

KENDALL COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE LAND PLAN AND ORDINANCE COMMITTEE

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

AGENDA

Wednesday, September 28, 2022 – 5:00 p.m.

CALL TO ORDER

<u>ROLL CALL:</u> Larry Nelson (Chair), Kendall County Regional Planning Commission Chairman or Designee (Bill Ashton), Kendall County Zoning Board of Appeals Chairman or Designee (Randy Mohr), Kendall County Board Chairman or Designee (Scott Gryder), Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District Representative (Alyse Olson), Kendall County Planning, Building and Zoning Committee Chairman or Designee (Scott Gengler), Jeff Wehrli, and Matthew Prochaska

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

APPROVAL OF MINUTES Approval of Minutes from April 27, 2022 Meeting (Pages 2-4)

NEW/OLD BUSINESS

- 1. Approval of Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Meeting Calendar (Page 5)
- 2. Discussion of Future Land Uses Along the Eldamain/Lisbon Road Corridor Between the Fox River and Walker Road (Pages 6-12)
- 3. Discussion of the Chicago Urbanized Area (Pages 13-33)
- 4. Update from Seward Township Regarding Updating the Seward Township Plan
- 5. Discussion of Future Land Uses Along Route 47 in Kendall and Lisbon Townships (Pages 34-42)
- 6. Update on the Proposal from Teska Associates to Update to the Kendall County Land Resource Plan in Its Entirety (Pages 43-46)

OTHER BUSINESS/ANNOUNCEMENTS

None

CITIZENS TO BE HEARD/PUBLIC COMMENT

ADJOURNMENT Next regularly scheduled meeting on Wednesday, October 26, 2022

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 COMPREHENSIVE LAND PLAN AND ORDINANCE COMMITTEE

Kendall County Office Building
County Board Room (Rooms 209 and 210)
111 W. Fox Street, Yorkville, Illinois
5:00 p.m.
Meeting Minutes of April 27, 2022

Chairman Larry Nelson called the meeting to order at 5:03 p.m.

Members Present: Bill Ashton, Scott Gengler, Larry Nelson, Alyse Olson, Matthew Prochaska, and Jeff

Wehrli

Member Absent: Scott Gryder and Randy Mohr

Others Present: Matt Asselmeier

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Mr. Wehrli made a motion, seconded by Mr. Prochaska, to approve the agenda. With a voice vote of six (6) ayes, the motion carried.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Mr. Gengler made a motion, seconded by Mr. Prochaska, to approve the minutes of the March 23, 2022, meeting. With a voice vote of six (6) ayes, the motion carried.

Without objection, Chairman Nelson amended the agenda by moving Discussion of Lisbon Road Extension Between Highpoint Road and Walker Road to the first item under New/Old Business.

NEW/OLD BUSINESS

1. Discussion of Lisbon Road Extension Between Highpoint Road and Walker Road

Chairman Nelson presented maps of the alignment of Lisbon Road between Highpoint Road and Walker Road. These maps included maps from the Land Resource Management Plan and the Long Range Transportation Plan. He also provided a history of plan in this area. He discussed Yorkville's review of future land uses in the same area. He noted that many homes are located on Lisbon Road near the location where the extension would reach Lisbon Road. Discussion occurred regarding truck traffic bypassing Yorkville using Eldamain Road and Walker Road. He proposed having the extension go south to Walker Road instead of Lisbon Road.

Mr. Gengler asked about timelines. Chairman Nelson said that money and studies would be issues. The belief was that the extension could occur over the next decade.

Discussion occurred about drainage in the area.

Comp. Land Plan and Ordinance Committee Meeting Minutes – 04-27-22 - Page 1 of 3

Discussion occurred about existing Lisbon Road supporting heavy trucks. Several residents did not want to see heavy trucks on Lisbon Road. The intent was to have Eldamain and Walker Roads have heavy truck traffic.

Discussion occurred regarding IDOT's work near the pipeline; tree clearing was occurring near the pipelines.

The residents in attendance favored relocating the extension.

The consensus of the Committee was to run the extension either to the east or west of PIN: 04-24-400-007.

Fran Klaas will be notified of the Committee's discussion and a new map will be prepared.

2. Update from Seward Township Regarding Updating the Seward Township Comprehensive Plan

Mr. Asselmeier reported that Suzanne Casey resigned as Secretary of the Seward Township Planning Commission. Jillian Prodehl is the new Chair of the Seward Township Planning Commission. The Township requested that the moratorium be tabled. Seward Township was exploring working with CMAP.

Mr. Gengler suggested examining Seward Township first when the County updates the Land Resource Management Plan.

Discussion occurred regarding code enforcement and Seward Township paying additional funds to the County towards a code enforcer's salary.

Mr. Gengler did not think a moratorium would help with code enforcement.

Discussion occurred regarding code enforcement in Seward Township.

Mr. Ashton discussed the process of establishing mining regulations.

There was no update from Seward Township on the status of their update.

3. Discussion of Updating the Land Resource Management Plan in Its Entirety

Mr. Asselmeier presented a price quote and scope of work from Teska Associates, Inc. The quote was One Hundred Fifty Thousand, Three Hundred Fifteen Dollars (\$150,315) spread over three (3) years. Teska would analyze three (3) townships each year. The townships selected would be on a north-south corridor basis. The County would assist with the collection of demographic information. He discussed the community strategy.

Each corridor's plan would be approved by the County upon completion of the project for corridor. The County would not be waiting three (3) years to approve the plan.

The consensus of the Committee was to do north-south corridors working east to west across the County.

Mr. Gengler made a motion, seconded by Mr. Wehrli, to forward the proposal to the Kendall County Regional Planning Commission. With a voice vote of six (6) ayes, the motion carried. The proposal will go to the Kendall County Regional Planning Commission in June.

4. Discussion of Amendments to the Text of the Kendall County Land Resource Management Plan Pertaining to Census Information

Mr. Asselmeier presented an email from the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning stating that they (CMAP) would not have updated population projections until the fall of 2022.

Chairman Nelson discussed the definition of the Chicago Urbanized Area. He asked if any benefit exists to being inside the Urbanized Area. He also wondering if the boundary of the Urbanized Area can be changed. Mr. Asselmeier will check with CMAP.

