



**KENDALL COUNTY
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION**

111 West Fox Street • Rooms 209 and 210 • Yorkville, IL • 60560

AGENDA

Wednesday, August 25, 2021 – 7:00 p.m.

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL: Bill Ashton (Chair), Roger Bledsoe, Tom Casey, Dave Hamman, Karin McCarthy-Lange, Larry Nelson (Secretary), Ruben Rodriguez (Vice-Chairman), Bob Stewart, Claire Wilson, and Seth Wormley

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

APPROVAL OF MINUTES Approval of Minutes from July 28, 2021 Meeting (Pages 2-15)

PETITIONS

1. **Petition 21 – 27 – Paul Kovacevich on Behalf of Tri-Star Development, Inc. (Pages 16-87)**
Request: Map Amendment Rezoning the Northeast 7.266 Acres of the Subject Property from A-1
 Agricultural District to R-1 One Family Residential District
PIN: 09-15-300-020
Location: South Side of Route 52 Across the Street from 2735 Route 52 in Seward Township
Purpose: Petitioner Wishes to Rezone the Property in Order to Construct One House

2. **Petition 21 – 28 – Brian and Jennifer Gore (Pages 88-158)**
Request: Map Amendment Rezoning the Eastern 12.671 Acres of the Subject Property from A-1
 Agricultural District to R-1 One Family Residential District
PIN: 09-15-300-021
Location: West Side of Jughandle Road Across the Street from 14776 Jughandle Road in Seward Township
Purpose: Petitioner Wishes to Rezone the Property in Order to Construct Two Houses

CITIZENS TO BE HEARD/PUBLIC COMMENT

NEW BUSINESS:

1. Discussion of 2020 Census Results (Page 159)

OLD BUSINESS:

1. None

REVIEW OF PETITIONS THAT WENT TO COUNTY BOARD

1. Petition 21-24 Renewal of Special Use Permit for Billboard at Route 34 and Hafenrichter

OTHER BUSINESS/ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURNMENT Next Meeting September 22, 2021

If special accommodations or arrangements are needed to attend this County meeting, please contact the Administration Office at 630-553-4171, a minimum of 24-hours prior to the meeting time.

**KENDALL COUNTY
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION**

*Kendall County Office Building
Rooms 209 and 210
111 W. Fox Street, Yorkville, Illinois*

Unapproved - Meeting Minutes of July 28, 2021 - 7:00 p.m.

Chairman Ashton called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: Bill Ashton, Roger Bledsoe, Karin McCarthy-Lange, Larry Nelson, Ruben Rodriguez, Bob Stewart, Claire Wilson, and Seth Wormley

Members Absent: Tom Casey and Dave Hamman

Staff Present: Matthew H. Asselmeier, Senior Planner

Others Present: Boyd Ingemunson, JoAnn Bright-Theis, Adam Theis, Steve Knutson, Kurt Buhle, Jeanette Buhle, John Vogt, and Robert Bright

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Member Rodriguez made a motion, seconded by Member Wilson, to approve the agenda. With a voice of eight (8) ayes, the motion carried.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Member Bledsoe made a motion, seconded by Member Rodriguez, to approve the minutes of the June 23, 2021, meeting. With a voice of eight ayes, the motion carried.

PETITIONS

Petition 21-24 Dave Hamman on Behalf of KEKA Farms, LLC (Property Owner) and Pulte Home Corporation (Billboard Owner)

Mr. Asselmeier summarized the request.

In December 2004, through Ordinance 2004-43, the Kendall County Board approved a special use permit for the placement of an off-premise advertising sign at the subject property. The special use permit was renewed in 2017 through Ordinance 2017-14. The special use was renewed again in 2019 through Ordinance 2019-22. Restriction Number 2.C of the 2019 special use permit renewal and Section 12:06.A.4 require the owner to either remove the sign or to renew the special use permit every two (2) years. The site plan and picture of the sign were provided.

The property is located at the southeast corner of Route 34 and Hafenrichter (Farnsworth) in Oswego Township. The property is zoned M-2.

The Land Resource Management Plan calls for the property to be commercial and suburban residential. Aurora's Comprehensive Plan calls for the property to be commercial.

Route 34 is maintained by IDOT. Hafenrichter/Farnsworth is a Local Road Maintained by Oswego Township. Aurora has a trail planned along Hafenrichter.

There were no wetlands or floodplain on the property.

The adjacent land uses were agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial.

The adjacent zoning districts were M-2 in the County and R-1 (S), R-5 (S), and B-2 (S) in Aurora.

Aurora's Future Land Use Map called for the area to be Low- and Medium-Density Residential, Commercial, Light Industrial, and Industrial.

Nearby zoning districts included A-1, R-3, B-3, M-1 SU, M-2 SU, in Kendall County and various districts in Aurora, Kane County, Will County, and DuPage County.

EocCat and Natural Resource Inventory not required.

Petition information was sent to Oswego Township on June 10, 2021.

Petition information was sent to the City of Aurora on June 10, 2021. The property owner was in annexation negotiations with the City of Aurora. Aurora sent an email on June 10, 2021, expressing no objections, but the sign would be removed upon annexation into Aurora. This email was provided.

Petition information was sent to Oswego Fire Protection District on June 10, 2021. Oswego Fire Protection District submitted an email on June 10, 2021, stating they had no comments regarding the request. This email was provided.

ZPAC reviewed this proposal at their meeting on July 6, 2021. ZPAC recommended approval of the request by vote of six (6) in favor and zero (0) in opposition with four (4) member absent. The minutes of the meeting were provided.

The sign is twelve feet by sixteen feet (12' X 16') in size. There will be fourteen feet (14') from the ground to the top of the sign. Renderings of the sign and the petitioner's application (including lease, findings of fact, and site plan) were provided.

The petitioner desires to renew the special use permit awarded by Ordinance 2004-43 and renewed by Ordinance 2017-14 with no changes in restrictions. These ordinances were provided.

The restrictions imposed by Ordinance 2019-22 include:

1. The sign shall look substantially in the form as shown in the attached Exhibit.
2. The sign shall be located substantially in the location depicted on the attached Site Plan.
3. The sign will be removed or Pulte Group (or their successors) will apply to renew their special use in two (2) years from the date of approval of this ordinance by the County Board.
4. The sign will not be illuminated.
5. The advertising on the sign is restricted to Pulte Group's residential development.
6. The off-premise advertising structure allowed by this special use permit shall follow all applicable Federal, State and Local laws related to this type of use including, but not limited to, the distance from property line requirements of the Kendall County Zoning Ordinance.

7. Failure to comply with the above regulations and restrictions could result in the revocation of the special use permit.
8. If one or more of the above conditions is declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining conditions shall remain valid.

The appearance of the signs was included as Exhibits C and D in Ordinance 2019-22.

Pursuant to Section 12:06.A.4, real estate and development signs may be located offsite for a period not to exceed two (2) years, provided a special use permit is issued.

A picture of the sign was provided.

Since the sign was pre-existing, a building permit would not be required.

Access concerns, parking concerns, and screening concerns were not applicable.

A trail was planned along Hafenrichter. However, the City of Aurora has not previously requested a right-of-way dedication.

The sign will not be illuminated.

No portion of the property was in a flood area and no wetlands existed on the property. No stormwater issues were anticipated by the proposal.

No easements were believed to be impacted by the proposed sign.

The proposed Findings of Fact were as follows:

That the establishment, maintenance, or operation of the special use will not be detrimental to or endanger the public health, safety, morals, comfort, or general welfare. Provided that the sign remains at its current location, the special use will not be detrimental to or endanger the public health, safety, morals, comfort, or general welfare of the public.

That the special use will not be substantially injurious to the use and enjoyment of other property in the immediate vicinity for the purposes already permitted, nor substantially diminish and impair property values within the neighborhood. The Zoning classification of property within the general area of the property in question shall be considered in determining consistency with this standard. The proposed use shall make adequate provisions for appropriate buffers, landscaping, fencing, lighting, building materials, open space and other improvements necessary to insure that the proposed use does not adversely impact adjacent uses and is compatible with the surrounding area and/or the County as a whole. True, the proposed special use will not negatively impact adjoining properties.

That adequate utilities, access roads and points of ingress and egress, drainage, and/or other necessary facilities have been or are being provided. This requirement is not applicable because the proposed special use does not require utilities, access roads, points of ingress and egress, drainage or other facilities.

That the special use shall in all other respects conform to the applicable regulations of the district in which it is located, except as such regulations may in each instance be modified by the County Board pursuant to the

recommendation of the Zoning Board of Appeals. True, the proposed special use shall conform to the applicable regulations of the district.

That the special use is consistent with the purpose and objectives of the Land Resource Management Plan and other adopted County or municipal plans and policies. True, the proposed special use is consistent with the purposes and objectives of the Land Resource Management Plan.

If approved, Staff recommended the following conditions be included in the approving special use ordinance:

1. The rendering of the sign and map depicting the location of the sign shall be Exhibits in the approval ordinance.
2. The sign will be removed or Pulte Home Corporation (or their successors) will apply to renew their special use in two (2) years from the date of approval of this ordinance by the County Board.
3. The sign will not be illuminated.
4. The advertising on the sign is restricted to Pulte Home Corporation's residential development.
5. The off-premise advertising structure allowed by this special use permit shall follow all applicable Federal, State and Local laws related to this type of use including, but not limited to, the distance from property line requirements of the Kendall County Zoning Ordinance.
6. Failure to comply with the above regulations and restrictions could result in the revocation of the special use permit.
7. If one or more of the above conditions is declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining conditions shall remain valid.

Chairman Ashton asked if anyone had any comments or questions regarding the Petition. There were no comments or questions regarding the Petition.

Member Nelson made a motion, seconded by Member McCarthy-Lange, to recommend approval of the Petition.

The votes were as follows:

Ayes (8): Ashton, Bledsoe, McCarthy-Lange, Nelson, Rodriguez, Stewart, Wilson, and Wormley

Nays (0): None

Absent (2): Casey and Hamman

Abstain (0): None

The motion carried.

This proposal will go to the Kendall County Zoning Board of Appeals on August 2, 2021.

Petition 21-26 Robert Bright on Behalf of the Madison Trust and Castle Bank N A and Jo-Ann Bright-Theis

Mr. Asselmeier summarized the request.

On August 27, 2019, the County Board adopted Ordinance 2019-23 which granted a special use permit for a banquet facility at 10978 Crimmin Road. The special use permit included seventeen (17) conditions. The Petitioners would like to change their use of the approximately nineteen thousand seven hundred (19,700) square foot building to allow for smaller events and allow for events throughout the year.

The application materials and Ordinance 2019-23 were provided.

The property was approximately thirty-eight (38) acres in size.

Crimmin Road was a Major Collector Road and is also classified as a Scenic Route. There were no trails planned in the area.

A riverine wetland was located along the southwest edge of the subject property.

The adjacent land uses were agricultural, religious, and the Millington Forest Preserve.

The adjacent zoning districts were A-1.

The Future Land Use Map called for the area to be Rural Residential, Agricultural, and Forest Preserve.

The nearby zoning districts were A-1, A-1 SU, R-2, and R-3.

The special use permit to the west is for the operation of a fur-bearing animal farm.

Based on the aerial of the site, there are six (6) homes within a half mile of the subject property.

An aerial of the property was provided.

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database shows the following protected resources may be in the vicinity of the project location:

Millington Fen INAI Site

Millington Railroad Fen Natural Landmark

Tucker-Millington Fen Natural Preserve

River Redhorse (*Moxostoma carinatum*)

EcoCat related materials were provided, including notice of consultation termination.

The LESA Score was 181 indicating a low level of protection. The NRI report was provided.

The Fox Township Planning Commission reviewed this Petition at their meetings on July 6, 2021, and July 21, 2021. The Fox Township Planning Commission recommended in favor of divided the space and setting the maximum number of guests for Event Space A at two hundred eighty (280) and sixty (60) for Event Space B. They recommended against deleting the requirement that the barn doors close at 7:00 p.m. They recommended that weekday events conclude by 10:00 p.m. with guests allowed one (1) extra hour to vacate the property; weekend events concluded at 11:00 p.m. with allowed one (1) extra hour to vacate the property. They defined weekends as Fridays and Saturdays. They recommended keeping the maximum number of large events at thirty (30) per year and the small event space be available to rent on weekends on an unlimited basis. The above KCRPC Meeting Minutes 7.28.21

recommendations were approved unanimously of the three (3) Commissioners in attendance on July 21st. The Commission also recommended that the smaller event space be available to rent on weekdays on an unlimited basis by a vote of two (2) in favor and one (1) in opposition; two (2) Commissioners were absent. The Commissioner that voted no felt that allowing an unlimited number of events at the property would transform the property from a primarily agricultural use to a primarily non-agricultural business use. The minutes of the July 6, 2021, meeting were provided.

The Fox Township Board reviewed this proposal at their meeting on July 12, 2021. The Township Board had concerns regarding whether or not the Petitioners were following the current restrictions, the direction of speakers, extending the hours of operation, extending the operating season, noise level, and traffic. The unapproved minutes of this meeting were provided.

Newark Fire Protection District was emailed information on June 24, 2021.

The Village of Newark was emailed information on June 24, 2021.

ZPAC reviewed this proposal at their meeting on July 6, 2021. The Health Department noted that the Petitioners were working with them to ensure that the septic system was sized appropriately. The septic system was severely undersized. There has not been a failure of the septic system. The septic system has been mapped and a design was proposed. The Health Department requested a condition in the special use permit stating that the Petitioners shall submit an application and secure a permit for the septic system renovation with the Kendall County Health Department before approval of the amendment by the County Board. A permit could be secured in one (1) or two (2) weeks. The Petitioners did not object to the condition be added to the list of conditions. The Health Department also noted that the well qualified as a non-community well and must follow the rules of that program. Discussion occurred regarding having live music events at the property. Live music events have occurred ancillary to other banquet center events and can occur inside the building. ZPAC recommended approval of the requested amendments by a vote of six (6) in favor and zero (0) in opposition; four (4) members were absent. The minutes of this meeting and an email stating that the Petitioners applied for septic permit was provided.

Ordinance 2019-23 placed the following restrictions on the special use permit for a banquet facility at the subject property:

- A. The site shall be developed substantially in accordance with the Site Plan attached hereto as Exhibit C, Landscaping Plan attached hereto as Exhibit D, and Parking Illumination Plan attached hereto as Exhibit E.
- B. Permanent restroom facilities shall be installed by 2021. When the permanent restroom facilities are installed, the portable bathrooms shown on the attached site plan shall be removed.
- C. A maximum of two hundred eighty (280) guests in attendance at a banquet center related event may be on the subject property at a given time.
- D. The subject parcel must follow the site plan configuration with the exception of the right-of-way dedication listed in condition L.
- E. Off-street parking, lighting and landscaping shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Section 11 of the Zoning Ordinance.
- F. All signage shall comply with the provisions of Section 12 of the Kendall County Zoning Ordinance. The signage shall be developed in accordance to the attached site plan. Any signage

provided will not be illuminated. The owners of the business allowed by this special use permit may install additional non-illuminated traffic directional signs not shown on the approved site plan within their property.

G. Retail sales are permitted as long as the retail sales will be ancillary to the main operation.

H. The noise regulations are as follows:

Day Hours: No person shall cause or allow the emission of sound during daytime hours (7:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.) from any noise source to any receiving residential land which exceeds sixty-five (65) dBA when measured at any point within such receiving residential land, provided; however, that point of measurement shall be on the property line of the complainant.

Night Hours: No person shall cause or allow the emission of sound during nighttime hours (10:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M.) from any noise source to any receiving residential land which exceeds fifty-five (55) dBA when measured at any point within such receiving residential land provided; however, that point of measurement shall be on the property line of the complainant.

EXEMPTION: Powered Equipment: Powered equipment, such as lawn mowers, small lawn and garden tools, riding tractors, and snow removal equipment which is necessary for the maintenance of property is exempted from the noise regulations between the hours of seven o'clock (7:00) A.M. and ten o'clock (10:00) P.M.

I. No music shall originate outside of any building. This exemption shall not apply to non-amplified music used or performed as part of a wedding ceremony. All speakers shall be pointed towards the inside of buildings. For events with music, the north and south barn doors shall close by 7:00 p.m.

J. Events shall be held on weekends only and shall conclude by 10:00 p.m. Only one (1) event per weekend may occur. For the purposes of this special use permit, weekends shall be Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays, and any Federal or State Holiday falling on a Thursday or Tuesday. Tours of the facility for prospective customers shall be by appointment and could occur outside the listed hours of operation. Setup for events would start at 9:00 a.m. on the day prior to the event and 9:00 a.m. on the day of the event and customers would have one (1) hour to vacate the premises after the conclusion of the event. The facility would close on November 1st and reopen April 1st. The number of events per year shall be capped at thirty (30).

K. A new certificate of occupancy must be issued for the barn.

L. Within ninety (90) days of the approval of this special use permit ordinance, the owners of the subject property shall dedicate a strip of land along the entire western boundary of the property at a depth of forty-five feet (45') as measured from the centerline of Crimmin Road to Fox Township to be used as Crimmin Road right-of-way.

M. No patron or other entity associated with the business allowed by this special use permit shall be allowed to park on Crimmin Road.

N. The operator(s) of the banquet facility acknowledge and agree to follow Kendall County's Right to Farm Clause.

O. The operator(s) of the banquet facility allowed by this special use permit shall follow all applicable Federal, State, and Local laws including, but not limited to Fox Township's laws, related to the operation of this type of business.

P. Failure to comply with one or more of the above conditions or restrictions could result in the amendment or revocation of the special use permit.

- Q. If one or more of the above conditions is declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining conditions shall remain valid.

As noted in the application materials, the Petitioners would like to divide the nearly nineteen thousand seven hundred (19,700) square foot building into Event Space A with nine thousand six hundred (9,600) square feet, Event Space B with two thousand nine hundred (2,900) square feet, and the remaining seven thousand two hundred forty-two (7,242) square feet as non-project space. The Petitioners would like to utilize Event Space B year-round for smaller events.

In order to accommodate this proposed change in business operations, the Petitioners were requesting the following changes to the special use permit (changes marked in red):

- C. A maximum of two hundred eighty (280) guests **shall be allowed** in attendance ~~at a banquet center related event may be on the subject property at a given time within Event Space A at a given time.~~ A maximum of sixty (60) guests shall be allowed in attendance within Event Space B at a given time. There shall only be one (1) event taking place at a given time and the total allowable guests shall not exceed a total of two hundred eighty (280) guests.
- I. No music shall originate outside of any building. This exemption shall not apply to non-amplified music used or performed as part of a wedding ceremony. All speakers shall be pointed towards the inside of buildings. ~~For events with music, the north and south barn doors shall close by 7:00 p.m.~~
- J. ~~Events shall be held on weekends only and shall conclude by 10:00 p.m. Only one (1) event per weekend may occur. For the purposes of this special use permit, weekends shall be Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays, and any Federal or State Holiday falling on a Thursday or Tuesday. Tours of the facility for prospective customers shall be by appointment and could occur outside the listed hours of operation. Setup for events would start at 9:00 a.m. on the day prior to the event and 9:00 a.m. on the day of the event and customers would have one (1) hour to vacate the premises after the conclusion of the event. The facility would close on November 1st and reopen April 1st. The number of events per year shall be capped at thirty (30). Events in either event spaces shall conclude by Midnight. Tours of the facility for prospective customers shall be by appointment. Setup for events in either event spaces would start at 9:00 a.m. on the day of the event and customers would have one (1) hour to vacate the premises after the conclusion of the event. Event Space A would close on November 1st and reopen April 1st. Event Space B may operate year round.~~

The Petitioners provided a comparison of certain restrictions on banquet centers.

The Petitioners have no plans to change the site plan, landscaping plan, or parking illumination plan approved as part of Ordinance 2019-23. Also, other than Conditions C, I, and J, the Petitioners do not propose any other changes to the requirements of the special use permit.

An updated Occupancy Permit will be required reflecting the change of use.

The Petitioners were working with Environmental Health regarding the size of the septic system.

The property fronts Crimmin Road.

According to the site plan approved with Ordinance 2019-23, patrons will enter the property through the driveway north of the existing house. Traffic will drive southeast along the one (1) way driveway to the existing barn, a distance of approximately seven hundred feet (700'). There are thirty-four (34) parking spaces

and four (4) additional handicapped accessible parking spaces by the barn. An additional seventy-five (75) parking spaces are located east of the barn and will be accessible via a gravel driveway; these parking spaces will be served by shuttle. Traffic will exit the property through a one (1) way driveway leading to the north end of the property.

Two (2) new lights were proposed for the site. According to the parking illumination plan approved with Ordinance 2019-23, no light will leave the property. All lights will be turned off within one (1) hour of the conclusion of events.

One entrance and one exit sign are shown on the site plan attached to Ordinance 2019-23. The signs will be approximately four hundred thirty-two (432) square inches. Neither sign will be illuminated.

As shown on the site plan attached to Ordinance 2019-23, the site contains approximately one hundred sixty-six (166) trees of varying heights encircling the venue.

All music and noise shall originate inside the venue except for processional and recessional at weddings. The facility shall follow the noise regulations for banquet facilities. Speakers will face inside the building and speakers on the ceiling will be pointed downward. The Petitioners will also require disc jockeys to plug into the venue's sound system so the Petitioners can control the noise level.

With the combination of distance, plantings and control of the sound system, the Petitioners believed noise will not be an issue.

Since the issuance of the special use permit in 2019, the Kendall County Sheriff's Department has responded to one (1) noise complaint at the property. The Sheriff's Department responded to the complaint, but the decibel level was not confirmed to be in violation of the special use permit.

The proposed Findings of Fact were as follows:

That the establishment, maintenance, or operation of the special use will not be detrimental to or endanger the public health, safety, morals, comfort, or general welfare. The establishment, maintenance, or operation of the special use will not be detrimental to or endanger the public health, safety, morals, or general welfare, provided that the site is developed in accordance with the site plan, landscaping plan, and lighting plan approved as part of Ordinance 2019-23.

That the special use will not be substantially injurious to the use and enjoyment of other property in the immediate vicinity for the purposes already permitted, nor substantially diminish and impair property values within the neighborhood. The Zoning classification of property within the general area of the property in question shall be considered in determining consistency with this standard. The proposed use shall make adequate provisions for appropriate buffers, landscaping, fencing, lighting, building materials, open space and other improvements necessary to insure that the proposed use does not adversely impact adjacent uses and is compatible with the surrounding area and/or the County as a whole. The proposed use could be injurious to the enjoyment of other property in the immediate vicinity due to noise, light created from the proposed use, and increased traffic. Some of the negative impacts of the proposed use on properties in the immediate vicinity could be mitigated by establishing restrictions related to the number of guests allowed on the property, the days and hours of operation, and buffering within the ordinance granting the special use permit and major amendment to the special use permit.

That adequate utilities, access roads and points of ingress and egress, drainage, and/or other necessary facilities have been or are being provided. True, the Petitioner's approved site plan from Ordinance 2019-23 addresses utilities, drainage, and points of ingress and egress.

That the special use shall in all other respects conform to the applicable regulations of the district in which it is located, except as such regulations may in each instance be modified by the County Board pursuant to the recommendation of the Zoning Board of Appeals. The site conforms to the regulations of the A-1 Agricultural Zoning District.

That the special use is consistent with the purpose and objectives of the Land Resource Management Plan and other adopted County or municipal plans and policies. True, the proposed use is consistent with an objective found on Page 3-6 of the Kendall County Land Resource Management Plan which states as an objective "Encourage Agriculture and Agribusiness."

Staff recommended approval of the requested major amendment to an existing special use permit subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

1. The approximately nineteen thousand seven hundred (19,700) square foot building shall be divided in substantial the way shown in the application materials.
2. Condition 2.C of Ordinance 2019-23 shall be deleted and replaced with the following:
 - C. A maximum of two hundred eighty (280) guests shall be allowed in attendance within Event Space A at a given time. A maximum of sixty (60) guests shall be allowed in attendance within Event Space B at a given time. There shall only be one (1) event taking place at a given time and the total allowable guests shall not exceed a total of two hundred eighty (280) guests.
3. Condition 2.I of Ordinance 2019-23 shall be deleted and replaced with the following:
 - I. No music shall originate outside of any building. This exemption shall not apply to non-amplified music used or performed as part of a wedding ceremony. All speakers shall be pointed towards the inside of buildings.
4. Condition 2.J of Ordinance 2019-23 shall be deleted and replaced with the following:
 - J. Events in either event spaces shall conclude by Midnight. Tours of the facility for prospective customers shall be by appointment. Setup for events in either event spaces would start at 9:00 a.m. on the day of the event and customers would have one (1) hour to vacate the premises after the conclusion of the event. Event Space A would close on November 1st and reopen April 1st. Event Space B may operate year round.
5. All other conditions and restrictions contained in Ordinance 2019-23 shall remain effective.
6. Failure to comply with one or more of the above conditions or restrictions or the conditions and restrictions contained in Ordinance 2019-23 could result in the amendment or revocation of the special use permit.
7. If one or more of the above conditions is declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining conditions shall remain valid.

Boyd Ingemunson, Attorney for the Petitioners, explained the history of the business. He explained the table comparing the conditions on the Petitioners' special use permit with the special use permit for other banquet facilities. He stated that the restrictions regarding the number of events, event end time, and season of event

were unique to the Petitioners' special use permit. He noted that no violations have occurred and the sound level was constantly monitored. The speakers were in the ceiling and pointed downward.

Member Rodriguez stated that he visited the subject property. He was very impressed by the venue. He said that the Petitioners turned on the music at a high level and they took a sound reading at the street. Noise from passing vehicles was louder than the sound from the sound system. He encouraged all Commissioners to visit the property. He also noted the breeze inside the building with the open barn doors.

Member Wilson asked if the spaces were air conditioned. Mr. Ingemunson responded that Event Space B is basically a large living room and Event Space A is basically a barn.

Member Wilson asked about the use of the space not included in either event space. Mr. Ingemunson responded that is a private living area.

Member Wilson expressed concerns about noise if events last until Midnight.

Member Wilson asked about fire suppression. Mr. Ingemunson responded that the Petitioners have complied with applicable fire codes. Member Wilson asked about the number exits. Mr. Ingemunson responded that, in addition to the barn doors, there were exit doors adjacent to the barn doors. Adam Theis said there were three (3) separate entrances.

Mr. Theis clarified that the Petitioners were changing the proposal to have events end at 11:00 p.m. and patrons given one (1) hour to vacate the property.

Member Wilson asked if any other noise suppression systems exist beside the control of the speakers. Mr. Theis stated that the barn was insulated and there were several walls. The property also has several trees and a berm.

Member Nelson asked if any speakers were located outside the barn. Mr. Ingemunson said no amplified music would originate outside the building.

Member Wilson asked if events were catered. Mr. Ingemunson responded that events were catered.

Steve Knutson, Chairman of the Fox Township Planning Commission, stated that the Commission did not agree with all of the amendments. He noted that the existing special use permit has not been in existence for a long period of time. He expressed concerns regarding potential violations of the existing special use permit. Ending events at 11:00 p.m. compared to Midnight would be favorable.

Kurt Buhle stated he moved to the area for the peace and quiet and it is not quiet during the events. He was concerned about the impact of the proposal on land value because of the increase in noise and traffic. He was also concerned that future amendments would be proposed. He has not witnessed the north barn doors closed. The Petitioners have had events after closing season. Several events have gone after 11:00 p.m. He has called the Sheriff one (1) time because of excessive noise. No noise reading occurred when he called the Sheriff because the event had ended. Member Wilson encouraged Mr. Buhle to obtain decibel readings. Mr. Buhle purchased his property in 2012.

John Vogt expressed concerns about noise. He noted traffic usually comes and goes to the north. He would be agreeable to having the south barn doors open. He said events have lasted until 11:00 p.m. He has lived in the area for forty (40) years. He moved here for the peace and quiet and that is not the case. He also believed that

his property values have been negatively impacted unless someone with a companion business wanted to purchase his property.

Jeanette Buhle asked Member Rodriguez if the barn windows were open during his visit. Member Rodriguez responded yes. Discussion occurred about the type of the new sound system. Ms. Buhle said they previously heard the noise from the property inside their house. She also noted the small number of trees blocking the barn. She would like to have the conditions in the special use followed and they will call the Sheriff in the future every time there is a violation.

Mr. Ingemunson stated that the Petitioners were going to install additional pine trees. Neither barn door is aimed at the Buhle property.

Robert Bright invited everyone, including his neighbors, to tour the property. Installing the sound system was on the priority list.

Discussion occurred regarding the existing approved landscaping plan. Member Nelson suggested planting evergreens, like a whispering pine or Colorado blue spruce. Mr. Theis was agreeable to adding more trees to the landscaping plan. Member Rodriguez noted that a large number of large trees were located on the property. JoAnn Bright-Theis was agreeable to adding evergreens. Member Nelson discussed the impact of banquet facilities on ambient noise as measured with a decimeter. Member Wilson suggested installing a sound barrier fence in addition to the evergreens.

Member Wormley expressed his support for the proposal and the planting of additional trees. He was concerned about having the barn doors closed on hot days because of the collection of heat.

Mr. Knutson reiterated the short history of the operation of this business. He was concerned about non-compliance with the existing regulations.

Member Nelson made a motion, seconded by Member Rodriguez, to recommend approval of the Petition with the requirement that the Petitioners submit a landscaping plan with evergreen type trees planted and a timeframe for planting the evergreens. The landscaping plan should be submitted prior to the Kendall County Planning, Building and Zoning Committee meeting.

Member Wilson made a motion to amend the previous motion to require the installation of a fence as a sound barrier in addition to the evergreens. The motion died for lack of a second.

The votes on the original, un-amended motion were as follows:

Ayes (8): Ashton, Bledsoe, McCarthy-Lange, Nelson, Rodriguez, Stewart, Wilson, and Wormley
Nays (0): None
Absent (2): Casey and Hamman
Abstain (0): None

The motion carried.

This proposal will go to the Kendall County Zoning Board of Appeals on August 2, 2021.

CITIZENS TO BE HEARD/ PUBLIC COMMENT

None

NEW BUSINESS

None

OLD BUSINESS

None

REVIEW OF PETITIONS THAT WENT TO COUNTY BOARD

Mr. Asselmeier reported that Petition 21-19 was approved at the County Board.

OTHER BUSINESS/ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Asselmeier said there are two (2) Petitions for the August meeting, a rezoning on the south of Route 52 west of Jughandle Road and a rezoning on the west side of Jughandle Road south of Route 52.

ADJOURNMENT

Member Rodriguez made a motion, seconded by Member Wilson, to adjourn. With a voice of eight (8) ayes, the motion carried.




The Kendall County Regional Planning Commission meeting adjourned at 8:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by,
Matthew H. Asselmeier, AICP, CFM
Senior Planner

Enc.

**KENDALL COUNTY
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
JULY 28, 2021**

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO BE CONTACTED ON FUTURE MEETINGS REGARDING THIS TOPIC, PLEASE PROVIDE YOUR ADDRESS OR EMAIL ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)	EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)
Bald Ingemansen		
		
STEVE KNUTSEN		
Kurt Bugle		
John Voyle		
James Bugle		
		
		



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, BUILDING & ZONING

111 West Fox Street • Room 203

Yorkville, IL • 60560

(630) 553-4141

Fax (630) 553-4179

Petition 21-27**Paul Kovacevich on Behalf of Tri-Star Development, Inc.
Map Amendment Rezoning Property from A-1 to R-1****INTRODUCTION**

Paul Kovacevich, on behalf of Tri-Star Development, Inc., is requesting a map amendment rezoning approximately seven point two (7.2) acres property from A-1 to R-1 in order to construct one (1) house on the subject property.

At the time of application submittal, the subject property is part of a larger parcel that is approximately forty (40) acres in size. The Petitioner has already secured an agricultural housing allocation for the property. If the map amendment is approved, the Petitioner plans to divide the property using a Plat Act exemption. The western tract would retain A-1 zoning and the agricultural housing allocation. The eastern tract would be rezoned to R-1. A total of two (2) houses, one (1) on the A-1 zoned portion of the property and one (1) on the R-1 zoned portion of the property, would be constructed on the present forty (40) acre parcel.

The application materials are included as Attachment 1. The aerial of the entire property in its configuration at the time of application submittal is included as Attachment 2. The aerial of the property subject to the rezoning request is included Attachment 3. The plat of survey for the entire property is included as Attachment 4. The aerial of the entire property showing floodplains and wetlands is included as Attachment 5.

SITE INFORMATION

PETITIONER: Paul Kovacevich on Behalf of Tri-Star Development, Inc.

ADDRESS: Across Route 52 from 2735 Route 52, Minooka

LOCATION: Approximately 0.2 Miles West of Jughandle Road on the South Side of U.S. Route 52

TOWNSHIP: Seward

PARCEL #: 09-15-300-020

LOT SIZE: 40.0065 Acres (Total Parcel) 7.266 Acres (Proposed Rezoned Area)

EXISTING LAND USE: Agricultural/Wooded

ZONING: A-1 Agricultural District

LRMP:	Future Land Use	Rural Residential (Max 0.65 DU/Acre)
	Roads	U.S. 52 is a State Maintained Arterial.
	Trails	Joliet has trails planned along Route 52 and Minooka has trails planned along the Aux Sable Creek.
	Floodplain/Wetlands	There is 100-year floodplain of the Aux Sable Creek on the south and southeast sides of the property. There are also palustrine (freshwater forested shrub) and riverine wetlands on the south and southeast sides of the property.

REQUESTED
ACTION: Map Amendment Rezoning Property from A-1 to R-1

APPLICABLE
REGULATIONS: Section 13:07 – Map Amendment Procedures

SURROUNDING LAND USE

Location	Adjacent Land Use	Adjacent Zoning	Land Resource Management Plan	Zoning within ½ Mile
North	Agricultural Farmstead/Special Use For Products Not Grown on the Premises	A-1 SU	Rural Residential (Max 0.65 DU/Acre)	A-1 and A-1 SU
South	Agricultural/Wooded	A-1 and R-1	Rural Residential	A-1, A-1 CU, R-1, and R-1 PUD
East	Single-Family Residential	A-1 and R-1	Rural Residential	A-1 and R-1
West	Agricultural Farmstead and Baker Woods Forest Preserve	A-1 and R-1	Rural Residential and Forest Preserve	A-1, A-1 SU, and R-1

The A-1 special use permit to the north is for the sale of products not grown on the premises. The A-1 conditional use permit to the south is for one (1) single-family home on A-1 zoned property less than forty (40) acres. The A-1 special use permit to the west is for a horse training facility with groomsmen's quarters.

PHYSICAL DATA

ENDANGERED SPECIES REPORT

EcoCAT Report submitted (see Attachment 1, Pages 10-13) and noted the presence of the following protected resources in the vicinity:

Aux Sable Creek INAI Site
Greater Redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*)

Adverse impacts were considered unlikely and consultation was terminated.

NATURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

The application for NRI was submitted on June 25, 2021 (see Attachment 1, Page 9). The LESA Score was 189 indicating a low level of protection. The NRI is included as Attachment 6.

ACTION SUMMARY

SEWARD TOWNSHIP

Petition information was sent to Seward Township on July 7, 2021. The Seward Township Planning Commission reviewed this proposal on August 12, 2021, and recommended approval by a vote of three (3) in favor and zero (0) in opposition with two (2) members absent. The minutes of this meeting are included as Attachment 8.

VILLAGE OF SHOREWOOD

Petition information was sent to the Village of Shorewood on July 7, 2021.

MINOOKA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

Petition information was sent to the Minooka Fire Protection District on July 7, 2021.

ZPAC

ZPAC reviewed this proposal at their meeting on August 3, 2021. The Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District requested that the Petitioner secure the necessary permits from IDNR and Corps of Engineers. They requested that the proper NPDES Permit from IEPA be secured and to have soil and erosion control plan. They also noted that the entire parcel has issues related to having a residential home on the property and also suggested having a wetland delineation. The Kendall County Health Department noted the site greatly the use of traditional septic systems. ZPAC recommended approval of the request by a vote of seven (7) in favor and zero (0) in opposition with three (3) member absent. The minutes of the meeting are included as Attachment 7.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Petitioner desires to rezone the subject property in order to build one (1) house on the subject property and build one (1) house on the property that retains the A-1 zoning classification.

BUILDING CODES

Any new homes or accessory structures would be required to meet applicable building codes.

UTILITIES

No public or private utilities are onsite.

ACCESS

The property fronts Route 52. Staff has no concerns regarding the ability of Route 52 to support the proposed map amendment.

PARKING AND INTERNAL TRAFFIC CIRCULATION

Any new driveways constructed would be for residential purposes. Any new driveways would have to meet applicable regulations and secure proper permits.

ODORS

No new odors are foreseen.

LIGHTING

Any new lighting would be for residential use only.

LANDSCAPING AND SCREENING

Any fencing, landscaping, or screening would be for residential purposes.

SIGNAGE

Any signage would be residential in nature.

NOISE CONTROL

No noise is anticipated.

STORMWATER

Any new homes would have to be constructed per Kendall County's Stormwater Management Ordinance.

FINDINGS OF FACT

§13:07.F of the Zoning Ordinance outlines findings that the Zoning Board of Appeals must make in order to recommend in favor of the applicant on map amendment applications. They are listed below in *italics*. Staff has provided findings in **bold** below based on the recommendation:

*Existing uses of property within the general area of the property in question. **The surrounding properties are used for agricultural purposes or larger lot single-family residential uses. A forest preserve is located in the vicinity.***

*The Zoning classification of property within the general area of the property in question. **The surrounding properties are zoned A-1 and R-1. The A-1 property to north has a special use permit for sale of***

products not grown on the premises.

The suitability of the property in question for the uses permitted under the existing zoning classification.
The property is presently zoned A-1. The property is presently heavily wooded. Floodplain and wetlands will greatly restrict the area where a new single-family home could be built.

The trend of development, if any, in the general area of the property in question, including changes, if any, which may have taken place since the day the property in question was in its present zoning classification. The Zoning Board of Appeals shall not recommend the adoption of a proposed amendment unless it finds that the adoption of such an amendment is in the public interest and is not solely for the interest of the applicant. The Zoning Board of Appeals may recommend the adoption of an amendment changing the zoning classification of the property in question to any higher classification than that requested by the applicant. For the purpose of this paragraph the R-1 District shall be considered the highest classification and the M-2 District shall be considered the lowest classification.
The trend of development in the area is a mix of agricultural and single-family residential uses found in rural settings.

Consistency with the purpose and objectives of the Land Resource Management Plan and other adopted County or municipal plans and policies.
The Future Land Use Map in the Land Resource Management Plan classifies this property as Rural Residential. The R-1 One Family Residential District is consistent with the Rural Residential classification.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends approval of the proposed map amendment because the proposal is consistent with the Land Resource Management Plan.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Application Materials (Including the Petitioner's Findings of Fact, NRI, and EcoCat)
2. Aerial of the Larger Property
3. Aerial of the Property Subject to the Map Amendment
4. Plat of Survey for Property
5. Aerial of the Larger Property Showing Floodplains and Wetlands
6. NRI Report
7. August 3, 2021 ZPAC Minutes (This Petition Only)
8. August 12, 2021 Seward Township Planning Commission Minutes



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, BUILDING & ZONING

111 West Fox Street • Yorkville, IL • 60560
(630) 553-4141 Fax (630) 553-4179

APPLICATION

PROJECT NAME Tri-Star Rezoning FILE #: _____

NAME OF APPLICANT Tri-Star Development Inc.		
CURRENT LANDOWNER/NAME(s) Tri-Star Development Inc.		
SITE INFORMATION ACRES 40.0065 acres	SITE ADDRESS OR LOCATION US Route 52	ASSESSOR'S ID NUMBER (PIN) 09-15-300-020
EXISTING LAND USE vacant land	CURRENT ZONING A-1	LAND CLASSIFICATION ON LRMP A-1
REQUESTED ACTION (Check All That Apply):		
<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL USE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MAP AMENDMENT (Rezone to <u>R-1</u>) <input type="checkbox"/> VARIANCE <input type="checkbox"/> ADMINISTRATIVE VARIANCE <input type="checkbox"/> A-1 CONDITIONAL USE for: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> SITE PLAN REVIEW <input type="checkbox"/> TEXT AMENDMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RPD (<input type="checkbox"/> Concept; <input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary; <input type="checkbox"/> Final) <input type="checkbox"/> ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRELIMINARY PLAT <input type="checkbox"/> FINAL PLAT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER PLAT (Vacation, Dedication, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT TO A SPECIAL USE (<input type="checkbox"/> Major; <input type="checkbox"/> Minor)		
¹ PRIMARY CONTACT Daniel J. Kramer	PRIMARY CONTACT MAILING ADDRESS [REDACTED]	PRIMARY CONTACT EMAIL [REDACTED]
PRIMARY CONTACT PHONE # [REDACTED]	PRIMARY CONTACT FAX # [REDACTED]	PRIMARY CONTACT OTHER #(Cell, etc.) [REDACTED]
² ENGINEER CONTACT Chris Papesh	ENGINEER MAILING ADDRESS [REDACTED]	ENGINEER EMAIL [REDACTED]
ENGINEER PHONE # [REDACTED]	ENGINEER FAX # [REDACTED]	ENGINEER OTHER # (Cell, etc.) [REDACTED]
I UNDERSTAND THAT BY SIGNING THIS FORM, THAT THE PROPERTY IN QUESTION MAY BE VISITED BY COUNTY STAFF & BOARD/ COMMISSION MEMBERS THROUGHOUT THE PETITION PROCESS AND THAT THE PRIMARY CONTACT LISTED ABOVE WILL BE SUBJECT TO ALL CORRESPONDANCE ISSUED BY THE COUNTY.		
I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION AND EXHIBITS SUBMITTED ARE TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND THAT I AM TO FILE THIS APPLICATION AND ACT ON BEHALF OF THE ABOVE SIGNATURES:		
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT X [REDACTED]		DATE 6/25/21

FEE PAID: \$ 500.00

CHECK #: [REDACTED]

RECEIVED

JUN 30 2021

KENDALL COUNTY
PLANNING, BUILDING
& ZONING

Date Stamp Here If
Checklist Is Complete

¹Primary Contact will receive all correspondence from County

²Engineering Contact will receive all correspondence from the County's Engineering Consultants

Please fill out the following findings of fact to the best of your capabilities. § 13:07.F of the Zoning Ordinance lists the Finding of Fact criteria the Zoning Board of Appeals must answer in order to make a recommendation to the County Board on any **map amendment** request. They are as follows:

Existing uses of property within the general area of the property in question.

There is a mix of residential and agricultural zoning in the area. However, the predominant use in the area is large lot single family residential that was developed either under prior Kendall County Ordinances since 1973 allowing various sizes of real property parcels to serve as permissible splits to construct residential residences or residences built pursuant to the Allocation Ordinance in the Kendall County Agricultural Zone. Large Lot Estate Residential type housing.

The Zoning classification of property within the general area of the property in question.

Matches the above description of the zoning with a some R-1 Rural Residential as well.

The suitability of the property in question for the uses permitted under the existing zoning classification.

The subject real property is suitable for building of large lot single family homes above the 100 year flood elevation. The area is not suitable for row crop farming due to the 100 year flood stage, wooded area, and non-productive agricultural sales for traditional row crop farming, as well as the small size of said parcels which is not conducive to modern day large scale farm equipment.

