperville Smart Grid Initiative

13. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 signed by Barack Obama in February 2009 provided the U.S. Department of Energy (the “DOE”) with approximately \$4.5 billion of federal tax dollars to modernize the electric power grid. Of this funding, \$3.4 billion went into the Smart Grid Investment Grant Program (“SGIG”) for the purpose of funding competitively selected projects across the country. One of the projects selected by the DOE for its SGIG is the City’s Naperville Smart Grid Initiative (“NSGI”).

14. On April 20, 2010, the City Council passed Resolution No. 10-021 authorizing the execution of a grant agreement with the DOE.

15. On April 21, 2011, the City executed the grant agreement with the DOE whereby the City and the DOE each provide \$10,994,110 towards the \$22 million investment in NSGI (the “DOE Agreement”) (Exhibit A).

16. Under the DOE Agreement, the NSGI start date was April 21, 2011. The DOE Agreement further specifies a “Period of Performance” of sixty (60) months, and NSGI implementation shall conclude within thirty-six (36) months from the NSGI start date, subject to the right of the City to unilaterally extend the award one time for up to one year.

17. NSGI’s Statement of Project Objective described in Attachment E of the DOE Agreement states, in pertinent part: “An additional goal is to collect information from customers, distributors, and generators to understand how smart grid technologies may lead to reductions in demands and costs...”

B. Smart Meters

18. The City has announced plans to proceed with full replacement of all of its customers' existing analog electricity meters with so-called "smart" meters beginning on January 4, 2012.

19. The City has already installed a small number of smart meters within the municipality as part of a pilot test program. To the best of Plaintiff's knowledge, tests results are inconclusive and may not be complete.

20. The full-scale installation period necessary for all 57,000-plus of the new smart meters within the municipality is currently estimated by the City to be ten months.

21. The smart meters incorporated in the NSGI are a wireless-ready device which in the typical application functions as a radio transmitter, utilizing a wireless radio frequency ("RF") network to communicate power usage data from the customer's home or business back to the utility on a regular, if not constant, basis.

22. Smart meters and related systems will allow the City, through its DPU-E, to conduct automated and remote meter reading, collect detailed measurements about customer usage within their premises, collect and store data about such usage, and communicate data to and from customer meters.

23. Federal support for the development of smart meter systems began with the Energy Policy Act of 2005, was supplemented with passage of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, and heavily funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which set aside \$11 billion for the creation of a smart grid on a national basis.

24. None of this federal legislation in any way mandates utility customer participation in a smart meter program or a smart grid. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 very clearly establishes an optional standard by which utilities are required to make “time-based” meters available “upon customer request.”¹

25. NSGI is comprised of a system that utilizes a “mesh” network which requires linkage and communication via RF waves between individual customer meters and wireless repeaters (generally located on utility poles). Via this interlocking mesh of wireless technology, meters and other sensing devices are utilized to relay or “hop” usage data from point to point until it reaches its final destination, the utility. NSGI’s wireless system is designed to support two-way communication between an individual customer’s meter and the utility company. Individual smart meters can be upgraded remotely by the utility, providing the ability to implement future innovations and add-ons easily.

26. A smart meter installed by the City is thereby used as a communication device in furtherance of the City’s overall NSGI system for purposes which go beyond the delivery of electricity to the residence to which the meter is attached.

¹ “Not later than 18 months after August 8, 2005, each electric utility shall offer each of its customer classes, and provide individual customers *upon customer request*, a time-based rate schedule under which the rate charged by the electric utility varies during different time periods and reflects the variance, if any, in the utility’s costs of generating and purchasing electricity at the wholesale level. The time-based rate schedule shall enable the electric consumer to manage energy use and cost through advanced metering and communications technology Each electric utility subject to subparagraph (A) shall provide *each customer requesting* a time-based rate with a time-based meter capable of enabling the utility and customer to offer and receive such rate, respectively. 16 U.S.C. §2621(d)(14)(A) and (C)(emphases added).