5. Update Regarding the Discussion of Eldamain Road Access for the Property Located at the Southwest Corner of the Intersection of Route 34 and Eldamain Road and Identified by Parcel Identification Numbers 01-24-400-041, 01-25-200-019, and 01-25-200-020 in the City of Plano

Mr. Asselmeier reported the County Board approved the access point as requested by the property owner and developer.

OTHER BUSINESS/ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Asselmeier announced

CITIZENS TO BE HEARD/PUBLIC COMMENT

None

ADJOURNMENT:

The next meeting will be May 25, 2022. Mr. Prochaska made a motion to adjourn the meeting, seconded by Mr. Gengler. With a voice vote of six (6) ayes, the motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 6:23 p.m.

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

Listing of Comprehensive Land Plan and Ordinance Committee Dates for 2023

5:00PM (4th Wednesday of the

Month Unless Otherwise Noted)

December 14, 2022 (Second Wednesday 5:00 pm)

January 25, 2023

February 22, 2023

March 22, 2023

April 26, 2023

May 24, 2023

June 28, 2023

July 26, 2023

August 23, 2023

September 27, 2023

October 25, 2023

November 2023-No Meeting

December 13, 2023 (Second Wednesday 5:00 pm)

From:

Krysti Barksdale-Noble <knoble@yorkville.il.us>

Sent:

Friday, July 1, 2022 6:08 AM

To:

Matt Asselmeier; Jason Engberg Scott Koeppel; Scott Gengler

Cc: Subject:

RE: [External]RE: Kendall County Petition 22-09 Question

Matt,

There was no objections to the County's amendment to the Kendall County future land use plan to this portion of south Eldamain.

Best Regards,

Krysti J. Barksdale-Noble, AICP

Community Development Director United City of Yorkville 800 Game Farm Road Yorkville, Illinois 60560 Direct: (630) 553-8573

Fax: (630) 553-3436 Cell: (630) 742-7808 www.yorkville.il.us

From: Matt Asselmeier < masselmeier@kendallcountyil.gov>

Sent: Thursday, June 30, 2022 3:24 PM

To: Jason Engberg < jengberg@yorkville.il.us>

Cc: Krysti Barksdale-Noble <knoble@yorkville.il.us>; Scott Koeppel <skoeppel@kendallcountyil.gov>; Scott Gengler

<sgengler@kendallcountyil.gov>

Subject: RE: [External]RE: Kendall County Petition 22-09 Question

Jason:

Any update on this?

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

From: Jason Engberg < jengberg@yorkville.il.us>

Sent: Thursday, April 14, 2022 9:54 AM

From:

Larry Nelson <

Sent:

Thursday, May 19, 2022 3:17 PM

To:

Fran Klaas; Matt Asselmeier; 'Larry Nelson'

Cc:

Scott Koeppel; Scott Gengler; Scott R. Gryder

Subject:

Re: [External]RE: Eldmain Road Alignment Change

Fran. thank you for the great explanation however every time I put up a tower or we put up a tower for ken com we went through full blown nepa study including archeological Biological Contacting all the Indian tribes, ape, historical and getting approval from the shpo office in Springfield

With all that said to change the tale of this road going down to Walker Which you yourself admit wouldn't be practical to go through a Helmar or lisbon Bypass route would have to be figured out

The next step in this road is just between the tail of high point to Walker

I would think we should at least have an honest discussion about where the road goes to have the least Negative impact on residents of our county

To shut the door On the best route Because there's a file cabinet full of 4 to 10 year old studies. I think would be short sighted

We should have the honest open discussion 1st.....And if we do decide on a new route then let's start the new study..

In looking at the areas the Ariel's the fact that it's open farmland doesn't appear to be any significant waterways marsh lands,,,,study Could be very minimal.....

Larry Nelson

From: Fran Klaas < FKlaas@kendallcountyil.gov>

Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2022, 11:19 AM

To: larry.nelson ; Matt Asselmeier; 'Larry Nelson'

Cc: Scott Koeppel; Scott Gengler; Scott R. Gryder

Subject: RE: [External]RE: Eldmain Road Alignment Change

It will be slightly difficult to send you the Phase 1 Engineering file, as it fills most of an entire filing cabinet. The Phase I Engineering Agreement was approved by IDOT on March 23, 2006. It culminated in the approval of the Project Development Report (PDR) on January 8, 2014, which provided for a Group II Categorical Exclusion; meaning we didn't have to prepare a separate environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement. The PDR alone is 387 pages – 103 Mb digital file. Phase I Engineering includes literally thousands of pages of documentation, assessments, and studies of all kinds. Studies include, but are not limited to, soils, wetlands, trees, other flora & fauna, biological, agricultural, structural, historical, and noise assessment. Coordination was required with dozens of resource agencies, including 2 years in the "NEPA Process" – National Environmental Protection Act.

This Department and our consultants spent nearly 8 years of diligent work getting the alignment of the roadway established and approved by all agencies. Cultural approvals, like that from State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO), do not expire. Most biological approvals do expire, although they are much easier to get extensions or renewals on existing projects as opposed to approvals for new alignments.

From:

Fran Klaas

Sent:

Tuesday, May 17, 2022 11:19 AM

To:

larry.nelson@

Cc:

; Matt Asselmeier; 'Larry Nelson' Scott Koeppel; Scott Gengler; Scott R. Gryder

Subject:

RE: [External]RE: Eldmain Road Alignment Change

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This Department and our consultants spent nearly 8 years of diligent work getting the alignment of the roadway established and approved by all agencies. Cultural approvals, like that from State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO), do not expire. Most biological approvals do expire, although they are much easier to get extensions or renewals on existing projects as opposed to approvals for new alignments.

Changing the alignment is a big deal. If we want to get any State or Federal money for the next section of Eldamain/Lisbon Road, we would need to follow all of the relevant rules, regulations, and policies at both the State and Federal level. This would likely take years to accomplish So I think it would be premature to show any alternative alignment, other than what is currently approved by IDOT and FHWA.

I think Chairman Gryder was inclined to discuss this matter at a future Highway Committee meeting; but I'll yield to whatever he or the county board has in mind.