The trend of development, if any, in the general area of the property in question, including changes, if any, which may have taken place since the day the property in question was in its present zoning classification. The Zoning Board of Appeals shall not recommend the adoption of a proposed amendment unless it finds that the adoption of such an amendment is in the public interest and is not solely for the interest of the applicant. The Zoning Board of Appeals may recommend the adoption of an amendment changing the zoning classification of the property in question to any higher classification than that requested by the applicant. For the purpose of this paragraph the R-1 District shall be considered the highest classification and the M-2 District shall be considered the lowest classification.

There is a mix of residential and agricultural zoning in the area. However, the predominant use in the area is large lot single family residential that was developed either under prior Kendall County Ordinances since 1973 allowing various sizes of real property parcels to serve as permissible splits to construct residential residences or residences built pursuant to the Allocation Ordinance in the Kendall County Agricultural Zone. Large Lot Estate Residential type housing.

Consistency with the purpose and objectives of the Land Resource Management Plan and other adopted County or municipal plans and policies.

The application for the residential zoning with large lot single family residential is consistent with the residential class provided for the area in which the real property is located for this application under the Kendall County Land Resource Management Plan.

TRI-STAR DEVELOPMENT, INC.

EAST TRACT
PROPOSED R-1 ZONING

THAT PART OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 15, IN TOWNSHIP 35 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF AFORESAID SECTION 15; THENCE NORTH 88 DEGREES 21 MINUTES 36 SECONDS EAST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER, 1091.99 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 01 DEGREES 38 MINUTES 24 SECONDS EAST 40.00 FEET TO A POINT ON THE SOUTH RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF U.S. ROUTE 52, SAID POINT BEING THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF LANDS CONVEYED BY DOCUMENT NUMBER 201000000304; THENCE NORTH 88 DEGREES 21 MINUTES 18 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID SOUTH RIGHT OF WAY LINE, 330.00 FEET TO A POINT ON A LINE 330.00 FEET EAST OF AND PARALLEL WITH THE EAST LINE OF THE AFORESAID LANDS CONVEYED BY DOCUMENT NUMBER 201000000304, SAID POINT ALSO BEING THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE CONTINUING NORTH 88 DEGREES 21 MINUTES 18 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID SOUTH RIGHT OF WAY LINE, 208.70 FEET TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LANDS CONVEYED BY DOCUMENT NUMBER 200900002662; THENCE SOUTH 01 DEGREES 17 MINUTES 14 SECONDS EAST PARALLEL WITH THE EAST LINE OF THE AFORESAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER, 672.16 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID DOCUMENT NUMBER 200900002662; THENCE NORTH 88 DEGREES 21 MINUTES 18 SECONDS EAST PARALLEL WITH THE AFORESAID SOUTH RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF U.S. ROUTE 52, A DISTANCE OF 324.16 FEET TO A POINT ON THE WEST LINE OF LANGELAND'S SUBDIVISION, SAID POINT BEING THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID DOCUMENT NUMBER 200900002662; THENCE SOUTH 01 DEGREES 17 MINUTES 14 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID WEST LINE, 100.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 37 DEGREES 15 MINUTES 59 SECONDS WEST 350.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 75 DEGREES 26 MINUTES 06 SECONDS WEST 316.30 FEET TO A POINT ON A LINE 330.00 FEET EAST OF AND PARALLEL WITH THE EAST LINE OF THE AFORESAID LANDS CONVEYED BY DOCUMENT NUMBER 201000000304; THENCE NORTH 01 DEGREES 38 MINUTES 24 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID PARALLEL LINE, 1115.20 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, IN SEWARD TOWNSHIP, KENDALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Containing 7.266 acres more or less.

200700010249
Filed for Record in
KENDALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS
PAUL ANDERSON
03-28-2007 At 02:40 pm.
QUIT CLAIM 40.00
RHSP Surcharge 10.00

QUIT CLAIM DEED
Illinois

THE GRANTOR, Kovacevich
Enterprises, Inc., a corporation
created and existing under and
by virtue of the laws of
Delaware corporation., for and
in consideration of the sum of
Ten and 00/100 Dollars
(\$10.00), and other good and valuable consideration in hand paid, and pursuant to authority given
by the Board of Directors of said Corporation,

CONVEYS and QUIT CLAIMS to

Tri-Star Development, Inc., an Illinois corporation, whose address is P.O. Box 208, Minooka, Illinois
60447, the following described Real Estate situated in the County of Kendall, in the State of Illinois,
to-wit:

See attached legal description.

Permanent Real Estate Index Numbers: 09-15-300-003; 09-15-300-005; 09-15-300-013; 09-16-400-
002; 09-16-400-005; 09-16-400-006; 09-21-200-004; 09-22-100-010

This transaction exempt pursuant to 35 ILCS 200/31-45 paragraph (e).



Attorney

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said Grantor has caused its name to be signed to these presents by its President this 14th day of March, 2007.

Kovacevich Enterprises, Inc.,
a Delaware corporation

BY: [REDACTED]
Sam Kovacevich, President

State of Florida)
Broward)
County of Kendall) ss.

I, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that Stuart Garland, personally known to me to be the President of Kovacevich Enterprises, Inc., and personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged that as such President he signed and delivered the said instrument, pursuant to authority given by the Board of Directors of said Corporation, as his free and voluntary act, and as the free and voluntary act and deed of said Corporation, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and official seal, this 14th day of March, 2007.

NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF FLORIDA
Ernest L. Sullivan, Jr.
Commission # [REDACTED]
Expires: JUNE 12, 2010
BONDED THRU ATLANTIC BONDING CO., INC.

[REDACTED]
Notary Public

This instrument was prepared by Gerald M. Newman, 222 S. Riverside Plaza, #2100, Chicago, IL. 60606.

MAIL TO:

Herbert B. Rosenberg
[REDACTED] Newman & Rosenberg, Ltd.
[REDACTED]

SEND TAX BILLS TO:

Tri-Star Development, Inc
[REDACTED]

Legal Description

THE WEST 252.26 FEET OF THE EAST 502.26 FEET OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 16; AND ALSO THE SOUTH HALF OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 16; AND ALSO THE NORTH 43.65 ACRES OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 21; AND ALSO THAT PART OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 15 AND PART OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 22, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 15, THENCE NORTH 89 DEGREES, 36 MINUTES, 00 SECONDS EAST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 15, 1091.99 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 0 DEGREES, 24 MINUTES, 00 SECONDS EAST TO THE SOUTH RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF U.S. ROUTE 52, 40.0 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE NORTH 89 DEGREES 35 MINUTES, 42 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID SOUTH RIGHT OF WAY LINE 539.63 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 0 DEGREES, 01 MINUTES, 04 SECONDS WEST 672.08 FEET; THENCE NORTH 89 DEGREES, 35 MINUTES, 42 SECONDS EAST PARALLEL TO THE SOUTH RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF SAID U.S. ROUTE 52, 324.16 FEET TO THE WEST LINE OF Langeland's Subdivision; THENCE SOUTH ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID SUBDIVISION 287.19 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SUBDIVISION; THENCE SOUTH 89 DEGREES, 40 MINUTES, 20 SECONDS EAST ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SUBDIVISION, 135.15 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 0 DEGREES, 01 MINUTES, 04 SECONDS WEST, 326.85 FEET TO THE SOUTH LINE OF THE NORTH HALF OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 15; THENCE EAST ALONG SAID SOUTH LINE TO THE EAST LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER; THENCE SOUTH ALONG SAID EAST LINE 1328.00 FEET TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER; THENCE SOUTH ALONG THE EAST LINE OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF AFORESAID SECTION 22, A DISTANCE OF 717.35 FEET TO THE SOUTH LINE OF NORTH 43.65 ACRES OF SAID NORTHWEST QUARTER; THENCE WEST ALONG THE SAID SOUTH LINE TO THE WEST LINE OF SAID NORTHWEST QUARTER; THENCE NORTH ALONG SAID WEST LINE TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SECTION 22; THENCE NORTH ALONG THE WEST LINE OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF AFORESAID SECTION 15, A DISTANCE OF 1324.19 FEET TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SOUTH HALF OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER; THENCE EAST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF THE SOUTH HALF OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER 370.50 FEET TO THE CENTERLINE OF AUX SABLE CREEK; THENCE NORTHERLY ALONG SAID CENTER LINE TO A LINE DRAWN PARALLEL WITH AND 620.7 FEET SOUTH OF, AS MEASURED AT RIGHT ANGLES THERETO, THE NORTH LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER; THENCE NORTH 89 DEGREES, 36 MINUTES, 00 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID PARALLEL LINE 717.0 FEET; THENCE NORTH 0 DEGREES, 24 MINUTES, 00 SECONDS WEST 580.7 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, EXCEPTING THEREFROM THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PARCEL: BEGINNING AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 15; THENCE NORTH 0 DEGREES 00 MINUTES 13 SECONDS EAST ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER, 426.00 FEET; THENCE NORTH 84 DEGREES 22 MINUTES 17 SECONDS WEST, 260.00 FEET; THENCE NORTH 5 DEGREES 37 MINUTES 43 SECONDS EAST, 36.00 FEET; THENCE NORTH 87 DEGREES 19 MINUTES 31 SECONDS WEST, 386.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 75 DEGREES 24 MINUTES 43 SECONDS

WEST, 112.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 14 DEGREES 35 MINUTES 17 SECONDS EAST, 114.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 46 DEGREES 24 MINUTES 43 SECONDS WEST, 202.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 42 DEGREES 50 MINUTES 11 SECONDS WEST, 104.86 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 18 DEGREES 17 MINUTES 03 SECONDS WEST, 114.29 FEET TO THE CENTERLINE OF AUX SABLE CREEK; THENCE SOUTH 7 DEGREES 43 MINUTES 27 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID CENTERLINE, 150.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 3 DEGREES 18 MINUTES 43 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID CENTERLINE, 160.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 16 DEGREES 49 MINUTES 33 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID CENTERLINE, 160.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 43 DEGREES 09 MINUTES 58 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID CENTERLINE, 419.79 FEET TO THE SOUTH LINE OF THE AFORESAID NORTH 43.65 ACRES OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 22; THENCE NORTH 89 DEGREES 38 MINUTES 17 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID SOUTH LINE, 1300.00 FEET TO THE EAST LINE OF THE AFORESAID NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 22; THENCE NORTH 0 DEGREES 16 MINUTES 42 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID EAST LINE, 717.38 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, AND ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM THE LAND CONTAINED IN QUIT CLAIM DEED RECORDED AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 912009, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: LOT 22 (EXCEPT THE SOUTH 10 ACRES) IN SECTION 15, TOWNSHIP 35 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, ACCORDING TO THE MAP THEREOF RECORDED IN THE RECORDER'S OFFICE OF KENDALL COUNTY IN PLAT BOOK 2 ON PAGE 67, ALL IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEWARD, IN KENDALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

KENDALL COUNTY DISCLOSURE OF BENEFICIARIES FORM

1. Applicant Tri-Star Development Inc.
 Address [REDACTED]
 City [REDACTED] State [REDACTED] Zip [REDACTED]
2. Nature of Benefit Sought Owner
3. Nature of Applicant: (Please check one)
☐ Natural Person
☒ Corporation
☐ Land Trust/Trustee
☐ Trust/Trustee
☐ Partnership
☐ Joint Venture
4. If applicant is an entity other than described in Section 3, briefly state the nature and characteristics of the applicant:
5. If your answer to Section 3 you have checked letter b, c, d, e, or f, identify by name and address each person or entity who is a 5% shareholder in case of a corporation, a beneficiary in the case of a trust or land trust, a joint venture in the case of a joint venture, or who otherwise has proprietary interest, interest in profits and losses or right to control such entity:

NAME	ADDRESS	INTEREST
Paul Kovacevich	[REDACTED]	26.6%
GREGG KOVACEVICH	[REDACTED]	26.6%
JACQUELINE WYDRA	[REDACTED]	15.6%
CHRISTOPHER KOVACEVICH	[REDACTED]	15.6%
KYLE KOVACEVICH	[REDACTED]	15.6%
6. Name, address, and capacity of person making this disclosure on behalf of the applicant:

VERIFICATION

I, _____, being first duly sworn under oath that I am the person making this disclosure on behalf of the applicant, that I am duly authorized to make the disclosure, that I have read the above and foregoing Disclosure of Beneficiaries, and that the statements contained therein are true in both substance and fact.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of June A.D. 2021

(seal)

Notary Public





**Kendall County Soil & Water
Conservation District**

7775A Route 47, Yorkville, Illinois 60560 • (630)553-5821 extension 3



www.kendallswcd.org

NATURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION (NRI) REPORT APPLICATION

Petitioner: Tri-Star Development Inc.

Contact Person: Daniel J. Kramer

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

Please select: How would you like to receive a copy of the NRI Report? ☒ Email ☐ Mail

Site Location & Proposed Use

Township Name Seward Township 35 N, Range 8 E, Section(s) 15

Parcel Index Number(s) 09-15-300-020

Project or Subdivision Name Tri-Star Number of Acres 40.065

Current Use of Site vacant Proposed Use one single family home

Proposed Number of Lots 1 Proposed Number of Structures 1

Proposed Water Supply well Proposed type of Wastewater Treatment septic

Proposed type of Storm Water Management _____

Type of Request

☒ Change in Zoning from A-1 to R-1

☐ Variance (Please describe fully on separate page)

☐ Special Use Permit (Please describe fully on separate page)

Name of County or Municipality the request is being filed with: Kendall County Planning Building and Zoning

In addition to this completed application form, please including the following to ensure proper processing:

☒ **Plat of Survey/Site Plan** – showing location, legal description and property measurements

☐ **Concept Plan** – showing the locations of proposed lots, buildings, roads, stormwater detention, open areas, etc.

☐ If available: topography map, field tile map, copy of soil boring and/or wetland studies

☐ **NRI fee** (Please make checks payable to Kendall County SWCD)

The NRI fees, as of July 1, 2010, are as follows:

Full Report: \$375.00 for five acres and under, plus \$18.00 per acre for each additional acre or any fraction thereof over five.

Executive Summary Report: \$300.00 (KCSWCD staff will determine when a summary or full report will be necessary.)

Fee for first five acres and under \$ 375.00

36 Additional Acres at \$18.00 each \$ 648.00

Total NRI Fee \$ 1023.00

NOTE: Applications are due by the 1st of each month to be on that month's SWCD Board Meeting Agenda. Once a completed application is submitted, please allow 30 days for inspection, evaluation and processing of this report.

I (We) understand the filing of this application allows the authorized representative of the Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) to visit and conduct an evaluation of the site described above. The completed NRI report expiration date will be 3 years after the date reported.

[Signature]
Petitioner or Authorized Agent

6-25-21

Date

This report will be issued on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, age, sex, handicap or marital status.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

NRI# _____ Date initially rec'd _____ Date all rec'd _____ Board Meeting _____

Fee Due \$ _____ Fee Paid \$ _____ Check # _____ Over/Under Payment _____ Refund Due _____



Applicant: Tri-Start Development Inc
 Contact: Attorney Daniel J. Kramer
 Address: [REDACTED]

IDNR Project Number: 2115163
 Date: 06/28/2021

Project: Tri-Star Development
 Address: US Route 52, Minooka

Description: Rezone property from A-1 to R-1 to build one single family home

Natural Resource Review Results

Consultation for Endangered Species Protection and Natural Areas Preservation (Part 1075)

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database shows the following protected resources may be in the vicinity of the project location:

Aux Sable Creek INAI Site
 Greater Redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*)

An IDNR staff member will evaluate this information and contact you to request additional information or to terminate consultation if adverse effects are unlikely.

Location

The applicant is responsible for the accuracy of the location submitted for the project.

County: Kendall

Township, Range, Section:
 35N, 8E, 15



IL Department of Natural Resources
Contact
 Adam Rawe
 217-785-5500
 Division of Ecosystems & Environment

Government Jurisdiction
 Kendall County Planning, Building, & Zoning
 Matt Asselmeier
 111 W Fox Street
 Yorkville, Illinois 60560

Disclaimer

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database cannot provide a conclusive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of natural resources in Illinois. This review reflects the information existing in the Database at the time of this inquiry, and should not be regarded as a final statement on the site being considered, nor should it be a substitute for detailed site surveys or field surveys required for environmental assessments. If additional protected resources are encountered during the project's implementation, compliance with applicable statutes and regulations is required.

Terms of Use

By using this website, you acknowledge that you have read and agree to these terms. These terms may be revised by IDNR as necessary. If you continue to use the EcoCAT application after we post changes to these terms, it will mean that you accept such changes. If at any time you do not accept the Terms of Use, you may not continue to use the website.

IDNR Project Number: 2115163

1. The IDNR EcoCAT website was developed so that units of local government, state agencies and the public could request information or begin natural resource consultations on-line for the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act, Illinois Natural Areas Preservation Act, and Illinois Interagency Wetland Policy Act. EcoCAT uses databases, Geographic Information System mapping, and a set of programmed decision rules to determine if proposed actions are in the vicinity of protected natural resources. By indicating your agreement to the Terms of Use for this application, you warrant that you will not use this web site for any other purpose.

2. Unauthorized attempts to upload, download, or change information on this website are strictly prohibited and may be punishable under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986 and/or the National Information Infrastructure Protection Act.

3. IDNR reserves the right to enhance, modify, alter, or suspend the website at any time without notice, or to terminate or restrict access.

Security

EcoCAT operates on a state of Illinois computer system. We may use software to monitor traffic and to identify unauthorized attempts to upload, download, or change information, to cause harm or otherwise to damage this site. Unauthorized attempts to upload, download, or change information on this server is strictly prohibited by law.

Unauthorized use, tampering with or modification of this system, including supporting hardware or software, may subject the violator to criminal and civil penalties. In the event of unauthorized intrusion, all relevant information regarding possible violation of law may be provided to law enforcement officials.

Privacy

EcoCAT generates a public record subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Otherwise, IDNR uses the information submitted to EcoCAT solely for internal tracking purposes.

IDNR Project Number: 2115163

**EcoCAT Receipt****Project Code** 2115163**APPLICANT****DATE**

Tri-Start Development Inc
 Attorney Daniel J. Kramer
 [REDACTED]

6/28/2021

DESCRIPTION	FEE	CONVENIENCE FEE	TOTAL PAID
EcoCAT Consultation	\$ 125.00	\$ 2.81	\$ 127.81

TOTAL PAID \$ 127.81

Illinois Department of Natural Resources
 One Natural Resources Way
 Springfield, IL 62702
 217-785-5500
dnr.ecocat@illinois.gov



Illinois Department of Natural Resources

One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271
<http://dnr.state.il.us>

JB Pritzker, Governor

Colleen Callahan, Director

June 28, 2021

Attorney Daniel J. Kramer
Tri-Start Development Inc



RE: Tri-Star Development
Project Number(s): 2115163
County: Kendall

Dear Applicant:

This letter is in reference to the project you recently submitted for consultation. The natural resource review provided by EcoCAT identified protected resources that may be in the vicinity of the proposed action. The Department has evaluated this information and concluded that adverse effects are unlikely. Therefore, consultation under 17 Ill. Adm. Code Part 1075 is terminated.

This consultation is valid for two years unless new information becomes available that was not previously considered; the proposed action is modified; or additional species, essential habitat, or Natural Areas are identified in the vicinity. If the project has not been implemented within two years of the date of this letter, or any of the above listed conditions develop, a new consultation is necessary.

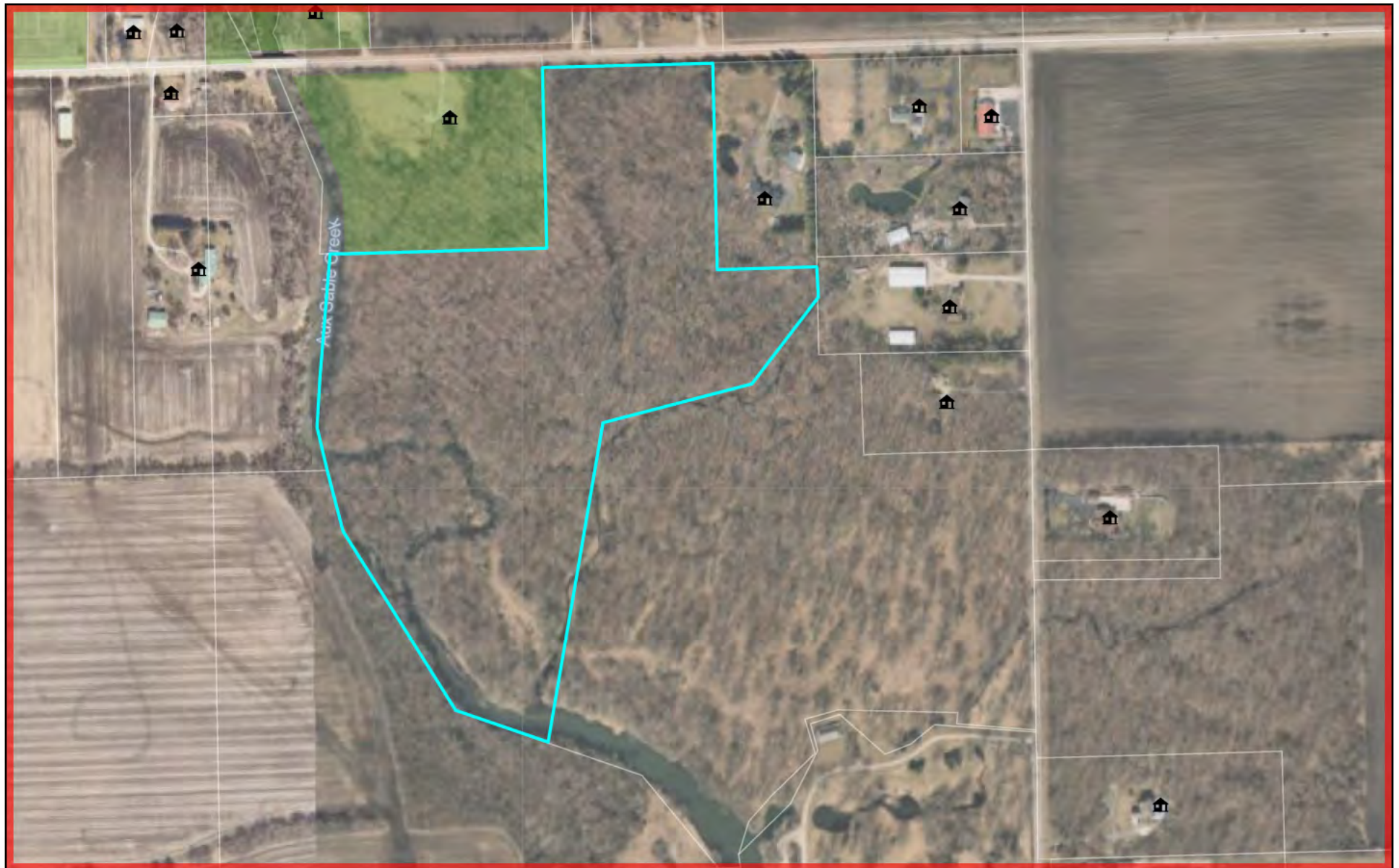
The natural resource review reflects the information existing in the Illinois Natural Heritage Database at the time of the project submittal, and should not be regarded as a final statement on the site being considered, nor should it be a substitute for detailed site surveys or field surveys required for environmental assessments. If additional protected resources are encountered during the project's implementation, you must comply with the applicable statutes and regulations. Also, note that termination does not imply IDNR's authorization or endorsement of the proposed action.

Please contact me if you have questions regarding this review.



Adam Rawe

Adam Rawe
Division of Ecosystems and Environment
217-785-5500

Attachment 2

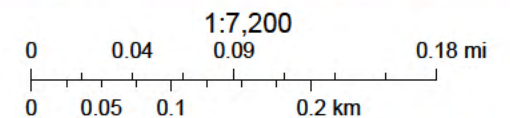


June 30, 2021

 Kendall County Address Points
  Kendall County Forest Preserves

Parcels

Ownership Parcel



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Kendall County Web GIS

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Proposed R1 Zoning

Eastern part of
09-15-300-020



Legend

 Parcels

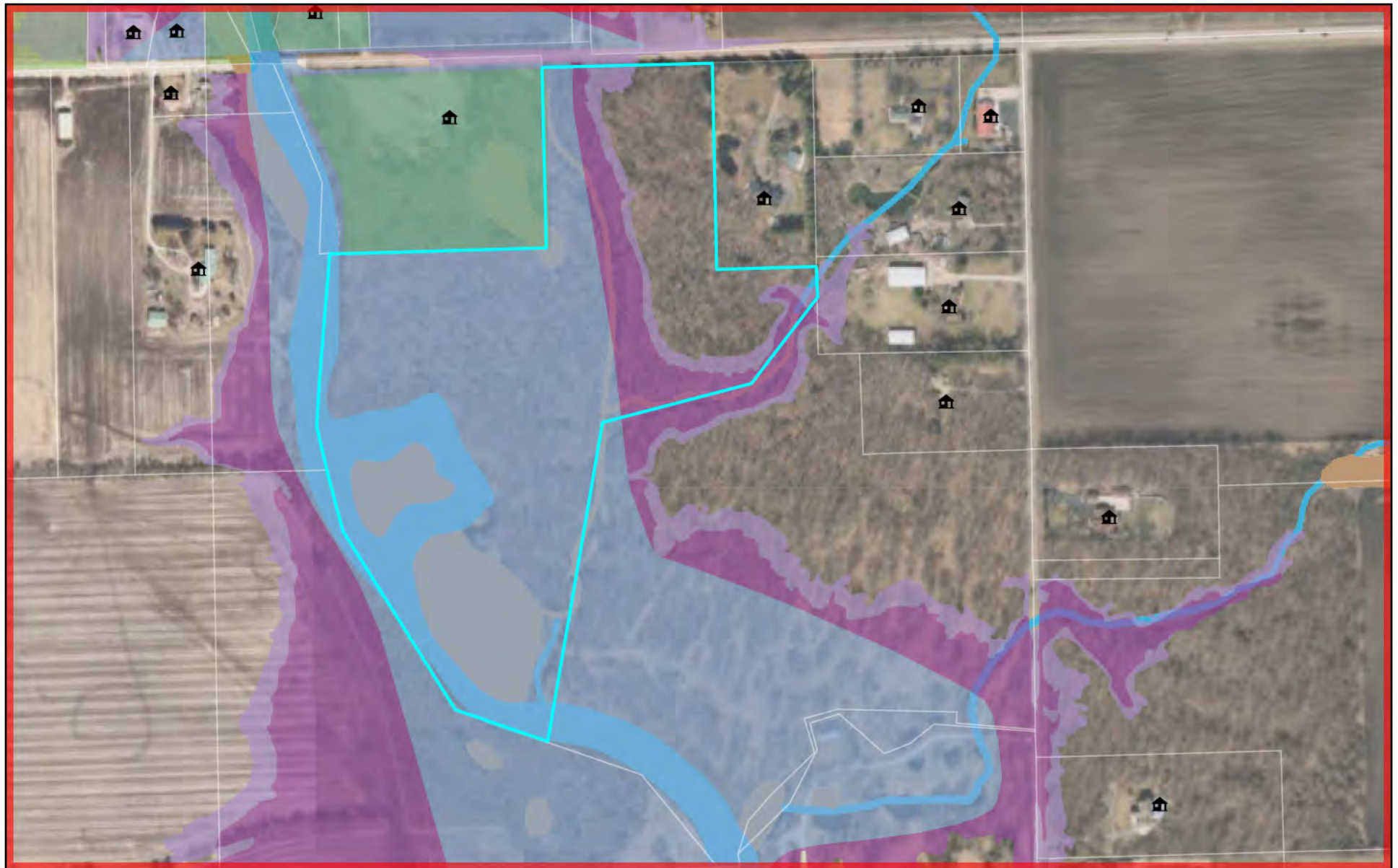


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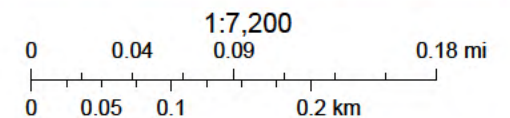
Kendall County GIS
111 West Fox Street - Room 308
Yorkville, Illinois 60560
630.553.4212

Attachment 5



June 30, 2021

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Kendall County Address Points | Kendall County Forest Preserves | 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard | USA Wetlands |
| Parcels | USA Flood Hazard Areas | Regulatory Floodway | Marine |
| Ownership Parcel | 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard | | Estuarine |
| | | | Palustrine |

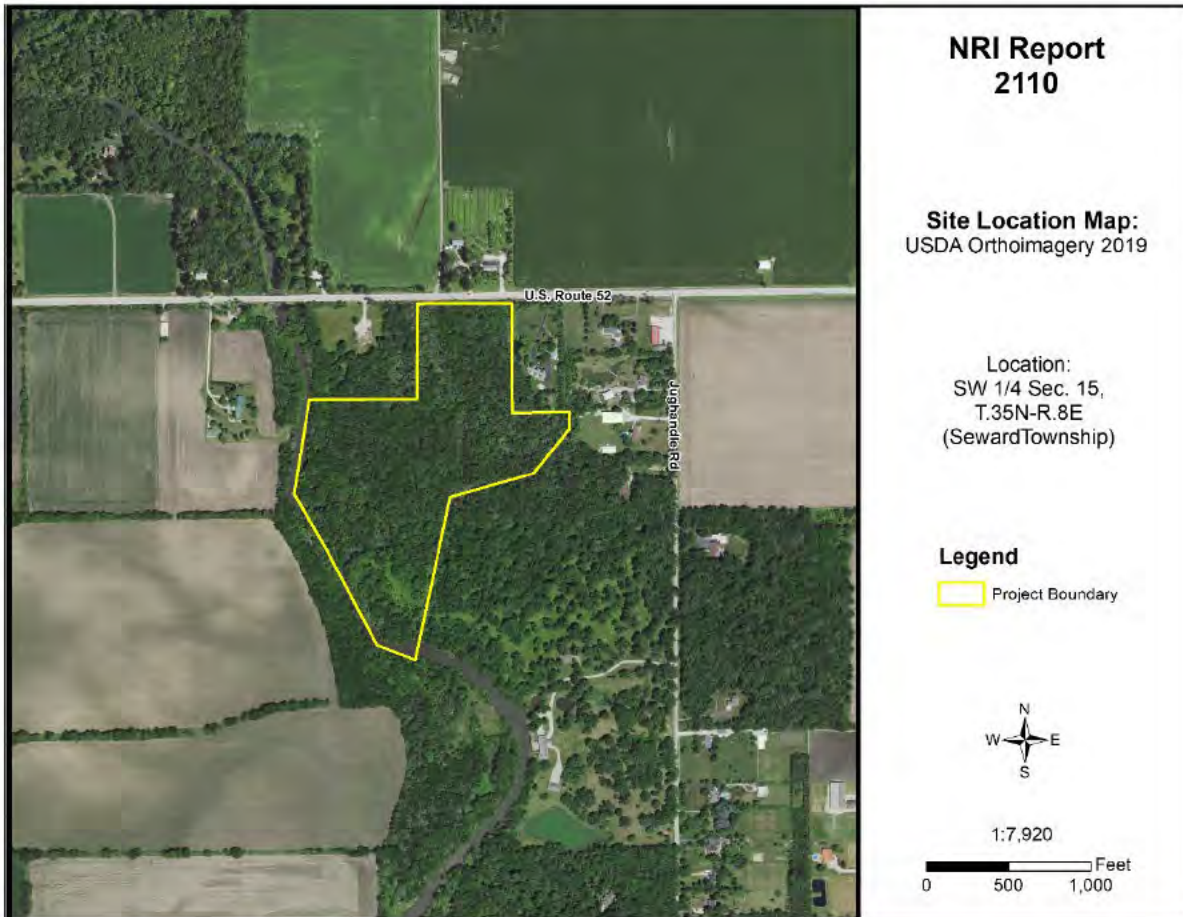


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Kendall County Web GIS

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NATURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION (NRI) REPORT: #2110



July
2021

Petitioner: Tri-Star Development, Inc.
Contact: Attorney Daniel J. Kramer

Prepared By:



7775A Route 47
Yorkville, Illinois 60560
Phone: (630) 553-5821 x3
Fax: (630) 553-7442
www.kendallswcd.org

KENDALL COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT NATURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION (NRI) REPORT

Natural Resource Information Report Number	2110
Date District Board Reviews Application	July 2021
Applicant's Name	Tri-Star Development, Inc.
Size of Parcel	(+/-) 40.065 acres
Current Zoning & Use	A-1 Agricultural; Vacant Forested Land
Proposed Zoning & Use	R-1 Residential; One Single-Family Home
Parcel Index Number(s)	09-15-300-020
Contact Person	Attorney Daniel J. Kramer

Copies of this report or notification of the proposed land-use change was provided to:	Yes	No
The Applicant	X	
The Applicant's Legal Representation	X	
The Local/Township Planning Commission	X	
The Village/City/County Planning and Zoning Department or Appropriate Agency	X	
The Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District Files	X	

Report Prepared By: *Alyse Olson* Position: *Resource Conservationist*

PURPOSE AND INTENT

The purpose of this report is to provide officials of the local governing body and other decision-makers with natural resource information. This information may be useful when undertaking land use decisions concerning variations, amendments or relief of local zoning ordinances, proposed subdivision of vacant or agricultural lands and the subsequent development of these lands. This report is a requirement under Section 22.02a of the Illinois Soil and Water Conservation Districts Act.

The intent of this report is to present the most current natural resource information available in a readily understandable manner. It contains a description of the present site conditions, the present resources, and the potential impacts that the proposed change may have on the site and its resources. The natural resource information was gathered from standardized data, on-site investigations and information furnished by the petitioner. This report must be read in its entirety so that the relationship between the natural resource factors and the proposed land use change can be fully understood.

Due to the limitations of scale encountered with the various resource maps, the property boundaries depicted in the various exhibits in this report provide a generalized representation of the property location and may not precisely reflect the legal description of the PIQ (Parcel in Question).

This report, when used properly, will provide the basis for proper land use change decisions and development while protecting the natural resource base of the county. It should not be used in place of detailed environmental and/or engineering studies that are warranted under most circumstances, but in conjunction with those studies.

The conclusions of this report in no way indicate that a certain land use is not possible, but it should alert the reader to possible problems that may occur if the capabilities of the land are ignored. Any questions on the technical data supplied in this report or if anyone feels that they would like to see more additional specific information to make the report more effective, please contact:

Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District
7775A Route 47, Yorkville, IL 60560
Phone: (630) 553-5821 ext. 3
E-mail: Alyse.Olson@il.nacdnet.net

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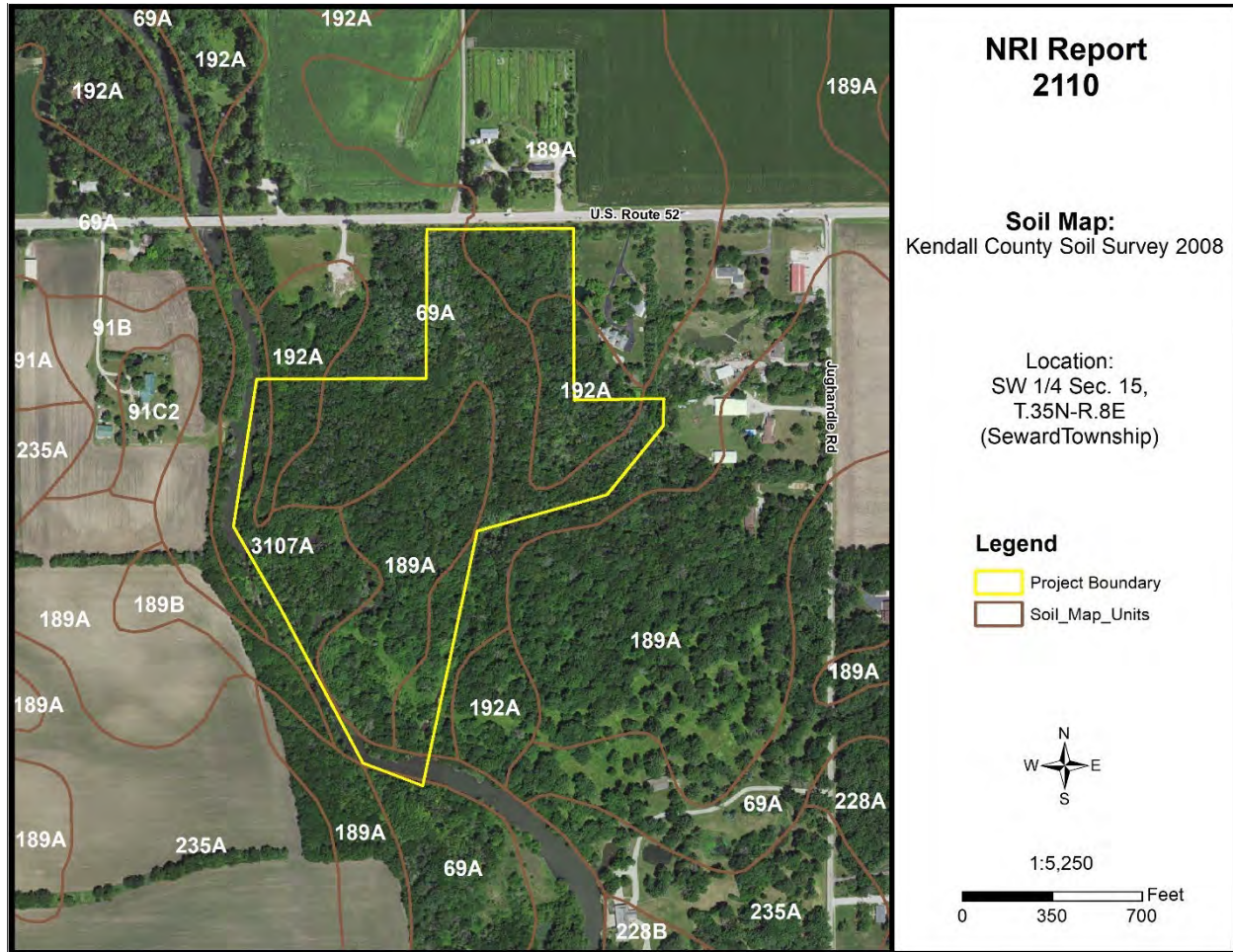
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Natural Resource Information Report Number	#2110
Petitioner	Tri-Star Development, Inc.
Contact Person	Attorney Daniel J. Kramer
County or Municipality the Petition is Filed With	Kendall County
Location of Parcel	SW ¼ of Section 15, Township 35 North, Range 8 East (Seward Township) of the 3 rd Principal Meridian
Project or Subdivision Name	Tri-Star Development
Existing Zoning & Land Use	A-1 Agricultural; Vacant Forested Land
Proposed Zoning & Land Use	R-1 Residential; One Single-Family Home
Proposed Water Source	Well
Proposed Type of Sewage Disposal System	Septic
Proposed Type of Storm Water Management	N/A
Size of Site	(+/-) 40.065 acres
Land Evaluation Site Assessment Score	189 (Land Evaluation: 88; Site Assessment: 101)

NATURAL RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS**Figure 1: Soil Map****SOIL INFORMATION**

Based on information from the United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) 2008 Kendall County Soil Survey, this parcel is shown to contain the following soil types (please note this does not replace the need for or results of onsite soil testing; if completed, please refer to onsite soil test results for planning/engineering purposes):

Table 1: Soils Information

Map Unit	Soil Name	Drainage Class	Hydrologic Group	Hydric Designation	Farmland Designation
69A	Milford silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes	Poorly Drained	C/D	Hydric	Prime Farmland if drained
189A	Martinton silt loam, 0-2% slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	C/D	Non-Hydric	Prime Farmland
189B	Martinton silt loam, 2-4% slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	C/D	Non-Hydric	Prime Farmland
192A	Del Rey silt loam, 0-2% slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	C/D	Non-Hydric	Prime Farmland if drained

3107A	Sawmill silty clay loam, heavy till plain, 0-2% slopes, frequently flooded	Poorly Drained	B/D	Hydric	Prime Farmland if drained & either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during growing season
-------	--	----------------	-----	--------	--

Hydrologic Soil Groups – Soils have been classified into four (A, B, C, D) hydrologic groups based on runoff characteristics due to rainfall. If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second letter is for undrained areas.

- **Hydrologic group A:** Soils have a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.
- **Hydrologic group B:** Soils have a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet, consist chiefly of moderately deep to deep, moderately well drained to well drained soils that have a moderately fine to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.
- **Hydrologic group C:** Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.
- **Hydrologic group D:** Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

Hydric Soils – A hydric soil is one that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part of the soil profile that supports the growth or regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation. Soils with hydric inclusions have map units dominantly made up of non-hydric soils that may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landscape. Of the soils found onsite, two are classified as hydric soils (69A Milford silty clay loam and 3107A Sawmill silty clay loam), and the remaining three are classified as non-hydric soils that likely contain hydric inclusions (189A Martinton silt loam, 189B Martinton silt loam, and 192A Del Rey silt loam).

Prime Farmland – Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for agricultural production. Prime farmland soils are an important resource to Kendall County and some of the most productive soils in the United States occur locally. Of the soils found onsite, two are designated as prime farmland (189A Martinton silt loam and 189B Martinton silt loam), and the remaining soils are designated as prime farmland if drained (69A Milford silty clay loam, 192A Del Rey silt loam, and 3107A Sawmill silty clay loam).

Soil Limitations – The USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey rates the limitations of soils for dwellings with basements, dwellings without basements, small commercial buildings, shallow excavations, lawns/landscaping, and local roads and streets. Soils have different properties which influence the development of building sites. The USDA-NRCS classifies soils as Not Limited, Somewhat Limited, and Very Limited. Soils that are Not Limited indicates that the soil has properties that are favorable for the specified use. They will perform well and will have low maintenance. Soils that are Somewhat Limited are

moderately favorable, and their limitations can be overcome through special planning, design, or installation. Soils that are Very Limited have features that are unfavorable for the specified use, and their limitations cannot easily be overcome.

Table 2: Soil Limitations

Soil Type	Dwellings with Basements	Dwellings without Basements	Shallow Excavations	Lawns/Landscaping	Conventional Septic Systems
69A	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Unsuitable/ Very Limited
189A	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Somewhat Limited	Suitable/Not Limited
189B	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Somewhat Limited	Suitable/Not Limited
192A	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Somewhat Limited	Suitable/Not Limited
3107A	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Unsuitable/ Very Limited

Septic Systems – The factors considered for determining suitability are the characteristics and qualities of the soil that affect the limitations for absorbing waste from domestic sewage disposal systems. The major features considered are soil permeability, percolation rate, groundwater level, depth to bedrock, flooding hazards, and slope. Soils are deemed unsuitable per the Kendall County Subdivision Control Ordinance. Installation of an on-site sewage disposal system in soils designated as unsuitable may necessitate the installation of a non-conventional onsite sewage disposal system. For more information please contact the Kendall County Health Department (811 W. John Street, Yorkville, IL; (630) 553-9100 ext. 8026).