C. Health, Safety, Privacy, and Security Concerns Surround Smart Meters

27. In January of 2011, during an interview with *The New York Times*, California State Representative Jared Huffman stated, in pertinent part: *"Whether or not you believe RF [radio frequency] exposures from smart meters are harmful, it's only fair that consumers who are concerned about health effects be given complete technical information and the choice of another technology for devices that are installed at their homes."*²

28. The California Council on Science and Technology ("CCST") stated in their report released in April, 2011, *"that no additional standards are needed to protect the public from smart meters."* However, CCST also stated: *"Not enough is currently known about potential non-thermal impacts of radio frequency emissions to identify or recommend additional standards for such impacts. ... It is not scientifically confirmed whether or what the non-thermal effects on living organisms, and potentially, human health might be."*³

29. Funding and deployment during what some have called the "smart grid gold rush" has vastly outstripped the federal government's ability to develop meaningful privacy and security standards and regulations within one of the nation's most critical infrastructures.⁴

² *Health Concerns Over 'Smart' Electric Meters Gain Traction in California*, The New York Times (January 10, 2011): <http://www.nytimes.com/gwire/2011/01/10/10greenwire-health-concerns-over-smart-electric-meters-gai-81496.html>

³ See *Health Impacts of Radio Frequency from Smart Meters*, California Council on Science and Technology (Final Report – Release April, 2011): <http://www.ccst.us/publications/2011/2011smart-final.pdf>

30. On January 12, 2011, the U.S. Government Accountability Office reported that smart grid technologies such as the wireless smart meters that are deployed at homes and businesses were being developed and deployed without adequate attention to security features including thorough event logging and other forensic features.⁵

31. Reports of cyber attacks and security breaches are regularly in the news.⁶

32. The City has denied Plaintiff's requests made under the Freedom of Information Act for a copy of its cyber security plan (even a redacted version) due to "sensitive and confidential information."

33. On March 2, 2011, the City released a two-page summary of its cyber security plan that offers no insight into, or confidence about, the identity and qualifications of those responsible for crafting the cyber security plan.⁷

34. Plaintiff continues to be denied the right to even the most basic information about the City's cyber security plan, including specific policies and

⁴ *Smart Grid Privacy and Security Risks Loom For Agencies*, AOLEnergy.com (August 5, 2011): <http://energy.aol.com/2011/08/05/smart-grid-privacy-and-security-risks-loom-for-agencies/>

⁵ *See Progress Being Made on Cybersecurity Guidelines, but Key Challenges Remain to be Addressed*, GAO-11-117, Jan 12, 2011: <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-11-117>

⁶ *See e.g., 24,000 Pentagon files stolen in major cyber breach, official says*, The Washington Post (July 14, 2011): http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/checkpoint-washington/post/24000-pentagon-files-stolen-in-major-cyber-breach-official-says/2011/07/14/gIQAsaaVEI_blog.html?tid=sm_twitter_washingtonpost; *US energy grid vulnerable to cyber attacks*, MSNBC (September 1, 2011): http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/44358679/ns/technology_and_science-security/t/us-energy-grid-vulnerable-cyber-attacks/#.TmGlbY7H9i1

⁷ *See Security Handbook Summary, Version 6.0* (March 2, 2011): http://www.naperville.il.us/emplibrary/Smart_Grid/NSGI-SecurityHandbook.pdf

procedures that have been put into place to ensure Naperville residents will be notified in case of a security breach or cyber attack.

35. On February 15, 2011, the City adopted the Naperville Smart Grid Customer Bill of Rights (“Bill of Rights”).⁸ However, the Bill of Rights contains no enforcement mechanism or meaningful legal remedies, thus providing little assurance to customers that their personal information is fully secure.

36. The Bill of Rights acknowledges the right to petition the PUAB if a privacy violation occurs. However, the City has not granted such authority to the PUAB and will not have done so before January 4, 2012, when the full scale installation of smart meters is set to begin. It also remains uncertain what if any legal recourse or remedies a customer would have available to her or him as part of any PUAB complaint or petition action.

D. Naperville Smart Grid Initiative Steering Committee

37. According to the City, the Naperville Smart Grid Initiative Steering Committee (“NSGI Steering Committee”) is chaired by a member of West Monroe Partners, LLC, a Chicago-based management/consulting firm (“West Monroe”) contracted by the City to manage and oversee the implementation, deployment and quality assurance of the NSGI – including smart meter installation.