Please note my new email address: fklaas@kendallcountyil.gov

Francis C Klaas, P.E Kendall County Engineer 6780 Route 47, Yorkville, IL 60560 (630) 553-7616 fklaas@kendallcountyil.gov

From: larry.nelson@

Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2022 8:45 AM

To: Matt Asselmeier < masselmeier@kendallcountyil.gov>; 'Larry Nelson'

Fran Klaas

<FKlaas@kendallcountyil.gov>

Cc: Scott Koeppel <skoeppel@kendallcountyil.gov>; Scott Gengler <sgengler@kendallcountyil.gov>

Subject: [External]RE: Eldmain Road Alignment Change

CAUTION - This email originated from outside the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello Fran, let me start off by saying I think you're one of the best County Engineers in the state of Illinois. I've read your remarks below, while I appreciate your comments about phase one engineering could you please send me the engineering file for phase one that was done and let me know what the expiration date on that phase one engineering is. ... I believe much of it may have come and gone already

When we look how future roads should be run it isn't just a straight engineering question It is balancing roadways where they should go and the impact on especially existing persons living along a corridor. Would hope in the future when you're planning new roadways you could send it to the plan Commission for some input.... we are all just trying to work together for the best possible Kendall County Community we can create moving forward.

Anytime you'd like to get together and discuss this would love to let me know in the interim could you send the information requested above.

Thanks

Larry

From: Matt Asselmeier < masselmeier@kendallcountyil.gov>

Sent: Tuesday, May 10, 2022 4:21 PM

To: larry. ; Larry Nelson (

Cc: Scott Koeppel <skoeppel@kendallcountyil.gov>; Scott Gengler <sgengler@kendallcountyil.gov>; Latreese Caldwell

<LCaldwell@kendallcountyil.gov>

Subject: FW: Eldmain Road Alignment Change

Larry:

Please see the following comments from Fran regarding the Eldamain/Lisbon Road alignment.

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

From: Fran Klaas

Sent: Tuesday, May 10, 2022 4:09 PM

To: Matt Asselmeier < masselmeier@kendallcountyil.gov>

Cc: Scott Koeppel < skoeppel@kendallcountyil.gov >; Scott Gengler < sgengler@kendallcountyil.gov >; Latreese Caldwell

<LCaldwell@kendallcountyil.gov>; Scott R. Gryder <sgryder@kendallcountyil.gov>

Subject: RE: Eldmain Road Alignment Change

My comments on this matter are as follows:

I do not support a change in the current, documented alignment; which provides for Eldamain Road to align with Lisbon Road approximately 1/3 mile southwest of Highpoint Road, near the NE corner of parcel 04-24-200-001, as shown in the

exhibit you attached. This alignment was the result of nearly a decade of Phase 1 Engineering work, and has been approved by Federal Highway Administration. Any change to this alignment would take years to get approved by FHWA, IDOT, USACOE, USEPA, IEPA, INDR, SHPO, and a host of other resource agencies. Without these approvals, federal and state grants would not be forthcoming for this southerly portion of the alignment. Furthermore, we have already mitigated for all the tree removal anticipated along Lisbon Road as part of the current tree mitigation cost, and may have paid for wetland mitigation along this favored route as well.

Moving the alignment westward, through the heart of undisturbed agricultural land does not take advantage of the existing right-of-way along Lisbon Road; and so would require significantly more additional right-of-way. It also does not provide a logical termini, as defined by FHWA, for the possible future extension further south, i.e., south of Walker Road. Eldamain Road is not the Prairie Parkway. We have tried to utilize – as much as possible – existing roadway alignments; which minimizes the division of agricultural properties.

We could certainly have additional discussions about this matter at a future Highway Committee meeting.

*** Please note my new email address: fklaas@kendallcountyil.gov ***

Francis C Klaas, P.E Kendall County Engineer 6780 Route 47, Yorkville, IL 60560 (630) 553-7616 fklaas@kendallcountyil.gov

From: Matt Asselmeier

Sent: Tuesday, May 10, 2022 2:20 PM

To: Fran Klaas < FKlaas@kendallcountyil.gov >

Cc: Scott Koeppel <skoeppel@kendallcountyil.gov>; Scott Gengler <sgengler@kendallcountyil.gov>; Latreese Caldwell

<LCaldwell@kendallcountyil.gov>

Subject: Eldmain Road Alignment Change

Fran:

Not sure if this request goes to you or GIS, but the Comprehensive Land Plan Committee met at the end of April and suggested relocating the alignment of Eldamain and Lisbon Roads. They would like the road to run on either side of PIN 04-24-400-007. Do you have any comments on this suggestion? Would you be able to make a map showing this alignment or should I submit a request to GIS?

Thanks,

Matthew H. Asselmeier, AICP, CFM Senior Planner Kendall County Planning, Building & Zoning 111 West Fox Street Yorkville, IL 60560-1498