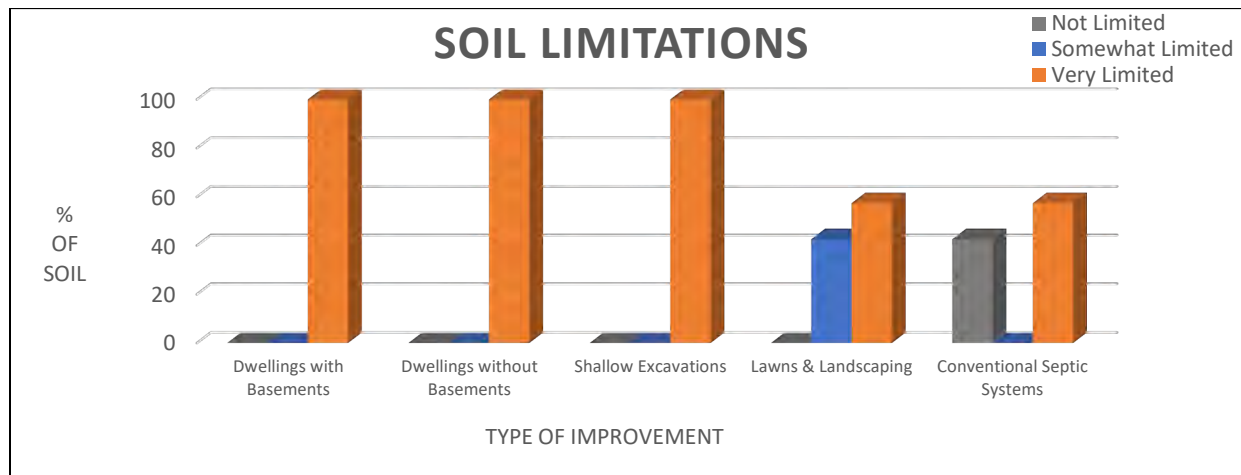


Figure 2: Soil Limitations

KENDALL COUNTY LAND EVALUATION AND SITE ASSESSMENT (LESA)

Decision-makers in Kendall County use the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) system to determine the suitability of a land use change and/or a zoning request as it relates to agricultural land. The LESA system was developed by the United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) and takes into consideration local conditions such as physical

characteristics of the land, compatibility of surrounding land-uses, and urban growth factors. The LESA system is a two-step procedure that includes:

- **Land Evaluation (LE):** The soils of a given area are rated and placed in groups ranging from the best to worst suited for a stated agriculture use, cropland, or forestland. The best group is assigned a value of 100 and all other groups are assigned lower values. The Land Evaluation is based on data from the Kendall County Soil Survey. The Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District is responsible for this portion of the LESA system.
 - The Land Evaluation score for this site is **88**, indicating that this site is **well suited** for agricultural uses.
- **Site Assessment (SA):** The site is numerically evaluated according to important factors that contribute to the quality of the site. Each factor selected is assigned values in accordance with the local needs and objectives. The Site Assessment value is based on a 200-point scale and accounts for 2/3 of the total score. The Kendall County LESA Committee is responsible for this portion of the LESA system.
 - The Site Assessment score for this site is **101**.

The **LESA Score for this site is 189 out of a possible 300, which indicates a low level of protection** for the proposed project site. Note: Selecting the project site with the lowest total points will generally protect the best farmland located in the most viable areas and maintain and promote the agricultural industry in Kendall County. If the project is agricultural in nature, however, a higher score may provide an indication of the suitability of the project as it relates to the compatibility with existing agricultural land use.

WETLANDS

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's National Wetland Inventory map **indicates the presence** of a wetland(s) on the proposed project site. To determine if a wetland is present, a wetland delineation specialist, who is recognized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, should determine the exact boundaries and value of the wetlands.

FLOODPLAIN

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Kendall County, Community Panel No. 17093C0145H (effective date January 8, 2014) was reviewed to determine the presence of floodplain and floodway areas within the project site. According to the map, the parcel **is located within** the floodplain and floodway.

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL

Development on this site should include an erosion and sediment control plan in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Soil erosion on construction sites is a resource concern because suspended sediment from areas undergoing development is a primary nonpoint source of water pollution. Please consult the *Illinois Urban Manual* (<https://illinoisurbanmanual.org/>) for appropriate best management practices.

LAND USE FINDINGS:

The Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) Board has reviewed the proposed development plans for Petitioner Tri-Star Development, Inc. for the proposed change in zoning to construct one single-family home on the parcel within Seward Township of Kendall County located in the SW ¼ of Section 15, Township 35N, and Range 8E of the 3rd Principal Meridian. Based on the information provided by the petitioner and a review of natural resource related data available to the Kendall County SWCD, the SWCD Board presents the following information.

The Kendall County SWCD has always had the opinion that Prime Farmland should be preserved whenever feasible. Of the soils found onsite, 100% are classified as prime farmland or prime farmland if drained. A land evaluation (LE), which is a part of the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA), was conducted on this parcel. The soils on this parcel scored an 88 out of a possible 100 points indicating that the soils are well suited for agricultural uses. The total LESA Score for this site is 189 out of a possible 300, which indicates a low level of protection for the proposed project site. Selecting the project site with the lowest total points will generally protect the best farmland located in the most viable areas and maintain and promote the agricultural industry in Kendall County. If the project is agricultural in nature, however, a higher score may provide an indication of the suitability of the project as it relates to the compatibility with existing agricultural land use.

Soils found on the project site are rated for specific uses and can have potential limitations for development. Soil types with severe limitations do not preclude the ability to develop the site for the proposed use, but it is important to note that the limitation may require soil reclamation, special design/engineering, or maintenance to obtain suitable soil conditions to support development with significant limitations. This report indicates that for soils located on the parcel, 100% are very limited for dwellings with basements, dwellings without basements, and shallow excavations and 57% are very limited for lawns/landscaping. The remaining 43% are considered somewhat limited for lawns/landscaping. Additionally, 57% of the soils are considered unsuitable for conventional septic systems. This information is based on the soil in an undisturbed state. If the scope of the project may include the use of onsite septic systems, please consult with the Kendall County Health Department.

This site is located within the Upper Illinois River watershed and the Minooka Branch Aux Sable Creek sub watershed. This development should include a soil erosion and sediment control plan to be implemented during construction. Sediment may become a primary non-point source of pollution; eroded soils during the construction phase can create unsafe conditions on roadways, degrade water quality and destroy aquatic ecosystems lower in the watershed.

For intense use, it is recommended that a drainage tile survey be completed on the parcel to locate the subsurface drainage tile and should be taken into consideration during the land use planning process. Drainage tile expedites drainage and facilitates farming. It is imperative that these drainage tiles remain undisturbed. Impaired tile may affect a few acres or hundreds of acres of drainage.

The information that is included in this Natural Resources Information Report is to assure that the Land Developers take into full consideration the limitations of that land that they wish to develop. Guidelines and recommendations are also a part of this report and should be considered in the planning process. The Natural Resource Information Report is required by the Illinois Soil and Water Conservation District Act (Ill. Compiled Statutes, Ch. 70, Par 405/22.02a).


 SWCD Board Representative

 07/12/2021
 Date

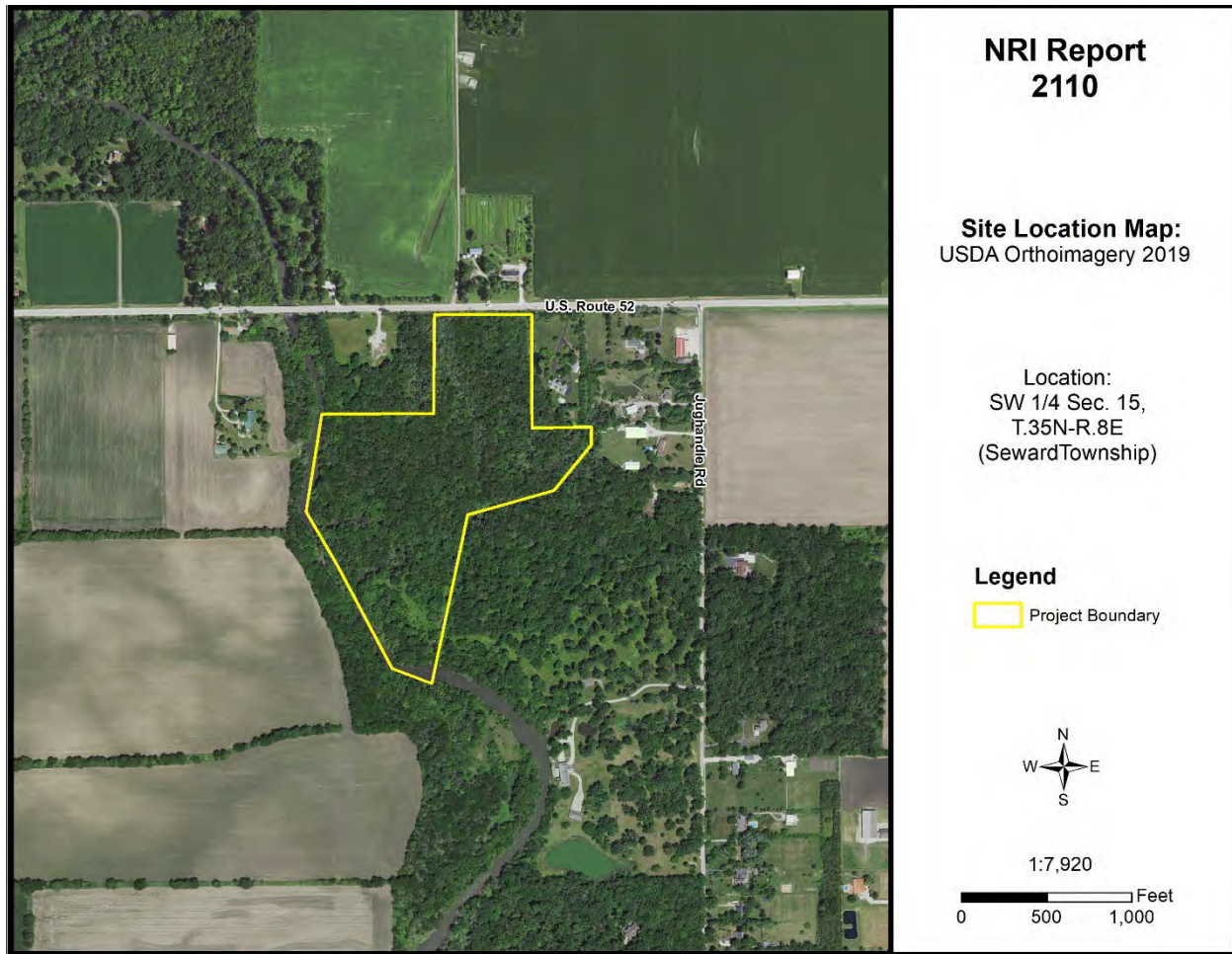


Figure 4: 2019 Aerial Map with NRI Site Boundary

ARCHAEOLOGIC/CULTURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION

Simply stated, cultural resources are all the past activities and accomplishments of people. They include the following: buildings; objects made or used by people; locations; and less tangible resources, such as stories, dance forms, and holiday traditions.

The Soil and Water Conservation District most often encounters cultural resources as historical properties. These may be prehistoric or historical sites, buildings, structures, features, or objects. The most common type of historical property that the Soil and Water Conservation District may encounter is non-structural archaeological sites. These sites often extend below the soil surface and must be protected against disruption by development or other earth moving activity if possible. Cultural resources are *non-renewable* because there is no way to “grow” a site to replace a disrupted site.

Landowners with historical properties on their land have ownership of that historical property. However, the State of Illinois owns all the following: human remains, grave markers, burial mounds, and artifacts associated with graves and human remains.

Non-grave artifacts from archaeological sites and historical buildings are the property of the landowner. The landowner may choose to disturb a historical property but may not receive federal or state assistance to do so. If an earth moving activity disturbs human remains, the landowner must contact the county coroner within 48 hours.

<p>The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency has not been notified of the proposed land use change by the Kendall County SWCD. The applicant may need to contact the IHPA according to current Illinois law.</p>

ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

WHAT IS BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND WHY SHOULD IT BE CONSERVED?¹

Biological diversity, or biodiversity, is the range of life on our planet. A more thorough definition is presented by botanist Peter H. Raven: “At the simplest level, biodiversity is the sum total of all the plants, animals, fungi and microorganisms in the world, or in a particular area; all of their individual variation; and all of the interactions between them. It is the set of living organisms that make up the fabric of the planet Earth and allow it to function as it does, by capturing energy from the sun and using it to drive all of life’s processes; by forming communities of organisms that have, through the several billion years of life’s history on Earth, altered the nature of the atmosphere, the soil and the water of our Planet; and by making possible the sustainability of our planet through their life activities now” (Raven 1994).

It is not known how many species occur on our planet. Presently, about 1.4 million species have been named. It has been estimated that there are perhaps 9 million more that have not been identified. What is known is that they are vanishing at an unprecedented rate. Reliable estimates show extinction occurring at a rate several orders of magnitude above “background” in some ecological systems (Wilson 1992, Hoose 1981).

The reasons for protecting biological diversity are complex, but they fall into four major categories. First, loss of diversity generally weakens entire natural systems. Healthy ecosystems tend to have many natural checks and balances. Every species plays a role in maintaining this system. When simplified by the loss of diversity, the system becomes more susceptible to natural and artificial perturbations. The chances of a system-wide collapse increase. In parts of the midwestern United States, for example, it was only the remnant areas of natural prairies that kept soil intact during the dust bowl years of the 1930s (Roush 1982).

Simplified ecosystems are almost always expensive to maintain. For example, when synthetic chemicals are relied upon to control pests, the target species are not the only ones affected. Their predators are almost always killed or driven away, exasperating the pest problem. In the meantime, people are unintentionally breeding pesticide-resistant pests. A process has begun where people become perpetual guardians of the affected area, which requires the expenditure of financial resources and human ingenuity to keep the system going.

A second reason for protecting biological diversity is that it represents one of our greatest untapped resources. Great benefits can be reaped from a single species. About 20 species provide 90% of the world’s food. Of these 20, just three, wheat, maize, and rice supply over one half of that food. American wheat farmers need new varieties every five to 15 years to compete with pests and diseases. Wild strains of wheat are critical genetic reservoirs for these new varieties.

Further, every species is a potential source of human medicine. In 1980, a published report identified the market value of prescription drugs from higher plants at over \$3 billion. Organic alkaloids, a class of

chemical compounds used in medicines, are found in an estimated 20% of plant species. Yet only 2% of plant species have been screened for these compounds (Hoose 1981).

The third reason for protecting diversity is that humans benefit from natural areas and depend on healthy ecosystems. The natural world supplies our air, our water, our food and supports human economic activity. Further, humans are creatures that evolved in a diverse natural environment between forest and grasslands. People need to be reassured that such places remain. When people speak of “going to the country,” they generally mean more than getting out of town. For reasons of their own sanity and wellbeing, they need a holistic, organic experience. Prolonged exposure to urban monotony produces neuroses, for which cultural and natural diversity cure.

Historically, the lack of attention to biological diversity, and the ecological processes it supports, has resulted in economic hardships for segments of the basin’s human population.

The final reason for protecting biological diversity is that species and natural systems are intrinsically valuable. The above reasons have focused on the benefits of the natural world to humans. All things possess intrinsic value simply because they exist.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES CONCERNING THE SUBJECT PARCEL

As part of the Natural Resources Information Report, staff checks office maps to determine if any nature preserves or ecologically sensitive areas are in the general vicinity of the parcel in question. If there is a nature preserve in the area, then that resource will be identified as part of the report. The SWCD recommends that every effort be made to protect that resource. Such efforts should include, but are not limited to erosion control, sediment control, stormwater management, and groundwater monitoring.

Office maps indicate that ecologically sensitive area(s) are located near the parcel in question (PIQ). Aux Sable Creek runs through the PIQ along the west and southwest boundaries. The National Wetland Inventory identifies wetlands within the parcel boundary, and the Zone AE (100-year flood) floodway and floodplain are also within the parcel boundary according to the FEMA flood map. Additionally, Baker Woods Forest Preserve is located immediately adjacent to the PIQ on the northwest side.

¹Taken from *The Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Great Lakes Ecosystem: Issues and Opportunities*, prepared by the Nature Conservancy Great Lakes Program 79W. Monroe Street, Suite 1309, Chicago, IL 60603, January 1994.

SOILS INFORMATION

IMPORTANCE OF SOILS INFORMATION

Soils information comes from the Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Maps and Descriptions for Kendall County. This information is important to all parties involved in determining the suitability of the proposed land use change.

Each soil polygon is given a number, which represents its soil type. The letter found after the soil type number indicates the soils slope class.

Each soil map unit has limitations for a variety of land uses such as septic systems, buildings with basements, and buildings without basements. It is important to remember that soils do not function independently of each other. The behavior of a soil depends upon the physical properties of adjacent soil types, the presence of artificial drainage, soil compaction, and its position in the local landscape.

The limitation categories (not limited, somewhat limited, or very limited) indicate the potential for difficulty in using that soil unit for the proposed activity and, thus, the degree of need for thorough soil borings and engineering studies. A limitation does not necessarily mean that the proposed activity cannot be done on that soil type. It does mean that the reasons for the limitation need to be thoroughly understood and dealt with to complete the proposed activity successfully. Very limited indicates that the proposed activity will be more difficult and costly to do on that soil type than on a soil type with a somewhat limited or not limited rating.

Soil survey interpretations are predictions of soil behavior for specified land uses and specified management practices. They are based on the soil properties that directly influence the specified use of the soil. Soil survey interpretations allow users of soil surveys to plan reasonable alternatives for the use and management of soils.

Soil interpretations do not eliminate the need for on-site study and testing of specific sites for the design and construction for specific uses. They can be used as a guide for planning more detailed investigations and for avoiding undesirable sites for an intended use. The scale of the maps and the range of error limit the use of the soil delineation.

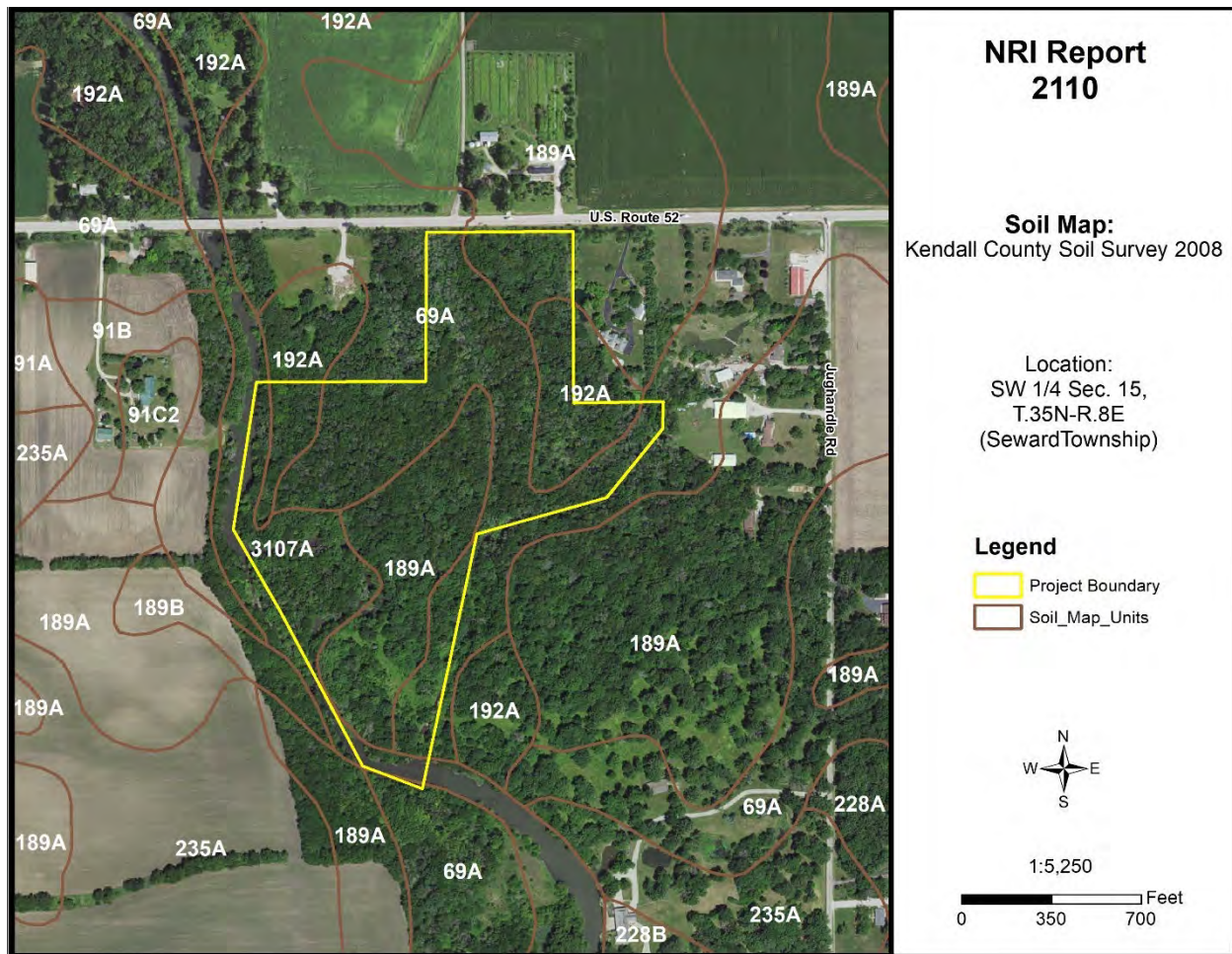


Figure 5: Soil Map

Table 3: Soil Map Unit Descriptions

Symbol	Descriptions	Acres	Percent
69A	Milford silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes	15.6	39.0%
189A	Martinton silt loam, 0-2% slopes	12.1	30.3%
189B	Martinton silt loam, 2-4% slopes	0.0	0.1%
192A	Del Rey silt loam, 0-2% slopes	4.9	12.3%
3107A	Sawmill silty clay loam, heavy till plain, 0-2% slopes, frequently flooded	7.4	18.4%

Source: National Cooperative Soil Survey – USDA-NRCS

SOILS INTERPRETATIONS EXPLANATION

GENERAL – NONAGRICULTURAL

These interpretative ratings help engineers, planners, and others to understand how soil properties influence behavior when used for nonagricultural uses such as building site development or construction materials. This report gives ratings for proposed uses in terms of limitations and restrictive features. The tables list only the most restrictive features.

Other features may need treatment to overcome soil limitations for a specific purpose. Ratings come from the soil's "natural" state, that is, no unusual modification occurs other than that which is considered normal practice for the rated use. Even though soils may have limitations, an engineer may alter soil features or adjust building plans for a structure to compensate for most degrees of limitations. Most of these practices, however, are costly. The final decision in selecting a site for a particular use generally involves weighing the costs for site preparation and maintenance. Soil properties influence development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. Soil limitation ratings of not limited, somewhat limited, and very limited are given for the types of proposed improvements that are listed or inferred by the petitioner as entered on the report application and/or zoning petition. The most common types of building limitation that this report gives limitations ratings for is septic systems. It is understood that engineering practices can overcome most limitations for buildings with and without basements, and small commercial buildings. Limitation ratings for these types of buildings are not commonly provided. Organic soils, when present on the parcel, are referenced in the hydric soils section of the report. This type of soil is considered unsuitable for all types of construction.

LIMITATIONS RATINGS

- **Not Limited:** This soil has favorable properties for the use. The degree of limitation is minor. The people involved can expect good performance and low maintenance.
- **Somewhat Limited:** This soil has moderately favorable properties for the use. Special planning, design, or maintenance can overcome this degree of limitation. During some part of the year, the expected performance is less desirable than for soils rated slight.
- **Very Limited:** This soil has one or more properties that are unfavorable for the rated use. These may include the following: steep slopes, bedrock near the surface, flooding, high shrink-swell potential, a seasonal high water table, or low strength. This degree of limitation generally requires major soil reclamation, special design, or intensive maintenance, which in most situations is difficult and costly.

BUILDING LIMITATIONS

BUILDING ON POORLY SUITED OR UNSUITABLE SOILS

Building on poorly suited or unsuitable soils can present problems to future property owners such as cracked foundations, wet basements, lowered structural integrity and high maintenance costs associated with these problems. The staff of the Kendall County SWCD strongly urges scrutiny by the plat reviewers when granting parcels with these soils exclusively.

Dwellings with Basements – Ratings are for undisturbed soil for a building structure of less than 3 stories with a basement. The foundation is assumed to be spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet. The ratings for dwellings are based on soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs.

Dwellings without Basements – Ratings are for undisturbed soil for a house of three stories or less than 3 stories without a basement. The foundation is assumed to be spread footings of reinforced concrete at a depth of 2 feet or the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings for dwellings are based on soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs.

Shallow Excavations – Trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for utility lines, open ditches, or other purposes. Ratings are based on soil properties that influence the ease of digging and the resistance to sloughing.

Lawns and Landscaping – Require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained (irrigation is not considered in the ratings). The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established.

Onsite Sewage Disposal – The factors considered are the characteristics and qualities of the soil that affect the limitations for absorbing waste from domestic sewage disposal systems. The major features considered are soil permeability, percolation rate, groundwater level, depth to bedrock, flooding hazards, and slope. The table below indicates soils that are deemed unsuitable per the Kendall County Subdivision Control Ordinance. Installation of an on-site sewage disposal system in soils designated as unsuitable may necessitate the installation of a non-conventional onsite sewage disposal system. For more information please contact the Kendall County Health Department – Environmental Health at (630) 553-9100 x8026.

Table 4: Building Limitations

Soil Type	Dwellings with Basements	Dwellings without Basements	Shallow Excavations	Lawns & Landscaping	Onsite Conventional Sewage Systems	Acres	%
69A	Very Limited: Ponding; Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Ponding; Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Ponding; Depth to saturated zone; Unstable excavation walls; Dusty; Too clayey	Very Limited: Ponding; Depth to saturated zone; Dusty	Unsuitable: Wet	15.6	39.0%
189A	Very Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Shrink-swell; Depth to saturated zone	Very Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Dusty; Unstable excavation walls	Somewhat Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Dusty	Suitable	12.1	30.3%
189B	Very Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Shrink-swell; Depth to saturated zone	Very Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Dusty; Unstable excavation walls	Somewhat Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Dusty	Suitable	0.0	0.1%
192A	Very Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Dusty; Unstable excavation walls; Too clayey	Somewhat Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Dusty	Suitable	4.9	12.3%
3107A	Very Limited: Ponding; Flooding; Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Ponding; Flooding; Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Ponding; Depth to saturated zone; Flooding; Dusty; Unstable excavation walls	Very Limited: Ponding; Flooding; Depth to saturated zone; Dusty	Unsuitable: Frequently flooded	7.4	18.4%
% Very Limited	100%	100%	100%	57.4%	57.4%		

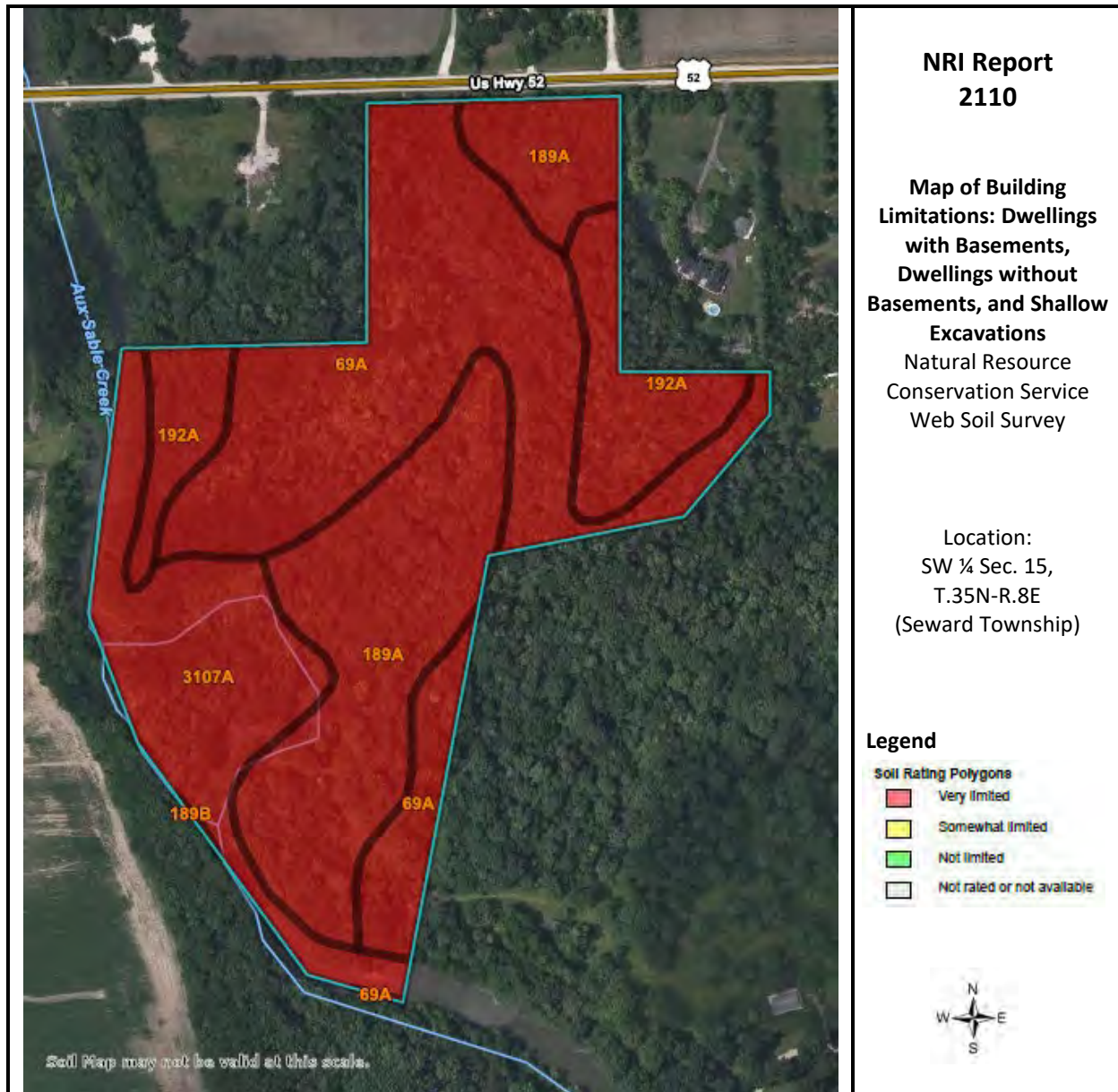


Figure 6A: Map of Building Limitations – Dwellings with Basements, Dwellings without Basements, and Shallow Excavations

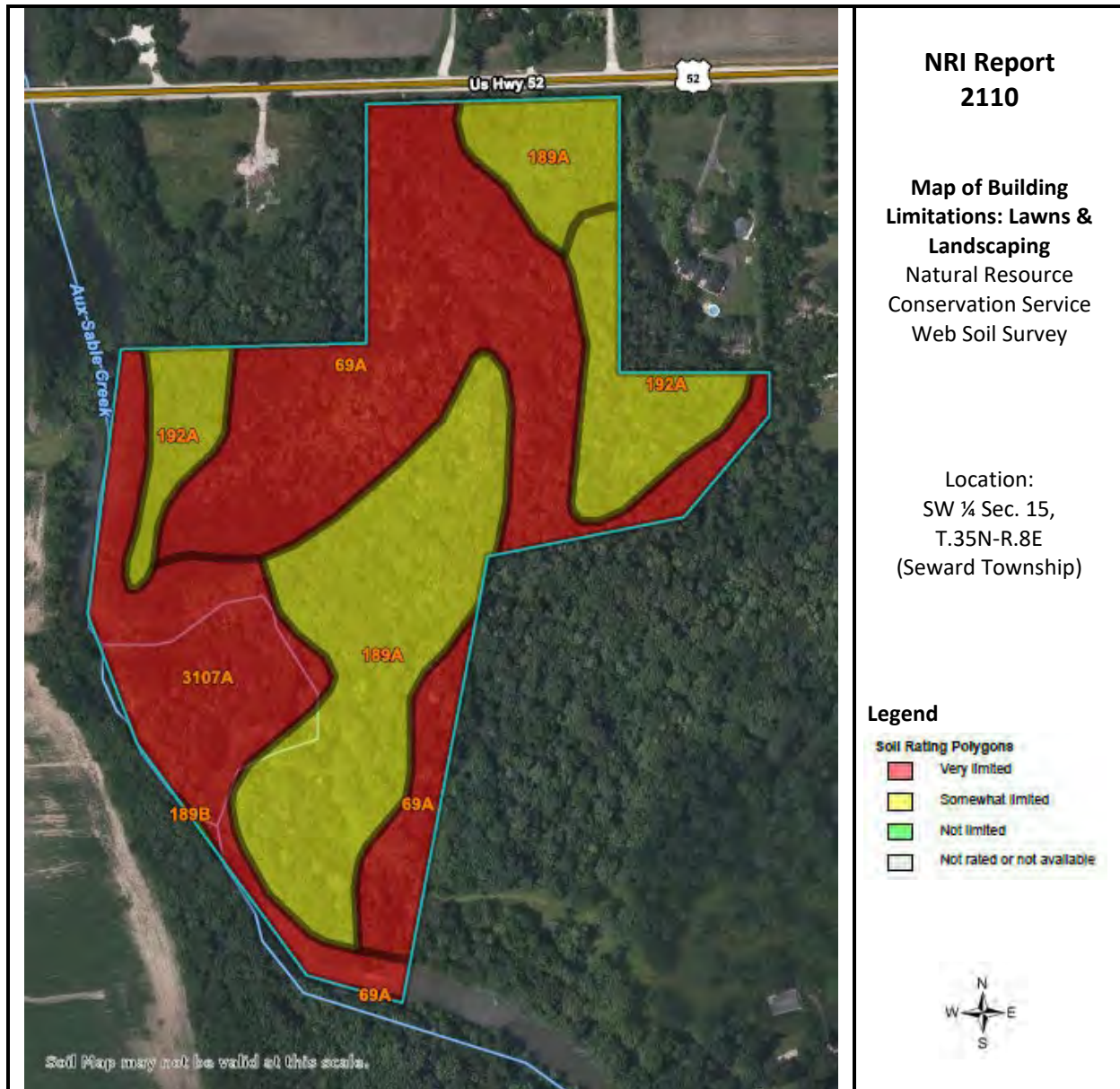


Figure 6B: Map of Building Limitations – Lawns & Landscaping

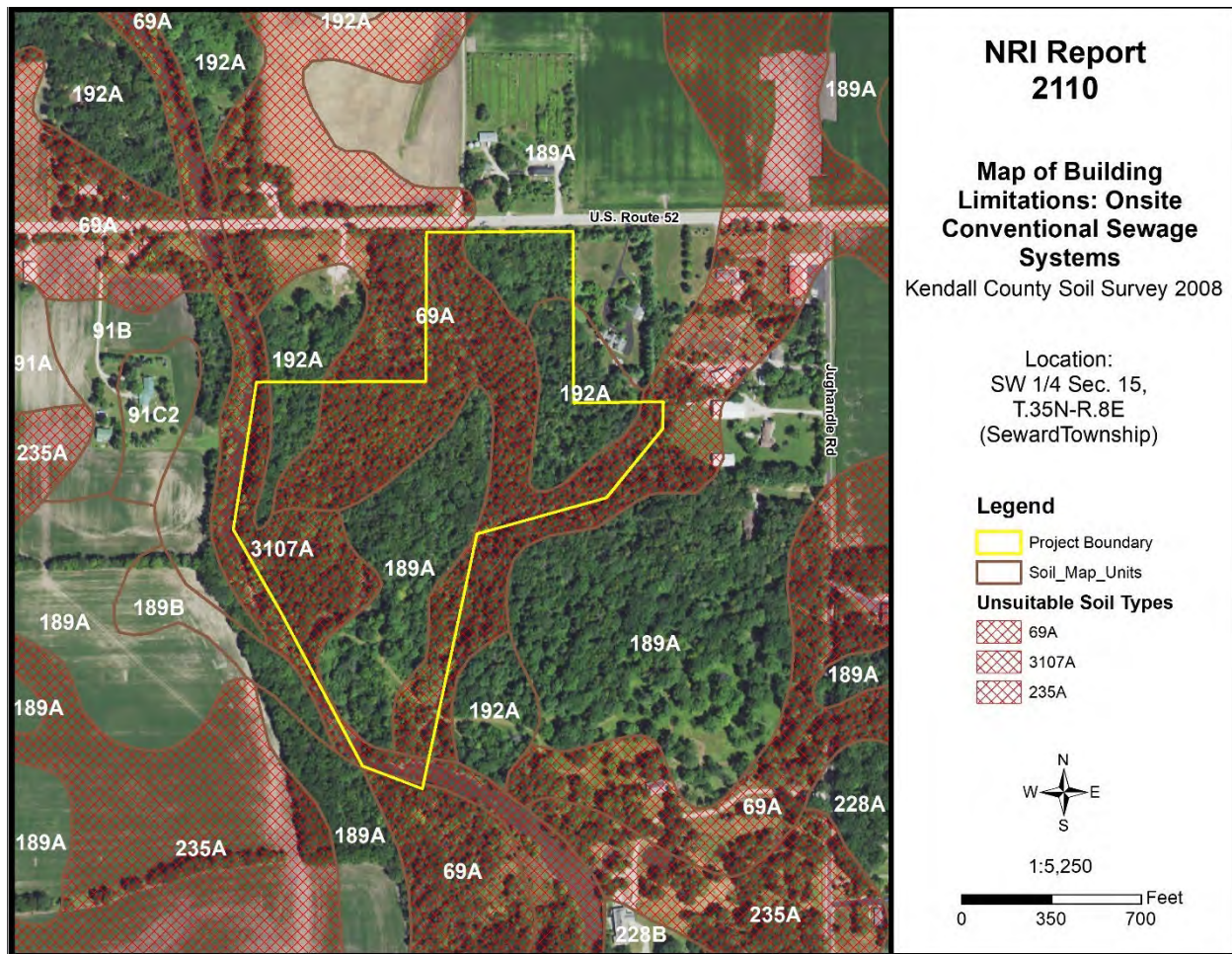


Figure 6C: Map of Building Limitations – Onsite Conventional Sewage System

SOIL WATER FEATURES

Table 5, below, gives estimates of various soil water features that should be taken into consideration when reviewing engineering for a land use project.

HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUPS (HSGs) – The groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

- **Group A:** Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.
- **Group B:** Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained, or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.
- **Group C:** Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.
- **Group D:** Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

Note: If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D or C/D) the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.

SURFACE RUNOFF – Surface runoff refers to the loss of water from an area by flow over the land surface. Surface runoff classes are based upon slope, climate and vegetative cover and indicates relative runoff for very specific conditions (it is assumed that the surface of the soil is bare and that the retention of surface water resulting from irregularities in the ground surface is minimal). The classes are negligible, very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

MONTHS – The portion of the year in which a water table, ponding, and/or flooding is most likely to be a concern.

WATER TABLE – Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil and the data indicates, by month, depth to the top (upper limit) and base (lower limit) of the saturated zone in most years. These estimates are based upon observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone (grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features)) in the soil. Note: A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

PONDING – Ponding refers to standing water in a closed depression, and the data indicates surface water depth, duration, and frequency of ponding.

- **Duration:** Expressed as *very brief* if less than 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days and *very long* if more than 30 days.
- **Frequency:** Expressed as: *none* meaning ponding is not possible; *rare* means unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (chance of ponding is 0-5% in any year); *occasional* means that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (chance of ponding is 5 to 50% in any year); and frequent means that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (chance of ponding is more than 50% in any year).

FLOODING – The temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

- **Duration:** Expressed as: *extremely brief* if 0.1 hour to 4 hours; *very brief* if 4 hours to 2 days; *brief* if 2 to 7 days; *long* if 7 to 30 days; and *very long* if more than 30 days.
- **Frequency:** Expressed as: *none* means flooding is not probable; *very rare* means that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (chance of flooding is less than 1% in any year); *rare* means that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (chance of flooding is 1 to 5% in any year); *occasional* means that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (chance of flooding is 5 to 50% in any year but is less than 50% in all months in any year); and *very frequent* means that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (chance of flooding is more than 50% in all months of any year).

Note: The information is based on evidence in the soil profile. In addition, consideration is also given to local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

Table 5: Water Features

Map Unit	Hydrologic Group	Surface Runoff	Water Table	Ponding	Flooding
69A	C/D	Negligible	<u>January – May</u> Upper Limit: 0.0'-1.0' Lower Limit: 6.0' <u>June – December</u> Upper/Lower Limit: --	<u>January – May</u> Surface Water Depth: 0.0'-0.5' Duration: Brief (2 to 7 days) Frequency: Frequent <u>June – December</u> Surface Water Depth: -- Duration: -- Frequency: None	<u>January – December</u> Duration: -- Frequency: None
189A	C/D	Low	<u>January – May</u> Upper Limit: 1.0'-2.0' Lower Limit: 6.0' <u>June – December</u> Upper/Lower Limit: --	<u>January – December</u> Surface Water Depth: -- Duration: -- Frequency: None	<u>January – December</u> Duration: -- Frequency: None
189B	C/D	Medium	<u>January – May</u> Upper Limit: 1.0'-2.0' Lower Limit: 6.0' <u>June – December</u> Upper/Lower Limit: --	<u>January – December</u> Surface Water Depth: -- Duration: -- Frequency: None	<u>January – December</u> Duration: -- Frequency: None
192A	C/D	Medium	<u>January – May</u> Upper Limit: 0.5'-2.0' Lower Limit: 2.0'-4.5' <u>June – December</u> Upper/Lower Limit: --	<u>January – December</u> Surface Water Depth: -- Duration: -- Frequency: None	<u>January – December</u> Duration: -- Frequency: None
3107A	B/D	Negligible	<u>January – May</u> Upper Limit: 0.0'-1.0' Lower Limit: 6.0' <u>June – December</u> Upper/Lower Limit: --	<u>January – May</u> Surface Water Depth: 0.0'-0.5' Duration: Brief (2 to 7 days) Frequency: Frequent <u>June – December</u> Surface Water Depth: -- Duration: -- Frequency: None	<u>January – June</u> Duration: Brief (2 to 7 days) Frequency: Frequent <u>July – October</u> Duration: -- Frequency: None <u>November – December</u> Duration: Brief (2 to 7 days) Frequency: Frequent

SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Erosion is the wearing away of the soil by water, wind, and other forces. Soil erosion threatens the Nation's soil productivity and contributes the most pollutants in our waterways. Water causes about two thirds of erosion on agricultural land. Four properties, mainly, determine a soil's erodibility: texture, slope, structure, and organic matter content.

Slope has the most influence on soil erosion potential when the site is under construction. Erosivity and runoff increase as slope grade increases. The runoff then exerts more force on the particles, breaking their bonds more readily and carrying them farther before deposition. The longer water flows along a slope before reaching a major waterway, the greater the potential for erosion.

Soil erosion during and after this proposed construction can be a primary non-point source of water pollution. Eroded soil during the construction phase can create unsafe conditions on roadways, decrease the storage capacity of lakes, clog streams and drainage channels, cause deterioration of aquatic habitats, and increase water treatment costs. Soil erosion also increases the risk of flooding by choking culverts, ditches, and storm sewers and by reducing the capacity of natural and man-made detention facilities.