38. Other members of the NSGI Steering Committee include additional individuals in the employ of West Monroe, at least one employee of a public relations

⁸ See *Naperville Smart Grid Bill of Rights*, Ordinance 11-029, Section 8-1B-2(c) (Passed February 15, 2011): http://www.naperville.il.us/emplibrary/Smart_Grid/NSGI-CBoR-web.pdf

firm contracted by the City, City staff persons, and up to two members of the City Council.

39. According to Plaintiff's good faith analysis, to date the City has entered into four contracts totaling approximately \$5.1 million with West Monroe.

40. As described in ¶ 43 herein, a portion of the subject \$5.1 million in taxpayer and/or ratepayer dollars was used to insert undisclosed "shills" into public meetings of a government body for the admitted purpose of supporting a project that benefits the government body's contractor.

41. On knowledge and belief, the NSGI Steering Committee is entirely funded by the City.

42. According to the City's website, the NSGI Steering Committee currently meets every Thursday before the second City Council meeting of the month at the Electric Service Center, 1392 Aurora Avenue, Naperville, Illinois, at 9 a.m.

43. On March 29, 2011, David Tilson, an employee of West Monroe, sent an email to Brian Quirke, employee of the DOE, which stated in pertinent part: *"We have been receiving questions from residents regarding the safety and security of the Smart Meters that we will be deploying. . . . We have the full support of the City Council but they may be forced to make some decisions for political reasons (providing a "communications option", etc). . . . {T}here is a City Council meeting where this group [Naperville Smart Meter Awareness] has been airing their grievances during an open forum and we've been working to insert speakers into that forum that support the program."* [Emphasis added.]

44. On March 30, 2011, David Tilson of West Monroe sent an email to Brian Quirke of the DOE which stated in pertinent part: *“Brian... thanks for your call today. Here is the link to the residents website who are speaking out about the health and safety concerns for smart meters. <http://www.napervillesmartmeterawareness.org/latest-news/>.”*

45. During the City Council meeting on April 19, 2011, Councilman Douglas Krause expressed concerns regarding notices, as well as dates and times, of NSGI Steering Committee meetings not being properly given. Councilman Krause provided at least one example of a meeting date being changed with no notice provided.

46. Councilman Krause expressed further concerns regarding a report he had heard to the effect that video and/or transcripts highlighting citizens speaking in opposition to smart meters during the public comment portion of City Council meetings are being sent to the DOE. City Manager Doug Kreiger responded in substantial part, “they will not be individually sent to the Department of Energy,” adding that the City “will not be mailing comments off to the Department of Energy,” but added a caveat to the effect that it would only happen if requested and allowed by the terms of the DOE Agreement.⁹

E. Pending Investigation by the Attorney General of Illinois

47. In September 2011, two separate Requests for Review of alleged violations of the Illinois Open Meetings Act (5 ILCS 120/3.5)(the “OMA”) were filed by a member of NSMA’s Board with the Office of the Illinois Attorney General in regard to the NSGI Steering Committee.

⁹ See Naperville City Council meeting of April 19, 2011 (at approximately the 45 minute mark): http://naperville.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=2&clip_id=333

48. Two letters from the Office of the Attorney General to the City (October 6, 2011 and November 10, 2011) advised that further inquiry was warranted into the alleged OMA violations. The City continues to maintain that the NSGI Steering Committee “is not a public body within the meaning of the Open Meetings Act.”

49. As of the date of this Complaint, Plaintiffs have no knowledge regarding the status of the above referenced inquiry by the Office of Attorney General into this matter.

F. Advisory Referendum Pending on Smart Meters

50. On November 15, 2011, 4,209 petition signatures were filed with the Naperville City Clerk’s office seeking to place the following Advisory Referendum question on the March 20, 2012, General Primary Election ballot within the municipality of Naperville, Illinois (the “Advisory Referendum”):

“Shall the City of Naperville immediately and permanently stop the implementation of the \$22 million smart meter project and dismantle all related equipment?”

51. An objection to the subject petition filing was filed on December 27, 2011. The objection is pending before the City’s Election Commission as of the date of this Complaint.

52. In response to a Freedom of Information Act request, the City advised that Councilman Robert Feiseler was the only individual to request a copy of the subject Advisory Referendum petition papers as filed with the City.