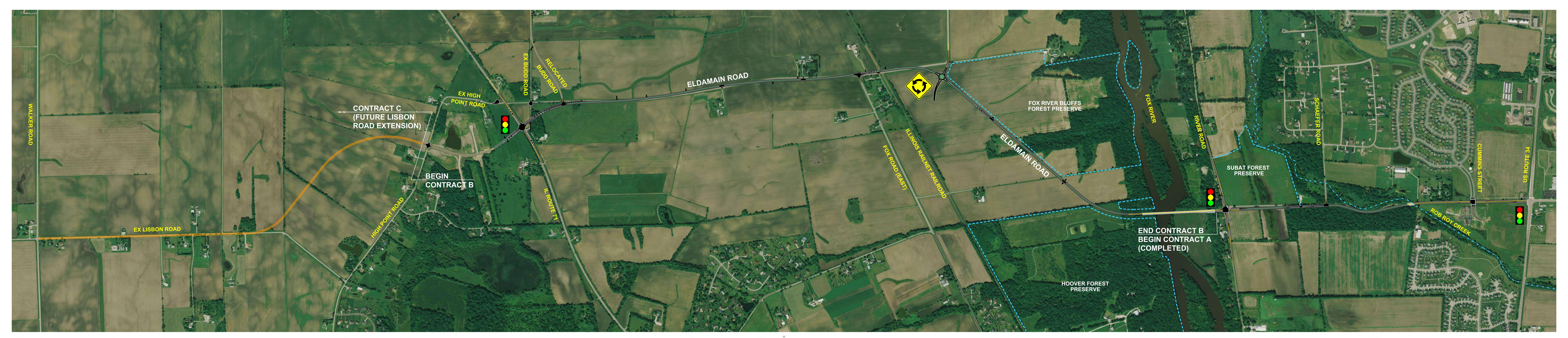
PH: 630-553-4139 Fax: 630-553-4179

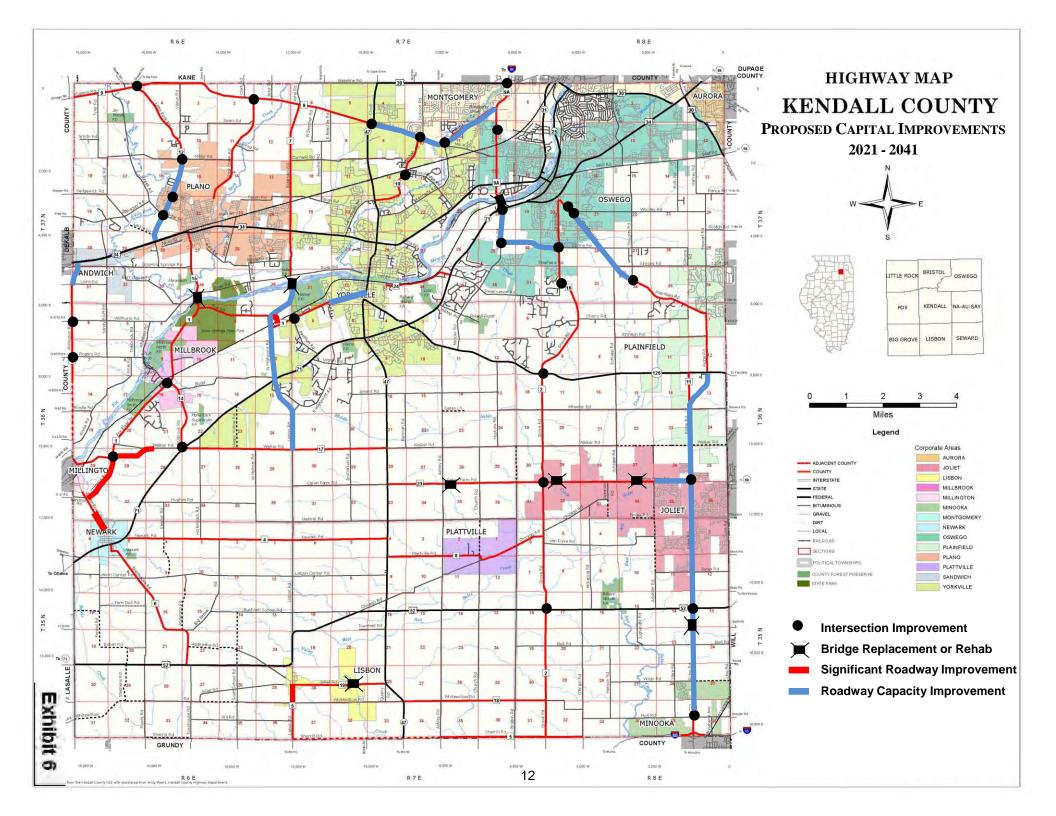


Project Overview Map Eldamain Road









From:

Kama Dobbs <kdobbs@cmap.illinois.gov>

Sent:

Thursday, May 12, 2022 11:38 AM Matt Asselmeier; David C. Clark

To: Cc:

Scott Koeppel

Subject:

RE: [External]RE: Chicago Urbanized Area Question

Matt,

As David stated, the "Urbanized Area" or UA is defined by the US Census Bureau, and is not something we have any control over. What we do have some say in is the "Metropolitan Planning Area Boundary" or MPA, which encompasses the Census-defined urbanized area "and the contiguous geographic area(s) likely to become urbanized with the next 20 years". All of Kendall County is included in the MPA (see this map).

From a federal transportation funding perspective, Kendall County is in a great position for being able to access both funding designated for UAs and funding designated for non-urbanized areas. Most FHWA funds designated for "UAs with a population of 200,000 or more (UA > 200K)" can actually be spent anywhere in Kendall County because the entire county is within the MPA, which as a whole qualifies as a UA > 200K. For example, both the STP Local (through KKCOM) and STP Shared Fund (through CMAP) programs are funded with federal Surface Transportation Block Grant funds for UAs >200K. These funds are referred to as STP-Urban (STU) by IDOT. FHWA funds designated for non-urbanized areas (those with populations < 5,000) can also be spent within the parts of Kendall County that are not included in the census-defined UA. Keeping with the STP example, Kendall County receives a direct allocation of what IDOT refers to as STP-Rural (STR) for the non-urbanized area.

If you have any additional questions regarding funding eligibility impacts of rural vs. urban, please let me know!

Thanks,

Kama

Kama Dobbs | Senior Program Analyst | Research, Analysis, and Programming
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP)
433 W. Van Buren St. Suite 450 | Chicago, IL 60607
t 312-386-8710 | c 815-451-4344 | e kdobbs@cmap.illinois.gov | w cmap.illinois.gov
Follow us: Facebook | Twitter | LinkedIn | Instagram