The general principles of erosion and sedimentation control measures include:

- Reducing or diverting flow from exposed areas, storing flows, or limiting runoff from exposed areas
- Staging construction to keep disturbed areas to a minimum
- Establishing or maintaining temporary or permanent groundcover
- Retaining sediment on site
- Properly installing, inspecting, and maintaining control measures

Erosion control practices are useful controls only if they are properly located, installed, inspected, and maintained.

The SWCD recommends an erosion and sediment control plan for all building sites, especially if there is a wetland or stream nearby.

Table 6: Soil Erosion Potential

Soil Type	Slope	Rating	Acreage	Percent of Parcel
69A	0-2%	Slight	15.6	39.0%
189A	0-2%	Slight	12.1	30.3%
189B	2-4%	Slight	0.0	0.1%
192A	0-2%	Slight	4.9	12.3%
3107A	0-2%	Slight	7.4	18.4%

PRIME FARMLAND SOILS

Prime farmland soils are an important resource to Kendall County. Some of the most productive soils in the United States occur locally. Each soil map unit in the United States is assigned a prime or non-prime rating. Prime agricultural land does not need to be in the production of food & fiber.

Section 310 of the NRCS general manual states that urban or built-up land on prime farmland soils is not prime farmland. The percentages of soils map units on the parcel reflect the determination that urban or built up land on prime farmland soils is not prime farmland.

Table 7: Prime Farmland Soils

Soil Types	Prime Designation	Acreage	Percent
69A	Prime Farmland if drained	15.6	39.0%
189A	Prime Farmland	12.1	30.3%
189B	Prime Farmland	0.0	0.1%
192A	Prime Farmland if drained	4.9	12.3%
3107A	Prime Farmland if drained	7.4	18.4%
% Prime Farmland	100%		

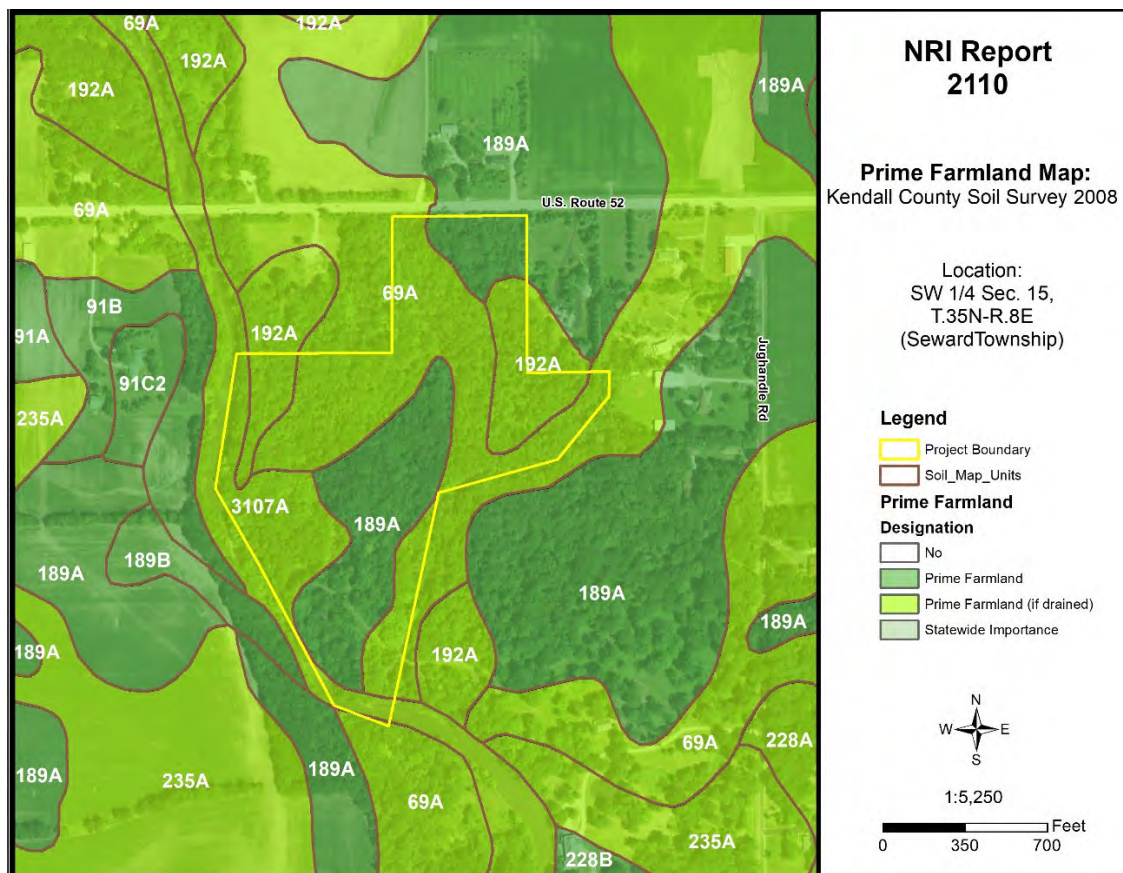


Figure 7: Map of Prime Farmland Soils

LAND EVALUATION AND SITE ASSESSMENT (LESA)

Decision-makers in Kendall County use the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) system to determine the suitability of a land use change and/or a zoning request as it relates to agricultural land. The LESA system was developed by the United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) and takes into consideration local conditions such as physical characteristics of the land, compatibility of surrounding land-uses, and urban growth factors. The LESA system is a two-step procedure that includes:

LAND EVALUATION (LE)

The soils of a given area are rated and placed in groups ranging from the best to worst suited for a stated agriculture use, cropland, or forestland. The best group is assigned a value of 100, and all other groups are assigned lower values. The Land Evaluation is based on data from the Kendall County Soil Survey. The LE score is calculated by multiplying the relative value of each soil type by the number of acres of that soil. The sum of the products is then divided by the total number of acres; the answer is the Land Evaluation score on this site. The Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District is responsible for this portion of the LESA system.

SITE ASSESSMENT (SA)

The site is numerically evaluated according to important factors that contribute to the quality of the site. Each factor selected is assigned values in accordance with the local needs and objectives. The value group is a predetermined value based upon prime farmland designation. The Kendall County LESA Committee is responsible for this portion of the LESA system.

Please Note: A land evaluation (LE) score will be compiled for every project parcel. However, when a parcel is located within municipal planning boundaries, a site assessment (SA) score is not compiled as the scoring factors are not applicable. As a result, only the LE score is available, and a full LESA score is unavailable for the parcel.

Table 8A: Land Evaluation Computation

Soil Type	Value Group	Relative Value	Acres	Product (Relative Value x Acres)
69A	3	87	15.6	1357.2
189A	2	94	12.1	1137.4
189B	3	87	0.0	0.0
192A	4	79	4.9	387.1
3107A	3	87	7.4	643.8
Totals			40.1	3525.5
LE Calculation			(Product of relative value / Total Acres) 3525.5 / 40.1 = 87.92	
LE Score			LE = 88	

The Land Evaluation score for this site is 88, indicating that this site is designated as prime farmland that is well suited for agricultural uses considering the Land Evaluation score is above 80.

Table 8B: Site Assessment Computation

A.	Agricultural Land Uses	Points
	1. Percentage of area in agricultural uses within 1.5 miles of site. (20-10-5-0)	20
	2. Current land use adjacent to site. (30-20-15-10-0)	0
	3. Percentage of site in agricultural production in any of the last 5 years. (20-15-10-5-0)	0
	4. Size of site. (30-15-10-0)	15
B.	Compatibility / Impact on Uses	
	1. Distance from city or village limits. (20-10-0)	10
	2. Consistency of proposed use with County Land Resource Management Concept Plan and/or municipal comprehensive land use plan. (20-10-0)	0
	3. Compatibility of agricultural and non-agricultural uses. (15-7-0)	15
C.	Existence of Infrastructure	
	1. Availability of public sewage system. (10-8-6-0)	8
	2. Availability of public water system. (10-8-6-0)	8
	3. Transportation systems. (15-7-0)	15
	4. Distance from fire protection service. (10-8-6-2-0)	10
	Site Assessment Score:	101

The Site Assessment score for this site is 101. The Land Evaluation value (88) is added to the Site Assessment value (101) to obtain a LESA Score of 189. The table below shows the level of protection for the proposed project site based on the LESA Score.

Table 9: LESA Score Summary

LESA SCORE	LEVEL OF PROTECTION
0-200	Low
201-225	Medium
226-250	High
251-300	Very High

Land Evaluation Value: 88 + Site Assessment Value: 101 = LESA Score: 189

The LESA Score for this site is 189 which indicates a low level of protection for the proposed project site. Note: Selecting the project site with the lowest total points will generally protect the best farmland located in the most viable areas and maintain and promote the agricultural industry in Kendall County. If the project is agricultural in nature, however, a higher score may provide an indication of the suitability of the project as it relates to the compatibility with existing agricultural land use.

LAND USE PLANS

Many counties, municipalities, villages, and townships have developed land-use plans. These plans are intended to reflect the existing and future land-use needs of a given community. Please contact the Kendall County Planning, Building & Zoning for information regarding the County's comprehensive land use plan and map.

DRAINAGE, RUNOFF, AND FLOOD INFORMATION

U.S.G.S Topographic maps give information on elevations, which are important mostly to determine slopes, drainage directions, and watershed information.

Elevations determine the area of impact of floods of record. Slope information determines steepness and erosion potential. Drainage directions determine where water leaves the PIQ, possibly impacting surrounding natural resources.

Watershed information is given for changing land use to a subdivision type of development on parcels greater than 10 acres.

WHAT IS A WATERSHED?

Simply stated, a watershed is the area of land that contributes water to a certain point. The watershed boundary is important because the area of land in the watershed can now be calculated using an irregular shape area calculator such as a dot counter or planimeter.

Using regional storm event information, and site-specific soils and land use information, the peak stormwater flow through the point marked "O" for a specified storm event can be calculated. This value is called a "Q" value (for the given storm event) and is measured in cubic feet per second (CFS).

When construction occurs, the Q value naturally increases because of the increase in impermeable surfaces. This process decreases the ability of soils to accept and temporarily hold water. Therefore, more water runs off and increases the Q value.

Theoretically, if each development, no matter how large or small, maintains their preconstruction Q value after construction by the installation of stormwater management systems, the streams and wetlands and lakes will not suffer damage from excessive urban stormwater.

For this reason, the Kendall County SWCD recommends that the developer for intense uses such as a subdivision calculate the preconstruction Q value for the exit point(s). A stormwater management system

should be designed, installed, and maintained to limit the postconstruction Q value to be at or below the preconstruction value.

IMPORTANCE OF FLOOD INFORMATION

A floodplain is defined as land adjoining a watercourse (riverine) or an inland depression (non-riverine) that is subject to periodic inundation by high water. Floodplains are important areas demanding protection since they have water storage and conveyance functions which affect upstream and downstream flows, water quality and quantity, and suitability of the land for human activity. Since floodplains play distinct and vital roles in the hydrologic cycle, development that interferes with their hydrologic and biologic functions should be carefully considered.

Flooding is both dangerous to people and destructive to their properties. The following maps, when combined with wetland and topographic information, can help developers and future homeowners to “sidestep” potential flooding or ponding problems.

FIRM is the acronym for the Flood Insurance Rate Map, produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). These maps define flood elevation adjacent to tributaries and major bodies of water and superimpose that onto a simplified USGS topographic map. The scale of the FIRM maps is generally dependent on the size and density of parcels in that area. (This is to correctly determine the parcel location and floodplain location.) The FIRM map has three (3) zones. Zone A includes the 100-year flood, Zone B or Zone X (shaded) is the 100 to 500-year flood, and Zone C or Zone X (unshaded) is outside the floodplain.

The Hydrologic Atlas (H.A.) Series of the Flood of Record Map is also used for the topographic information. This map is different from the FIRM map mainly because it will show isolated or pocketed flooded areas. Kendall County uses both these maps in conjunction with each other for flooded area determinations. The Flood of Record maps show the areas of flood for various years. Both maps stress that the recurrence of flooding is merely statistical. A 100-year flood may occur twice in one year, or twice in one week, for that matter.

It should be noted that greater floods than those shown on the two maps are possible. The flood boundaries indicated provide a historic record only until the map publication date. Additionally, these flood boundaries are a function of the watershed conditions existing when the maps were produced. Cumulative changes in runoff characteristics caused by urbanization can result in an increase in flood height of future flood episodes.

Floodplains play a vital role in reducing the flood damage potential associated with an urbanizing area and, when left in an undisturbed state, also provide valuable wildlife habitat benefits. If it is the petitioner's intent to conduct floodplain filling or modification activities, the petitioner, and the Unit of Government responsible need to consider the potentially adverse effects this type of action could have on adjacent properties. The change or loss of natural floodplain storage often increases the frequency and severity of flooding on adjacent property.

If the available maps indicate the presence of a floodplain on the PIQ, the petitioner should contact the IDOT-OWR and FEMA to delineate a floodplain elevation for the parcel. If a portion of the property is indeed floodplain, applicable state, county, and local regulations will need to be reflected in the site plans.

Another indication of flooding potential can be found in the soils information. Hydric soils indicate the presence of drainageways, areas subject to ponding, or a naturally occurring high water table. These need to be considered along with the floodplain information when developing the site plan and the stormwater management plan. Development on hydric soils can contribute to the loss of water storage within the soil and the potential for increased flooding in the area.

This parcel is located on gradual topography (slopes 0 to 4%) with an elevation of approximately 570' above sea level. According to the FIRM map, the parcel in question contains Zone AE (100-year flood) floodway and floodplain. The parcel drains south/southwest towards Aux Sable Creek.

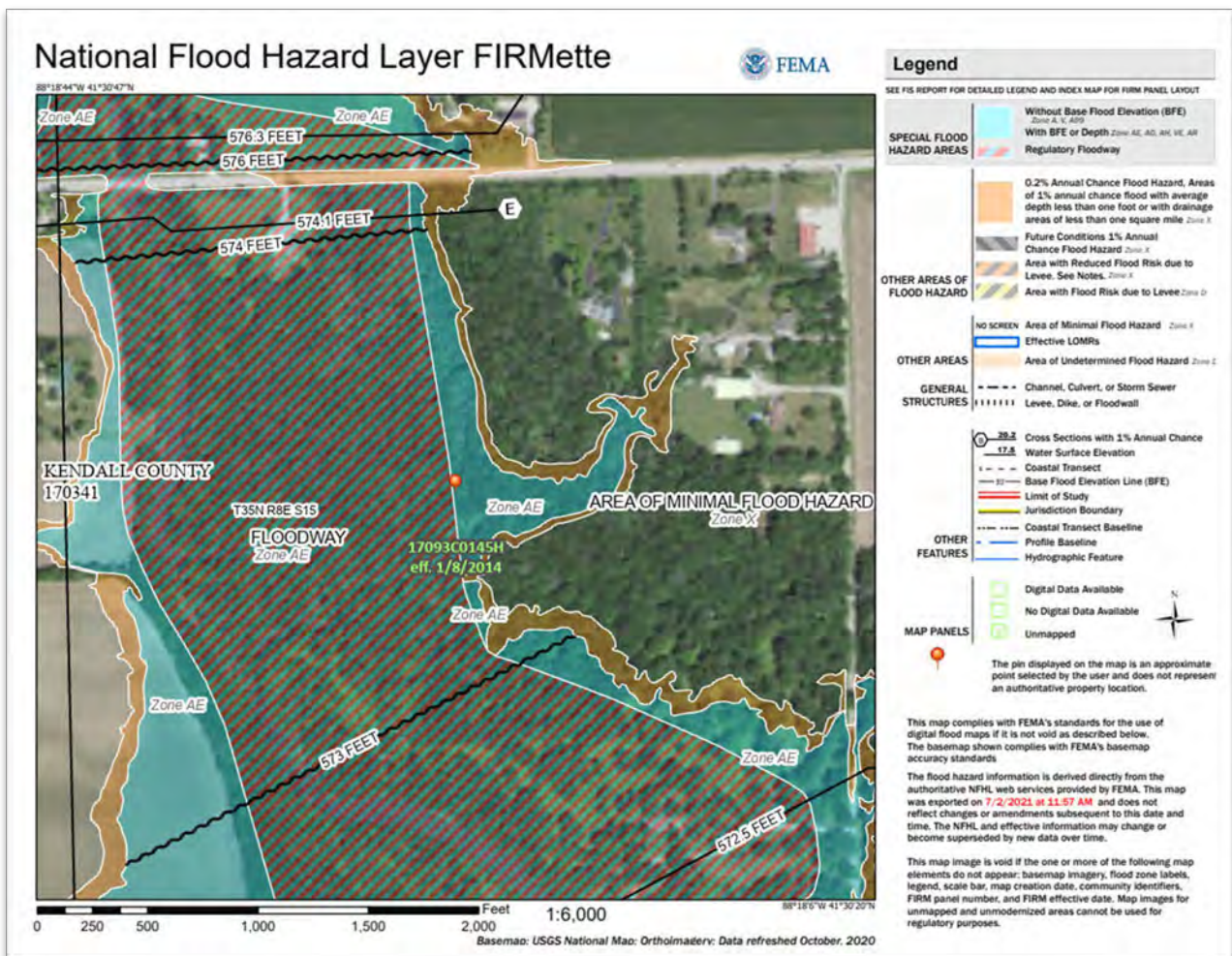


Figure 8: FEMA Floodplain Map

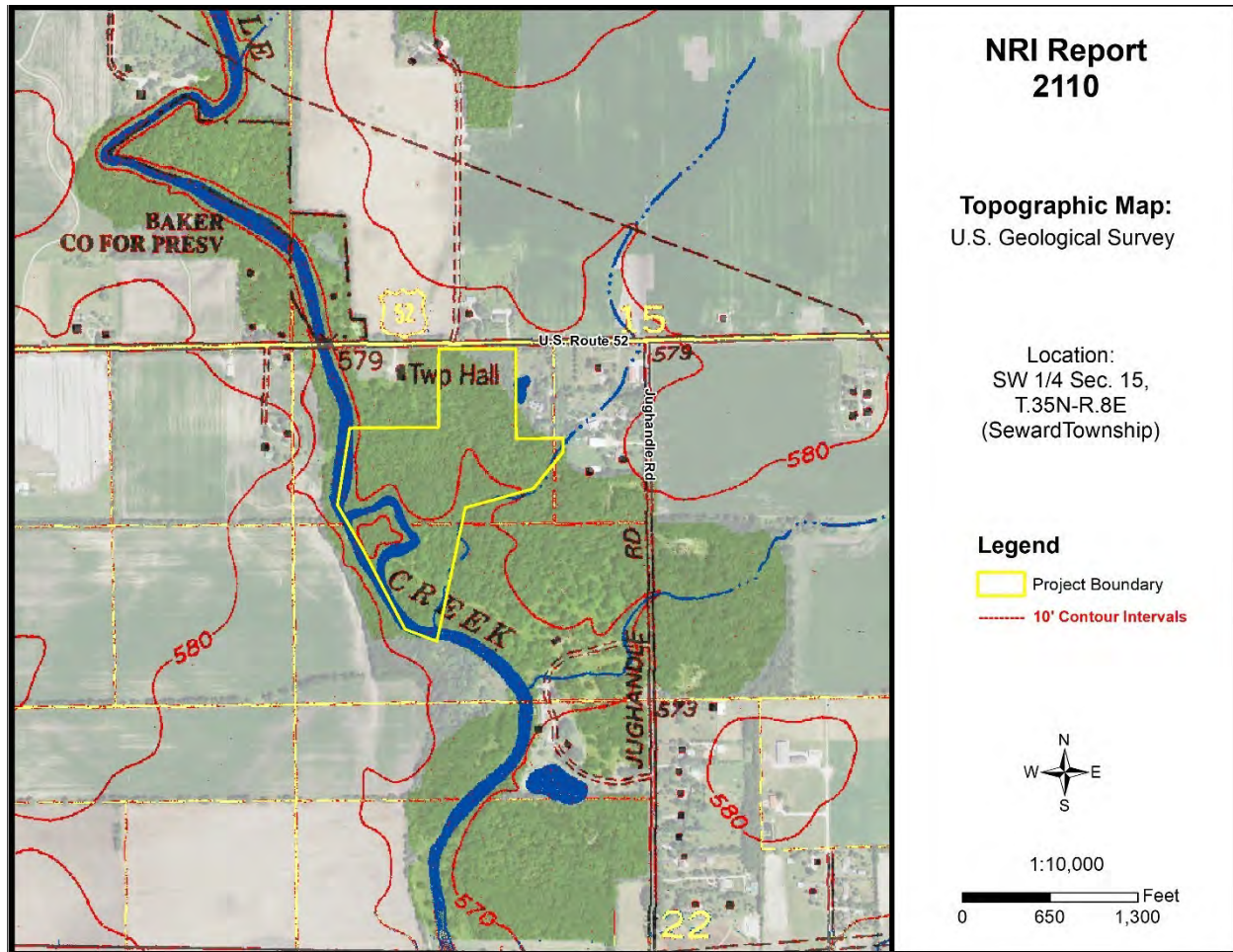


Figure 9: USGS Topographic Map

WATERSHED PLANS

WATERSHED AND SUB WATERSHED INFORMATION

A watershed is the area of land that drains into a specific point including a stream, lake, or other body of water. High points on the Earth's surface, such as hills and ridges define watersheds. When rain falls in the watershed, it flows across the ground towards a stream or lake. Rainwater carries pollutants such as oils, pesticides, and soil.

Everyone lives in a watershed. Their actions can impact natural resources and people living downstream. Residents can minimize this impact by being aware of their environment and the implications of their activities, implementing practices recommended in watershed plans, and educating others about their watershed.

The following are recommendations to developers for protection of this watershed:

- Preserve open space
- Maintain wetlands as part of development
- Use natural water management
- Prevent soil from leaving a construction site
- Protect subsurface drainage
- Use native vegetation
- Retain natural features
- Mix housing styles and types
- Decrease impervious surfaces
- Reduce area disturbed by mass grading
- Shrink lot size and create more open space
- Maintain historical and cultural resources
- Treat water where it falls
- Preserve views
- Establish and link trails

<p>This parcel is located within the Upper Illinois River Watershed and the Minooka Branch Aux Sable Creek Sub Watershed.</p>
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WETLAND INFORMATION

IMPORTANCE OF WETLAND INFORMATION

Wetlands function in many ways to provide numerous benefits to society. They control flooding by offering a slow release of excess water downstream or through the soil. They cleanse water by filtering out sediment and some pollutants and can function as rechargers of our valuable groundwater. They also are essential breeding, rearing, and feeding grounds for many species of wildlife.

These benefits are particularly valuable in urbanizing areas as development activity typically adversely affects water quality, increases the volume of stormwater runoff, and increases the demand for groundwater. In an area where many individual homes rely on shallow groundwater wells for domestic water supplies, activities that threaten potential groundwater recharge areas are contrary to the public good. The conversion of wetlands, with their sediment trapping and nutrient absorbing vegetation, to biologically barren stormwater detention ponds can cause additional degradation of water quality in downstream or adjacent areas.

It has been estimated that over 95% of the wetlands that were historically present in Illinois have been destroyed while only recently has the true environmental significance of wetlands been fully recognized. America is losing 100,000 acres of wetland a year and has saved 5 million acres total (since 1934). One acre of wetland can filter 7.3 million gallons of water a year. These are reasons why our wetlands are high quality and important.

This section contains the NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service) Wetlands Inventory, which is the most comprehensive inventory to date. The NRCS Wetlands Inventory is reproduced from an aerial photo at a scale of 1" equals 660 feet. The NRCS developed these maps in cooperation with U.S. EPA (Environmental Protection Agency,) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, using the National Food Security Act Manual, 3rd Edition. The main purpose of these maps is to determine wetland areas on agricultural fields and areas that may be wetlands but are in a non-agriculture setting.

The NRCS Wetlands Inventory in no way gives an exact delineation of the wetlands, but merely an outline, or the determination that there is a wetland within the outline. For the final, most accurate wetland **determination** of a specific wetland, a wetland **delineation** must be certified by NRCS staff using the National Food Security Act Manual (on agricultural land.) On urban land, a certified wetland delineator must perform the delineation using the ACOE 1987 Manual. *See the glossary section for the definitions of "delineation" and "determination."*

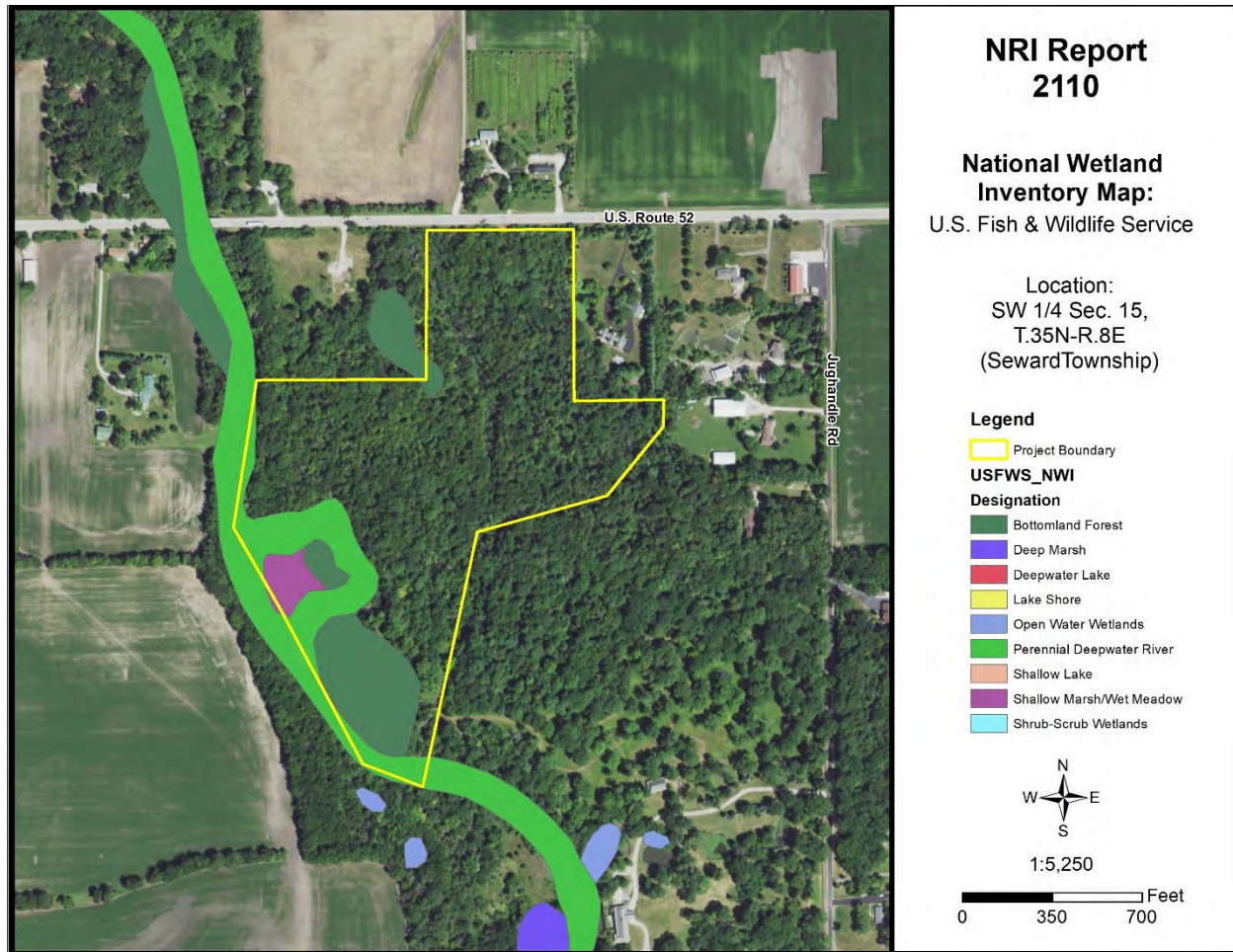


Figure 10: Wetland Map – USFWS National Wetland Inventory

Office maps indicate that mapped wetlands are present on the parcel in question (PIQ). The PIQ contains Bottomland Forest Wetlands, a Shallow Marsh/Wet Meadow, and a Perennial Deepwater River (Aux Sable Creek) according to the National Wetland Inventory Map.

HYDRIC SOILS

Soils information gives another indication of flooding potential. The soils map on the following page indicates the soil(s) on the parcel that the Natural Resources Conservation Service indicates as hydric. Hydric soils, by definition, have seasonal high water at or near the soil surface and/or have potential flooding or ponding problems. All hydric soils range from poorly suited to unsuitable for building. One group of the hydric soils are the organic soils, which formed from dead organic material. Organic soils are unsuitable for building because of not only the high water table but also their subsidence problems.

It is important to add the possibility of hydric inclusions in a soil type. An inclusion is a soil polygon that is too small to appear on these maps. While relatively insignificant for agricultural use, hydric soil inclusions become more important to more intense uses such as a residential subdivision.

While considering hydric soils and hydric inclusions, it is noteworthy to mention that subsurface agriculture drainage tile occurs in almost all poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained soils. Drainage tile expedites drainage and facilitates farming. It is imperative that these drainage tiles remain undisturbed. A damaged subsurface drainage tile may return original hydrologic conditions to all the areas that drained through the tile (ranging from less than one acre to many square miles.)

For an intense land use, such as a subdivision, the Kendall County SWCD recommends the following: a topographical survey with 1 foot contour intervals to accurately define the flood area on the parcel, an intensive soil survey to define most accurately the locations of the hydric soils and inclusions, and a drainage tile survey on the area to locate the tiles that must be preserved to maintain subsurface drainage.

Table 10: Hydric Soils

Soil Types	Drainage Class	Hydric Designation	Hydric Inclusions Likely	Acreage	Percent
69A	Poorly Drained	Hydric	No	15.6	39.0%
189A	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Non-Hydric	Yes	12.1	30.3%
189B	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Non-Hydric	Yes	0.0	0.1%
192A	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Non-Hydric	Yes	4.9	12.3%
3107A	Poorly Drained	Hydric	No	7.4	18.4%

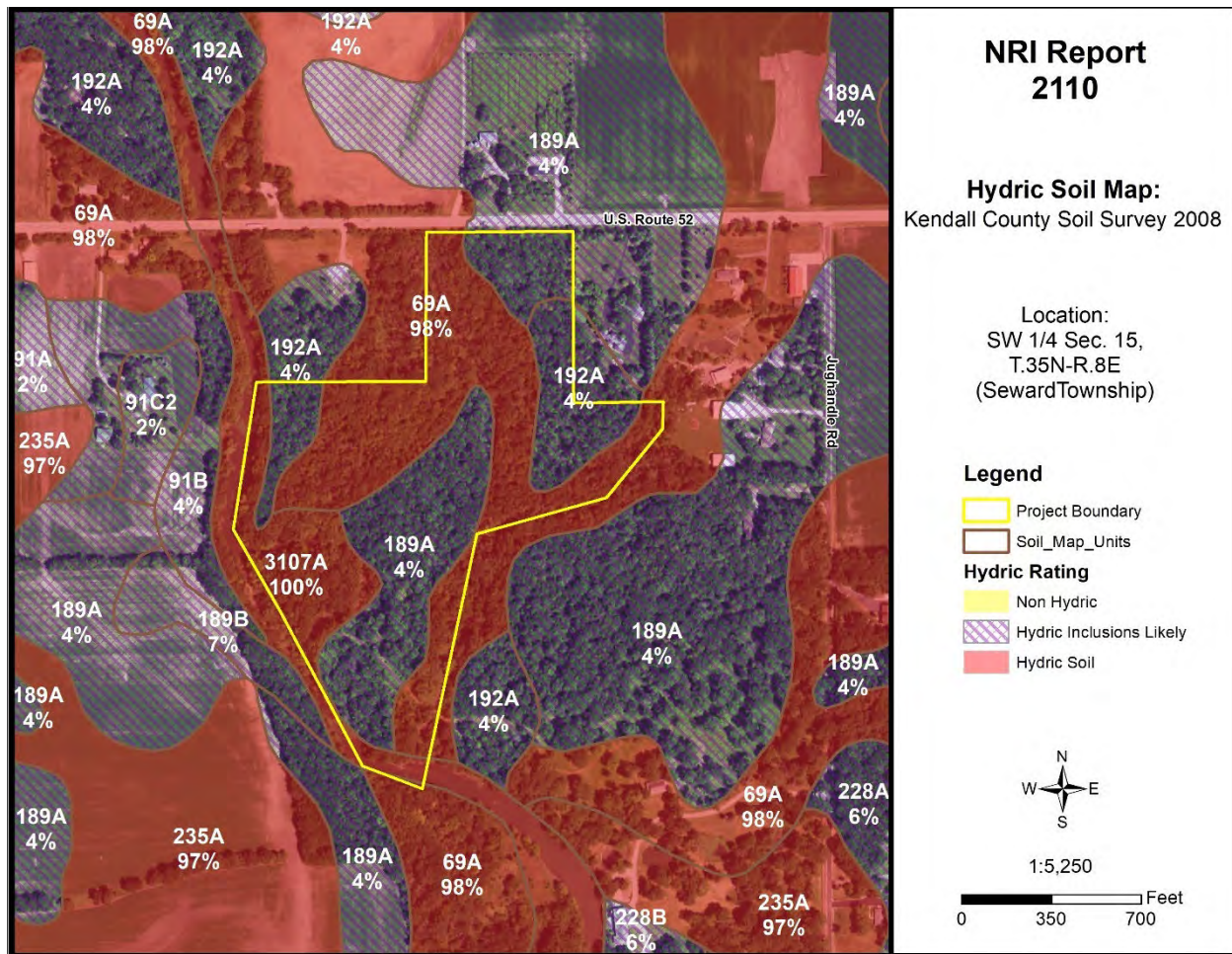


Figure 11: Hydric Soil Map

WETLAND AND FLOODPLAIN REGULATIONS

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING IF YOU ARE PLANNING TO DO ANY WORK NEAR A STREAM (THIS INCLUDES SMALL UNNAMED STREAMS), LAKE, WETLAND OR FLOODWAY.

The laws of the United States and the State of Illinois assign certain agencies specific and different regulatory roles to protect the waters within the State's boundaries. These roles, when considered together, include protection of navigation channels and harbors, protection against floodway encroachments, maintenance and enhancement of water quality, protection of fish and wildlife habitat and recreational resources, and, in general, the protection of total public interest. Unregulated use of the waters within the State of Illinois could permanently destroy or alter the character of these valuable resources and adversely impact the public. Therefore, please contact the proper regulatory authorities when planning any work associated with Illinois waters so that proper consideration and approval can be obtained.

WHO MUST APPLY?

Anyone proposing to dredge, fill, rip rap, or otherwise alter the banks or beds of, or construct, operate, or maintain any dock, pier, wharf, sluice, dam, piling, wall, fence, utility, floodplain or floodway subject to State or Federal regulatory jurisdiction should apply for agency approvals.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

- **Wetland or U.S. Waters:** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, Clock Tower Building, Rock Island, IL
- **Floodplains:** Illinois Department of Natural Resources/Office of Water Resources, Natural Resources Way, Springfield, IL 62702-1270.
- **Water Quality/Erosion Control:** Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Springfield, IL

COORDINATION

We recommend early coordination with the regulatory agencies BEFORE finalizing work plans. This allows the agencies to recommend measures to mitigate or compensate for adverse impacts. Also, the agency can make possible environmental enhancement provisions early in the project planning stages. This could reduce time required to process necessary approvals.

CAUTION: Contact with the United States Army Corps of Engineers is strongly advised before commencement of any work in or near a Waters of the United States. This could save considerable time and expense. Persons responsible for willful and direct violation of Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 or Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act are subject to fines ranging up to \$27,500 per day of violation and imprisonment for up to one year or both.

GLOSSARY

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION AREAS (AG AREAS) - Allowed by P.A. 81-1173. An AG AREA consists of a minimum of 350 acres of farmland, as contiguous and compact as possible. Petitioned by landowners, AG AREAS protect for a period of ten years initially, then reviewed every eight years thereafter. AG AREA establishment exempts landowners from local nuisance ordinances directed at farming operations, and designated land cannot receive special tax assessments on public improvements that do not benefit the land, e.g. water and sewer lines.

AGRICULTURE - The growing, harvesting and storing of crops including legumes, hay, grain, fruit and truck or vegetable including dairying, poultry, swine, sheep, beef cattle, pony and horse production, fur farms, and fish and wildlife farms; farm buildings used for growing, harvesting and preparing crop products for market, or for use on the farm; roadside stands, farm buildings for storing and protecting farm machinery and equipment from the elements, for housing livestock or poultry and for preparing livestock or poultry products for market; farm dwellings occupied by farm owners, operators, tenants or seasonal or year around hired farm workers.

B.G. - Below Grade. Under the surface of the Earth.

BEDROCK - Indicates depth at which bedrock occurs. Also lists hardness as rippable or hard.

FLOODING - Indicates frequency, duration, and period during year when floods are likely to occur.

HIGH LEVEL MANAGEMENT - The application of effective practices adapted to different crops, soils, and climatic conditions. Such practices include providing for adequate soil drainage, protection from flooding, erosion and runoff control, near optimum tillage, and planting the correct kind and amount of high-quality seed. Weeds, diseases, and harmful insects are controlled. Favorable soil reaction and near optimum levels of available nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium for individual crops are maintained. Efficient use is made of available crop residues, barnyard manure, and/or green manure crops. All operations, when combined efficiently and timely, can create favorable growing conditions and reduce harvesting losses -- within limits imposed by weather.

HIGH WATERTABLE - A seasonal high watertable is a zone of saturation at the highest average depth during the wettest part of the year. May be apparent, perched, or artesian kinds of water tables.

- **Watertable, Apparent:** A thick zone of free water in the soil. An apparent water table is indicated by the level at which water stands in an uncased borehole after adequate time is allowed for adjustment in the surrounding soil.
- **Watertable, Artesian:** A water table under hydrostatic head, generally beneath an impermeable layer. When this layer is penetrated, the water level rises in an uncased borehole.
- **Watertable, Perched:** A water table standing above an unsaturated zone. In places an upper, or perched, water table is separated from a lower one by a dry zone.

DELINEATION - For Wetlands: A series of orange flags placed on the ground by a certified professional that outlines the wetland boundary on a parcel.

DETERMINATION - A polygon drawn on a map using map information that gives an outline of a wetland.

HYDRIC SOIL - This type of soil is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service 1987).

INTENSIVE SOIL MAPPING - Mapping done on a smaller more intensive scale than a modern soil survey to determine soil properties of a specific site, e.g. mapping for septic suitability.

LAND EVALUATION AND SITE ASSESSMENT (L.E.S.A.) - LESA is a systematic approach for evaluating a parcel of land and to determine a numerical value for the parcel for farmland preservation purposes.

MODERN SOIL SURVEY - A soil survey is a field investigation of the soils of a specific area, supported by information from other sources. The kinds of soil in the survey area are identified and their extent shown on a map, and an accompanying report describes, defines, classifies, and interprets the soils. Interpretations predict the behavior of the soils under different used and the soils' response to management. Predictions are made for areas of soil at specific places. Soils information collected in a soil survey is useful in developing land-use plans and alternatives involving soil management systems and in evaluating and predicting the effects of land use.

PALUSTRINE - Name given to inland freshwater wetlands.

PERMEABILITY - Values listed estimate the range (in rate and time) it takes for downward movement of water in the major soil layers when saturated but allowed to drain freely. The estimates are based on soil texture, soil structure, available data on permeability and infiltration tests, and observation of water movement through soils or other geologic materials.

PIQ - Parcel in question

POTENTIAL FROST ACTION - Damage that may occur to structures and roads due to ice lens formation causing upward and lateral soil movement. Based primarily on soil texture and wetness.

PRIME FARMLAND - Prime farmland soils are lands that are best suited to food, feed, forage, fiber and oilseed crops. It may be cropland, pasture, woodland, or other land, but it is not urban and built up land or water areas. It either is used for food or fiber or is available for those uses. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for a well-managed soil economically to produce a sustained high yield of crops. Prime farmland produces in highest yields with minimum inputs of energy and economic resources and farming the land results in the least damage to the environment. Prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation. The temperature and growing season are favorable. The level of acidity or alkalinity is acceptable. Prime farmland has few or no rocks and is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated

with water for long periods and is not frequently flooded during the growing season. The slope ranges mainly from 0 to 5 percent (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service).

PRODUCTIVITY INDEXES - Productivity indexes for grain crops express the estimated yields of the major grain crops grown in Illinois as a single percentage of the average yields obtained under basic management from several of the more productive soils in the state. This group of soils is composed of the Muscatine, Ipava, Sable, Lisbon, Drummer, Flanagan, Littleton, Elburn and Joy soils. Each of the 425 soils found in Illinois are found in Circular 1156 from the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service.

SEASONAL - When used in reference to wetlands indicates that the area is flooded only during a portion of the year.

SHRINK-SWELL POTENTIAL - Indicates volume changes to be expected for the specific soil material with changes in moisture content.

SOIL MAPPING UNIT - A map unit is a collection of soil areas of miscellaneous areas delineated in mapping. A map unit is generally an aggregate of the delineations of many different bodies of a kind of soil or miscellaneous area but may consist of only one delineated body. Taxonomic class names and accompanying phase terms are used to name soil map units. They are described in terms of ranges of soil properties within the limits defined for taxa and in terms of ranges of taxadjuncts and inclusions.

SOIL SERIES - A group of soils, formed from a particular type of parent material, having horizons that, except for texture of the A or surface horizon, are similar in all profile characteristics and in arrangement in the soil profile. Among these characteristics are color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, and mineralogical and chemical composition.

SUBSIDENCE - Applies mainly to organic soils after drainage. Soil material subsides due to shrinkage and oxidation.

TERRAIN - The area or surface over which a particular rock or group of rocks is prevalent.

TOPSOIL - That portion of the soil profile where higher concentrations of organic material, fertility, bacterial activity and plant growth take place. Depths of topsoil vary between soil types.

WATERSHED - An area of land that drains to an associated water resource such as a wetland, river or lake. Depending on the size and topography, watersheds can contain numerous tributaries, such as streams and ditches, and ponding areas such as detention structures, natural ponds and wetlands.

WETLAND - An area that has a predominance of hydric soils and that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient enough to support, and under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

REFERENCES

Hydric Soils of the United States. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2007.

DFIRM – Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Kendall County. Prepared by FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Hydrologic Unit Map for Kendall County. Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Land Evaluation and Site Assessment System. The Kendall County Department of Planning Building and Zoning, and The Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District. In cooperation with: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Soil Survey of Kendall County. United States Department of Agriculture 2008, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Illinois Urban Manual. Association of Illinois Soil & Water Conservation Districts, 2020.

Kendall County Land Atlas and Plat Book. 21st Edition, 2021.

Potential For Contamination of Shallow Aquifers from Land Burial of Municipal Wastes. Illinois State Geological Survey.

Natural Resources Conservation Service National Wetland Inventory Map. United States Department of Agriculture.

Geologic Road Map of Illinois. Department of Natural Resources, Illinois State Geological Survey, Natural Resources Building, 615 East Peabody, Champaign IL 61820-6964.

Wetlands - The Corps of Engineers' Administration of the Section 404 Program (GAO/RCED-88-110).

Soil Erosion by Water - United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service. Agriculture Information Bulletin 513.

The Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Great Lakes Ecosystem: Issues and Opportunities, prepared by the Nature Conservancy Great Lakes Program 79W. Monroe Street, Suite 1309, Chicago, IL 60603, January 1994.