53. The City’s Election Commission is comprised of City Mayor George Pradel, City Clerk Pam LaFeber, and Councilman Douglas Krause.

54. NSMA, including its officers, board, and volunteers, proudly took an active leadership role in the subject petition drive.

G. Non-Wireless Meter Alternative

55. On October 4, 2011, the City Council adopted Ordinance 11-144 amending Title 8, Chapter 1, Article A and Article C of the Naperville Municipal Code to allow for a Non-Wireless Meter Alternative (“NWMA”) option.

56. Any Naperville resident requesting the NWMA option will be subject to a one-time charge of \$68.35 and an addition monthly charge not specified in Ordinance 11-144.

57. The City is scheduled to begin installation of smart meters on January 4, 2012, and in doing so deprives Naperville residents of the opportunity to reasonably vet their options and alternatives in advance.

58. The City is not providing customers with the option of keeping their current analog meter.

59. On October 18, 2011, the City stated it has not budgeted for a mailing to apprise Naperville residents of the NWMA option.¹⁰

60. NSGI’s home page on the City’s website provides no information for Naperville residents regarding the NWMA option.

¹⁰ See e.g., Naperville City Council meeting of October 18, 2011 (at approximately the 32 minute mark), where City Manager Doug Krieger responds to a NSMA member’s question about the City’s plan to notify Naperville residents regarding the NWMA, with “Are we going to be doing a mass mail out to 50,000 people? We are not. Part of the reason is that I think the NSMA group is doing a great job of getting the word out. But you know that if you assume even just a \$1 a letter, we haven’t budgeted \$50,000 anywhere to do a mailing to all of our customers.”

61. The City's NSGI Utility Bill Insert of December 2011 did not include a notice to Naperville residents of the NWMA option.¹¹

V. CLAIMS AGAINST DEFENDANT

COUNT I.

Violation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (16 U.S.C. § 2621(d)(14)(A) and (C))

62. Plaintiff reasserts and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

63. The Defendant is an "electric utility" under 16 U.S.C. § 2602(4).

64. By forcing its customers to accept smart meters, the City has not provided the freedom and choice mandated by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and is therefore in violation of 16 U.S.C. § 2621(d)(14)(A) which states:

Not later than 18 months after August 8, 2005, each electric utility shall offer each of its customer classes, and provide individual customers *upon customer request*, a time-based rate schedule under which the rate charged by the electric utility varies during different time periods and reflects the variance, if any, in the utility's costs of generating and purchasing electricity at the wholesale level. The time-based rate schedule shall enable the electric consumer to manage energy use and cost through advanced metering and communications technology. [Emphasis added.]

A further mandate is set forth in § 2621(d)(14)(C) which states:

Each electric utility subject to subparagraph (A) shall provide *each customer requesting* a time-based rate with a time-based meter capable of enabling the utility and customer to offer and receive such rate, respectively. [Emphasis added.]

65. As a direct result of the City's failure to provide the freedom of choice clearly required by federal statute, the forced installation of smart meters by the City will cause the Plaintiff to suffer substantial and irreparable injuries.

¹¹ See e.g., NSGI Utility Bill Insert – December 2011:
http://www.naperville.il.us/emplibrary/Smart_Grid/NSGI-UBI-2011-12.pd

COUNT II.

Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment - Right to Due Process

66. Plaintiff reasserts and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

67. Multiple meetings conducted by the NSGI Steering Committee during the planning and approval phases regarding smart meter installation are alleged to have violated the OMA. The Illinois Attorney General is currently conducting an inquiry into those allegations.

68. On knowledge and belief, such inquiry is ongoing as of the date of this Complaint.

69. The OMA is designed to prohibit secret deliberations and action on matters which, due to their potential impact on the public, properly should be discussed in a public forum.

70. The NSGI Steering Committee has had a major role in the development and implementation of the entire smart meter installation program.

71. Plaintiff has a significant and valuable interest in the health and privacy, not only with respect to its own members, but also with regard to their families' welfare and safety.

72. The NSGI Steering Committee met repeatedly, without proper notice, to plan and implement a significant program on behalf of the City which now threatens the health, safety, privacy, and security of Plaintiff's members and thousands of other Naperville residents.