From: Matt Asselmeier < masselmeier@kendallcountyil.gov>

Sent: Monday, May 9, 2022 3:19 PM

To: David C. Clark < DCClark@cmap.illinois.gov>

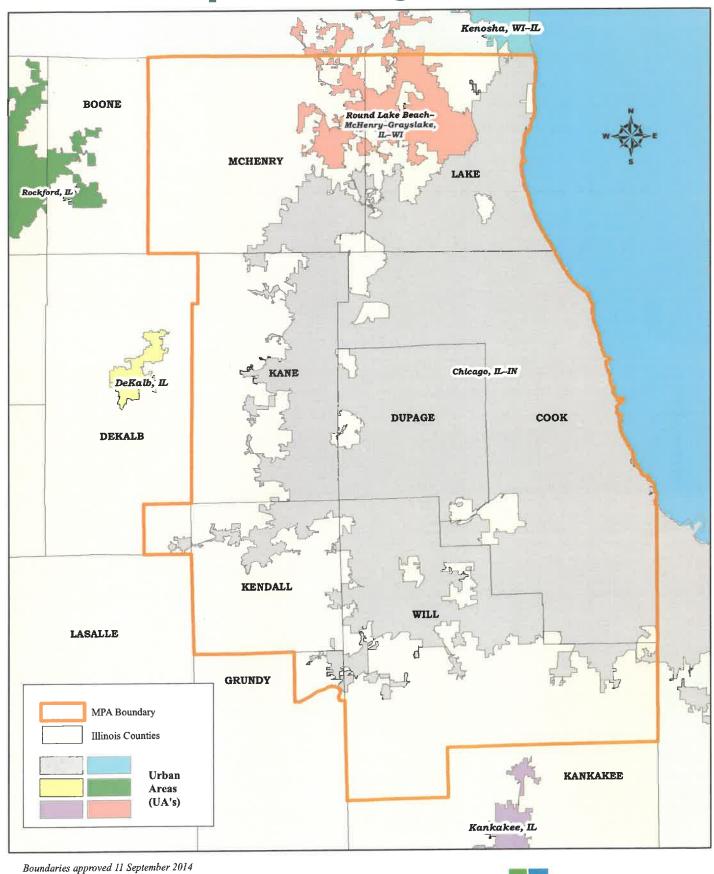
Cc: Scott Koeppel <skoeppel@kendallcountyil.gov>; Kama Dobbs <kdobbs@cmap.illinois.gov>

Subject: RE: [External]RE: Chicago Urbanized Area Question

Thanks.

Matthew H. Asselmeier, AICP, CFM Senior Planner Kendall County Planning, Building & Zoning

Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning: Metropolitan Planning Area Boundary



4.5 9 18 27 36



Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning 111 West Fox Street Yorkville, IL 60560-1498

PH: 630-553-4139 Fax: 630-553-4179

From: David C. Clark [mailto:DCClark@cmap.illinois.gov]

Sent: Monday, May 9, 2022 3:08 PM

To: Matt Asselmeier < masselmeier@kendallcountyil.gov >

Cc: Scott Koeppel <skoeppel@kendallcountyil.gov>; Kama Dobbs <kdobbs@cmap.illinois.gov>

Subject: RE: [External]RE: Chicago Urbanized Area Question

Matt,

The Urban Area designation is mostly for statistical purposes. There are instances where the Urban/Rural designation may affect funding programs, as described here. I understand the designation does affect transportation funding so I've cc'd my colleague Kama Dobbs who is in our TIP program and could provide some insight.

Thanks,

David C. Clark (he/him) | Senior Analyst | Research, Analysis & Programming Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP)
433 W. Van Buren St. Suite 450 | Chicago, IL 60607
t (312) 386-8682 | e dcclark@cmap.illinois.gov | w cmap.illinois.gov

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From: Matt Asselmeier < masselmeier@kendallcountyil.gov >

Sent: Monday, May 9, 2022 1:54 PM

To: David C. Clark < DCClark@cmap.illinois.gov Cc: Scott Koeppel skoeppel@kendallcountyil.gov <a

Subject: RE: [External]RE: Chicago Urbanized Area Question

David:

Is there any benefit to having a property inside the Urbanized Area?

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

From: Tony Manno [mailto:amanno@cmap.illinois.gov]

Sent: Monday, May 9, 2022 11:24 AM

To: Matt Asselmeier < masselmeier@kendallcountyil.gov >

2010 Urban Area FAQs

In this section:

- Urban-Rural Classification Program [#par_textimage_2]
- Urban and Rural Definition [#par_textimage_1]
- Urban Area Delineation Results [#par_textimage]

Urban-Rural Classification Program

When did the Census Bureau begin defining urban and rural areas?

The Census Bureau first defined urban places in reports following the 1880 and 1890 censuses. At that time, the Census Bureau identified as urban any incorporated place that had a minimum population of either 4,000 or 8,000, depending on the report. The Census Bureau adopted the current minimum population threshold of 2,500 for the 1910 Census; any incorporated place that contained at least 2,500 people within its boundaries was considered urban. All territory outside urban places, regardless of population density, was considered rural.

The Census Bureau began identifying densely populated urbanized areas of 50,000 or more population with the 1950. Census, taking into account the increased presence of densely settled suburban development

in the vicinity of large cities. Outside urbanized areas, the Census Bureau continued to identify as urban any incorporated place or census designated place of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 people.

The Census Bureau introduced the urban cluster concept for Census 2000, replacing urban places located outside urbanized areas. Urban clusters are defined based on the same criteria as urbanized areas, but represent areas containing at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 people.

"Rural" continues to be defined as any population, housing, or territory outside urban areas.

Why does the Census Bureau delineate urban areas?

The Census Bureau delineates urban and rural areas for statistical purposes; that is, to tabulate and present data for the urban and rural population, housing, and territory within the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. The Census Bureau's urban areas represent densely developed territory and encompass residential, commercial, and other nonresidential urban land uses. The Census Bureau's urban and rural classification provides an important baseline for analyzing changes in the distribution and characteristics of urban and rural populations.

The Census Bureau's delineation of urbanized areas and urban clusters also supports the Office₁9f

Management and Budget's delineation of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. Urbanized areas of 50,000 or more people form the urban cores of metropolitan statistical areas; urban clusters of at least 10,000 and less than 50,000 people form the urban cores of micropolitan statistical areas.

Who uses the Census Bureau's urban and rural definitions?

- Data users and researchers interested in analyzing data for urban and rural population and housing use the Census Bureau urban and rural areas, and data tabulated for those areas.
- Analysts use urban area data to study patterns of urbanization, suburban growth and development, and urban/rural land area change.
- · Various federal and state agencies use the Census Bureau's urban and rural definitions as the basis for their own urban and rural definitions and settlement classifications for use in tabulating and presenting statistical data. The National Center for Education Statistics uses the Census Bureau's urban and rural definitions in its locale codes classification. The US Department of Agriculture uses the Census Bureau's urban-rural classification as the basis for various urban and rural classifications used to analyze and report on demographic and economic patterns in rural areas.
- Other government agencies use the Census Bureau's urban and rural definitions to determine program eligibility and funding formulas. For example, the Federal Highways Administration uses Census Bureau urbanized areas to qualify Metropolitan Planning Organizations. For rural health programs, a clinic qualifies as a rural health clinic if it is located outside the boundaries of a Census Bureau urbanized area.