**ZONING, PLATTING & ADVISORY COMMITTEE (ZPAC)
August 3, 2021 – Unapproved Meeting Minutes**

PBZ Chairman Scott Gengler called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

Present:

Matt Asselmeier – PBZ Department
Meagan Briganti – GIS (Arrived at 9:02 a.m.)
Scott Gengler – PBZ Committee Chair
Brian Holdiman – PBZ Department
Commander Jason Langston – Sheriff's Department
Alyse Olson – Soil and Water Conservation District
Aaron Rybski – Health Department

Absent:

Greg Chismark – WBK Engineering, LLC
David Guritz – Forest Preserve
Fran Klaas – Highway Department

Audience:

Dan Kramer

PETITIONS

Petition 21-27 Paul Kovacevich on Behalf of Tri-Star Development, Inc.

Mr. Asselmeier summarized the request.

Paul Kovacevich, on behalf of Tri-Star Development, Inc., is requesting a map amendment rezoning approximately seven point two (7.2) acres property from A-1 to R-1 in order to construct one (1) house on the subject property.

At the time of application submittal, the subject property was part of a larger parcel that was approximately forty (40) acres in size. The Petitioner has already secured an agricultural housing allocation for the property. If the map amendment was approved, the Petitioner planned to divide the property using a Plat Act exemption. The western tract would retain A-1 zoning and the agricultural housing allocation. The eastern tract would be rezoned to R-1. A total of two (2) houses, one (1) on the A-1 zoned portion of the property and one (1) on the R-1 zoned portion of the property, would be constructed on the present forty (40) acre parcel.

Ms. Briganti arrived at this time (9:02 a.m.).

The application materials, aerial of the entire property in its configuration at the time of application submittal, aerial of the property subject to the rezoning request, the plat of survey for the entire property, and the aerial of the entire property showing floodplains and wetlands were provided.

The property was on the south side of Route 52 across from 2735 Route 52.

The existing land use was Agricultural/Wooded.

The Future Land Use Map called for this area to be Rural Residential.

U.S. 52 was a State maintained arterial.

Joliet has trails planned along Route 52 and Minooka has trails planned along the Aux Sable Creek.

There was a 100-year floodplain of the Aux Sable Creek on the south and southeast sides of the property. There was also palustrine (freshwater forested shrub) and riverine wetlands on the south and southeast sides of the property.

The adjacent land uses were Agricultural Farmstead/Special Use for Products Not Grown on the Premises, Wooded, Single-Family Residential, and the Baker-Woods Forest Preserve.

The adjacent zoning districts were A-1, A-1 SU, and R-1.

The Land Resource Management Plan called for the area to be Rural Residential and Forest Preserve.

The zoning districts within one half (1/2) mile were A-1, A-1 CU, A-1 SU, R-1, R-1 PUD.

The A-1 special use permit to the north is for the sale of products not grown on the premises. The A-1 conditional use permit to the south is for one (1) single-family home on A-1 zoned property less than forty (40) acres. The A-1 special use permit to the west is for a horse training facility with groomsmen's quarters.

EcoCAT Report submitted and noted the presence of the following protected resources in the vicinity: Aux Sable Creek INAI Site and Greater Redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*).

The application for NRI was submitted on June 25, 2021. The LESA Score was 189 indicating a low level of protection.

Petition information was sent to Seward Township on July 7, 2021.

Petition information was sent to the Village of Shorewood on July 7, 2021.

Petition information was sent to the Minooka Fire Protection District on July 7, 2021.

The Petitioner desired to rezone the subject property in order to build one (1) house on the subject property and build one (1) house on the property that retains the A-1 zoning classification.

Any new homes or accessory structures would be required to meet applicable building codes.

No public or private utilities were onsite.

The property fronted Route 52. Staff had no concerns regarding the ability of Route 52 to support the proposed map amendment.

Any new driveways constructed would be for residential purposes. Any new driveways would have to meet applicable regulations and secure proper permits.

No new odors were foreseen.

Any new lighting would be for residential use only.

Any fencing, landscaping, or screening would be for residential purposes.

Any signage would be residential in nature.

No noise was anticipated.

Any new homes would have to be constructed per Kendall County's Stormwater Management Ordinance.

The proposed Findings of Fact were as follows:

Existing uses of property within the general area of the property in question. The surrounding properties are used for agricultural purposes or larger lot single-family residential uses. A forest preserve is located in the vicinity.

The Zoning classification of property within the general area of the property in question. The surrounding properties are zoned A-1 and R-1. The A-1 property to north has a special use permit for sale of products not grown on the premises.

The suitability of the property in question for the uses permitted under the existing zoning classification. The property is presently zoned A-1. The property is presently heavily wooded. Floodplain and wetlands will greatly restrict the area where a new single-family home could be built.

The trend of development, if any, in the general area of the property in question, including changes, if any, which may have taken place since the day the property in question was in its present zoning classification. The Zoning Board of Appeals shall not recommend the adoption of a proposed amendment unless it finds that the adoption of such an amendment is in the public interest and is not solely for the interest of the applicant. The Zoning Board of Appeals may recommend the adoption of an amendment changing the zoning classification of the property in question to any higher classification than that requested by the applicant. For the purpose of this paragraph the R-1 District shall be considered the highest classification and the M-2 District shall be considered the lowest classification. The trend of development in the area is a mix of agricultural and single-family residential uses found in rural settings.

ZPAC Meeting Minutes 08.03.21

Consistency with the purpose and objectives of the Land Resource Management Plan and other adopted County or municipal plans and policies. The Future Land Use Map in the Land Resource Management Plan classifies this property as Rural Residential. The R-1 One Family Residential District is consistent with the Rural Residential classification.

Staff recommended approval of the proposed map amendment because the proposal was consistent with the Land Resource Management Plan.

Dan Kramer, Attorney for the Petitioner, explained the reason for rezoning and noted the limitations of building a house on the property. He noted that Seward Township and Shorewood have not responded to his request for comments.

Mr. Rybski asked if this proposal was going to be a subdivision. Mr. Kramer responded no, it would be a Plat Act split.

Mr. Rybski noted that the lot could have difficulty supporting a traditional septic system.

Discussion occurred regarding building a home on the portion of the property that remained zoned A-1. One (1) house could be placed on the portion of the property zoned A-1.

Ms. Olson requested that the Petitioner secure the necessary permits from IDNR and Corps of Engineers. She requested that the proper NPDES Permit from IEPA be secured and to have soil and erosion control plan. She noted that the entire parcel has issues related to having a residential home on the property. She also suggested having a wetland delineation.

Mr. Asselmeier made a motion, seconded by Mr. Holdiman, to recommend approval of the proposal.

With a voice vote of seven (7) ayes, the motion carried.

The proposal goes to the Kendall County Regional Planning Commission on August 25, 2021.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Mr. Asselmeier reported that at least one (1) application for a special use permit for a landscaping business will be on the September agenda.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Rybski made a motion, seconded by Ms. Briganti, to adjourn.

With a voice vote of seven (7) ayes, the motion carried.

The ZPAC, at 9:21 a.m., adjourned.

Respectfully Submitted,
Matthew H. Asselmeier, AICP, CFM
Senior Planner

Enc.



**KENDALL COUNTY
ZONING & PLATTING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
AUGUST 3, 2021**

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO BE CONTACTED ON FUTURE
MEETINGS REGARDING THIS TOPIC, PLEASE PROVIDE YOUR
ADDRESS OR EMAIL ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)	EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)
Dan Kraemer	[REDACTED]	21+27 + 21+28

SEWARD TOWNSHIP PLAN COMMISSION MINUTES

August 12, 2021

The Seward Township Plan Commission met on August 12, 2021 at 7:00 p.m. at the Seward Town Hall. Members present included Jessica Nelsen, Anne Vickery and Suzanne Casey. Jill Prodehl and Joan Soltwisch were unable to attend. Following the pledge to the flag and approval of the May 13, 2021 minutes, a presentation by Attorney Dan Kramer on behalf of two clients/petitioners began.

Petition 21-27 (Paul Kovacevich/Tri-Star Development) is requesting a map amendment from A-1 to R-1. (PIN 09-15-300-020) Discussion included any flood plain issues/wetland studies, any conservation concerns re: a future trail system that might be placed along the AuxSable Creek, and the parties' awareness of home construction issues in such parcels. The bulk of the parcel will remain in Agricultural, with this one parcel allowing family to build a home. Following discussion that satisfied any concerns, Anne Vickery moved approval, seconded by Suzanne Casey, with motion passing.

Petition 21-28(Brian and Jennifer Gore) is also requesting a rezoning from A-1 to R-1 for purposes of building homes on potentially 2 lots, again by family members.(PIN 09-15-300-021). This parcel has ample property to allow two homes to be built on high and dry land. Again the major portion of the parcel will remain A-1. After discussion, Suzanne Casey moved approval, seconded by Anne Vickery.

Under Old Business, a review of recently approved projects revealed that the T&Z Landscape Business on Rt. 52 near County Line Road seemed to have complied with all requests and has an attractive business operation. There was also discussion of growing mounds of dirt at the corner of Rt. 52 and County Line,(northwest side), with explanation from Dan Kramer that some parties had been dumping without permission for some time, and were finally terminated recently. Now piles of dirt need to be removed in order for the Sports Dome construction to proceed.

Further old business included the Sports Dome to be constructed on County Line just north of Route 52, with Dan Kramer able to report that construction is beginning and will include the Sports Dome in the back/west, 4 seasons storage in the middle, (67,000 sq. ft. of storage), and several business opportunities, (i.e., a strip mall), in the front/east side.

The Doggie Day Care at the corner of Bell and Ridge Road had no significant updates, but seems on target for opening in the Fall, 2021.(proposal previously reviewed by this committee).

Under New business, beyond the approval of the petitions described above, the group discussed a routine meeting time. Previously, meetings had occurred prior to the monthly Township Board meetings at 7:30-2nd Tuesday of the month. Further discussion including other committee members will occur to assure a time when all can participate with ample time for agenda items to occur.

Page Two-Seward Township Plan Commission

Anne Vickery reported that she had stopped to see Matt Asselmeier and had a conversation with him regarding issues with businesses that are operating in the Township, some without a special use permit from the Kendall County Board. This will be an ongoing topic of this committee's work moving forward.

Finally, the Seward Plan Commission will discuss further a Vision/Plan for the Township moving forward that results in desirable outcomes for the township as it grows. More discussion to occur on this topic. With that template, reviewing proposals will be viewed against the most desirable future in the township.

The meeting adjourned at 8:05 p.m.

Minutes submitted by Suzanne Casey

August 15, 2021



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, BUILDING & ZONING

111 West Fox Street • Room 203

Yorkville, IL • 60560

(630) 553-4141

Fax (630) 553-4179

Petition 21-28**Brian and Jennifer Gore****Map Amendment Rezoning Property from A-1 to R-1****INTRODUCTION**

Brian and Jennifer Gore are requesting a map amendment rezoning approximately twelve point six (12.6) more or less acres from A-1 to R-1 in order to construct two (2) houses on the subject property after rezoning.

At the time of application submittal, the subject property is part of a larger parcel that is approximately forty (40) acres in size. The Petitioner has already secured an agricultural housing allocation for the property. If the map amendment is approved, the Petitioner plans to divide the property using a Plat Act exemption. Tract 3, which is approximately twenty-seven point three (27.3) acres would retain A-1 zoning and the agricultural housing allocation. Tracts 1 and 2 would be rezoned to R-1. Tract 1 is approximately seven (7) acres in size. Tract 2 is approximately five point six (5.6) acres in size. A total of three (3) houses, one (1) on each Tract, would be constructed on the present forty (40) acre parcel with a private forty foot (40') wide road easement connecting Tract 3 to Jughandle Road.

The application materials are included as Attachment 1. The aerial of the entire property in its configuration at the time of application submittal is included as Attachment 2. The aerial of the property subject to the rezoning request is included as Attachment 3. The plat of survey for the entire property is included as Attachment 4. The aerial of the entire property showing floodplains and wetlands is included as Attachment 5.

SITE INFORMATION

PETITIONER: Brian and Jennifer Gore

ADDRESS: Across Jughandle Road from 14776 Jughandle Road, Minooka

LOCATION: Approximately 0.25 Miles South of Route 52 on the West Sided of Jughandle Road

TOWNSHIP: Seward

PARCEL #: 09-15-300-021

LOT SIZE: 40.046 Acres (Total Parcel) 12.671 Acres (Proposed Rezoned Area)

EXISTING LAND USE: Agricultural/Wooded

ZONING: A-1 Agricultural District

LRMP:	Future Land Use	Rural Residential (Max 0.65 DU/Acre)
	Roads	Jughandle Road is a Township maintained Local Road.
	Trails	Minooka has trails planned along the Aux Sable Creek.
	Floodplain/ Wetlands	There is 100-year floodplain of the Aux Sable Creek on the south side of the property. Approximately, 4.8 acres of Tract 1 and 3.0 acres of Tract 2 are outside the 100-year floodplain. There is a riverine wetland on the southeast corner of the property.

REQUESTED ACTION: Map Amendment Rezoning Property from A-1 to R-1

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS: Section 13:07 – Map Amendment Procedures

SURROUNDING LAND USE

Location	Adjacent Land Use	Adjacent Zoning	Land Resource Management Plan	Zoning within ½ Mile
North	Single-Family Residential	A-1	Rural Residential (Max 0.65 DU/Acre)	A-1, A-1 SU, and R-1
South	Single-Family Residential/Wooded	A-1	Rural Residential	A-1 and A-1 CU
East	Single-Family Residential/Wooded	A-1	Rural Residential	A-1, R-1 PUD, and R-3
West	Agricultural/Wooded	A-1 and R-1	Rural Residential	A-1 and R-1

The A-1 special use permit to the north is for the sale of products not grown on the premises. The A-1 conditional use permit to the south is for one (1) single-family home on A-1 zoned property less than forty (40) acres.

PHYSICAL DATA

ENDANGERED SPECIES REPORT

EcoCAT Report submitted and noted the presence of the following protected resources in the vicinity:

Aux Sable Creek INAI Site
Greater Redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*)

Consultation was terminated because adverse effects were unlikely (see Attachment 1, Pages 11 and 12).

NATURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

The application for NRI was submitted on June 22, 2021 (see Attachment 1, Page 10). The LESA Score was 191 indicating a low level of protection. The NRI Report is included as Attachment 6.

ACTION SUMMARY

SEWARD TOWNSHIP

Petition information was sent to Seward Township on July 7, 2021. The Seward Township Planning Commission reviewed this proposal on August 12, 2021, and recommended approval by a vote of three (3) in favor and zero (0) in opposition with two (2) members absent. The minutes of this meeting are included as Attachment 8.

VILLAGE OF SHOREWOOD

Petition information was sent to the Village of Shorewood on July 7, 2021.

MINOOKA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

Petition information was sent to the Minooka Fire Protection District on July 7, 2021.

ZPAC

ZPAC reviewed this proposal at their meeting on August 3, 2021. The Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District requested that the Petitioner secure the necessary permits from IDNR and

Corps of Engineers. They requested that the proper NPDES Permit from IEPA be secured and to have soil and erosion control plan. They also noted that the entire parcel has issues related to having a residential home on the property and also suggested having a wetland delineation. The Kendall County Health Department noted the site greatly the use of traditional septic systems. ZPAC recommended approval of the request by a vote of seven (7) in favor and zero (0) in opposition with three (3) member absent. The minutes of the meeting are included as Attachment 7.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Petitioner desires to rezone the subject property in order to build two (2) houses on the subject property and build one (1) house on the property that retains the A-1 zoning classification.

BUILDING CODES

Any new homes or accessory structures would be required to meet applicable building codes.

UTILITIES

No public or private utilities are onsite.

ACCESS

The property fronts Jughandle Road.

PARKING AND INTERNAL TRAFFIC CIRCULATION

Any new driveways constructed would be for residential purposes.

ODORS

No new odors are foreseen.

LIGHTING

Any new lighting would be for residential use only.

LANDSCAPING AND SCREENING

Any fencing, landscaping, or screening would be for residential purposes.

SIGNAGE

Any signage would be residential in nature.

NOISE CONTROL

No noise is anticipated.

STORMWATER

Any new homes would have to be constructed per Kendall County's Stormwater Management Ordinance.

FINDINGS OF FACT

§13:07.F of the Zoning Ordinance outlines findings that the Zoning Board of Appeals must make in order to recommend in favor of the applicant on map amendment applications. They are listed below in *italics*. Staff has provided findings in **bold** below based on the recommendation:

Existing uses of property within the general area of the property in question. **The surrounding properties are used for agricultural purposes or larger lot single-family residential uses.**

The Zoning classification of property within the general area of the property in question. **The surrounding properties are zoned A-1. There are R-1, R-1 PUD, and R-3 zoned parcels within one half (1/2) mile of the subject property.**

The suitability of the property in question for the uses permitted under the existing zoning classification. **The property is presently zoned A-1. The property is presently heavily wooded. Floodplain and wetlands will greatly restrict the area where new single-family homes could be built.**

*The trend of development, if any, in the general area of the property in question, including changes, if any, which may have taken place since the day the property in question was in its present zoning classification. The Zoning Board of Appeals shall not recommend the adoption of a proposed amendment unless it finds that the adoption of such an amendment is in the public interest and is not solely for the interest of the applicant. The Zoning Board of Appeals may recommend the adoption of an amendment changing the zoning classification of the property in question to any higher classification than that requested by the applicant. For the purpose of this paragraph the R-1 District shall be considered the highest classification and the M-2 District shall be considered the lowest classification. **The trend of development in the area is a mix of agricultural and single-family residential uses found in rural settings.***

*Consistency with the purpose and objectives of the Land Resource Management Plan and other adopted County or municipal plans and policies. **The Future Land Use Map in the Land Resource Management Plan classifies this property as Rural Residential. The R-1 One Family Residential District is consistent with the Rural Residential classification.***

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends approval of the proposed map amendment because the proposal is consistent with the Land Resource Management Plan.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Application Materials (Including the Petitioner's Findings of Fact, NRI, and EcoCat)
2. Aerial of the Larger Property
3. Aerial of the Property Subject to the Map Amendment
4. Plat of Survey for Property
5. Aerial of the Larger Property Showing Floodplains and Wetlands
6. NRI Report
7. August 3, 2021 ZPAC Minutes (This Petition Only)
8. August 12, 2021 Seward Township Planning Commission Minutes

Rezone Tract 1 and 2



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, BUILDING & ZONING

111 West Fox Street • Yorkville, IL • 60560

(630) 553-4141

Fax (630) 553-4179

APPLICATION

PROJECT NAME Gore Map Amendment

FILE #: _____

NAME OF APPLICANT

Brian Gore and Jennifer Gore

CURRENT LANDOWNER/NAME(s)

Brian Gore and Jennifer Gore

SITE INFORMATION

ACRES

SITE ADDRESS OR LOCATION

ASSESSOR'S ID NUMBER (PIN)

40.046

Jughandle Road, Minooka, IL 60447

09-15-300-021 & 09-22-100-018

EXISTING LAND USE

CURRENT ZONING

LAND CLASSIFICATION ON LRMP

vacant land

A-1 Agircultral

A-1 Agricultural

REQUESTED ACTION (Check All That Apply):

☐ SPECIAL USE☒ MAP AMENDMENT (Rezone to R1)☐ VARIANCE☐ ADMINISTRATIVE VARIANCE☐ A-1 CONDITIONAL USE for: _____☐ SITE PLAN REVIEW☐ TEXT AMENDMENT☐ RPD (☐ Concept; ☐ Preliminary; ☐ Final)☐ ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL☐ PRELIMINARY PLAT☐ FINAL PLAT☐ OTHER PLAT (Vacation, Dedication, etc.)

AMENDMENT TO A SPECIAL USE (Major, Minor)

¹PRIMARY CONTACT

Daniel J. Kramer

PRIMARY CONTACT MAILING ADDRESS

PRIMARY CONTACT EMAIL

PRIMARY CONTACT PHONE

PRIMARY CONTACT FAX

PRIMARY CONTACT OTHER # (Cell, etc.)

²ENGINEER CONTACT

Chris Papesh

ENGINEER MAILING ADDRESS

ENGINEER EMAIL

ENGINEER PHONE

ENGINEER FAX

ENGINEER OTHER # (Cell, etc.)

I UNDERSTAND THAT BY SIGNING THIS FORM, THAT THE PROPERTY IN QUESTION MAY BE VISITED BY COUNTY STAFF & BOARD/ COMMISSION MEMBERS THROUGHOUT THE PETITION PROCESS AND THAT THE PRIMARY CONTACT LISTED ABOVE WILL BE SUBJECT TO ALL CORRESPONDANCE ISSUED BY THE COUNTY.

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION AND EXHIBITS SUBMITTED ARE TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND THAT I AM TO FILE THIS APPLICATION AND ACT ON BEHALF OF THE ABOVE SIGNATURES.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

DATE

6-22-2021

FEE PAID: \$ 500.00

CHECK #: _____

¹Primary Contact will receive all correspondence from County²Engineering Contact will receive all correspondence from the County's Engineering Consultants

Please fill out the following findings of fact to the best of your capabilities. § 13:07.F of the Zoning Ordinance lists the Finding of Fact criteria the Zoning Board of Appeals must answer in order to make a recommendation to the County Board on any **map amendment** request. They are as follows:

Existing uses of property within the general area of the property in question.

There is a mix of residential and agricultural zoning in the area. However, the predominant use in the area is large lot single family residential that was developed either under prior Kendall County Ordinances since 1973 allowing various sizes of real property parcels to serve as permissible splits to construct residential residences or residences built pursuant to the Allocation Ordinance in the Kendall County Agricultural Zone. Large Lot Estate Residential type housing.

The Zoning classification of property within the general area of the property in question.

Matches the above description of the zoning with a some R-1 Rural Residential as well.

The suitability of the property in question for the uses permitted under the existing zoning classification.

The subject real property is suitable for building of large lot single family homes above the 100 year flood elevation. The area is not suitable for row crop farming due to the 100 year flood stage, wooded area, and non-productive agricultural sales for traditional row crop farming, as well as the small size of said parcels which is not conducive to modern day large scale farm equipment.

The trend of development, if any, in the general area of the property in question, including changes, if any, which may have taken place since the day the property in question was in its present zoning classification. The Zoning Board of Appeals shall not recommend the adoption of a proposed amendment unless it finds that the adoption of such an amendment is in the public interest and is not solely for the interest of the applicant. The Zoning Board of Appeals may recommend the adoption of an amendment changing the zoning classification of the property in question to any higher classification than that requested by the applicant. For the purpose of this paragraph the R-1 District shall be considered the highest classification and the M-2 District shall be considered the lowest classification.

There is a mix of residential and agricultural zoning in the area. However, the predominant use in the area is large lot single family residential that was developed either under prior Kendall County Ordinances since 1973 allowing various sizes of real property parcels to serve as permissible splits to construct residential residences or residences built pursuant to the Allocation Ordinance in the Kendall County Agricultural Zone. Large Lot Estate Residential type housing.

Consistency with the purpose and objectives of the Land Resource Management Plan and other adopted County or municipal plans and policies.

The application for the residential zoning with large lot single family residential is consistent with the residential class provided for the area in which the real property is located for this application under the Kendall County Land Resource Management Plan.

BRIAN & JENNIFER GORE

TRACT 1:

THE EAST 350.00 FEET OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 15, IN TOWNSHIP 35 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, LYING NORTH OF LANDS CONVEYED BY QUIT CLAIM DEED, RECORDED AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 20150000055, SITUATED IN SEWARD TOWNSHIP, KENDALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Containing 7.023 acre more or less.

TRACT 2

THAT PART OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 15, IN TOWNSHIP 35 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER; THENCE NORTH 01 DEGREES 17 MINUTES 14 SECONDS WEST ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER, A DISTANCE OF 426.00 FEET TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF LANDS CONVEYED BY QUIT CLAIM DEED, RECORDED AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 20150000055, SAID CORNER BEING THE POINT OF BEGINNING (TRACT 2); THENCE CONTINUING NORTH 01 DEGREES 17 MINUTES 14 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID EAST LINE, 901.42 FEET TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF AFORESAID SECTION 15; THENCE SOUTH 88 DEGREES 21 MINUTES 55 SECONDS WEST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID SOUTHEAST QUARTER, 550.01 FEET TO A POINT ON THE WEST LINE OF THE EAST 550.00 FEET OF NORTHEAST QUARTER OF AFORESAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER, SAID POINT BEING THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LANDS CONVEYED BY DOCUMENT NUMBER 199607024; THENCE SOUTH 11 DEGREES 56 MINUTES 54 SECONDS WEST 862.92 FEET TO THE NORTHWESTERLY CORNER OF AFORESAID QUIT CLAIM DEED; THENCE NORTH 74 DEGREES 08 MINUTES 06 SECONDS EAST ALONG THE NORTHERLY LINE OF SAID QUIT CLAIM DEED, A DISTANCE OF 112.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 88 DEGREES 36 MINUTES 08 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID NORTHERLY LINE, 386.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 04 DEGREES 21 MINUTES 06 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID NORTHERLY LINE, 36.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 85 DEGREES 38 MINUTES 54 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID NORTHERLY LINE, 260.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING (TRACT 2); EXCEPTING THEREFROM THE EAST 350.00 FEET THEREOF, SITUATED IN SEWARD TOWNSHIP, KENDALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Containing 5.648 acre more or less.

Matt Asselmeier

From: Daniel J Kramer <dkramer@dankramerlaw.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 30, 2021 10:59 AM
To: Matt Asselmeier
Subject: [External]RE: Gore Rezoning Questions

Yes the two small parcels are the only two being re-zoned . The larger parcel is entitled to one house permit under the registered allocation. The Gore's plan on moving ahead right away to build on that Ag. Land. The two building permits from the re-zoning my be children of gores building in the future or not being built on if the children decided living too close to parents.

Very Truly Yours,

Daniel J. Kramer
Attorney at Law
1107A S. Bridge Street
Yorkville, IL. 60560
Phone-630.553.9500
Fax-630.553.5764

NOTICE: This communication is covered by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act found at 18 USC 2510 et. seq. and is intended to remain confidential and is subject to the applicable attorney/client and or work product privileges. If you are not the intended recipient of this message, or if this message has been addressed to you in error, please immediately alert the sender by reply e-mail and then delete this message and all attachments. Do not deliver, distribute or copy this message and/or any attachments and do not disclose the contents or take any action in reliance upon the information contained in this communication or any attachments if you are not the intended recipient.

From: Matt Asselmeier <masselmeier@co.kendall.il.us>
Sent: Wednesday, June 30, 2021 9:31 AM
To: Daniel J Kramer <dkramer@dankramerlaw.com>
Subject: Gore Rezoning Questions

Dan:

On the Gore rezoning, are they only rezoning tracts 1 and 2?

Also, do they intend to construct houses on all three tracts?

Thanks,

Matthew H. Asselmeier, AICP, CFM
Senior Planner
Kendall County Planning, Building & Zoning
111 West Fox Street
Yorkville, IL 60560-1498
PH: 630-553-4139
Fax: 630-553-4179

202100012533

DEBBIE GILLETTE
RECORDER - KENDALL COUNTY, IL
RECORDED: 5/14/2021 3:41 PM
REC FEE: 57.00 RHSPS: 10.00
STATE TAX: 437.50
COUNTY TAX: 218.75
PAGES: 5

Chicago Title

This instrument prepared by:
Schoenberg Finkel Beederman Bell
Glazer LLC

300 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1500
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Attention: Joan T. Berg

After Recording, please return to:

Daniel J. Kramer

Attorney at Law

1107A S. Bridge Street

Yorkville, IL 60560

Send subsequent tax bills to:

Brian R. Gore and Jennifer A. Gore

Property Index Numbers:

09-15-300-021-0000

09-22-100-018-0000

20039189 LIFE 1/2 SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED


THIS INDENTURE, made as of February 18, 2021 between Tri-Star Development, Inc., an Illinois corporation, Grantor, having offices at 26647 Samantha Court, Channahon, Illinois, and Brian R. Gore and Jennifer A. Gore, husband and wife, not as Tenants in Common, but as JOINT TENANTS with right of survivorship, Grantee, for and in consideration of the sum of Ten and NO/100 Dollars (\$10.00) and other good and valuable consideration in hand paid by the Grantee, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and pursuant to the authority of the members of said limited liability company, by there presents does REMISE RELEASE, ALIEN AND CONVEY unto the Grantee the following described real estate, situated in the County of Kendall and State of Illinois known and described as follows, to wit: Please see EXHIBIT A, attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Together with all and singular of the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever, of the Grantor, either in law or in equity, of, in and to the above described premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises as above described, with the appurtenances, unto the Grantee forever.

And the Grantor, for itself, and its successors, does covenant, promise and agree, to and with the Grantee, that it has not done or suffered to be done, anything whereby the said premises hereby granted are, or may be in any manner encumbered or charged, except as herein recited; and that the said premises, against all persons lawfully claiming the same, by, through or under it, it WILL WARRANT AND DEFEND, subject to: Please see EXHIBIT B, attached hereto and made a part hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Grantor has executed this instrument as of the day and year first above written.

Tri-Star Development, Inc.
an Illinois corporation

By: 
Paul B. Kovacevich, Vice President

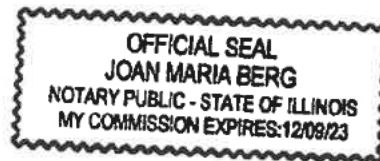
STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS
COUNTY OF COOK)

I, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for the County and State aforesaid, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that Paul B. Kovacevich, personally known to me to be the Vice President of Tri-Star Development, Inc. an Illinois corporation, and personally known to me to be the same persons whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged that as such Vice President, he signed and delivered said instrument and caused the corporate seal of said corporation to be affixed thereto, pursuant to the authority given by the Board of Directors of said corporation, as their free and voluntary act, and as the free and voluntary act and deed of said corporation, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

GIVEN under my hand and notarial seal this 18th day of February, 2021.


Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 12/09/2023



LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Order No.: 20039189LFE

Exhibit A

PARCEL 1:

THAT PART OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 15 AND THAT PART OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 22, ALL IN TOWNSHIP 35 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF AFORESAID SECTION 15; THENCE NORTH 88 DEGREES 21 MINUTES 36 SECONDS EAST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER, 1091.99 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 01 DEGREES 38 MINUTES 24 SECONDS EAST 40.00 FEET TO THE SOUTH RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF U.S. ROUTE 52; THENCE NORTH 88 DEGREES 21 MINUTES 18 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID SOUTH RIGHT OF WAY LINE, 538.70 FEET TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LANDS CONVEYED BY DOCUMENT NUMBER 200900002662; THENCE SOUTH 01 DEGREES 17 MINUTES 14 SECONDS EAST PARALLEL WITH THE EAST LINE OF THE AFORESAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER, 672.16 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID DOCUMENT NUMBER 200900002662; THENCE NORTH 88 DEGREES 21 MINUTES 18 SECONDS EAST PARALLEL WITH THE AFORESAID SOUTH RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF U.S. ROUTE 52, A DISTANCE OF 324.16 FEET TO A POINT ON THE WEST LINE OF LANGELAND'S SUBDIVISION, SAID POINT BEING THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID DOCUMENT NUMBER 200900002662; THENCE SOUTH 01 DEGREES 17 MINUTES 14 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID WEST LINE, 100.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE SOUTH 37 DEGREES 15 MINUTES 59 SECONDS WEST 350.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 75 DEGREES 26 MINUTES 06 SECONDS WEST 500.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 09 DEGREES 38 MINUTES 05 SECONDS WEST 1047.97 FEET TO A POINT ON THE WESTERLY BANK OF THE AUX SABLE CREEK; THENCE SOUTH 71 DEGREES 00 MINUTES 39 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID WESTERLY BANK, 324.95 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 39 DEGREES 37 MINUTES 14 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID WESTERLY BANK, 404.44 FEET TO A POINT ON SAID WESTERLY BANK THAT IS LOCATED 65.00 FEET WESTERLY OF AND PARALLEL WITH THE WESTERLY LINE OF LANDS CONVEYED BY TRUSTEES DEED, RECORDED AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 201400011624; THENCE SOUTH 09 DEGREES 00 MINUTES 04 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID PARALLEL LINE, 100.91 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 02 DEGREES 02 MINUTES 06 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID PARALLEL LINE, 146.02 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 15 DEGREES 32 MINUTES 56 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID PARALLEL LINE, 137.09 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 41 DEGREES 53 MINUTES 22 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID PARALLEL LINE, 466.06 FEET TO A POINT ON THE SOUTH LINE OF THE NORTH 43.65 ACRES OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF AFORESAID SECTION 22, SAID POINT BEING LOCATED NORTH 88 DEGREES 22 MINUTES 13 SECONDS EAST 1260.00 FEET FROM THE WEST LINE OF SAID NORTHWEST QUARTER (AS MEASURED ALONG SAID SOUTH LINE); THENCE NORTH 88 DEGREES 22 MINUTES 13 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID SOUTH LINE, 89.65 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LANDS CONVEYED BY AFORESAID TRUSTEES DEED, SAID CORNER ALSO BEING THE CENTERLINE OF THE AUX SABLE CREEK; THENCE NORTH 41 DEGREES 53 MINUTES 22 SECONDS EAST ALONG THE WESTERLY LINE OF LANDS CONVEYED BY AFORESAID TRUSTEES DEED, A DISTANCE OF 419.55 FEET; THENCE NORTH 15 DEGREES 32 MINUTES 56 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID WESTERLY LINE, 160.00 FEET; THENCE NORTH 02 DEGREES 02 MINUTES 06 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID WESTERLY LINE, 160.00 FEET; THENCE NORTH 09 DEGREES 00 MINUTES 04 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID WESTERLY LINE, 150.00 FEET TO THE SOUTHERNMOST CORNER OF LANDS CONVEYED BY QUIT CLAIM DEED, RECORDED AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 201500000055; THENCE ALONG THE WESTERLY AND NORTHERLY LINES

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

(continued)

OF SAID QUIT CLAIM DEED, AS FOLLOWS: NORTH 17 DEGREES 00 MINUTES 26 SECONDS EAST 114.29 FEET, NORTH 41 DEGREES 33 MINUTES 34 SECONDS EAST 104.86 FEET, NORTH 45 DEGREES 08 MINUTES 06 SECONDS EAST 202.00 FEET, NORTH 15 DEGREES 51 MINUTES 54 SECONDS WEST 114.00 FEET, NORTH 74 DEGREES 08 MINUTES 06 SECONDS EAST 112.00 FEET, SOUTH 88 DEGREES 36 MINUTES 08 SECONDS EAST 386.00 FEET, SOUTH 04 DEGREES 21 MINUTES 06 SECONDS WEST 36.00 FEET, AND SOUTH 85 DEGREES 38 MINUTES 54 SECONDS EAST 260.00 FEET TO A POINT ON THE EAST LINE OF THE AFORESAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER, SAID POINT BEING THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF AFORESAID QUIT CLAIM DEED, SAID POINT IS 426.00 FEET NORTH OF THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER; THENCE NORTH 01 DEGREES 17 MINUTES 14 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID EAST LINE, 901.42 FEET TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF AFORESAID SECTION 15; THENCE SOUTH 88 DEGREES 21 MINUTES 55 SECONDS WEST ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID NORTHEAST QUARTER, 550.01 FEET TO A POINT ON THE WEST LINE OF THE EAST 350.00 FEET OF SAID NORTHEAST QUARTER, SAID POINT BEING THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LANDS CONVEYED BY DOCUMENT NUMBER 199607024; THENCE NORTH 01 DEGREES 17 MINUTES 14 SECONDS WEST ALONG SAID WEST LINE, 325.96 FEET TO A POINT ON THE SOUTH LINE OF LOT 2 IN AFORESAID Langeland's SUBDIVISION, SAID POINT BEING THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LANDS CONVEYED BY DOCUMENT NUMBER 199607024; THENCE SOUTH 89 DEGREES 02 MINUTES 26 SECONDS WEST ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID LOT 2, A DISTANCE OF 135.00 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID LOT 2; THENCE NORTH 01 DEGREES 17 MINUTES 14 SECONDS WEST ALONG THE WEST LINE OF AFORESAID Langeland's SUBDIVISION, A DISTANCE OF 187.73 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, ALL SITUATED IN SEWARD TOWNSHIP, KENDALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.



Debbie Gillette
Kendall County Clerk & Recorder

PLAT ACT AFFIDAVIT OF METES AND BOUNDS

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
)SS
COUNTY OF KENDALL)

Paul B. Kovacevich, being duly sworn on oath, states that affiant resides at [REDACTED]. And further states that: (please check the appropriate box)

A. ☐ That the attached deed is not in violation of 765 ILCS 205/1(a), in that the sale or exchange is of an entire tract of land not being part of a larger tract of land; or
B. ☒ That the attached deed is not in violation of 765 ILCS 205/1(b) for one of the following reasons:
(please circle the appropriate number)

- ☒ 1. The division or subdivision of land into parcels or tracts of 5.0 acres or more in size which does not involve any new streets or easements of access;
2. The division of lots or blocks of less than one (1) acre in any recorded subdivision which does not involve any new streets or easements of access;
3. The sale or exchange of parcels of land between owners of adjoining and contiguous lands;
4. The conveyance of parcels of land or interests therein for use as right of way for railroads or other public utility facilities and other pipe lines which does not involve any new streets or easements of access;
5. The conveyance of land owned by a railroad or other public utility which does not involve any new streets or easements of access;
6. The conveyance of land for highway or other public purposes or grants or conveyances relating to the dedication of land for public use or instruments relating to the vacation of land impressed with a public use;
7. Conveyances made to correct descriptions in prior conveyances;
8. The sale or exchange of parcels or tracts of land following the division into not more than two (2) parts of a particular parcel or tract of land existing on July 17, 1959, and not involving any new streets or easements of access;
9. The sale of a single lot of less than 5.0 acres from a larger tract when a survey is made by an Illinois Registered Land Surveyor; provided, that this exemption shall not apply to the sale of any subsequent lots from the same larger tract of land, as determined by the dimensions and configuration of the larger tract on October 1, 1973, and provided also that this exemption does not invalidate any local requirements applicable to the subdivision of land;
10. The conveyance is of land described in the same manner as title was taken by grantor(s).

AFFIANT further states that ___ he makes this affidavit for the purpose of inducing the Recorder of Deeds of Kendall County, Illinois, to accept the attached deed for recording.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME

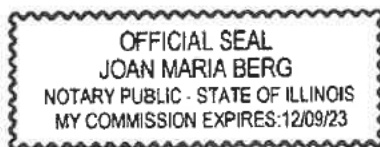
This 18th day of February, 2021

Signature of Notary Public

Signature of Affiant Paul B. Kovacevich

111 West Fox Street, Yorkville IL 60560-1498

Tel: (630) 553-4104 • Fax: (630) 553-4119 • Email: Dgillette@co.kendall.il.us





**Kendall County Soil & Water
Conservation District**

7775A Route 47, Yorkville, Illinois 60560 • (630)553-5821 extension 3



www.kendallswcd.org

NATURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION (NRI) REPORT APPLICATION

Petitioner: Brian and Jennifer Gore

Contact Person: Daniel J. Kramer

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

Please select: How would you like to receive a copy of the NRI Report? ☒ Email ☐ Mail

Site Location & Proposed Use

Township Name Seward Township 35 N, Range 8 E, Section(s) 15

Parcel Index Number(s) 09-15-300-021 and 09-22-100-018

Project or Subdivision Name Gore

Number of Acres 40.046

Current Use of Site vacant land

Proposed Use 2 single family homes

Proposed Number of Lots 2

Proposed Number of Structures 2

Proposed Water Supply well

Proposed type of Wastewater Treatment septic

Proposed type of Storm Water Management _____

Type of Request

☒ Change in Zoning from A-1 to R-1

☐ Variance (Please describe fully on separate page)

☐ Special Use Permit (Please describe fully on separate page)

Name of County or Municipality the request is being filed with: _____

In addition to this completed application form, please including the following to ensure proper processing:

☐ Plat of Survey/Site Plan – showing location, legal description and property measurements

☐ Concept Plan - showing the locations of proposed lots, buildings, roads, stormwater detention, open areas, etc.

☐ If available: topography map, field tile map, copy of soil boring and/or wetland studies

☐ NRI fee (Please make checks payable to Kendall County SWCD)

The NRI fees, as of July 1, 2010, are as follows:

Full Report: \$375.00 for five acres and under, plus \$18.00 per acre for each additional acre or any fraction thereof over five.

Executive Summary Report: \$300.00 (KCSWCD staff will determine when a summary or full report will be necessary.)

Fee for first five acres and under \$ 375.00

36 Additional Acres at \$18.00 each \$ 648.00

Total NRI Fee \$ 1,023.00

NOTE: Applications are due by the 1st of each month to be on that month's SWCD Board Meeting Agenda. Once a completed application is submitted, please allow 30 days for inspection, evaluation and processing of this report.

I (We) understand the filing of this application allows the authorized representative of the Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) to visit and conduct an evaluation of the site described above. The completed NRI report expiration date will be 3 years after the date reported.

X

Petitioner or Authorized Agent

6-22-2021

Date

This report will be issued on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, age, sex, handicap or marital status.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

NRI# _____ Date initially rec'd _____ Date all rec'd _____ Board Meeting _____

Fee Due \$ _____ Fee Paid \$ _____ Check # _____ Over/Under Payment _____ Refund Due _____



Applicant: Brian and Jennifer Gore
 Contact: Daniel J. Kramer
 Address: [REDACTED]

IDNR Project Number: 2114965
 Date: 06/21/2021

Project: Gore
 Address: Jughandle Road, Minooka

Description: zone from A-1 to R-2 to allow for two single family homes to be built

Natural Resource Review Results

Consultation for Endangered Species Protection and Natural Areas Preservation (Part 1075)

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database shows the following protected resources may be in the vicinity of the project location:

Aux Sable Creek INAI Site
 Greater Redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*)

An IDNR staff member will evaluate this information and contact you to request additional information or to terminate consultation if adverse effects are unlikely.

Location

The applicant is responsible for the accuracy of the location submitted for the project.

County: Kendall

Township, Range, Section:
 35N, 8E, 15



IL Department of Natural Resources
Contact
 Adam Rawe
 217-785-5500
 Division of Ecosystems & Environment

Government Jurisdiction
 Kendall County Planning, Building, & Zoning
 Matt Asselmeier
 111 W Fox Street
 Yorkville, Illinois 60560

Disclaimer

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database cannot provide a conclusive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of natural resources in Illinois. This review reflects the information existing in the Database at the time of this inquiry, and should not be regarded as a final statement on the site being considered, nor should it be a substitute for detailed site surveys or field surveys required for environmental assessments. If additional protected resources are encountered during the project's implementation, compliance with applicable statutes and regulations is required.

Terms of Use

By using this website, you acknowledge that you have read and agree to these terms. These terms may be revised by IDNR as necessary. If you continue to use the EcoCAT application after we post changes to these terms, it will mean that you accept such changes. If at any time you do not accept the Terms of Use, you may not continue to use the website.