73. Defendant, acting under color of state law, and by policy and practice, knew or should have known that it was depriving Plaintiff of a clearly established right to due process of law as secured by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

74. Because of Defendant's actions and omissions, Plaintiff has suffered, and will continue to suffer injury and irreparable harm.

COUNT III.
Violation of the Fourth Amendment

75. Plaintiff reasserts and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

76. Unlike a traditional analog meter which provides no historical data about energy usage, smart meters can be accessed remotely and contain an uncertain amount of data about occupant behavior. This information could facilitate threats to a customer's physical security and property interests - for example by providing detailed information regarding when an individual is home.

77. Smart meter technology creates a new system of data collection, communication, and information sharing related to energy usage. The potential exists to collect, store and share private customer information without customer consent or control. The new technology allows utilities to obtain a highly detailed picture of activities within a home.

78. Before smart meters came on the scene, the only information utilities collected from customers was the total consumption of electricity on a monthly or less

frequent basis, and only in terms of kilowatt hours consumed. In contrast, smart meters can allow tracking of time patterns associated with occupants of a dwelling unit.

79. Smart meters provide rich knowledge about intimate details of a customer's life and serious concerns exist regarding access to personal data gleaned from the devices. Access may also be obtained by accidental breach or cyber attack.

80. As the City's electric customers have no true choice in whether or not to provide new additional data to the City, and further have not provided their consent, the subject smart meter installations constitute an impermissible invasion of privacy in violation of the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

81. Because of Defendant's actions and omissions, Plaintiff has suffered, and will continue to suffer, injury and irreparable harm.

COUNT IV.
Violation of the Fifth Amendment

82. Plaintiff reasserts and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

83. The City is moving forward with a plan whereby customers will suffer a permanent occupation of their homes by the City's radio frequency equipment.

84. The City is responsible for delivering electricity to its customers. That duty however is sufficiently performed by standard analog or non-smart meters.

85. Smart meters have additional equipment designed to serve the City's purpose of collecting substantially more detailed private data from a customer's home and other customers in the neighborhood, and then transmitting this private data to the City.

86. With consent of the customer there would be no taking, but in the instant case consent has not been sought by the City.

87. On knowledge and belief, many Naperville residents have absolutely no idea that a new wireless device will soon be attached on or near their homes.

88. Requiring customers to allow the City to attach RF transmitting equipment to the home to collect private data the customer does not want to share, and to facilitate the City's collection of data from other homes, imposes a permanent physical occupation of the residence without consent and without just compensation.

89. Allowing a customer to "opt-out" by paying an unreasonable penalty does not cure the constitutional violation. This is especially true with the City's plan where there is currently no option to keep an analog meter.

90. The City is not offering a true "opt-out" alternative. A customer must accept a smart meter. The only option is to have the radio transmitter "shut off." Such meters will still collect the same detailed information, but it will be stored on a computer memory card instead of being transmitted wirelessly throughout the day. Finally, for persons residing in a condominium or apartment complex, there is in the typical case no alternative option whatsoever.

91. The City's smart meter installation as currently proposed is unconstitutional because the City's electric customers are required to allow the City to attach equipment to the customers' homes for the City's own purposes, without consent and without compensation in violation of the takings clause in the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution and Article I of the Illinois Constitution of 1970.

92. Because of Defendant's actions and omissions, Plaintiff has suffered, and will continue to suffer injury and substantial harm.

VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

The Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court:

1. Enter a preliminary and permanent injunction requiring the City to cease and suspend the installation of smart meters within the municipality of Naperville, Illinois until such time as:

a. the voters of the municipality are allowed to have their voices heard on this matter of significant public concern through an advisory referendum;

b. the City recognizes the right of residents to keep and continue to utilize analog meters at no additional expense; and

c. the City passes an ordinance specifying that smart meter installation shall be implemented on an "opt-in" basis.

2. Grant the Plaintiff such other relief as the Court determines just and proper.

Dated this 30th day of December, 2011.

Respectfully submitted,

By: s/Doug E. Ibendahl

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ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 30th day of December, 2011, a true and correct copy of the foregoing **COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF** was filed by ECF with the U.S. District Court of the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois and served upon the following by in-hand delivery:

City of Naperville
400 S. Eagle Street
Naperville, Illinois 60540

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