National Center for Education Statistics

"Locale codes" are derived from a classification system originally developed by NCES in the 1980's to describe a school's location.



[//nces.ed.gov/ccd/rural_locales.asp]

How often does the Census Bureau update the boundaries of urbanized areas and urban clusters?

The Census Bureau reviews and updates urbanized area and urban cluster boundaries every ten years, following the decennial census. Census blocks provide the "building blocks" for measuring population density and delineating each urban area. Because population estimates and American Community Survey data are not available at the census block-level, the Census Bureau does not possess a nationally consistent set of population data at the level of geographic detail needed to delineate urban areas between censuses.

Does the Census Bureau allow local governments and other groups to participate in the delineation of urban area boundaries?

No. The Census Bureau's urban and rural area definitions provide a baseline for a wide variety of data users, researchers, and analysts; it is important to our statistical data users that we define urban areas in a nationally consistent and objective manner. In addition, although the Census Bureau does not take into account the needs of specific non-statistical programs, we

 \wedge

are aware of the potential programmatic advantages or disadvantages deriving from urbanized area and urban/rural status. For that reason also, it is important that we define urbanized areas and urban clusters in an objective manner, applying the same criteria and delineation methodology throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

Prior to each decennial census, the Census Bureau publishes in the Federal Register proposed criteria for delineating urban areas for public review and comment, in addition to meeting with various data user and stakeholder groups to ensure that the urban area concept and criteria continue to meet users' needs and expectations, while maintaining continuity with previous decades' definitions. The final criteria adopted for application with decennial census and other data to delineate urban areas reflects the comments received through the Federal Register comment process.

Is there an appeal process if I disagree with the location of an urban area boundary?

The Census Bureau does not have an appeal process. The Census Bureau applies published criteria with statistical and other publicly available data to identify a nationally consistent set of urban areas, defined in as objective a manner as possible. Prior to each decennial census, the Census Bureau publishes in the Federal Register proposed

criteria for delineating urban areas for public review and comment. The final criteria adopted for application with decennial census and other data to delineate urban areas reflects the comments received through the Federal Register comment process.

How will my area's classification affect my funding?

Program eligibility and funding formulas are determined by the federal and state agencies making the grants. For information about how the new urban and rural definitions may affect your area's funding, please contact the respective grant-making agencies.

Urban and Rural Definition

How does the Census Bureau define "urban" and "rural?"

The Census Bureau's urbanrural classification is fundamentally a delineation of geographical areas, identifying both individual urban areas and the rural areas of the nation. The Census Bureau's urban areas represent densely developed territory, and encompass residential, commercial, and other nonresidential urban land uses. For the 2010 Census, an urban area will comprise a densely settled core of census tracts and/or census blocks that meet minimum population density requirements, along with adjacent territory containing non-residential urban land uses as well as territory with low

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population density included to link outlying densely settled territory with the densely settled core. To qualify as an urban area, the territory identified according to criteria must encompass at least 2,500 people, at least 1,500 of which reside outside institutional group quarters.

The Census Bureau identifies two types of urban areas:

- Urbanized Areas (UAs) of 50,000 or more people;
- Urban Clusters (UCs) of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 people.

"Rural" encompasses all population, housing, and territory not included within an urban area.

The specific criteria used to define urban areas for the 2010 Census were published in the *Federal Register* of August 24, 2011.

How has the Census Bureau's urban-rural definition changed over time?

From the 1910 Census through the 1940 Census, the Census Bureau defined "urban" as any incorporated place that contained at least 2,500 people within its boundaries.

Additional criteria were applied to classify certain New England towns and other areas as urban through "special rules." This accounted for selected geographic areas that had urban characteristics but were not identified as incorporated places by the Census Bureau.

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Increasing suburbanization, particularly outside the boundaries of large incorporated places led the Census Bureau to adopt the urbanized area (UA) concept for the 1950 Census. At that time, the Census Bureau formally recognized that densely settled communities outside the boundaries of large incorporated municipalities were just as "urban" as the densely settled population inside those boundaries and the large unsettled or sparsely settled areas inside those boundaries were just as "rural" as those outside.

How do urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs) compare to the Office of Management and Budget's metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas?

Urbanized areas and urban clusters form the urban cores of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, respectively. Each metropolitan statistical area will contain at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more people; each micropolitan statistical area will contain at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 and less than 50,000 people. Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas represent the county-based functional regions associated with urban centers (hence, the generic term "core based statistical areas").

Were there changes to the urban area delineation criteria for the 2010 Census?

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Yes. A description of differences between the 2010 Census urban area criteria and Census 2000 urban area criteria are available.

Changes include:

- · use of census tracts instead of block groups for the initial identification of urban area cores;
- · at least 1,500 people must reside outside institutional group quarters for an area to qualify as its own urban area;
- · no additional hops after a jump;
- · inclusion of census blocks with a high degree of impervious surfaces (added to the criteria to help identify blocks containing non-residential urban land uses);
- criteria for merging and splitting urban areas were modified to ensure that any Census 2000 urbanized area will continue to be separately identified as an urbanized area for the 2010 Census, provided that the area still has a population of at least 50,000;
- · central places are no longer identified;
- · inclusion of airports with annual enplanements of at least 2,500 passengers and located within 0.5 miles of an urban area.

Urban Area Criteria for the 2010 Census

Differences Between the Census 2000 and 2010 Census Urban Area Criteria [<1.0 MB]

[//www2.census. gov/geo/pdfs/ref erence/ua/2000_ 2010uadif.pdf]

Notice containing the final Urban Area Criteria for the 2010 Census

Federal Register [https://www.federalre gister.gov/documents/ 2011/08/24/2011-21647/urban-areacriteria-for-the-2010census

What are hops and jumps?