Illinois Department of Natural Resources

One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271
<http://dnr.state.il.us>

JB Pritzker, Governor

Colleen Callahan, Director

June 22, 2021

Daniel J. Kramer
Brian and Jennifer Gore

RE: Gore
Project Number(s): 2114965
County: Kendall

Dear Applicant:

This letter is in reference to the project you recently submitted for consultation. The natural resource review provided by EcoCAT identified protected resources that may be in the vicinity of the proposed action. The Department has evaluated this information and concluded that adverse effects are unlikely. Therefore, consultation under 17 Ill. Adm. Code Part 1075 is terminated.

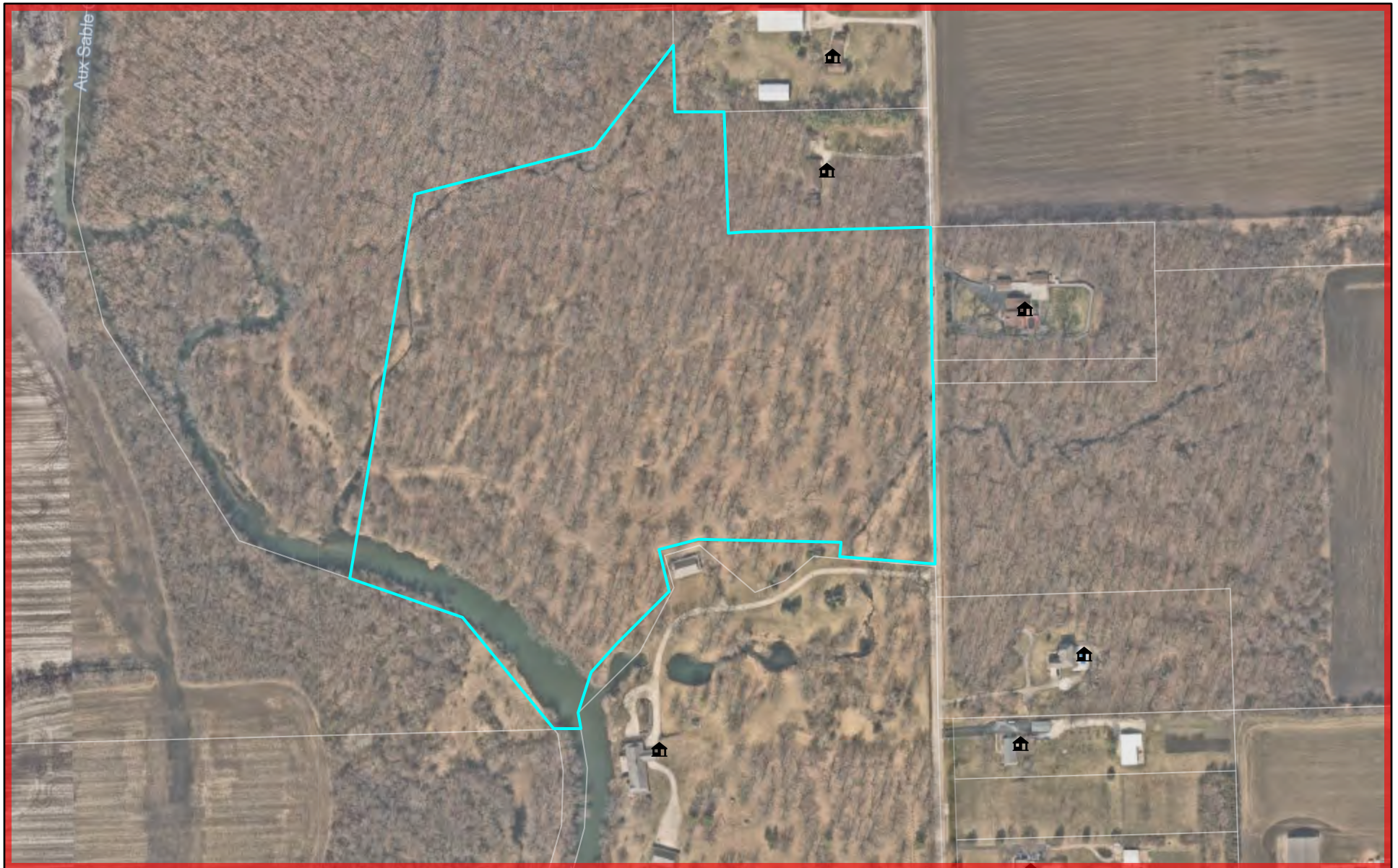
This consultation is valid for two years unless new information becomes available that was not previously considered; the proposed action is modified; or additional species, essential habitat, or Natural Areas are identified in the vicinity. If the project has not been implemented within two years of the date of this letter, or any of the above listed conditions develop, a new consultation is necessary.

The natural resource review reflects the information existing in the Illinois Natural Heritage Database at the time of the project submittal, and should not be regarded as a final statement on the site being considered, nor should it be a substitute for detailed site surveys or field surveys required for environmental assessments. If additional protected resources are encountered during the project's implementation, you must comply with the applicable statutes and regulations. Also, note that termination does not imply IDNR's authorization or endorsement of the proposed action.

Please contact me if you have questions regarding this review.

Adam Rawe
Division of Ecosystems and Environment
217-785-5500

Attachment 2



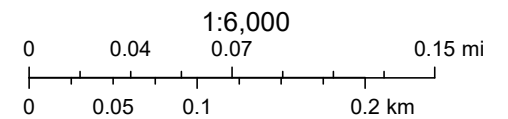
June 30, 2021



Kendall County Address Points

Parcels

Ownership Parcel



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Kendall County Web GIS

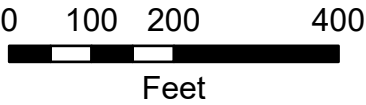
View GIS Disclaimer at <https://www.co.kendall.il.us/departments/geographic-information-systems/gis-disclaimer-page/>.



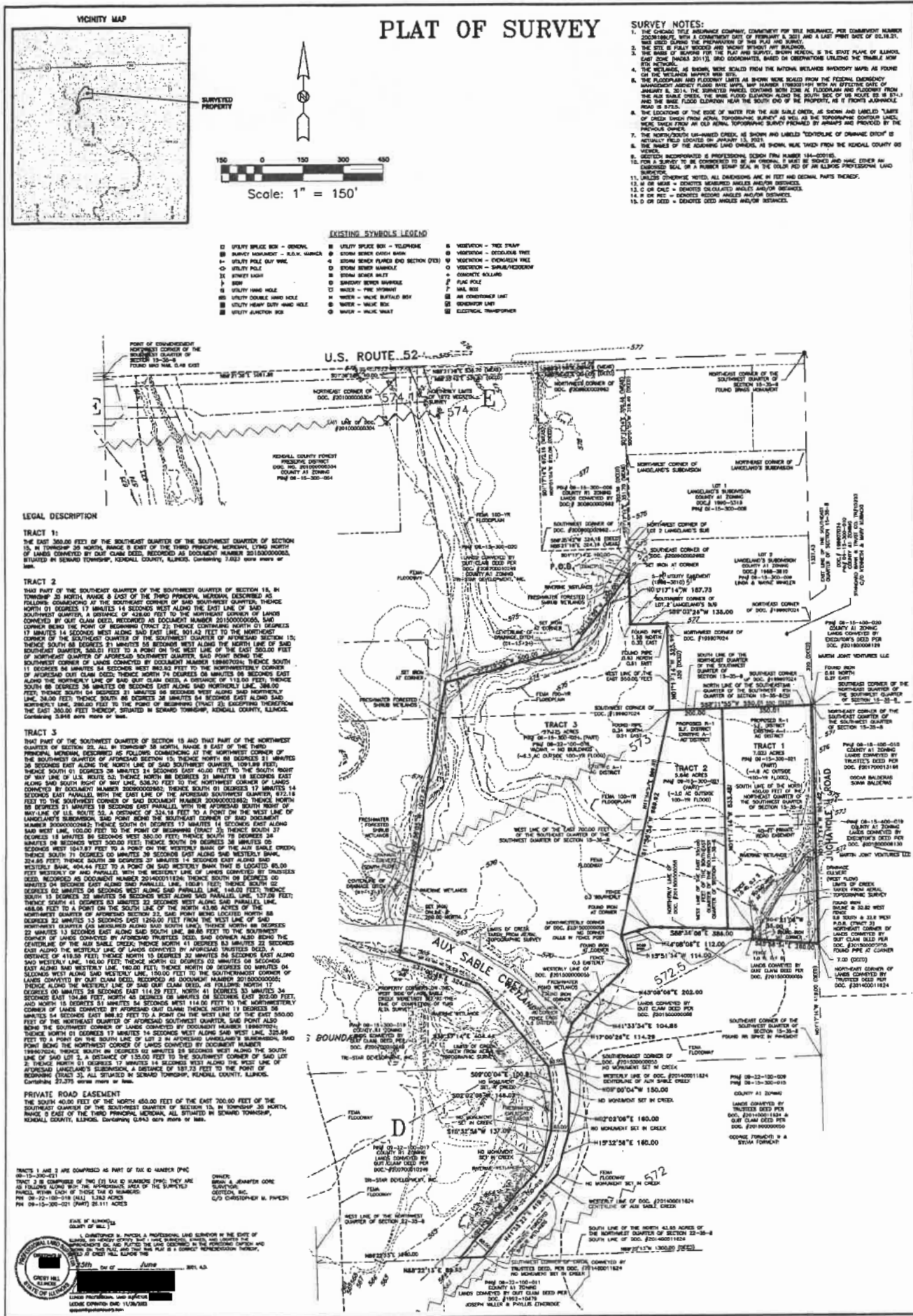
Brian & Jennifer Gore

**Eastern part of
09-15-300-021**

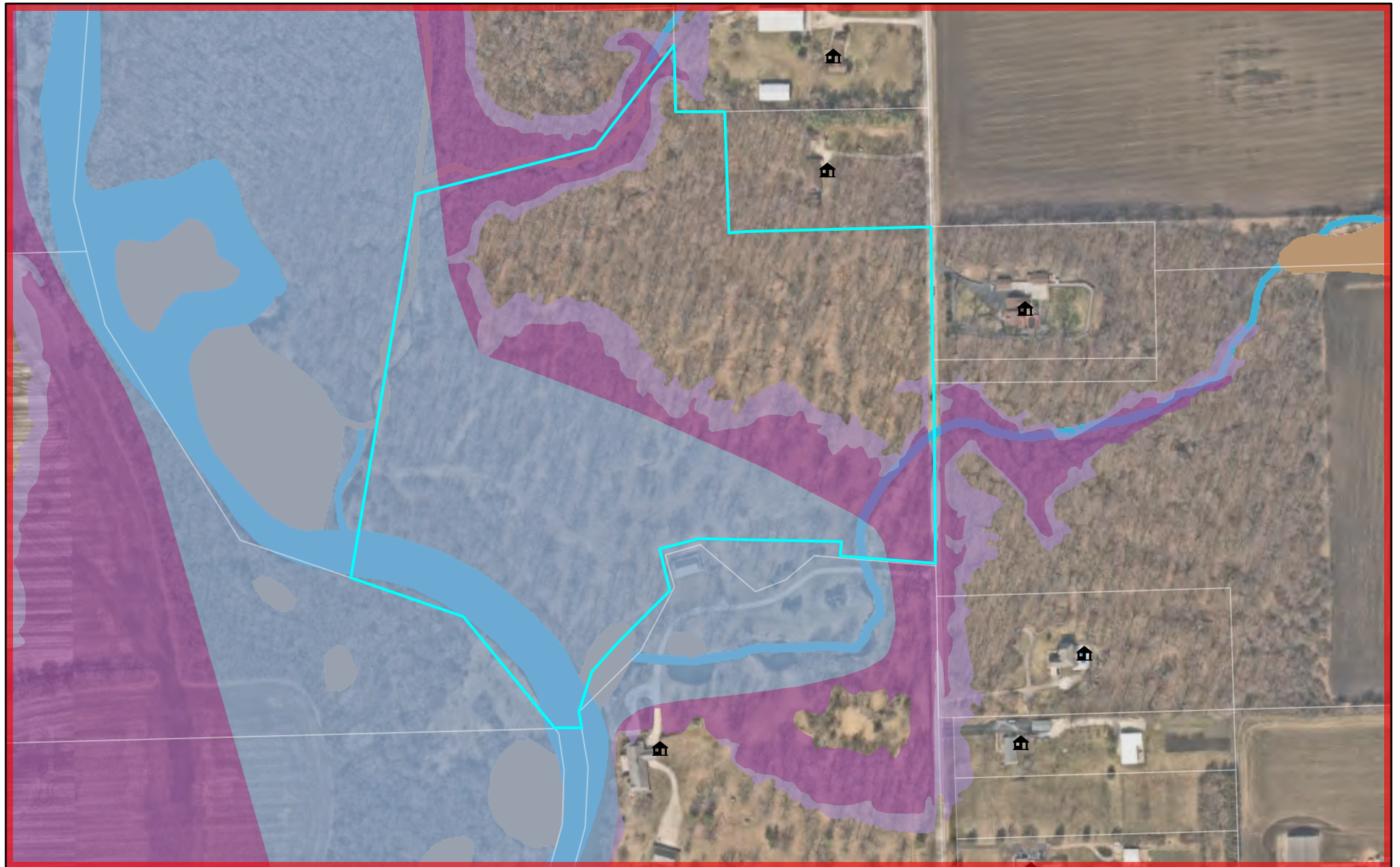
Legend
 Parcels




Kendall County GIS
111 West Fox Street - Room 308
Yorkville, Illinois 60560
630.553.4212





Attachment 5



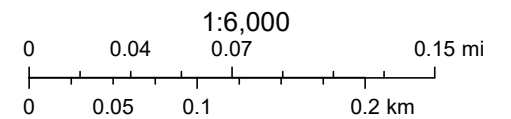
June 30, 2021

 Kendall County Address Points
 Parcels
 Ownership Parcel

USA Flood Hazard Areas
 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

 Regulatory Floodway
 USA Wetlands
 Marine

 Estuarine
 Palustrine
 Riverine

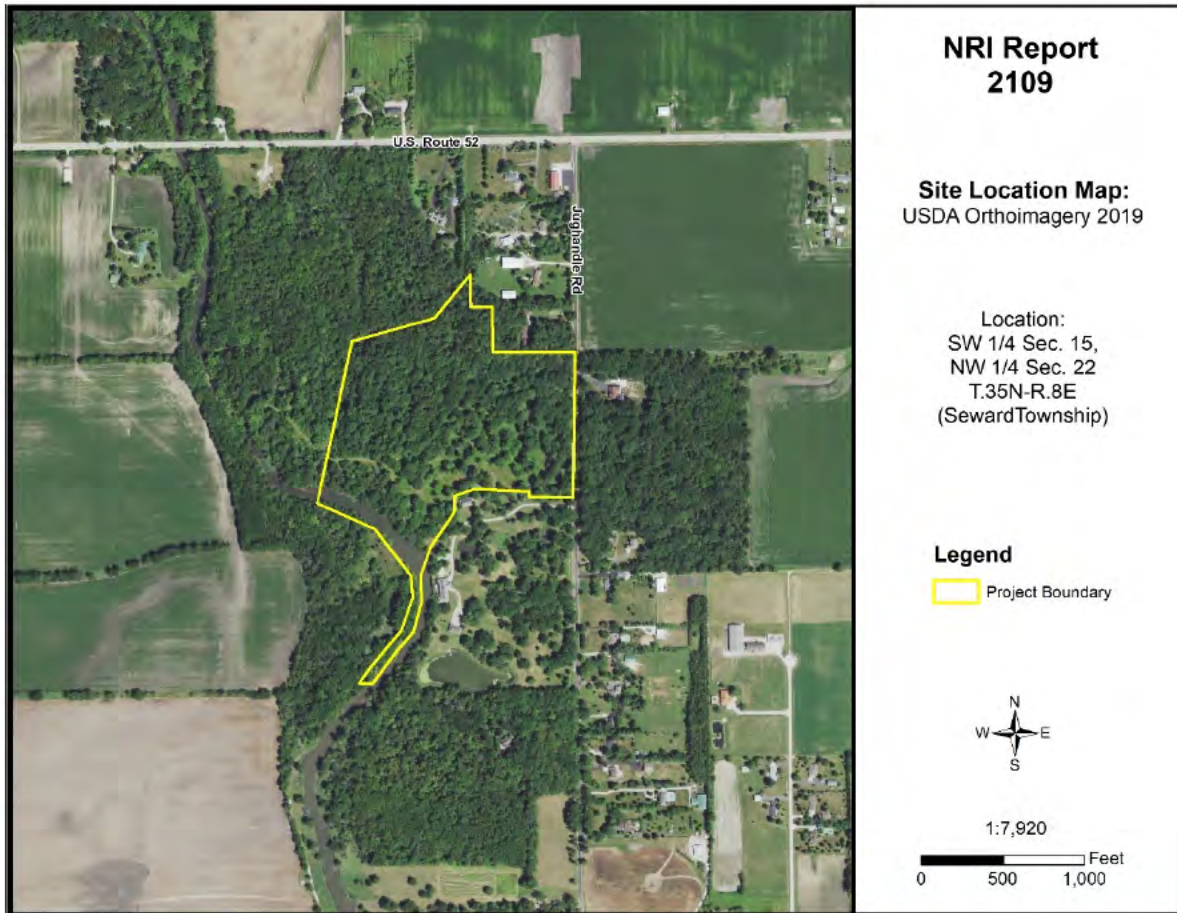


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Kendall County Web GIS

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NATURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION (NRI) REPORT: #2109



July
2021

Petitioner: Brian & Jennifer Gore
Contact: Attorney Daniel J. Kramer

Prepared By:



7775A Route 47
Yorkville, Illinois 60560
Phone: (630) 553-5821 x3
Fax: (630) 553-7442
www.kendallswcd.org

KENDALL COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT NATURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION (NRI) REPORT

Natural Resource Information Report Number	2109
Date District Board Reviews Application	July 2021
Applicant's Name	Brian & Jennifer Gore
Size of Parcel	(+/-) 40.046 acres
Current Zoning & Use	A-1 Agricultural; Vacant Forested Land
Proposed Zoning & Use	R-1 Residential; Two Single-Family Homes
Parcel Index Number(s)	09-15-300-021 and 09-22-100-018
Contact Person	Attorney Daniel J. Kramer

Copies of this report or notification of the proposed land-use change was provided to:	Yes	No
The Applicant	X	
The Applicant's Legal Representation	X	
The Local/Township Planning Commission	X	
The Village/City/County Planning and Zoning Department or Appropriate Agency	X	
The Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District Files	X	

Report Prepared By: *Alyse Olson* Position: *Resource Conservationist*

PURPOSE AND INTENT

The purpose of this report is to provide officials of the local governing body and other decision-makers with natural resource information. This information may be useful when undertaking land use decisions concerning variations, amendments or relief of local zoning ordinances, proposed subdivision of vacant or agricultural lands and the subsequent development of these lands. This report is a requirement under Section 22.02a of the Illinois Soil and Water Conservation Districts Act.

The intent of this report is to present the most current natural resource information available in a readily understandable manner. It contains a description of the present site conditions, the present resources, and the potential impacts that the proposed change may have on the site and its resources. The natural resource information was gathered from standardized data, on-site investigations and information furnished by the petitioner. This report must be read in its entirety so that the relationship between the natural resource factors and the proposed land use change can be fully understood.

Due to the limitations of scale encountered with the various resource maps, the property boundaries depicted in the various exhibits in this report provide a generalized representation of the property location and may not precisely reflect the legal description of the PIQ (Parcel in Question).

This report, when used properly, will provide the basis for proper land use change decisions and development while protecting the natural resource base of the county. It should not be used in place of detailed environmental and/or engineering studies that are warranted under most circumstances, but in conjunction with those studies.

The conclusions of this report in no way indicate that a certain land use is not possible, but it should alert the reader to possible problems that may occur if the capabilities of the land are ignored. Any questions on the technical data supplied in this report or if anyone feels that they would like to see more additional specific information to make the report more effective, please contact:

Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District
7775A Route 47, Yorkville, IL 60560
Phone: (630) 553-5821 ext. 3
E-mail: Alyse.Olson@il.nacdnet.net

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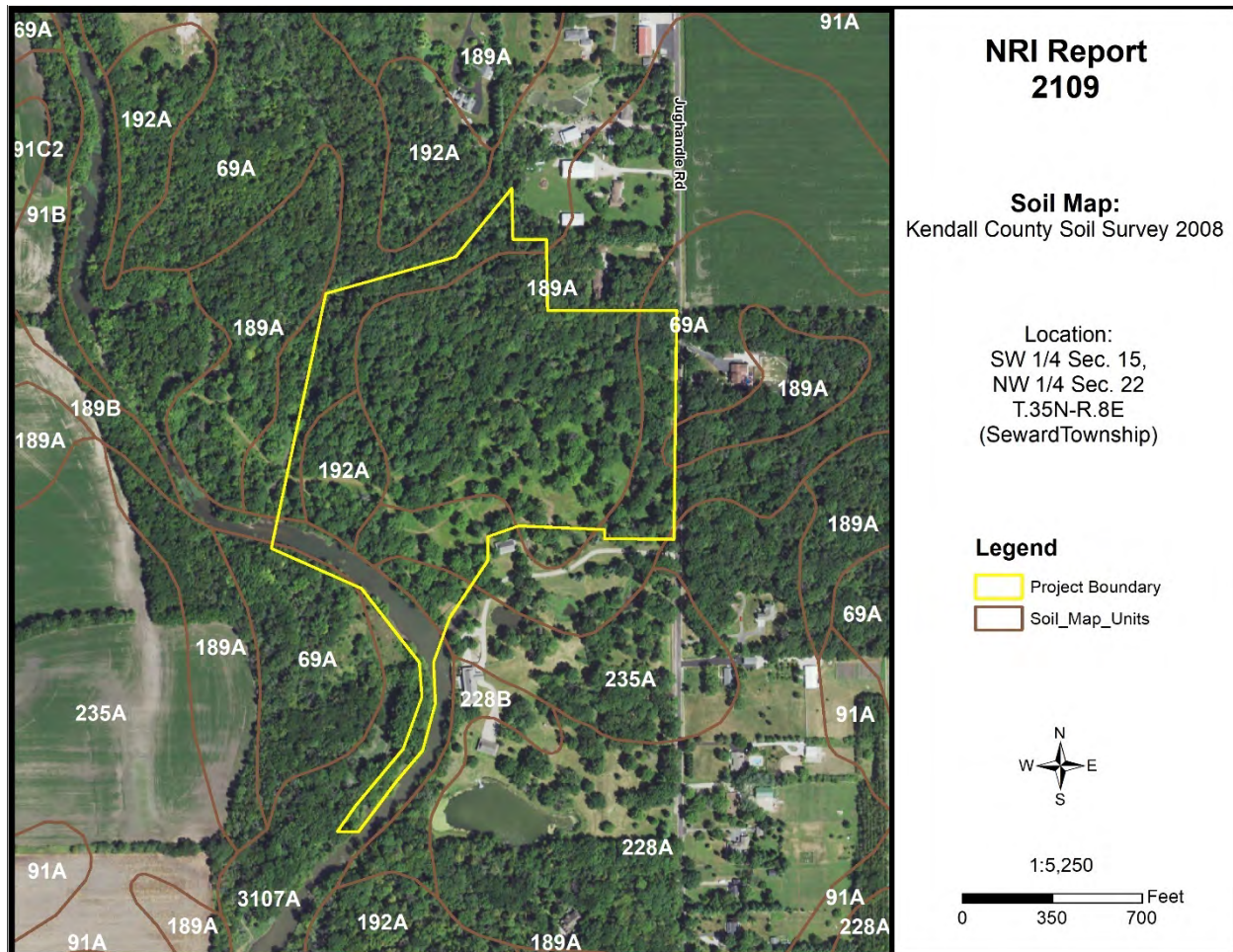
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Natural Resource Information Report Number	#2109
Petitioner	Brian & Jennifer Gore
Contact Person	Attorney Daniel J. Kramer
County or Municipality the Petition is Filed With	Kendall County
Location of Parcel	SW ¼ of Section 15, NW ¼ of Section 22, Township 35 North, Range 8 East (Seward Township) of the 3 rd Principal Meridian
Project or Subdivision Name	Gore Residences
Existing Zoning & Land Use	A-1 Agricultural; Vacant Forested Land
Proposed Zoning & Land Use	R-1 Residential; Two Single-Family Homes
Proposed Water Source	Well
Proposed Type of Sewage Disposal System	Septic
Proposed Type of Storm Water Management	N/A
Size of Site	(+/-) 40.046 acres
Land Evaluation Site Assessment Score	191 (Land Evaluation: 90; Site Assessment: 101)

NATURAL RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS**Figure 1: Soil Map****SOIL INFORMATION**

Based on information from the United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) 2008 Kendall County Soil Survey, this parcel is shown to contain the following soil types (please note this does not replace the need for or results of onsite soil testing; if completed, please refer to onsite soil test results for planning/engineering purposes):

Table 1: Soils Information

Map Unit	Soil Name	Drainage Class	Hydrologic Group	Hydric Designation	Farmland Designation
69A	Milford silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes	Poorly Drained	C/D	Hydric	Prime Farmland if drained
189A	Martinton silt loam, 0-2% slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	C/D	Non-Hydric	Prime Farmland
192A	Del Rey silt loam, 0-2% slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	C/D	Non-Hydric	Prime Farmland if drained
228A	Nappanee silt loam, 0-2% slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	D	Non-Hydric	Prime Farmland if drained

235A	Bryce silty clay, 0-2% slopes	Poorly Drained	C/D	Hydric	Prime Farmland if drained
3107A	Sawmill silty clay loam, heavy till plain, 0-2% slopes, frequently flooded	Poorly Drained	B/D	Hydric	Prime Farmland if drained & either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during growing season

Hydrologic Soil Groups – Soils have been classified into four (A, B, C, D) hydrologic groups based on runoff characteristics due to rainfall. If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second letter is for undrained areas.

- **Hydrologic group A:** Soils have a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.
- **Hydrologic group B:** Soils have a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet, consist chiefly of moderately deep to deep, moderately well drained to well drained soils that have a moderately fine to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.
- **Hydrologic group C:** Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.
- **Hydrologic group D:** Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

Hydric Soils – A hydric soil is one that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part of the soil profile that supports the growth or regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation. Soils with hydric inclusions have map units dominantly made up of non-hydric soils that may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landscape. Of the soils found onsite, three are classified as hydric soils (69A Milford silty clay loam, 235A Bryce silty clay, and 3107A Sawmill silty clay loam), and the remaining three are classified as non-hydric soils that likely contain hydric inclusions (189A Martinton silt loam, 192A Del Rey silt loam, 228A Nappanee silt loam).

Prime Farmland – Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for agricultural production. Prime farmland soils are an important resource to Kendall County and some of the most productive soils in the United States occur locally. Of the soils found onsite, one is designated as prime farmland (189A Martinton silt loam), and the remaining soils are designated as prime farmland if drained (69A Milford silty clay loam, 192A Del Rey silt loam, 228A Nappanee silt loam, 235A Bryce silty clay, and 3107A Sawmill silty clay loam).

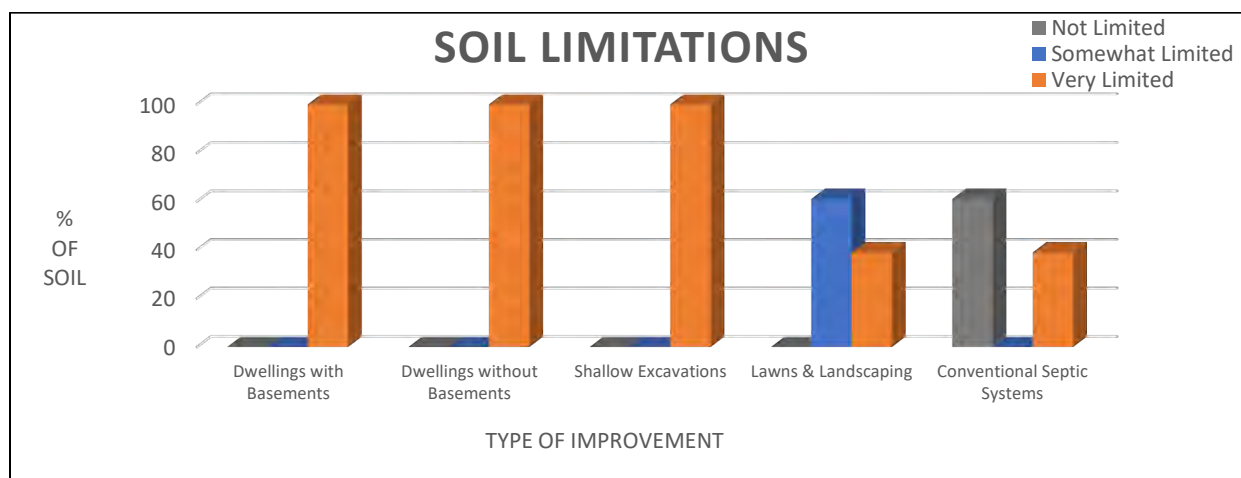
Soil Limitations – The USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey rates the limitations of soils for dwellings with basements, dwellings without basements, small commercial buildings, shallow excavations, lawns/landscaping, and local roads and streets. Soils have different properties which influence the

development of building sites. The USDA-NRCS classifies soils as Not Limited, Somewhat Limited, and Very Limited. Soils that are Not Limited indicates that the soil has properties that are favorable for the specified use. They will perform well and will have low maintenance. Soils that are Somewhat Limited are moderately favorable, and their limitations can be overcome through special planning, design, or installation. Soils that are Very Limited have features that are unfavorable for the specified use, and their limitations cannot easily be overcome.

Table 2: Soil Limitations

Soil Type	Dwellings with Basements	Dwellings without Basements	Shallow Excavations	Lawns/Landscaping	Conventional Septic Systems
69A	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Unsuitable/ Very Limited
189A	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Somewhat Limited	Suitable/Not Limited
192A	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Somewhat Limited	Suitable/Not Limited
228A	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Somewhat Limited	Suitable/Not Limited
235A	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Unsuitable/ Very Limited
3107A	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Unsuitable/ Very Limited

Septic Systems – The factors considered for determining suitability are the characteristics and qualities of the soil that affect the limitations for absorbing waste from domestic sewage disposal systems. The major features considered are soil permeability, percolation rate, groundwater level, depth to bedrock, flooding hazards, and slope. Soils are deemed unsuitable per the Kendall County Subdivision Control Ordinance. Installation of an on-site sewage disposal system in soils designated as unsuitable may necessitate the installation of a non-conventional onsite sewage disposal system. For more information please contact the Kendall County Health Department (811 W. John Street, Yorkville, IL; (630) 553-9100 ext. 8026).

**Figure 2: Soil Limitations**

KENDALL COUNTY LAND EVALUATION AND SITE ASSESSMENT (LESA)

Decision-makers in Kendall County use the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) system to determine the suitability of a land use change and/or a zoning request as it relates to agricultural land. The LESA system was developed by the United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) and takes into consideration local conditions such as physical characteristics of the land, compatibility of surrounding land-uses, and urban growth factors. The LESA system is a two-step procedure that includes:

- **Land Evaluation (LE):** The soils of a given area are rated and placed in groups ranging from the best to worst suited for a stated agriculture use, cropland, or forestland. The best group is assigned a value of 100 and all other groups are assigned lower values. The Land Evaluation is based on data from the Kendall County Soil Survey. The Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District is responsible for this portion of the LESA system.
 - The Land Evaluation score for this site is **90**, indicating that this site is **well suited** for agricultural uses.
- **Site Assessment (SA):** The site is numerically evaluated according to important factors that contribute to the quality of the site. Each factor selected is assigned values in accordance with the local needs and objectives. The Site Assessment value is based on a 200-point scale and accounts for 2/3 of the total score. The Kendall County LESA Committee is responsible for this portion of the LESA system.
 - The Site Assessment score for this site is **101**.

The **LESA Score for this site is 191 out of a possible 300, which indicates a low level of protection** for the proposed project site. Note: Selecting the project site with the lowest total points will generally protect the best farmland located in the most viable areas and maintain and promote the agricultural industry in Kendall County. If the project is agricultural in nature, however, a higher score may provide an indication of the suitability of the project as it relates to the compatibility with existing agricultural land use.

WETLANDS

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's National Wetland Inventory map **indicates the presence** of a wetland(s) on the proposed project site. To determine if a wetland is present, a wetland delineation specialist, who is recognized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, should determine the exact boundaries and value of the wetlands.

FLOODPLAIN

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Kendall County, Community Panel No. 17093C0145H (effective date January 8, 2014) was reviewed to determine the presence of floodplain and floodway areas within the project site. According to the map, the parcel is **located within** the floodplain and floodway.

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL

Development on this site should include an erosion and sediment control plan in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Soil erosion on construction sites is a resource concern because suspended sediment from areas undergoing development is a primary nonpoint source of water pollution. Please consult the *Illinois Urban Manual* (<https://illinoisurbanmanual.org/>) for appropriate best management practices.

LAND USE FINDINGS:

The Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) Board has reviewed the proposed development plans for Petitioners Brian and Jennifer Gore for the proposed change in zoning to construct two single-family homes on the parcel within Seward Township of Kendall County located in the SW ¼ of Section 15, NW ¼ of Section 22, Township 35N, and Range 8E of the 3rd Principal Meridian. Based on the information provided by the petitioner and a review of natural resource related data available to the Kendall County SWCD, the SWCD Board presents the following information.

The Kendall County SWCD has always had the opinion that Prime Farmland should be preserved whenever feasible. Of the soils found onsite, 100% are classified as prime farmland or prime farmland if drained. A land evaluation (LE), which is a part of the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA), was conducted on this parcel. The soils on this parcel scored a 90 out of a possible 100 points indicating that the soils are well suited for agricultural uses. The total LESA Score for this site is 191 out of a possible 300, which indicates a low level of protection for the proposed project site. Selecting the project site with the lowest total points will generally protect the best farmland located in the most viable areas and maintain and promote the agricultural industry in Kendall County. If the project is agricultural in nature, however, a higher score may provide an indication of the suitability of the project as it relates to the compatibility with existing agricultural land use.

Soils found on the project site are rated for specific uses and can have potential limitations for development. Soil types with severe limitations do not preclude the ability to develop the site for the proposed use, but it is important to note that the limitation may require soil reclamation, special design/engineering, or maintenance to obtain suitable soil conditions to support development with significant limitations. This report indicates that for soils located on the parcel, 100% are very limited for dwellings with basements, dwellings without basements, and shallow excavations and 39% are very limited for lawns/landscaping. The remaining 61% are somewhat limited for lawns/landscaping. Additionally, 39% of the soils are considered unsuitable for conventional septic systems. This information is based on the soil in an undisturbed state. If the scope of the project may include the use of onsite septic systems, please consult with the Kendall County Health Department.

This site is located within the Upper Illinois River watershed and the Minooka Branch Aux Sable Creek sub watershed. This development should include a soil erosion and sediment control plan to be implemented during construction. Sediment may become a primary non-point source of pollution; eroded soils during the construction phase can create unsafe conditions on roadways, degrade water quality and destroy aquatic ecosystems lower in the watershed.

For intense use, it is recommended that a drainage tile survey be completed on the parcel to locate the subsurface drainage tile and should be taken into consideration during the land use planning process. Drainage tile expedites drainage and facilitates farming. It is imperative that these drainage tiles remain undisturbed. Impaired tile may affect a few acres or hundreds of acres of drainage.

The information that is included in this Natural Resources Information Report is to assure that the Land Developers take into full consideration the limitations of that land that they wish to develop. Guidelines and recommendations are also a part of this report and should be considered in the planning process. The Natural Resource Information Report is required by the Illinois Soil and Water Conservation District Act (Ill. Compiled Statutes, Ch. 70, Par 405/22.02a).



SWCD Board Representative

07/12/2021
Date

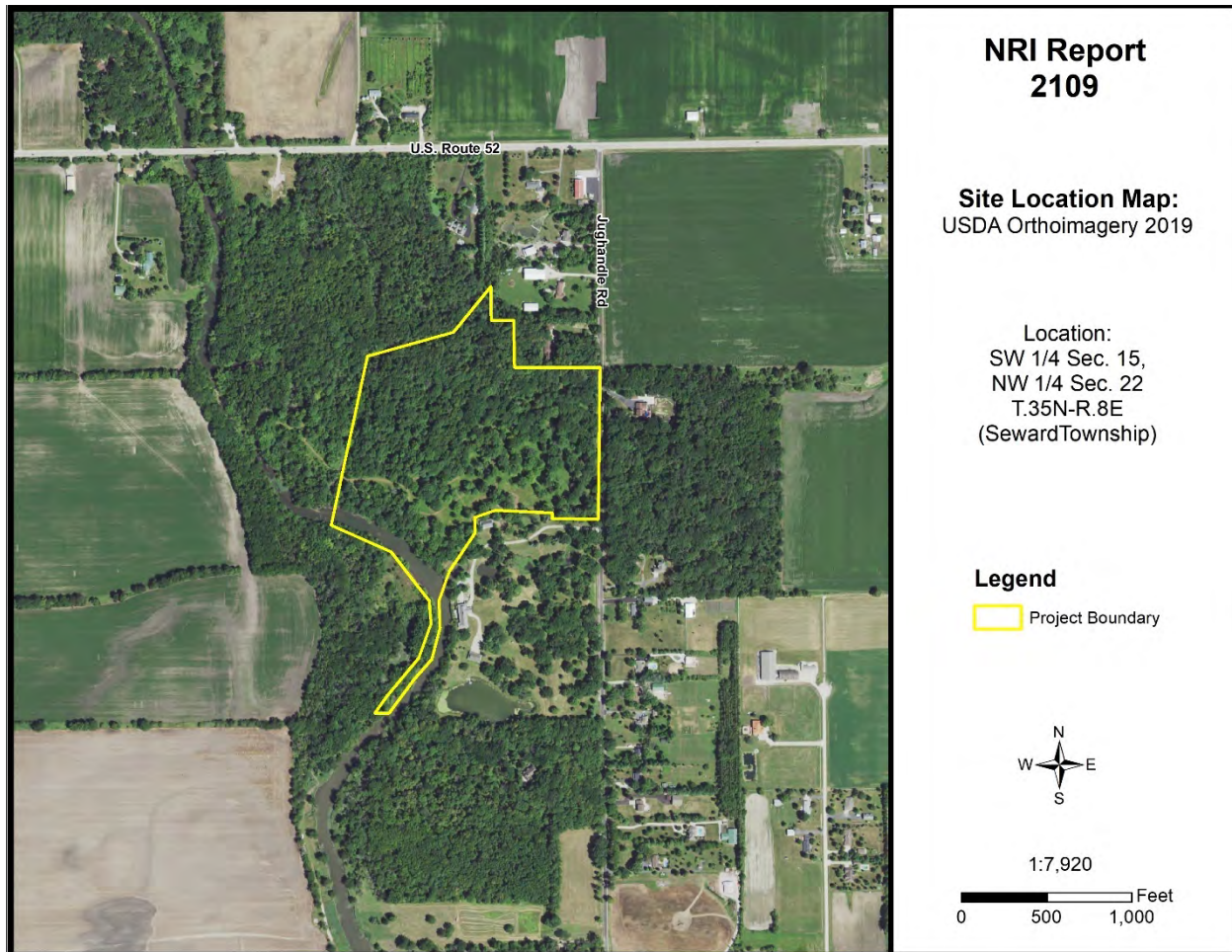


Figure 4: 2019 Aerial Map with NRI Site Boundary

ARCHAEOLOGIC/CULTURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION

Simply stated, cultural resources are all the past activities and accomplishments of people. They include the following: buildings; objects made or used by people; locations; and less tangible resources, such as stories, dance forms, and holiday traditions.

The Soil and Water Conservation District most often encounters cultural resources as historical properties. These may be prehistoric or historical sites, buildings, structures, features, or objects. The most common type of historical property that the Soil and Water Conservation District may encounter is non-structural archaeological sites. These sites often extend below the soil surface and must be protected against disruption by development or other earth moving activity if possible. Cultural resources are *non-renewable* because there is no way to “grow” a site to replace a disrupted site.

Landowners with historical properties on their land have ownership of that historical property. However, the State of Illinois owns all the following: human remains, grave markers, burial mounds, and artifacts associated with graves and human remains.

Non-grave artifacts from archaeological sites and historical buildings are the property of the landowner. The landowner may choose to disturb a historical property but may not receive federal or state assistance to do so. If an earth moving activity disturbs human remains, the landowner must contact the county coroner within 48 hours.

The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency has not been notified of the proposed land use change by the Kendall County SWCD. The applicant may need to contact the IHPA according to current Illinois law.

ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

WHAT IS BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND WHY SHOULD IT BE CONSERVED?¹

Biological diversity, or biodiversity, is the range of life on our planet. A more thorough definition is presented by botanist Peter H. Raven: “At the simplest level, biodiversity is the sum total of all the plants, animals, fungi and microorganisms in the world, or in a particular area; all of their individual variation; and all of the interactions between them. It is the set of living organisms that make up the fabric of the planet Earth and allow it to function as it does, by capturing energy from the sun and using it to drive all of life’s processes; by forming communities of organisms that have, through the several billion years of life’s history on Earth, altered the nature of the atmosphere, the soil and the water of our Planet; and by making possible the sustainability of our planet through their life activities now” (Raven 1994).

It is not known how many species occur on our planet. Presently, about 1.4 million species have been named. It has been estimated that there are perhaps 9 million more that have not been identified. What is known is that they are vanishing at an unprecedented rate. Reliable estimates show extinction occurring at a rate several orders of magnitude above “background” in some ecological systems (Wilson 1992, Hoose 1981).

The reasons for protecting biological diversity are complex, but they fall into four major categories. First, loss of diversity generally weakens entire natural systems. Healthy ecosystems tend to have many natural checks and balances. Every species plays a role in maintaining this system. When simplified by the loss of diversity, the system becomes more susceptible to natural and artificial perturbations. The chances of a system-wide collapse increase. In parts of the midwestern United States, for example, it was only the remnant areas of natural prairies that kept soil intact during the dust bowl years of the 1930s (Roush 1982).

Simplified ecosystems are almost always expensive to maintain. For example, when synthetic chemicals are relied upon to control pests, the target species are not the only ones affected. Their predators are almost always killed or driven away, exasperating the pest problem. In the meantime, people are unintentionally breeding pesticide-resistant pests. A process has begun where people become perpetual guardians of the affected area, which requires the expenditure of financial resources and human ingenuity to keep the system going.

A second reason for protecting biological diversity is that it represents one of our greatest untapped resources. Great benefits can be reaped from a single species. About 20 species provide 90% of the world’s food. Of these 20, just three, wheat, maize, and rice supply over one half of that food. American wheat farmers need new varieties every five to 15 years to compete with pests and diseases. Wild strains of wheat are critical genetic reservoirs for these new varieties.

Further, every species is a potential source of human medicine. In 1980, a published report identified the market value of prescription drugs from higher plants at over \$3 billion. Organic alkaloids, a class of

chemical compounds used in medicines, are found in an estimated 20% of plant species. Yet only 2% of plant species have been screened for these compounds (Hoose 1981).

The third reason for protecting diversity is that humans benefit from natural areas and depend on healthy ecosystems. The natural world supplies our air, our water, our food and supports human economic activity. Further, humans are creatures that evolved in a diverse natural environment between forest and grasslands. People need to be reassured that such places remain. When people speak of “going to the country,” they generally mean more than getting out of town. For reasons of their own sanity and wellbeing, they need a holistic, organic experience. Prolonged exposure to urban monotony produces neuroses, for which cultural and natural diversity cure.

Historically, the lack of attention to biological diversity, and the ecological processes it supports, has resulted in economic hardships for segments of the basin’s human population.

The final reason for protecting biological diversity is that species and natural systems are intrinsically valuable. The above reasons have focused on the benefits of the natural world to humans. All things possess intrinsic value simply because they exist.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES CONCERNING THE SUBJECT PARCEL

As part of the Natural Resources Information Report, staff checks office maps to determine if any nature preserves or ecologically sensitive areas are in the general vicinity of the parcel in question. If there is a nature preserve in the area, then that resource will be identified as part of the report. The SWCD recommends that every effort be made to protect that resource. Such efforts should include, but are not limited to erosion control, sediment control, stormwater management, and groundwater monitoring.

Office maps indicate that ecologically sensitive area(s) are located near the parcel in question (PIQ). Aux Sable Creek runs through the PIQ along the southwest boundary. A tributary to Aux Sable Creek appears to run through the southeast corner of the PIQ. The National Wetland Inventory identifies wetlands within the parcel boundary, and the Zone AE (100-year flood) floodway and floodplain are also within the parcel boundary according to FEMA flood map. Additionally, Baker Woods Forest Preserve is located approximately 650 feet northwest of the PIQ.

¹Taken from *The Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Great Lakes Ecosystem: Issues and Opportunities*, prepared by the Nature Conservancy Great Lakes Program 79W. Monroe Street, Suite 1309, Chicago, IL 60603, January 1994.

SOILS INFORMATION

IMPORTANCE OF SOILS INFORMATION

Soils information comes from the Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Maps and Descriptions for Kendall County. This information is important to all parties involved in determining the suitability of the proposed land use change.

Each soil polygon is given a number, which represents its soil type. The letter found after the soil type number indicates the soils slope class.

Each soil map unit has limitations for a variety of land uses such as septic systems, buildings with basements, and buildings without basements. It is important to remember that soils do not function independently of each other. The behavior of a soil depends upon the physical properties of adjacent soil types, the presence of artificial drainage, soil compaction, and its position in the local landscape.

The limitation categories (not limited, somewhat limited, or very limited) indicate the potential for difficulty in using that soil unit for the proposed activity and, thus, the degree of need for thorough soil borings and engineering studies. A limitation does not necessarily mean that the proposed activity cannot be done on that soil type. It does mean that the reasons for the limitation need to be thoroughly understood and dealt with to complete the proposed activity successfully. Very limited indicates that the proposed activity will be more difficult and costly to do on that soil type than on a soil type with a somewhat limited or not limited rating.

Soil survey interpretations are predictions of soil behavior for specified land uses and specified management practices. They are based on the soil properties that directly influence the specified use of the soil. Soil survey interpretations allow users of soil surveys to plan reasonable alternatives for the use and management of soils.

Soil interpretations do not eliminate the need for on-site study and testing of specific sites for the design and construction for specific uses. They can be used as a guide for planning more detailed investigations and for avoiding undesirable sites for an intended use. The scale of the maps and the range of error limit the use of the soil delineation.

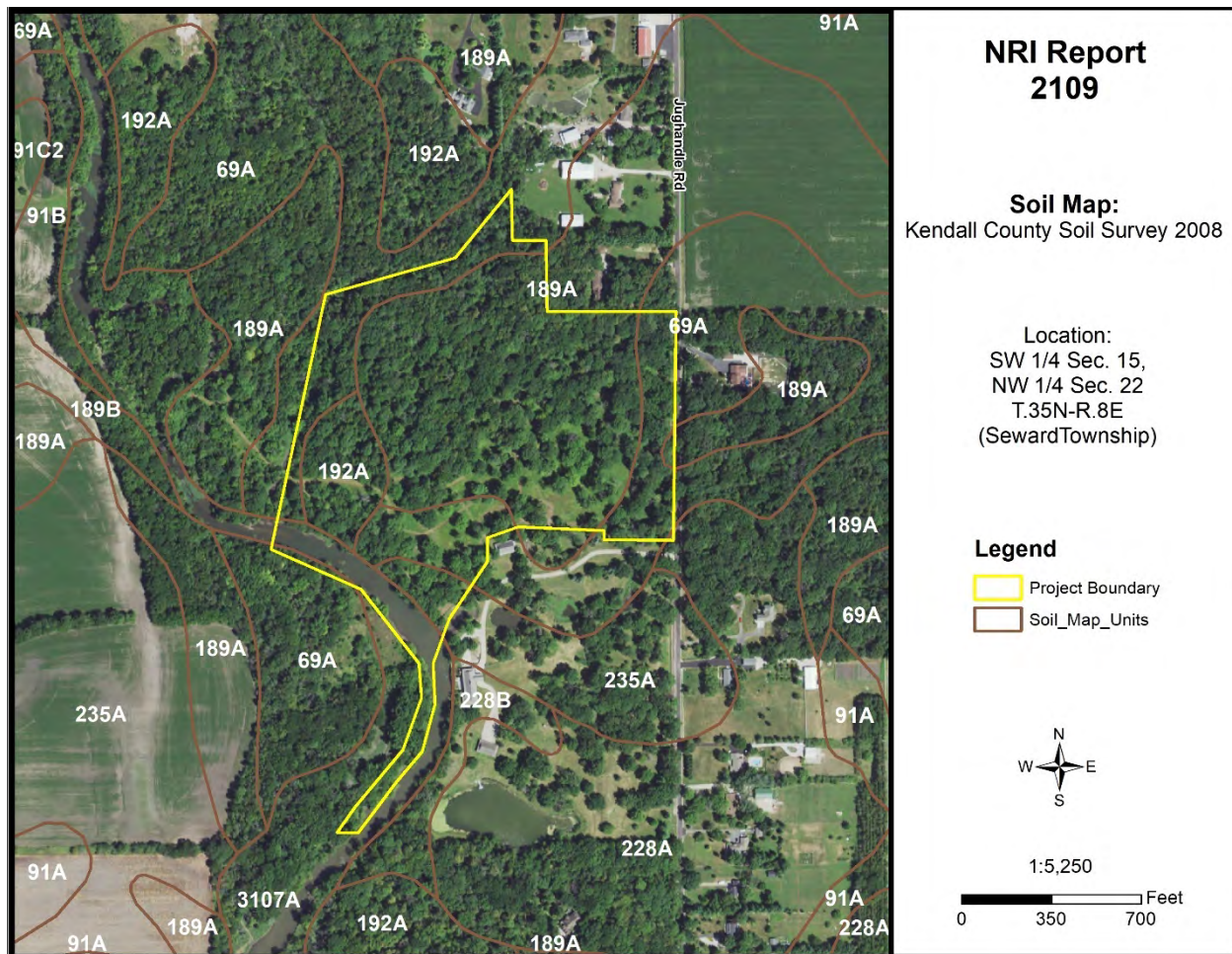


Figure 5: Soil Map

Table 3: Soil Map Unit Descriptions

Symbol	Descriptions	Acres	Percent
69A	Milford silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes	11.9	29.5%
189A	Martinton silt loam, 0-2% slopes	21.3	52.8%
192A	Del Rey silt loam, 0-2% slopes	3.3	8.1%
228A	Nappanee silt loam, 0-2% slopes	0.0	0.0%
235A	Bryce silty clay, 0-2% slopes	0.9	2.3%
3107A	Sawmill silty clay loam, heavy till plain, 0-2% slopes, frequently flooded	2.9	7.2%

Source: National Cooperative Soil Survey – USDA-NRCS

SOILS INTERPRETATIONS EXPLANATION

GENERAL – NONAGRICULTURAL

These interpretative ratings help engineers, planners, and others to understand how soil properties influence behavior when used for nonagricultural uses such as building site development or construction materials. This report gives ratings for proposed uses in terms of limitations and restrictive features. The tables list only the most restrictive features.

Other features may need treatment to overcome soil limitations for a specific purpose. Ratings come from the soil's "natural" state, that is, no unusual modification occurs other than that which is considered normal practice for the rated use. Even though soils may have limitations, an engineer may alter soil features or adjust building plans for a structure to compensate for most degrees of limitations. Most of these practices, however, are costly. The final decision in selecting a site for a particular use generally involves weighing the costs for site preparation and maintenance. Soil properties influence development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. Soil limitation ratings of not limited, somewhat limited, and very limited are given for the types of proposed improvements that are listed or inferred by the petitioner as entered on the report application and/or zoning petition. The most common types of building limitation that this report gives limitations ratings for is septic systems. It is understood that engineering practices can overcome most limitations for buildings with and without basements, and small commercial buildings. Limitation ratings for these types of buildings are not commonly provided. Organic soils, when present on the parcel, are referenced in the hydric soils section of the report. This type of soil is considered unsuitable for all types of construction.

LIMITATIONS RATINGS

- **Not Limited:** This soil has favorable properties for the use. The degree of limitation is minor. The people involved can expect good performance and low maintenance.
- **Somewhat Limited:** This soil has moderately favorable properties for the use. Special planning, design, or maintenance can overcome this degree of limitation. During some part of the year, the expected performance is less desirable than for soils rated slight.
- **Very Limited:** This soil has one or more properties that are unfavorable for the rated use. These may include the following: steep slopes, bedrock near the surface, flooding, high shrink-swell potential, a seasonal high water table, or low strength. This degree of limitation generally requires major soil reclamation, special design, or intensive maintenance, which in most situations is difficult and costly.

BUILDING LIMITATIONS

BUILDING ON POORLY SUITED OR UNSUITABLE SOILS

Building on poorly suited or unsuitable soils can present problems to future property owners such as cracked foundations, wet basements, lowered structural integrity and high maintenance costs associated with these problems. The staff of the Kendall County SWCD strongly urges scrutiny by the plat reviewers when granting parcels with these soils exclusively.

Dwellings with Basements – Ratings are for undisturbed soil for a building structure of less than 3 stories with a basement. The foundation is assumed to be spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet. The ratings for dwellings are based on soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs.

Dwellings without Basements – Ratings are for undisturbed soil for a house of three stories or less than 3 stories without a basement. The foundation is assumed to be spread footings of reinforced concrete at a depth of 2 feet or the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings for dwellings are based on soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs.

Shallow Excavations – Trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for utility lines, open ditches, or other purposes. Ratings are based on soil properties that influence the ease of digging and the resistance to sloughing.

Lawns and Landscaping – Require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained (irrigation is not considered in the ratings). The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established.

Onsite Sewage Disposal – The factors considered are the characteristics and qualities of the soil that affect the limitations for absorbing waste from domestic sewage disposal systems. The major features considered are soil permeability, percolation rate, groundwater level, depth to bedrock, flooding hazards, and slope. The table below indicates soils that are deemed unsuitable per the Kendall County Subdivision Control Ordinance. Installation of an on-site sewage disposal system in soils designated as unsuitable may necessitate the installation of a non-conventional onsite sewage disposal system. For more information please contact the Kendall County Health Department – Environmental Health at (630) 553-9100 x8026.

Table 4: Building Limitations

Soil Type	Dwellings with Basements	Dwellings without Basements	Shallow Excavations	Lawns & Landscaping	Onsite Conventional Sewage Systems	Acres	%
69A	Very Limited: Ponding; Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Ponding; Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Ponding; Depth to saturated zone; Unstable excavation walls; Dusty; Too clayey	Very Limited: Ponding; Depth to saturated zone; Dusty	Unsuitable: Wet	11.9	29.5%
189A	Very Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Shrink-swell; Depth to saturated zone	Very Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Dusty; Unstable excavation walls	Somewhat Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Dusty	Suitable	21.3	52.8%
192A	Very Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Dusty; Unstable excavation walls; Too clayey	Somewhat Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Dusty	Suitable	3.3	8.1%
228A	Very Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Dense layer; Too clayey; Dusty; Unstable excavation walls	Somewhat Limited: Depth to saturated zone; Dusty	Suitable	0.0	0.0%
235A	Very Limited: Ponding; Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Ponding; Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Ponding; Depth to saturated zone; Too clayey; Unstable excavation walls; Dusty	Very Limited: Ponding; Depth to saturated zone; Too clayey; Dusty	Unsuitable: Wet	0.9	2.3%
3107A	Very Limited: Ponding; Flooding; Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Ponding; Flooding; Depth to saturated zone; Shrink-swell	Very Limited: Ponding; Depth to saturated zone; Flooding; Dusty; Unstable excavation walls	Very Limited: Ponding; Flooding; Depth to saturated zone; Dusty	Unsuitable: Frequently flooded	2.9	7.2%
% Very Limited	100%	100%	100%	39%	39%		

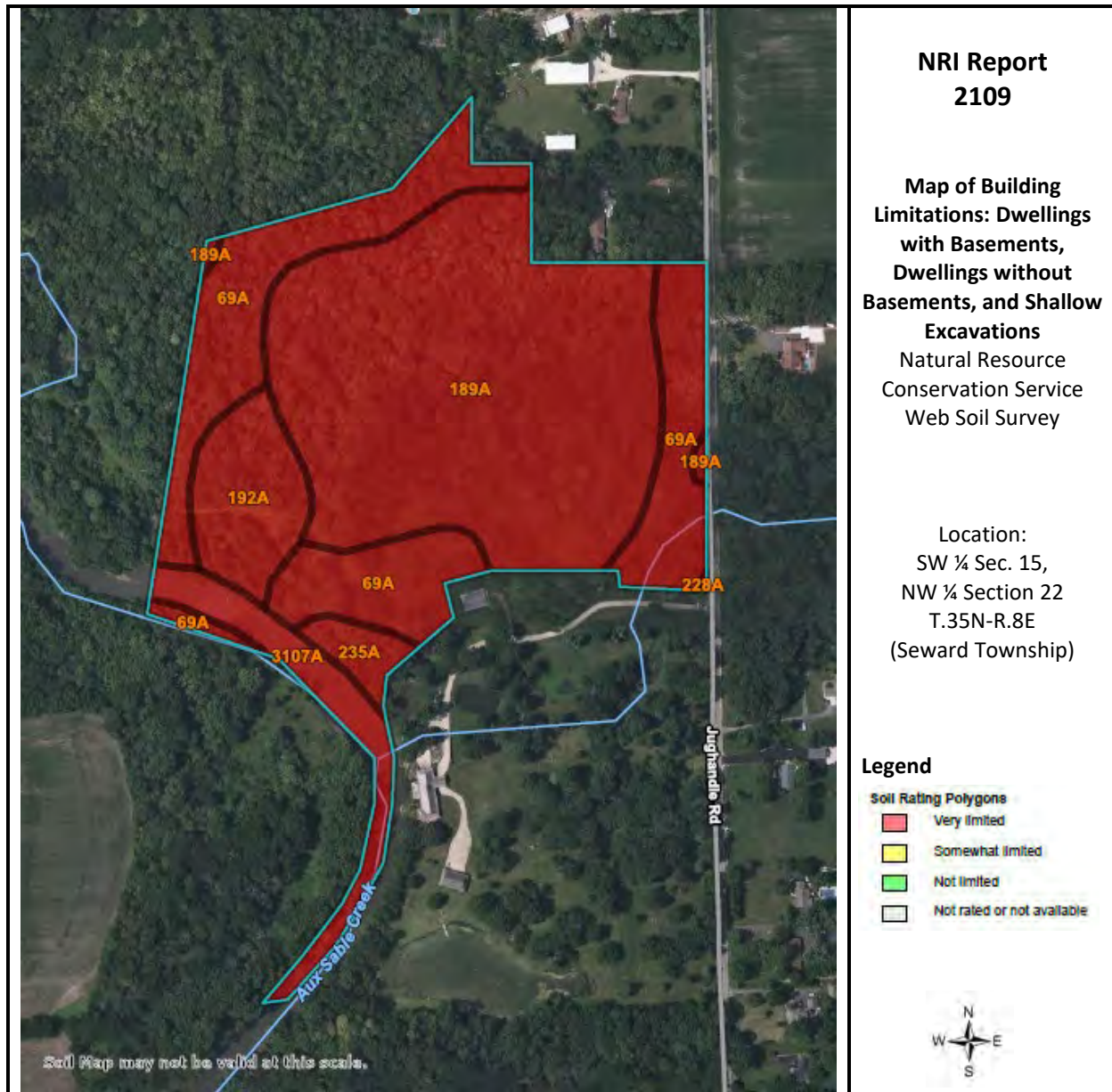


Figure 6A: Map of Building Limitations – Dwellings with Basements,
Dwellings without Basements, and Shallow Excavations

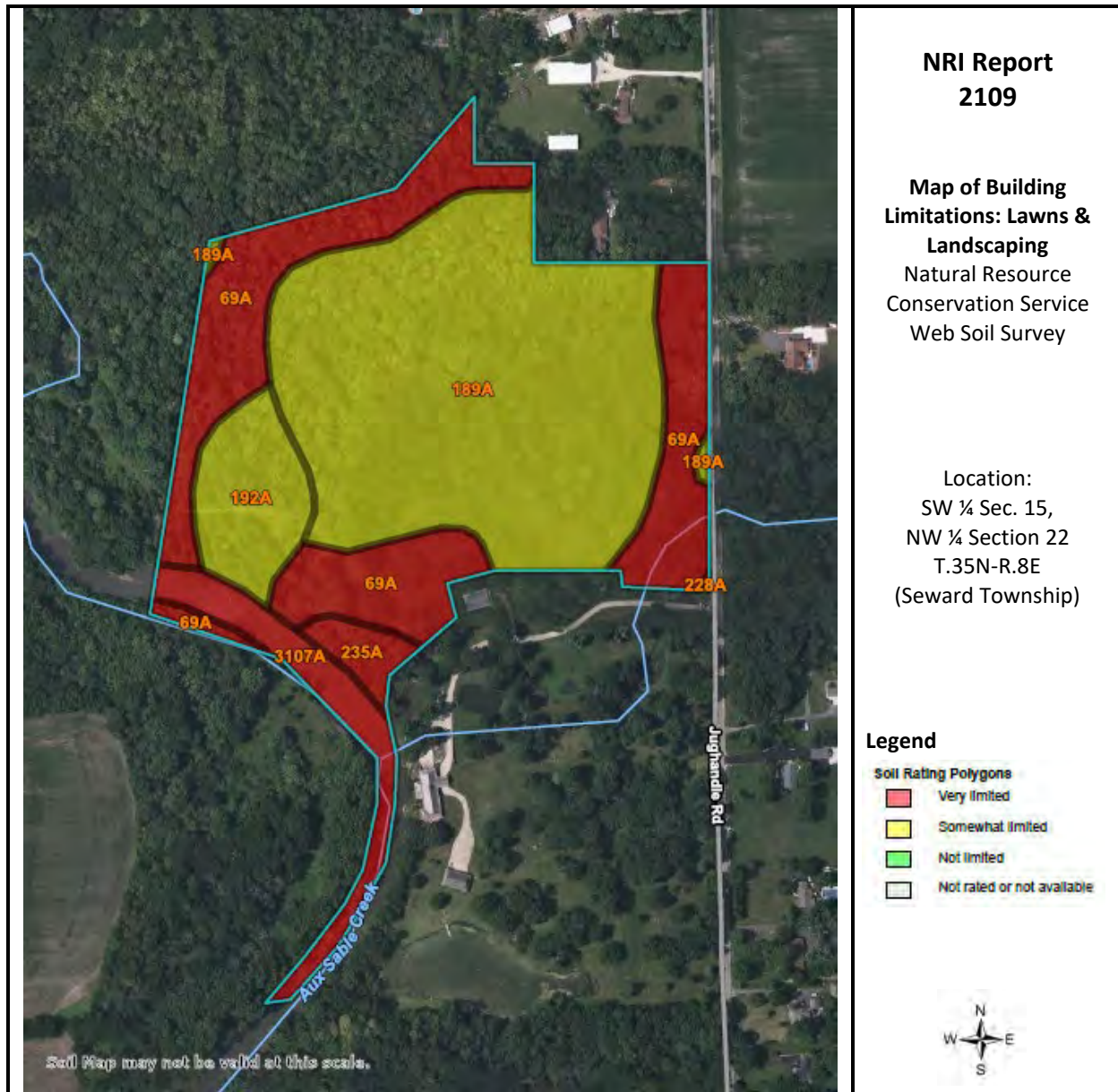


Figure 6B: Map of Building Limitations – Lawns & Landscaping

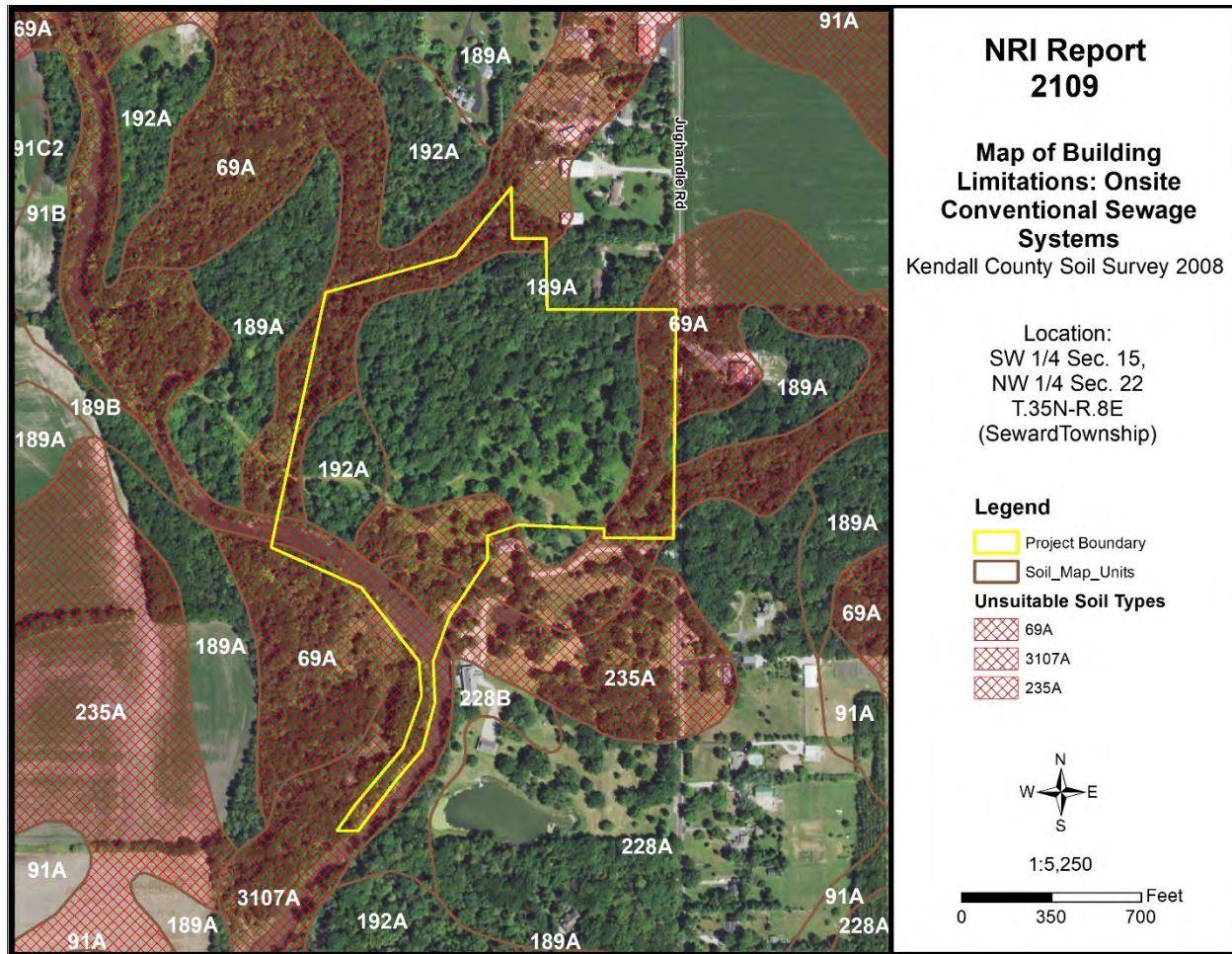


Figure 6C: Map of Building Limitations – Onsite Conventional Sewage System

SOIL WATER FEATURES

Table 5, below, gives estimates of various soil water features that should be taken into consideration when reviewing engineering for a land use project.

HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUPS (HSGs) – The groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

- **Group A:** Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.
- **Group B:** Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained, or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.
- **Group C:** Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.
- **Group D:** Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

Note: If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D or C/D) the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.

SURFACE RUNOFF – Surface runoff refers to the loss of water from an area by flow over the land surface. Surface runoff classes are based upon slope, climate and vegetative cover and indicates relative runoff for very specific conditions (it is assumed that the surface of the soil is bare and that the retention of surface water resulting from irregularities in the ground surface is minimal). The classes are negligible, very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

MONTHS – The portion of the year in which a water table, ponding, and/or flooding is most likely to be a concern.

WATER TABLE – Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil and the data indicates, by month, depth to the top (upper limit) and base (lower limit) of the saturated zone in most years. These estimates are based upon observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone (grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features)) in the soil. Note: A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

PONDING – Ponding refers to standing water in a closed depression, and the data indicates surface water depth, duration, and frequency of ponding.

- **Duration:** Expressed as *very brief* if less than 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days and *very long* if more than 30 days.
- **Frequency:** Expressed as: *none* meaning ponding is not possible; *rare* means unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (chance of ponding is 0-5% in any year); *occasional* means that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (chance of ponding is 5 to 50% in any year); and frequent means that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (chance of ponding is more than 50% in any year).

FLOODING – The temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

- **Duration:** Expressed as: *extremely brief* if 0.1 hour to 4 hours; *very brief* if 4 hours to 2 days; *brief* if 2 to 7 days; *long* if 7 to 30 days; and *very long* if more than 30 days.
- **Frequency:** Expressed as: *none* means flooding is not probable; *very rare* means that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (chance of flooding is less than 1% in any year); *rare* means that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (chance of flooding is 1 to 5% in any year); *occasional* means that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (chance of flooding is 5 to 50% in any year but is less than 50% in all months in any year); and *very frequent* means that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (chance of flooding is more than 50% in all months of any year).

Note: The information is based on evidence in the soil profile. In addition, consideration is also given to local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

Table 5: Water Features

Map Unit	Hydrologic Group	Surface Runoff	Water Table	Ponding	Flooding
69A	C/D	Negligible	<u>January – May</u> Upper Limit: 0.0'-1.0' Lower Limit: 6.0' <u>June – December</u> Upper/Lower Limit: --	<u>January – May</u> Surface Water Depth: 0.0'-0.5' Duration: Brief (2 to 7 days) Frequency: Frequent <u>June – December</u> Surface Water Depth: -- Duration: -- Frequency: None	<u>January – December</u> Duration: -- Frequency: None
189A	C/D	Low	<u>January – May</u> Upper Limit: 1.0'-2.0' Lower Limit: 6.0' <u>June – December</u> Upper/Lower Limit: --	<u>January – December</u> Surface Water Depth: -- Duration: -- Frequency: None	<u>January – December</u> Duration: -- Frequency: None
192A	C/D	Medium	<u>January – May</u> Upper Limit: 0.5'-2.0' Lower Limit: 2.0'-4.5' <u>June – December</u> Upper/Lower Limit: --	<u>January – December</u> Surface Water Depth: -- Duration: -- Frequency: None	<u>January – December</u> Duration: -- Frequency: None
228A	D	Medium	<u>January – May</u> Upper Limit: 0.5'-2.0' Lower Limit: 2.0'-5.5' <u>June – December</u> Upper/Lower Limit: --	<u>January – December</u> Surface Water Depth: -- Duration: -- Frequency: None	<u>January – December</u> Duration: -- Frequency: None
235A	C/D	Negligible	<u>January – May</u> Upper Limit: 0.0'-1.0' Lower Limit: 6.0' <u>June – December</u> Upper/Lower Limit: --	<u>January – May</u> Surface Water Depth: 0.0'-0.5' Duration: Brief (2 to 7 days) Frequency: Frequent <u>June – December</u> Surface Water Depth: -- Duration: -- Frequency: None	<u>January – December</u> Duration: -- Frequency: None
3107A	B/D	Negligible	<u>January – May</u> Upper Limit: 0.0'-1.0' Lower Limit: 6.0' <u>June – December</u> Upper/Lower Limit: --	<u>January – May</u> Surface Water Depth: 0.0'-0.5' Duration: Brief (2 to 7 days) Frequency: Frequent <u>June – December</u> Surface Water Depth: -- Duration: -- Frequency: None	<u>January – June</u> Duration: Brief (2 to 7 days) Frequency: Frequent <u>July – October</u> Duration: -- Frequency: None <u>November – December</u> Duration: Brief (2 to 7 days) Frequency: Frequent

SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Erosion is the wearing away of the soil by water, wind, and other forces. Soil erosion threatens the Nation's soil productivity and contributes the most pollutants in our waterways. Water causes about two thirds of erosion on agricultural land. Four properties, mainly, determine a soil's erodibility: texture, slope, structure, and organic matter content.

Slope has the most influence on soil erosion potential when the site is under construction. Erosivity and runoff increase as slope grade increases. The runoff then exerts more force on the particles, breaking their bonds more readily and carrying them farther before deposition. The longer water flows along a slope before reaching a major waterway, the greater the potential for erosion.

Soil erosion during and after this proposed construction can be a primary non-point source of water pollution. Eroded soil during the construction phase can create unsafe conditions on roadways, decrease the storage capacity of lakes, clog streams and drainage channels, cause deterioration of aquatic habitats, and increase water treatment costs. Soil erosion also increases the risk of flooding by choking culverts, ditches, and storm sewers and by reducing the capacity of natural and man-made detention facilities.

The general principles of erosion and sedimentation control measures include:

- Reducing or diverting flow from exposed areas, storing flows, or limiting runoff from exposed areas
- Staging construction to keep disturbed areas to a minimum
- Establishing or maintaining temporary or permanent groundcover
- Retaining sediment on site
- Properly installing, inspecting, and maintaining control measures

Erosion control practices are useful controls only if they are properly located, installed, inspected, and maintained.

The SWCD recommends an erosion and sediment control plan for all building sites, especially if there is a wetland or stream nearby.

Table 6: Soil Erosion Potential

Soil Type	Slope	Rating	Acreage	Percent of Parcel
69A	0-2%	Slight	11.9	29.5%
189A	0-2%	Slight	21.3	52.8%
192A	0-2%	Slight	3.3	8.1%
228A	0-2%	Slight	0.0	0.0%
235A	0-2%	Slight	0.9	2.3%
3107A	0-2%	Slight	2.9	7.2%

PRIME FARMLAND SOILS

Prime farmland soils are an important resource to Kendall County. Some of the most productive soils in the United States occur locally. Each soil map unit in the United States is assigned a prime or non-prime rating. Prime agricultural land does not need to be in the production of food & fiber.

Section 310 of the NRCS general manual states that urban or built-up land on prime farmland soils is not prime farmland. The percentages of soils map units on the parcel reflect the determination that urban or built up land on prime farmland soils is not prime farmland.

Table 7: Prime Farmland Soils

Soil Types	Prime Designation	Acreage	Percent
69A	Prime Farmland if drained	11.9	29.5%
189A	Prime Farmland	21.3	52.8%
192A	Prime Farmland if drained	3.3	8.1%
228A	Prime Farmland if drained	0.0	0.0%
235A	Prime Farmland if drained	0.9	2.3%
3107A	Prime Farmland if drained	2.9	7.2%
% Prime Farmland	100%		

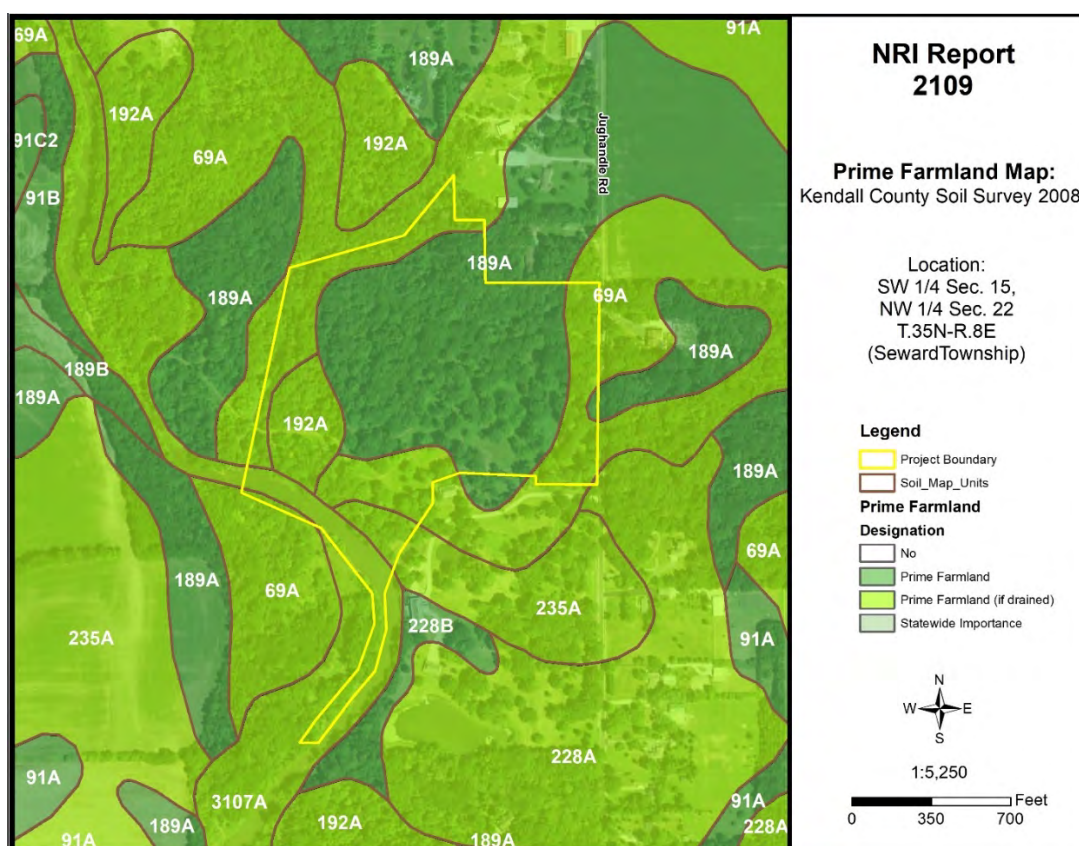


Figure 7: Map of Prime Farmland Soils

LAND EVALUATION AND SITE ASSESSMENT (LESA)

Decision-makers in Kendall County use the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) system to determine the suitability of a land use change and/or a zoning request as it relates to agricultural land. The LESA system was developed by the United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) and takes into consideration local conditions such as physical characteristics of the land, compatibility of surrounding land-uses, and urban growth factors. The LESA system is a two-step procedure that includes:

LAND EVALUATION (LE)

The soils of a given area are rated and placed in groups ranging from the best to worst suited for a stated agriculture use, cropland, or forestland. The best group is assigned a value of 100, and all other groups are assigned lower values. The Land Evaluation is based on data from the Kendall County Soil Survey. The LE score is calculated by multiplying the relative value of each soil type by the number of acres of that soil. The sum of the products is then divided by the total number of acres; the answer is the Land Evaluation score on this site. The Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District is responsible for this portion of the LESA system.

SITE ASSESSMENT (SA)

The site is numerically evaluated according to important factors that contribute to the quality of the site. Each factor selected is assigned values in accordance with the local needs and objectives. The value group is a predetermined value based upon prime farmland designation. The Kendall County LESA Committee is responsible for this portion of the LESA system.

Please Note: A land evaluation (LE) score will be compiled for every project parcel. However, when a parcel is located within municipal planning boundaries, a site assessment (SA) score is not compiled as the scoring factors are not applicable. As a result, only the LE score is available, and a full LESA score is unavailable for the parcel.

Table 8A: Land Evaluation Computation

Soil Type	Value Group	Relative Value	Acres	Product (Relative Value x Acres)
69A	3	87	11.9	1035.3
189A	2	94	21.3	2002.2
192A	4	79	3.3	260.7
228A	4	79	0.0	0
235A	3	87	0.9	78.3
3107A	3	87	2.9	252.3
Totals			40.3	3628.8
LE Calculation			(Product of relative value / Total Acres) 3628.8 / 40.3 = 90.04	
LE Score			LE = 90	

The Land Evaluation score for this site is 90, indicating that this site is designated as prime farmland that is well suited for agricultural uses considering the Land Evaluation score is above 80.

Table 8B: Site Assessment Computation

A.	Agricultural Land Uses	Points
	1. Percentage of area in agricultural uses within 1.5 miles of site. (20-10-5-0)	20
	2. Current land use adjacent to site. (30-20-15-10-0)	0
	3. Percentage of site in agricultural production in any of the last 5 years. (20-15-10-5-0)	0
	4. Size of site. (30-15-10-0)	15
B.	Compatibility / Impact on Uses	
	1. Distance from city or village limits. (20-10-0)	10
	2. Consistency of proposed use with County Land Resource Management Concept Plan and/or municipal comprehensive land use plan. (20-10-0)	0
	3. Compatibility of agricultural and non-agricultural uses. (15-7-0)	15
C.	Existence of Infrastructure	
	1. Availability of public sewage system. (10-8-6-0)	8
	2. Availability of public water system. (10-8-6-0)	8
	3. Transportation systems. (15-7-0)	15
	4. Distance from fire protection service. (10-8-6-2-0)	10
	Site Assessment Score:	101

The Site Assessment score for this site is 101. The Land Evaluation value (90) is added to the Site Assessment value (101) to obtain a LESA Score of 191. The table below shows the level of protection for the proposed project site based on the LESA Score.

Table 9: LESA Score Summary

LESA SCORE	LEVEL OF PROTECTION
0-200	Low
201-225	Medium
226-250	High
251-300	Very High

Land Evaluation Value: 90 + Site Assessment Value: 101 = LESA Score: 191

The LESA Score for this site is 191 which indicates a low level of protection for the proposed project site. Note: Selecting the project site with the lowest total points will generally protect the best farmland located in the most viable areas and maintain and promote the agricultural industry in Kendall County. If the project is agricultural in nature, however, a higher score may provide an indication of the suitability of the project as it relates to the compatibility with existing agricultural land use.

LAND USE PLANS

Many counties, municipalities, villages, and townships have developed land-use plans. These plans are intended to reflect the existing and future land-use needs of a given community. Please contact the Kendall County Planning, Building & Zoning for information regarding the County's comprehensive land use plan and map.

DRAINAGE, RUNOFF, AND FLOOD INFORMATION

U.S.G.S Topographic maps give information on elevations, which are important mostly to determine slopes, drainage directions, and watershed information.

Elevations determine the area of impact of floods of record. Slope information determines steepness and erosion potential. Drainage directions determine where water leaves the PIQ, possibly impacting surrounding natural resources.

Watershed information is given for changing land use to a subdivision type of development on parcels greater than 10 acres.

WHAT IS A WATERSHED?

Simply stated, a watershed is the area of land that contributes water to a certain point. The watershed boundary is important because the area of land in the watershed can now be calculated using an irregular shape area calculator such as a dot counter or planimeter.

Using regional storm event information, and site-specific soils and land use information, the peak stormwater flow through the point marked "O" for a specified storm event can be calculated. This value is called a "Q" value (for the given storm event) and is measured in cubic feet per second (CFS).

When construction occurs, the Q value naturally increases because of the increase in impermeable surfaces. This process decreases the ability of soils to accept and temporarily hold water. Therefore, more water runs off and increases the Q value.

Theoretically, if each development, no matter how large or small, maintains their preconstruction Q value after construction by the installation of stormwater management systems, the streams and wetlands and lakes will not suffer damage from excessive urban stormwater.

For this reason, the Kendall County SWCD recommends that the developer for intense uses such as a subdivision calculate the preconstruction Q value for the exit point(s). A stormwater management system

should be designed, installed, and maintained to limit the postconstruction Q value to be at or below the preconstruction value.

IMPORTANCE OF FLOOD INFORMATION

A floodplain is defined as land adjoining a watercourse (riverine) or an inland depression (non-riverine) that is subject to periodic inundation by high water. Floodplains are important areas demanding protection since they have water storage and conveyance functions which affect upstream and downstream flows, water quality and quantity, and suitability of the land for human activity. Since floodplains play distinct and vital roles in the hydrologic cycle, development that interferes with their hydrologic and biologic functions should be carefully considered.

Flooding is both dangerous to people and destructive to their properties. The following maps, when combined with wetland and topographic information, can help developers and future homeowners to “sidestep” potential flooding or ponding problems.

FIRM is the acronym for the Flood Insurance Rate Map, produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). These maps define flood elevation adjacent to tributaries and major bodies of water and superimpose that onto a simplified USGS topographic map. The scale of the FIRM maps is generally dependent on the size and density of parcels in that area. (This is to correctly determine the parcel location and floodplain location.) The FIRM map has three (3) zones. Zone A includes the 100-year flood, Zone B or Zone X (shaded) is the 100 to 500-year flood, and Zone C or Zone X (unshaded) is outside the floodplain.

The Hydrologic Atlas (H.A.) Series of the Flood of Record Map is also used for the topographic information. This map is different from the FIRM map mainly because it will show isolated or pocketed flooded areas. Kendall County uses both these maps in conjunction with each other for flooded area determinations. The Flood of Record maps show the areas of flood for various years. Both maps stress that the recurrence of flooding is merely statistical. A 100-year flood may occur twice in one year, or twice in one week, for that matter.

It should be noted that greater floods than those shown on the two maps are possible. The flood boundaries indicated provide a historic record only until the map publication date. Additionally, these flood boundaries are a function of the watershed conditions existing when the maps were produced. Cumulative changes in runoff characteristics caused by urbanization can result in an increase in flood height of future flood episodes.

Floodplains play a vital role in reducing the flood damage potential associated with an urbanizing area and, when left in an undisturbed state, also provide valuable wildlife habitat benefits. If it is the petitioner's intent to conduct floodplain filling or modification activities, the petitioner, and the Unit of Government responsible need to consider the potentially adverse effects this type of action could have on adjacent properties. The change or loss of natural floodplain storage often increases the frequency and severity of flooding on adjacent property.

If the available maps indicate the presence of a floodplain on the PIQ, the petitioner should contact the IDOT-OWR and FEMA to delineate a floodplain elevation for the parcel. If a portion of the property is indeed floodplain, applicable state, county, and local regulations will need to be reflected in the site plans.

Another indication of flooding potential can be found in the soils information. Hydric soils indicate the presence of drainageways, areas subject to ponding, or a naturally occurring high water table. These need to be considered along with the floodplain information when developing the site plan and the stormwater management plan. Development on hydric soils can contribute to the loss of water storage within the soil and the potential for increased flooding in the area.

This parcel is located on fairly flat topography (slopes 0 to 2%) with an elevation of approximately 570' above sea level. According to the FIRM map, the parcel in question contains Zone AE (100-year flood) floodway and floodplain. The parcel drains south/southwest towards Aux Sable Creek.