"Hops" and "jumps" provide a means for connecting outlying densely settled territory with the main body of the urbanized

area or urban cluster. A hop provides a connection from one urban area core to other qualifying urban territory along a road connection of 0.5 miles or less in length; multiple hops may be made along any given road corridor. This criterion recognizes that alternating patterns of residential development and nonresidential development are a typical feature of urban landscapes. A jump provides a connection from one urban area core to other qualifying urban territory along a road connection that is greater than 0.5 miles, but less than or equal to 2.5 miles in length; only one jump may be made along any given road connection. The jump concept has been part of the urbanized area delineation process since the 1950 Census, providing a means for recognizing that urbanization may be offset by intervening areas that have not yet developed. The Census Bureau changed the maximum jump distance from 1.5 miles to 2.5 miles with the Census 2000 criteria.

Urban Area Delineation Results

How many urbanized areas and urban clusters are defined for the 2010 Census? How has this changed from Census 2000?

A total of 3,601 urban areas are defined for the 2010 Census, of which 497 are urbanized areas and 3,104 are urban clusters. The United States contains 486 urbanized areas and 3,087

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urban clusters, while Puerto
Rico contains 11 urbanized
areas and 8 urban clusters and
the Island Areas of Guam,
American Samoa, the
Commonwealth of the Northern
Mariana Islands, and the U.S.
Virgin Islands collectively
contain 9 urban clusters.

When compared to the urban areas defined for Census 2000, these tallies represent an increase in the number of urbanized areas (465 in 2000) and a decrease in the number of urban clusters (3,169 in 2000), for an overall decrease in the total number of urban areas (3,634 in 2000).

How many new urbanized areas are there for the 2010 Census?

There are 36 new urbanized areas for the 2010 Census. Thirty-five were formerly designated as urban clusters; the Williamsburg, VA area previously was part of the Virginia Beach, VA-NC urbanized area. The new urbanized areas are:

- · Albany, OR
- Arroyo Grande–Grover Beach, CA
- · Beckley, WV
- · Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA
- Cape Girardeau, MO--IL
- · Carbondale, IL
- · Cartersville, GA
- Casa Grande, AZ
- · Chambersburg, PA
- · Conway, AR
- Daphne–Fairhope, AL
- · Delano, CA
- · East Stroudsburg, PA-NJ
- · Grand Island, NE
- · Grants Pass, OR

- · Hammond, LA
- Homosassa Springs

 Beverly Hills

 Citrus Springs, FL
- · Hanover, PA
- · Hilton Head Island, SC
- · Kahului, HI
- · Lake Havasu City, AZ
- Lexington Park-California-Chesapeake Ranch Estates, MD
- · Los Lunas, NM
- · Manhattan, KS
- · Mankato, MN
- · Midland, MI
- · New Bern, NC
- · San Marcos, TX
- Sebring–Avon Park, FL
- · Sierra Vista, AZ
- · Staunton-Waynesboro, VA
- Walla Walla, WA-OR
- Watertown, NY
- · West Bend, WI
- · Williamsburg, VA
- · Woodland, CA

Did any Census 2000 urbanized areas fail to qualify as urbanized areas for the 2010 Census?

Three former urbanized areas in the United States are now classified as urban clusters: Danville, Va.-N.C. (49,344), Galveston, Texas (44,022) and Sandusky, Ohio (48,990).

The former Saipan urbanized area, in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, is now classified as the Garapan—Dandan urban cluster, with a population of 46,203.

How many people reside in urban or rural areas for the 2010 Census? What percentage of the U.S. population is urban or rural?

The urban areas of the United States for the 2010 Census contain 249,253,271 people,

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representing 80.7% of the population, and rural areas contain 59,492,276 people, or 19.3% of the population. In Puerto Rico, 3,493,256 people, or 93.8% of the population, reside in urban areas, and 232,533 people, or 6.2% of the population, reside in rural areas. In the Island Areas, 92.6% of the population, 347,487 people, live in urban areas, and 7.4% or the population, 27,678 people, live in rural areas.

Did the percentage of the U.S. population residing in urban areas increase from 2000 to 2010?

Yes. The urban population of the United States increased from 79% in 2000 to 80.7% in 2010. Interestingly, this growth occurred primarily in urbanized areas, rather in urban clusters. The percentage of the U.S. population living in urbanized areas rose from 68.3% to 71.2% between the two years, while the percentage living in urban clusters dropped from 10.7% to 9.5%.

In Puerto Rico, on the other hand, the percentage of the population living in urban areas decreased between 2000 and 2010, from 94.3% to 93.8%.

Where can I find data for urban and rural areas?

The Urban Area Program at the U.S. Census Bureau maintains a website [//www.census.gov/geo/referen ce/ua/urban-rural-2010.html] that contains data for urban and rural areas.

This site includes lists and maps of the 2010 urban areas, relationship files, and documents explaining the criteria used to define the 2010 urban areas.

Census data tabulated by the 2010 urban areas will be available in the fall of 2012 in the Urban/Rural Update to the Summary File 1.

Urban and Rural

[/programssurveys/geography/guidance/geoareas/urban-rural.html]

How do I find out if my city is within an urban or rural area defined by the U.S. Census **Bureau?**

The U.S. Census Bureau defines urban and rural at the block level. Therefore, a place, such as a city, may be urban (located wholly within an urban area), rural (located entirely outside an urban area), or contain both urban and rural territory (only the densely settled portion of the city is within an urban area). There are a several tools to help determine the urban/rural status of a city.

Relationship files are available for places, counties, county subdivisions, NECTAs, and 2000 urban areas. The relationship file for places has at least one record for every place the Census Bureau recognizes. Search for your city name in the PLNAME column to determine the corresponding urban area from the UANAME column. If your cityzis not in an



urban area, 'Not in a 2010 urban area' will be displayed in the UANAME column. If your city name has more than one record, portions of the city may be in more than one urban area or portions of the city may fall outside of the 2010 urban area boundaries.

Reference maps of each urban area are available. TIGERweb contains urban area boundaries. Finally, if you have access to GIS software, you can also use the TIGER/Line shapefiles.

Geographies

[/programssurveys/geography/geographies.html]

How do I find out if my address is within an urban or rural area according to the U.S. Census Bureau?

Reference maps of each urban area will be available later this spring. TIGERweb will also be updated with urban area boundaries later this spring.

Data Tool

Explore Census Data

This new platform on data.census.gov is based on overwhelming feedback to streamline the way you get data and digital content from Census Bureau.

[/data/data-tools/data-cedsci.html]

Data Tool

TIGERweb

A web-based system that@allows users

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to visualize our TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing database) data in several ways.