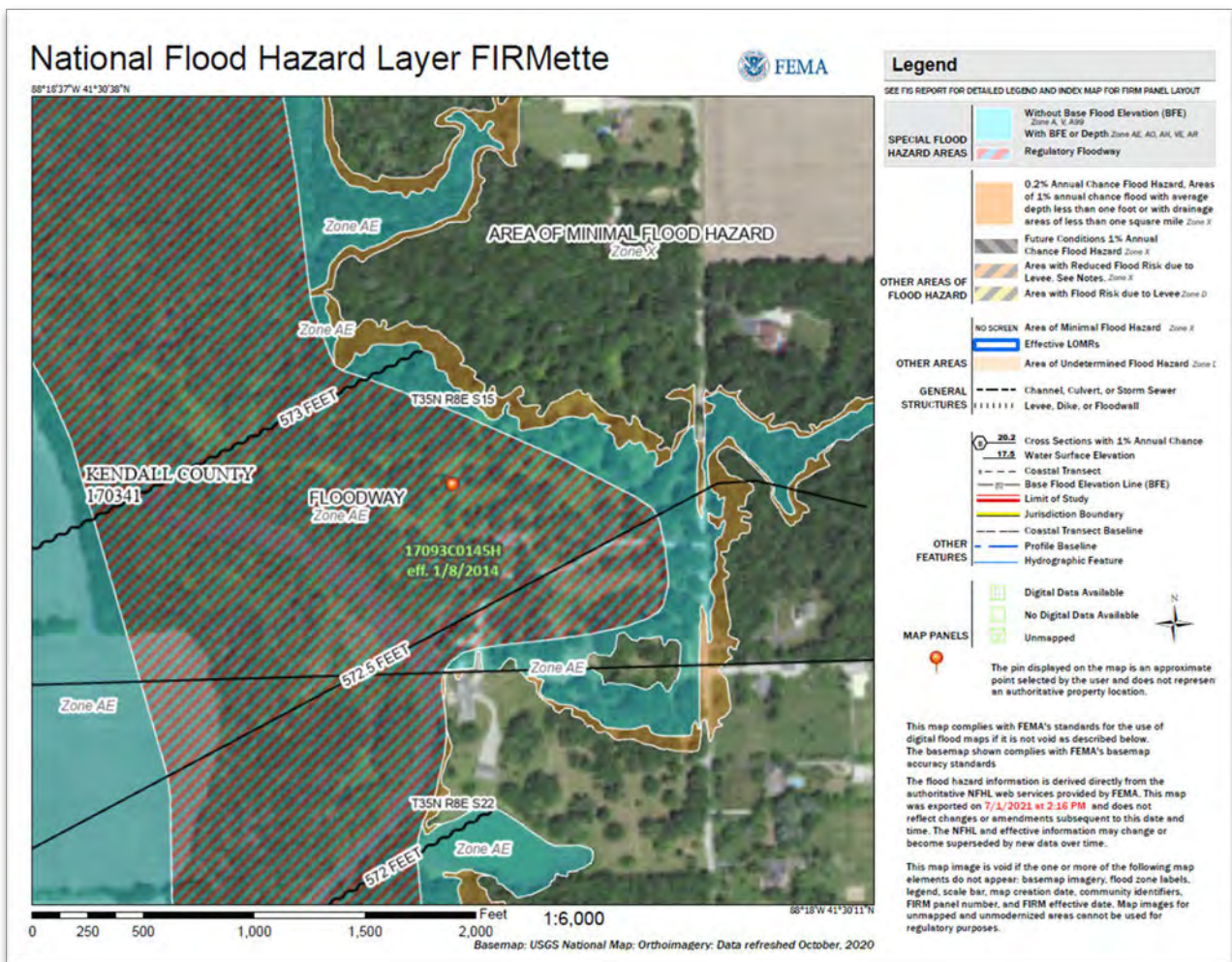


Figure 8: FEMA Floodplain Map

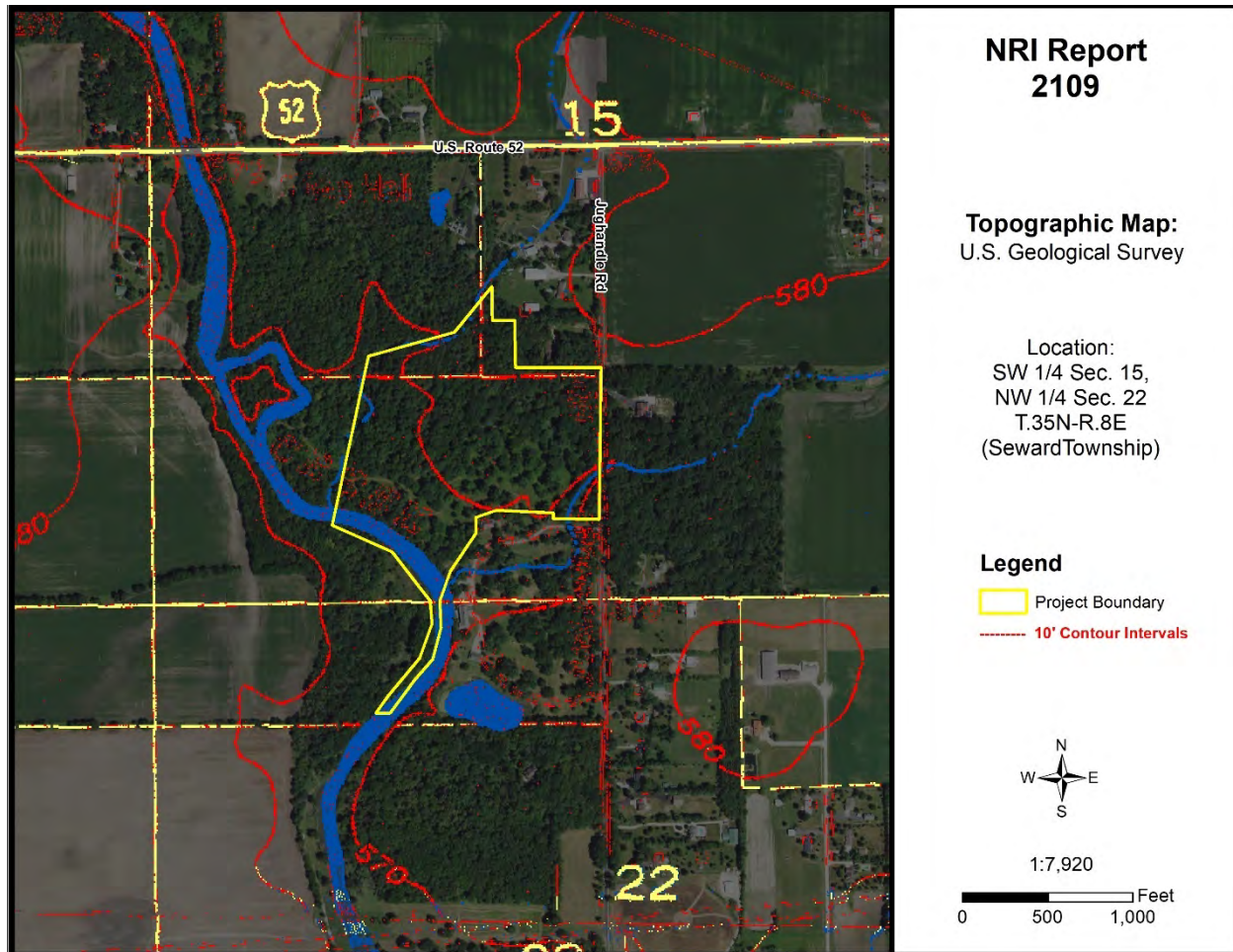


Figure 9: USGS Topographic Map

WATERSHED PLANS

WATERSHED AND SUB WATERSHED INFORMATION

A watershed is the area of land that drains into a specific point including a stream, lake, or other body of water. High points on the Earth's surface, such as hills and ridges define watersheds. When rain falls in the watershed, it flows across the ground towards a stream or lake. Rainwater carries pollutants such as oils, pesticides, and soil.

Everyone lives in a watershed. Their actions can impact natural resources and people living downstream. Residents can minimize this impact by being aware of their environment and the implications of their activities, implementing practices recommended in watershed plans, and educating others about their watershed.

The following are recommendations to developers for protection of this watershed:

- Preserve open space
- Maintain wetlands as part of development
- Use natural water management
- Prevent soil from leaving a construction site
- Protect subsurface drainage
- Use native vegetation
- Retain natural features
- Mix housing styles and types
- Decrease impervious surfaces
- Reduce area disturbed by mass grading
- Shrink lot size and create more open space
- Maintain historical and cultural resources
- Treat water where it falls
- Preserve views
- Establish and link trails

<p>This parcel is located within the Upper Illinois River Watershed and the Minooka Branch Aux Sable Creek Sub Watershed.</p>
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WETLAND INFORMATION

IMPORTANCE OF WETLAND INFORMATION

Wetlands function in many ways to provide numerous benefits to society. They control flooding by offering a slow release of excess water downstream or through the soil. They cleanse water by filtering out sediment and some pollutants and can function as rechargers of our valuable groundwater. They also are essential breeding, rearing, and feeding grounds for many species of wildlife.

These benefits are particularly valuable in urbanizing areas as development activity typically adversely affects water quality, increases the volume of stormwater runoff, and increases the demand for groundwater. In an area where many individual homes rely on shallow groundwater wells for domestic water supplies, activities that threaten potential groundwater recharge areas are contrary to the public good. The conversion of wetlands, with their sediment trapping and nutrient absorbing vegetation, to biologically barren stormwater detention ponds can cause additional degradation of water quality in downstream or adjacent areas.

It has been estimated that over 95% of the wetlands that were historically present in Illinois have been destroyed while only recently has the true environmental significance of wetlands been fully recognized. America is losing 100,000 acres of wetland a year and has saved 5 million acres total (since 1934). One acre of wetland can filter 7.3 million gallons of water a year. These are reasons why our wetlands are high quality and important.

This section contains the NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service) Wetlands Inventory, which is the most comprehensive inventory to date. The NRCS Wetlands Inventory is reproduced from an aerial photo at a scale of 1" equals 660 feet. The NRCS developed these maps in cooperation with U.S. EPA (Environmental Protection Agency,) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, using the National Food Security Act Manual, 3rd Edition. The main purpose of these maps is to determine wetland areas on agricultural fields and areas that may be wetlands but are in a non-agriculture setting.

The NRCS Wetlands Inventory in no way gives an exact delineation of the wetlands, but merely an outline, or the determination that there is a wetland within the outline. For the final, most accurate wetland **determination** of a specific wetland, a wetland **delineation** must be certified by NRCS staff using the National Food Security Act Manual (on agricultural land.) On urban land, a certified wetland delineator must perform the delineation using the ACOE 1987 Manual. *See the glossary section for the definitions of "delineation" and "determination."*

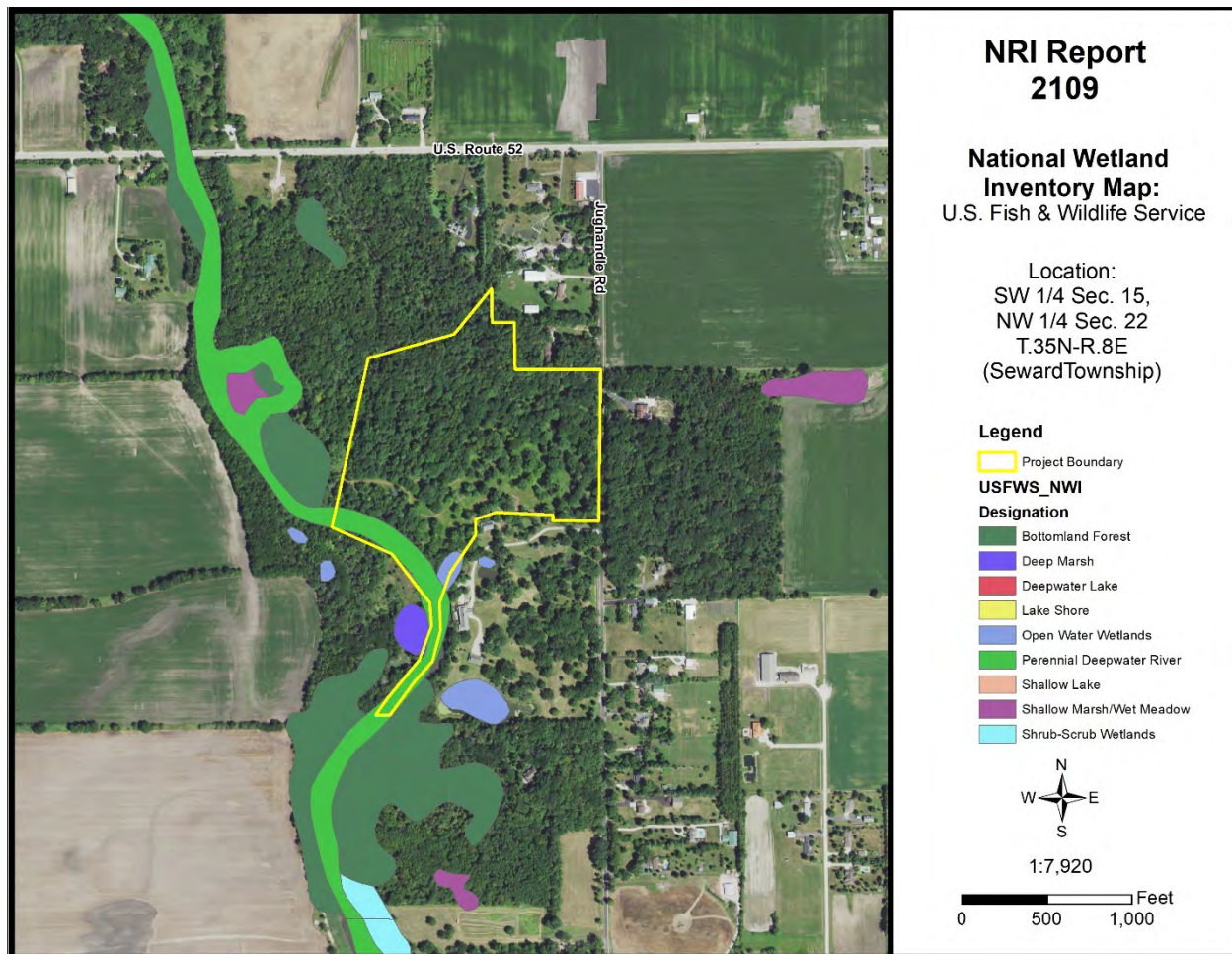


Figure 10: Wetland Map – USFWS National Wetland Inventory

Office maps indicate that mapped wetlands are present on the parcel in question (PIQ). The PIQ contains Open Water Wetlands and a Perennial Deepwater River (Aux Sable Creek) according to the National Wetland Inventory Map.

HYDRIC SOILS

Soils information gives another indication of flooding potential. The soils map on the following page indicates the soil(s) on the parcel that the Natural Resources Conservation Service indicates as hydric. Hydric soils, by definition, have seasonal high water at or near the soil surface and/or have potential flooding or ponding problems. All hydric soils range from poorly suited to unsuitable for building. One group of the hydric soils are the organic soils, which formed from dead organic material. Organic soils are unsuitable for building because of not only the high water table but also their subsidence problems.

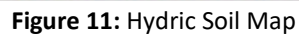
It is important to add the possibility of hydric inclusions in a soil type. An inclusion is a soil polygon that is too small to appear on these maps. While relatively insignificant for agricultural use, hydric soil inclusions become more important to more intense uses such as a residential subdivision.

While considering hydric soils and hydric inclusions, it is noteworthy to mention that subsurface agriculture drainage tile occurs in almost all poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained soils. Drainage tile expedites drainage and facilitates farming. It is imperative that these drainage tiles remain undisturbed. A damaged subsurface drainage tile may return original hydrologic conditions to all the areas that drained through the tile (ranging from less than one acre to many square miles.)

For an intense land use, such as a subdivision, the Kendall County SWCD recommends the following: a topographical survey with 1 foot contour intervals to accurately define the flood area on the parcel, an intensive soil survey to define most accurately the locations of the hydric soils and inclusions, and a drainage tile survey on the area to locate the tiles that must be preserved to maintain subsurface drainage.

Table 10: Hydric Soils

Soil Types	Drainage Class	Hydric Designation	Hydric Inclusions Likely	Acreage	Percent
69A	Poorly Drained	Hydric	No	11.9	29.5%
189A	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Non-Hydric	Yes	21.3	52.8%
192A	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Non-Hydric	Yes	3.3	8.1%
228A	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Non-Hydric	Yes	0.0	0.0%
235A	Poorly Drained	Hydric	No	0.9	2.3%
3107A	Poorly Drained	Hydric	No	2.9	7.2%



WETLAND AND FLOODPLAIN REGULATIONS

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING IF YOU ARE PLANNING TO DO ANY WORK NEAR A STREAM (THIS INCLUDES SMALL UNNAMED STREAMS), LAKE, WETLAND OR FLOODWAY.

The laws of the United States and the State of Illinois assign certain agencies specific and different regulatory roles to protect the waters within the State's boundaries. These roles, when considered together, include protection of navigation channels and harbors, protection against floodway encroachments, maintenance and enhancement of water quality, protection of fish and wildlife habitat and recreational resources, and, in general, the protection of total public interest. Unregulated use of the waters within the State of Illinois could permanently destroy or alter the character of these valuable resources and adversely impact the public. Therefore, please contact the proper regulatory authorities when planning any work associated with Illinois waters so that proper consideration and approval can be obtained.

WHO MUST APPLY?

Anyone proposing to dredge, fill, rip rap, or otherwise alter the banks or beds of, or construct, operate, or maintain any dock, pier, wharf, sluice, dam, piling, wall, fence, utility, floodplain or floodway subject to State or Federal regulatory jurisdiction should apply for agency approvals.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

- **Wetland or U.S. Waters:** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, Clock Tower Building, Rock Island, IL
- **Floodplains:** Illinois Department of Natural Resources/Office of Water Resources, Natural Resources Way, Springfield, IL 62702-1270.
- **Water Quality/Erosion Control:** Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Springfield, IL

COORDINATION

We recommend early coordination with the regulatory agencies BEFORE finalizing work plans. This allows the agencies to recommend measures to mitigate or compensate for adverse impacts. Also, the agency can make possible environmental enhancement provisions early in the project planning stages. This could reduce time required to process necessary approvals.

CAUTION: Contact with the United States Army Corps of Engineers is strongly advised before commencement of any work in or near a Waters of the United States. This could save considerable time and expense. Persons responsible for willful and direct violation of Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 or Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act are subject to fines ranging up to \$27,500 per day of violation and imprisonment for up to one year or both.

GLOSSARY

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION AREAS (AG AREAS) - Allowed by P.A. 81-1173. An AG AREA consists of a minimum of 350 acres of farmland, as contiguous and compact as possible. Petitioned by landowners, AG AREAS protect for a period of ten years initially, then reviewed every eight years thereafter. AG AREA establishment exempts landowners from local nuisance ordinances directed at farming operations, and designated land cannot receive special tax assessments on public improvements that do not benefit the land, e.g. water and sewer lines.

AGRICULTURE - The growing, harvesting and storing of crops including legumes, hay, grain, fruit and truck or vegetable including dairying, poultry, swine, sheep, beef cattle, pony and horse production, fur farms, and fish and wildlife farms; farm buildings used for growing, harvesting and preparing crop products for market, or for use on the farm; roadside stands, farm buildings for storing and protecting farm machinery and equipment from the elements, for housing livestock or poultry and for preparing livestock or poultry products for market; farm dwellings occupied by farm owners, operators, tenants or seasonal or year around hired farm workers.

B.G. - Below Grade. Under the surface of the Earth.

BEDROCK - Indicates depth at which bedrock occurs. Also lists hardness as rippable or hard.

FLOODING - Indicates frequency, duration, and period during year when floods are likely to occur.

HIGH LEVEL MANAGEMENT - The application of effective practices adapted to different crops, soils, and climatic conditions. Such practices include providing for adequate soil drainage, protection from flooding, erosion and runoff control, near optimum tillage, and planting the correct kind and amount of high-quality seed. Weeds, diseases, and harmful insects are controlled. Favorable soil reaction and near optimum levels of available nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium for individual crops are maintained. Efficient use is made of available crop residues, barnyard manure, and/or green manure crops. All operations, when combined efficiently and timely, can create favorable growing conditions and reduce harvesting losses -- within limits imposed by weather.

HIGH WATERTABLE - A seasonal high watertable is a zone of saturation at the highest average depth during the wettest part of the year. May be apparent, perched, or artesian kinds of water tables.

- **Watertable, Apparent:** A thick zone of free water in the soil. An apparent water table is indicated by the level at which water stands in an uncased borehole after adequate time is allowed for adjustment in the surrounding soil.
- **Watertable, Artesian:** A water table under hydrostatic head, generally beneath an impermeable layer. When this layer is penetrated, the water level rises in an uncased borehole.
- **Watertable, Perched:** A water table standing above an unsaturated zone. In places an upper, or perched, water table is separated from a lower one by a dry zone.

DELINEATION - For Wetlands: A series of orange flags placed on the ground by a certified professional that outlines the wetland boundary on a parcel.

DETERMINATION - A polygon drawn on a map using map information that gives an outline of a wetland.

HYDRIC SOIL - This type of soil is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service 1987).

INTENSIVE SOIL MAPPING - Mapping done on a smaller more intensive scale than a modern soil survey to determine soil properties of a specific site, e.g. mapping for septic suitability.

LAND EVALUATION AND SITE ASSESSMENT (L.E.S.A.) - LESA is a systematic approach for evaluating a parcel of land and to determine a numerical value for the parcel for farmland preservation purposes.

MODERN SOIL SURVEY - A soil survey is a field investigation of the soils of a specific area, supported by information from other sources. The kinds of soil in the survey area are identified and their extent shown on a map, and an accompanying report describes, defines, classifies, and interprets the soils. Interpretations predict the behavior of the soils under different used and the soils' response to management. Predictions are made for areas of soil at specific places. Soils information collected in a soil survey is useful in developing land-use plans and alternatives involving soil management systems and in evaluating and predicting the effects of land use.

PALUSTRINE - Name given to inland freshwater wetlands.

PERMEABILITY - Values listed estimate the range (in rate and time) it takes for downward movement of water in the major soil layers when saturated but allowed to drain freely. The estimates are based on soil texture, soil structure, available data on permeability and infiltration tests, and observation of water movement through soils or other geologic materials.

PIQ - Parcel in question

POTENTIAL FROST ACTION - Damage that may occur to structures and roads due to ice lens formation causing upward and lateral soil movement. Based primarily on soil texture and wetness.

PRIME FARMLAND - Prime farmland soils are lands that are best suited to food, feed, forage, fiber and oilseed crops. It may be cropland, pasture, woodland, or other land, but it is not urban and built up land or water areas. It either is used for food or fiber or is available for those uses. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for a well-managed soil economically to produce a sustained high yield of crops. Prime farmland produces in highest yields with minimum inputs of energy and economic resources and farming the land results in the least damage to the environment. Prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation. The temperature and growing season are favorable. The level of acidity or alkalinity is acceptable. Prime farmland has few or no rocks and is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated

with water for long periods and is not frequently flooded during the growing season. The slope ranges mainly from 0 to 5 percent (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service).

PRODUCTIVITY INDEXES - Productivity indexes for grain crops express the estimated yields of the major grain crops grown in Illinois as a single percentage of the average yields obtained under basic management from several of the more productive soils in the state. This group of soils is composed of the Muscatine, Ipava, Sable, Lisbon, Drummer, Flanagan, Littleton, Elburn and Joy soils. Each of the 425 soils found in Illinois are found in Circular 1156 from the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service.

SEASONAL - When used in reference to wetlands indicates that the area is flooded only during a portion of the year.

SHRINK-SWELL POTENTIAL - Indicates volume changes to be expected for the specific soil material with changes in moisture content.

SOIL MAPPING UNIT - A map unit is a collection of soil areas of miscellaneous areas delineated in mapping. A map unit is generally an aggregate of the delineations of many different bodies of a kind of soil or miscellaneous area but may consist of only one delineated body. Taxonomic class names and accompanying phase terms are used to name soil map units. They are described in terms of ranges of soil properties within the limits defined for taxa and in terms of ranges of taxadjuncts and inclusions.

SOIL SERIES - A group of soils, formed from a particular type of parent material, having horizons that, except for texture of the A or surface horizon, are similar in all profile characteristics and in arrangement in the soil profile. Among these characteristics are color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, and mineralogical and chemical composition.

SUBSIDENCE - Applies mainly to organic soils after drainage. Soil material subsides due to shrinkage and oxidation.

TERRAIN - The area or surface over which a particular rock or group of rocks is prevalent.

TOPSOIL - That portion of the soil profile where higher concentrations of organic material, fertility, bacterial activity and plant growth take place. Depths of topsoil vary between soil types.

WATERSHED - An area of land that drains to an associated water resource such as a wetland, river or lake. Depending on the size and topography, watersheds can contain numerous tributaries, such as streams and ditches, and ponding areas such as detention structures, natural ponds and wetlands.

WETLAND - An area that has a predominance of hydric soils and that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient enough to support, and under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

REFERENCES

Hydric Soils of the United States. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2007.

DFIRM – Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Kendall County. Prepared by FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Hydrologic Unit Map for Kendall County. Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

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Soil Erosion by Water - United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service. Agriculture Information Bulletin 513.

The Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Great Lakes Ecosystem: Issues and Opportunities, prepared by the Nature Conservancy Great Lakes Program 79W. Monroe Street, Suite 1309, Chicago, IL 60603, January 1994.

**ZONING, PLATTING & ADVISORY COMMITTEE (ZPAC)
August 3, 2021 – Unapproved Meeting Minutes**

PBZ Chairman Scott Gengler called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

Present:

Matt Asselmeier – PBZ Department
Meagan Briganti – GIS (Arrived at 9:02 a.m.)
Scott Gengler – PBZ Committee Chair
Brian Holdiman – PBZ Department
Commander Jason Langston – Sheriff's Department
Alyse Olson – Soil and Water Conservation District
Aaron Rybski – Health Department

Absent:

Greg Chismark – WBK Engineering, LLC
David Guritz – Forest Preserve
Fran Klaas – Highway Department

Audience:

Dan Kramer

PETITIONS

Petition 21-28 Brian and Jennifer Gore

Mr. Asselmeier summarized the request.

Brian and Jennifer Gore are requesting a map amendment rezoning approximately twelve point six (12.6) more or less acres from A-1 to R-1 in order to construct two (2) houses on the subject property after rezoning.

At the time of application submittal, the subject property was part of a larger parcel that is approximately forty (40) acres in size. The Petitioner has already secured an agricultural housing allocation for the property. If the map amendment was approved, the Petitioner planned to divide the property using a Plat Act exemption. Tract 3, which was approximately twenty-seven point three (27.3) acres would retain A-1 zoning and the agricultural housing allocation. Tracts 1 and 2 would be rezoned to R-1. Tract 1 was approximately seven (7) acres in size. Tract 2 was approximately five point six (5.6) acres in size. A total of three (3) houses, one (1) on each Tract, would be constructed on the present forty (40) acre parcel with a private forty foot (40') wide road easement connecting Tract 3 to Jughandle Road.

The application materials, the aerial of the entire property in its configuration at the time of application submittal, the aerial of the property subject to the rezoning request, the plat of survey for the entire property, and the aerial of the entire property showing floodplains and wetlands was provided.

The property was located on the west side of Jughandle Road across from 14776 Jughandle Road.

The current land use was Agricultural/Wooded.

The Future Land Use Map called for the area to be Rural Residential.

Jughandle Road was a Township maintained local road.

Minooka has trails planned along the Aux Sable Creek.

There was a 100-year floodplain of the Aux Sable Creek on the south side of the property. Approximately, 4.8 acres of Tract 1 and 3.0 acres of Tract 2 were outside the 100-year floodplain. There was a riverine on the southeast corner of the property.

The adjacent land uses were Agricultural, Wooded, and Single-Family Residential.

The adjacent zonings were A-1 and R-1.

The Land Resource Management Plan called for the area to be Rural Residential.

The zonings within one half (1/2) mile were A-1, A-1 CU, A-1 SU, R-1, R-1 PUD, and R-3.

The A-1 special use permit to the north is for the sale of products not grown on the premises. The A-1 conditional use permit to the south is for one (1) single-family home on A-1 zoned property less than forty (40) acres.

EcoCAT Report submitted and noted the presence of the following protected resources in the vicinity: Aux Sable Creek INAI Site and Greater Redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*). Consultation was terminated because adverse effects were unlikely.

The application for NRI was submitted on June 22, 2021. The LESA Score was 191 indicating a low level of protection.

Petition information was sent to Seward Township on July 7, 2021.

Petition information was sent to the Village of Shorewood on July 7, 2021.

Petition information was sent to the Minooka Fire Protection District on July 7, 2021.

The Petitioner desired to rezone the subject property in order to build two (2) houses on the subject property and build one (1) house on the property that retains the A-1 zoning classification.

Any new homes or accessory structures would be required to meet applicable building codes.

No public or private utilities were onsite.

The property fronted Jughandle Road.

Any new driveways constructed would be for residential purposes.

No new odors were foreseen.

Any new lighting would be for residential use only.

Any fencing, landscaping, or screening would be for residential purposes.

Any signage would be residential in nature.

No noise is anticipated.

Any new homes would have to be constructed per Kendall County's Stormwater Management Ordinance.

The proposed Findings of Fact were as follows:

Existing uses of property within the general area of the property in question. The surrounding properties are used for agricultural purposes or larger lot single-family residential uses.

The Zoning classification of property within the general area of the property in question. The surrounding properties are zoned A-1. There are R-1, R-1 PUD, and R-3 zoned parcels within one half (1/2) mile of the subject property.

The suitability of the property in question for the uses permitted under the existing zoning classification. The property is presently zoned A-1. The property is presently heavily wooded. Floodplain and wetlands will greatly restrict the area where new single-family homes could be built.

The trend of development, if any, in the general area of the property in question, including changes, if any, which may have taken place since the day the property in question was in its present zoning classification. The Zoning Board of Appeals shall not recommend the adoption of a proposed amendment unless it finds that the adoption of such an amendment is in the public interest and is not solely for the interest of the applicant. The Zoning Board of Appeals may recommend the adoption of an amendment changing the zoning classification of the property in question to any higher classification than that requested by the applicant. For the purpose of this paragraph the R-1 District shall be considered the highest classification and the M-2 District shall be considered the lowest classification. The trend of development in the area is a mix of agricultural and single-family residential uses found in rural settings.

Consistency with the purpose and objectives of the Land Resource Management Plan and other adopted County or municipal plans and policies. The Future Land Use Map in the Land Resource Management Plan classifies this property as Rural Residential. The R-1 One Family Residential District is consistent with the Rural Residential classification.

Staff recommended approval of the proposed map amendment because the proposal was consistent with the Land Resource Management Plan.

Dan Kramer, Attorney for the Petitioners, explained the history of the property. The Petitioners desire the rezoning in order to construct two (2) homes for their adult children. The driveway/private road would be outside the floodplain.

Mr. Rybski noted that the lot could have difficulty supporting a traditional septic system.

Ms. Olson requested that the Petitioner secure the necessary permits from IDNR and Corps of Engineers. She requested that the proper NPDES Permit from IEPA be secured and to have soil and erosion control plan. She noted that the entire parcel has issues related to having a residential home on the property. She also suggested having a wetland delineation.

Mr. Asselmeier made a motion, seconded by Mr. Holdiman, to recommend approval of the proposal.

With a voice vote of seven (7) ayes, the motion carried.

The proposal goes to the Kendall County Regional Planning Commission on August 25, 2021.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Mr. Asselmeier reported that at least one (1) application for a special use permit for a landscaping business will be on the September agenda.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Rybski made a motion, seconded by Ms. Briganti, to adjourn.

With a voice vote of seven (7) ayes, the motion carried.

The ZPAC, at 9:21 a.m., adjourned.

Respectfully Submitted,
Matthew H. Asselmeier, AICP, CFM
Senior Planner

Enc.



**KENDALL COUNTY
ZONING & PLATTING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
AUGUST 3, 2021**

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO BE CONTACTED ON FUTURE
MEETINGS REGARDING THIS TOPIC, PLEASE PROVIDE YOUR
ADDRESS OR EMAIL ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)	EMAIL ADDRESS (OPTIONAL)
Dan Krone		21+27 + 21+28

SEWARD TOWNSHIP PLAN COMMISSION MINUTES

August 12, 2021

The Seward Township Plan Commission met on August 12, 2021 at 7:00 p.m. at the Seward Town Hall. Members present included Jessica Nelsen, Anne Vickery and Suzanne Casey. Jill Prodehl and Joan Soltwisch were unable to attend. Following the pledge to the flag and approval of the May 13, 2021 minutes, a presentation by Attorney Dan Kramer on behalf of two clients/petitioners began.

Petition 21-27 (Paul Kovacevich/Tri-Star Development) is requesting a map amendment from A-1 to R-1. (PIN 09-15-300-020) Discussion included any flood plain issues/wetland studies, any conservation concerns re: a future trail system that might be placed along the AuxSable Creek, and the parties' awareness of home construction issues in such parcels. The bulk of the parcel will remain in Agricultural, with this one parcel allowing family to build a home. Following discussion that satisfied any concerns, Anne Vickery moved approval, seconded by Suzanne Casey, with motion passing.

Petition 21-28(Brian and Jennifer Gore) is also requesting a rezoning from A-1 to R-1 for purposes of building homes on potentially 2 lots, again by family members.(PIN 09-15-300-021). This parcel has ample property to allow two homes to be built on high and dry land. Again the major portion of the parcel will remain A-1. After discussion, Suzanne Casey moved approval, seconded by Anne Vickery.

Under Old Business, a review of recently approved projects revealed that the T&Z Landscape Business on Rt. 52 near County Line Road seemed to have complied with all requests and has an attractive business operation. There was also discussion of growing mounds of dirt at the corner of Rt. 52 and County Line,(northwest side), with explanation from Dan Kramer that some parties had been dumping without permission for some time, and were finally terminated recently. Now piles of dirt need to be removed in order for the Sports Dome construction to proceed.

Further old business included the Sports Dome to be constructed on County Line just north of Route 52, with Dan Kramer able to report that construction is beginning and will include the Sports Dome in the back/west, 4 seasons storage in the middle, (67,000 sq. ft. of storage), and several business opportunities, (i.e., a strip mall), in the front/east side.

The Doggie Day Care at the corner of Bell and Ridge Road had no significant updates, but seems on target for opening in the Fall, 2021.(proposal previously reviewed by this committee).

Under New business, beyond the approval of the petitions described above, the group discussed a routine meeting time. Previously, meetings had occurred prior to the monthly Township Board meetings at 7:30-2nd Tuesday of the month. Further discussion including other committee members will occur to assure a time when all can participate with ample time for agenda items to occur.

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Anne Vickery reported that she had stopped to see Matt Asselmeier and had a conversation with him regarding issues with businesses that are operating in the Township, some without a special use permit from the Kendall County Board. This will be an ongoing topic of this committee's work moving forward.

Finally, the Seward Plan Commission will discuss further a Vision/Plan for the Township moving forward that results in desirable outcomes for the township as it grows. More discussion to occur on this topic. With that template, reviewing proposals will be viewed against the most desirable future in the township.

The meeting adjourned at 8:05 p.m.

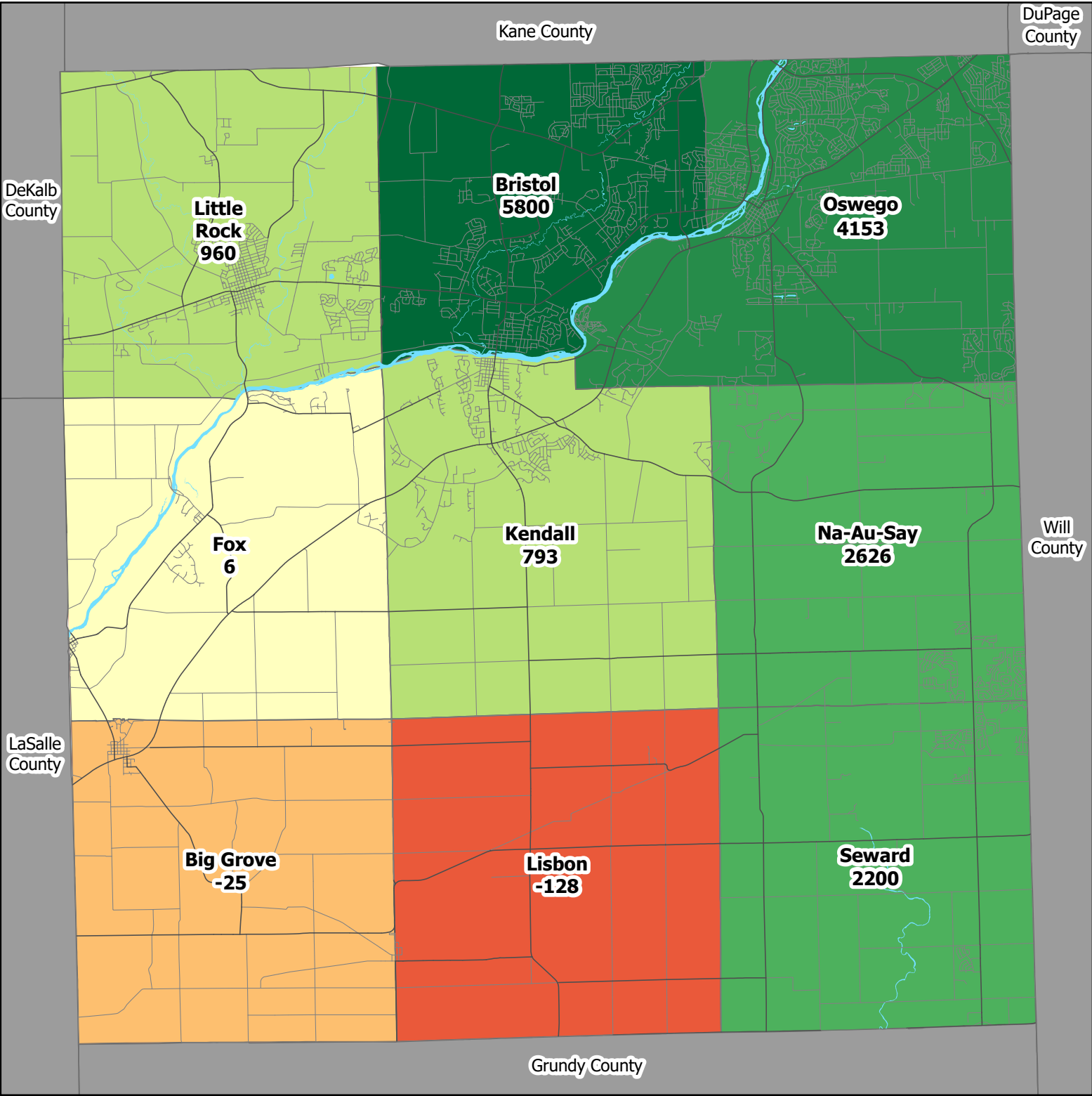
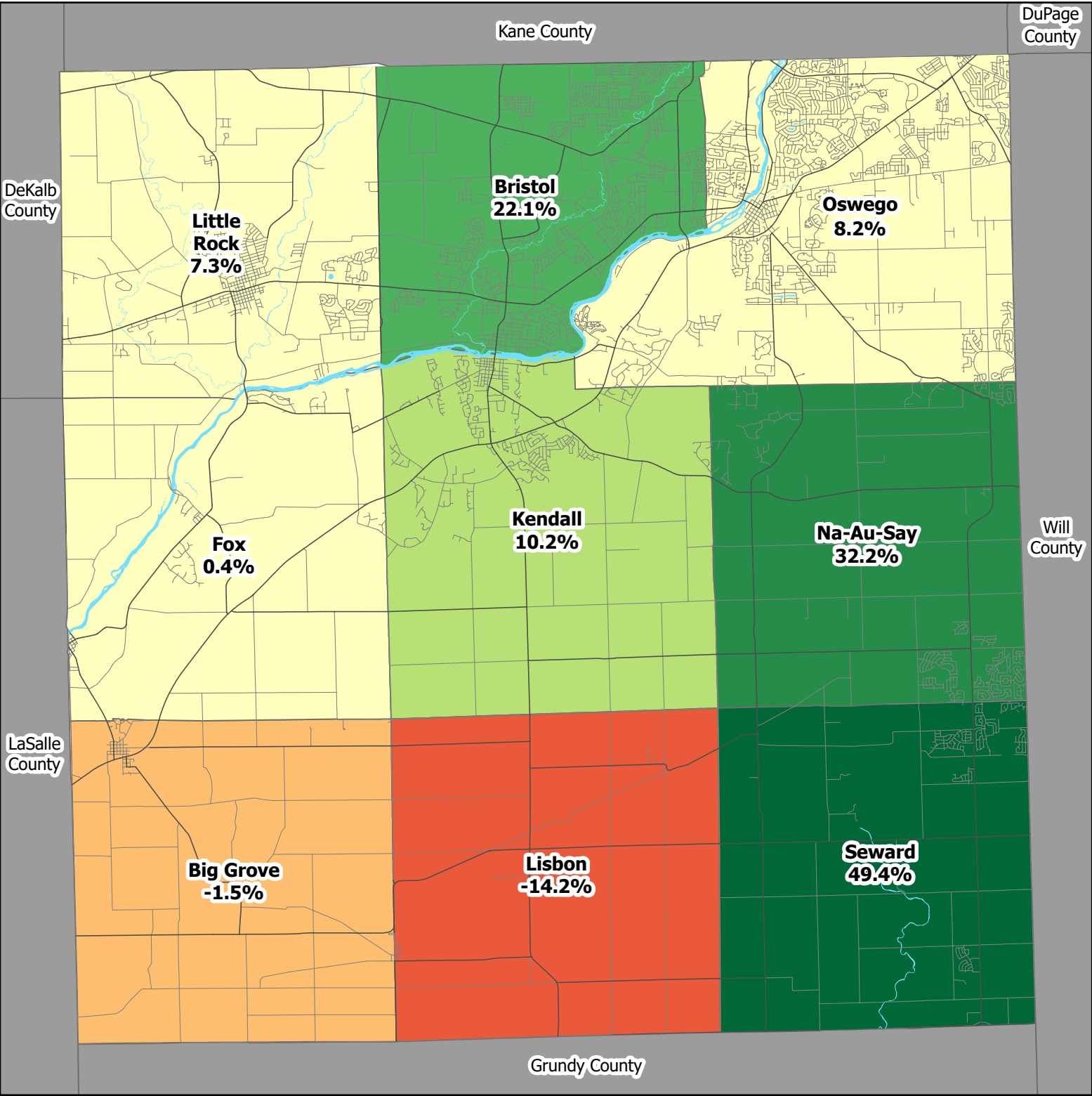
Minutes submitted by Suzanne Casey

August 15, 2021

Growth/Loss Comparison from 2010 Census to 2020 Census

By Percentage (2020 Divided by 2010)

2020 Population Minus 2010 Population



Township	2010 Population	2020 Population	2020/2010	2020-2010
Big Grove	1647	1622	-1.5%	-25
Bristol	26230	32030	22.1%	5800
Fox	1675	1681	0.4%	6
Kendall	7739	8532	10.2%	793
Lisbon	899	771	-14.2%	-128

Township	2010 Population	2020 Population	2020/2010	2020-2010
Little Rock	13076	14036	7.3%	960
Na-Au-Say	8145	10771	32.2%	2626
Oswego	50870	55023	8.2%	4153
Seward	4455	6655	49.4%	2200