[/data/data-tools/tigerweb.html]

Related Information

Federal Register Notices [/programssurveys/geograph y/about/federalregisternotices.html]

Page Last Revised - December 16, 2021

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Cc: Scott Koeppel <skoeppel@kendallcountyil.gov>

Subject: RE: [External]RE: Chicago Urbanized Area Question

Good Morning Matt -

I have an answer for you from our data team, and they'd be happy to chat with you directly if you do want to discuss:

The Chicago Urbanized Area (and all UAs in the US) are defined by a set of criteria established by the Census Bureau. That narrow corridor along Rte 34 is considered a "jump" (or is it a "hop"?) to connect smaller population centers to larger ones as long as they're within a certain distance. The reason the corridor is so narrow is that the Census Bureau uses their census blocks as the foundation for developing the UAs, and the land between US 34 and the BNSF tracks constitute one long & narrow census block.

Since the UAs are defined by the Census Bureau, we're not at liberty to change them. Next year the Bureau will publish new Urbanized Area boundaries based on 2020 Census results (probably next May). These new UAs will be based on a very different set of criteria, so the shape will be somewhat different. One of the changes they made to the criteria was to help make it easier for the Census Bureau to update the UAs more often than once per decade.

You can reach out to David Clark (dcclark@cmap.illinois.gov) if you have any other questions, or I'd be happy to pass them along of course.

Thanks!

Tony Manno (he/him) | Principal Planner | Planning Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) 433 W. Van Buren St. Suite 450 | Chicago, IL 60607 o (312) 386 8606 | c (708) 363 0494 e tmanno@cmap.illinois.gov | w cmap.illinois.gov Follow us: Facebook | Twitter | LinkedIn | Instagram

From: Matt Asselmeier < masselmeier@kendallcountyil.gov>

Sent: Thursday, May 5, 2022 2:45 PM

To: Tony Manno <amanno@cmap.illinois.gov>
Cc: Scott Koeppel <skoeppel@kendallcountyil.gov>

Subject: RE: [External]RE: Chicago Urbanized Area Question

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 From: Tony Manno [mailto:amanno@cmap.illinois.gov]

Sent: Thursday, May 5, 2022 2:40 PM

To: Matt Asselmeier < masselmeier@kendallcountyil.gov > Cc: Scott Koeppel < skoeppel@kendallcountyil.gov > Subject: [External]RE: Chicago Urbanized Area Question

CAUTION - This email originated from outside the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Matt -

Thanks for reaching out. I'll run this past our research team ASAP to see if I can get you an answer, or put you in touch with someone to chat about this.

Thanks!

Tony Manno (he/him) | Principal Planner | Planning Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) 433 W. Van Buren St. Suite 450 | Chicago, IL 60607 o (312) 386 8606 | c (708) 363 0494 e tmanno@cmap.illinois.gov | w cmap.illinois.gov Follow us: Facebook | Twitter | LinkedIn | Instagram

From: Matt Asselmeier < masselmeier@kendallcountyil.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, May 4, 2022 4:22 PM

To: Tony Manno <amanno@cmap.illinois.gov>
Cc: Scott Koeppel <skoeppel@kendallcountyil.gov>

Subject: Chicago Urbanized Area Question

Tony:

One of the members of the Kendall County Regional Planning Commission saw a map showing the Chicago Urbanized Area including municipalities in Kendall County along Route 34 and then shrinking back to Route 34 between the communities (i.e. the farm fields between the municipalities were not in the urbanized area, but the highway was). I have not seen this map, but I was wondering if that was true. If it is true, is there any benefit to adding the farm lands between the municipalities along Route 34 to the Chicago Urbanized Area? Is it possible to change the boundaries of the Chicago Urbanized Area between censuses?

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

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DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, BUILDING & ZONING

111 West Fox Street • Room 203 Yorkville, IL • 60560 (630) 553-4141 Fax (630) 553-4179

MEMORANDUM

To: Kendall County Comprehensive Land Plan and Ordinance Committee

From: Matthew H. Asselmeier, AICP, CFM Senior Planner

Date: 1/19/2022

Subject: Potential Future Land Use Map Changes Along Route 47 in Kendall and Lisbon Townships

At the October 2021 Kendall County Economic Development Committee meeting, the Committee started a discussion about updating the Future Land Use Map along Route 47 in Kendall and Lisbon Townships. At their November meeting, the Committee voted to forward the discussion to the Committee of the Whole.

Attached is an email from the City of Morris' engineers noting the locations of municipal water and sewer services. As noted in the email, sanitary sewers have been extended to Airport Road while water service has been extended to Minooka Road.

The City of Morris' Future Land Use Map, the Village of Plattville's Future Land Use Map, the Village of Lisbon's Future Land Use Map, the current Future Land Use Map for Lisbon Township, and the final proposed Future Land Use Map for Lisbon Township from 2019 are also attached.

At their meeting on January 10, 2022, the Kendall County Planning, Building and Zoning Committee, by a vote of five (5) in favor and zero (0) in opposition, voted to forward the proposal to the Committee of the Whole with a positive recommendation.

At their meeting on January 13, 2022, the Committee of the Whole voted to forward the proposal to the Comprehensive Land Plan and Ordinance Committee.

If you have any questions regarding this memo, please let me know.

Thanks,

MHA

Encs.: November 15 Email from Ryan Hansen
City of Morris Future Land Use Map
Village of Plattville Future Land Use Map
Village of Lisbon Future Land Use Map
Lisbon Township Future Land Use Map

Proposed Lisbon Township Future Land Use Map from 2019

From: Ryan Hansen <ryanhansen@chamlin.com>
Sent: Monday, November 15, 2021 9:10 AM

To: Matt Asselmeier Cc: Chris Brown

Subject: [External]RE: Morris Questions

Matt, the water main currently extends to Minooka Road as shown on the below image. The sanitary sewer line has been recently extended to Airport Road to service the Proctor and Gamble facility. The City's master plan for sewer and water has utilities being extended up to the Kendall/Grundy County Line. It has been discussed that if the right user were to want to locate in Kendall County and it made financial sense to extend services then the City would not be averse to doing so.

I have copied Mayor Brown on this email also to keep him in the loop.

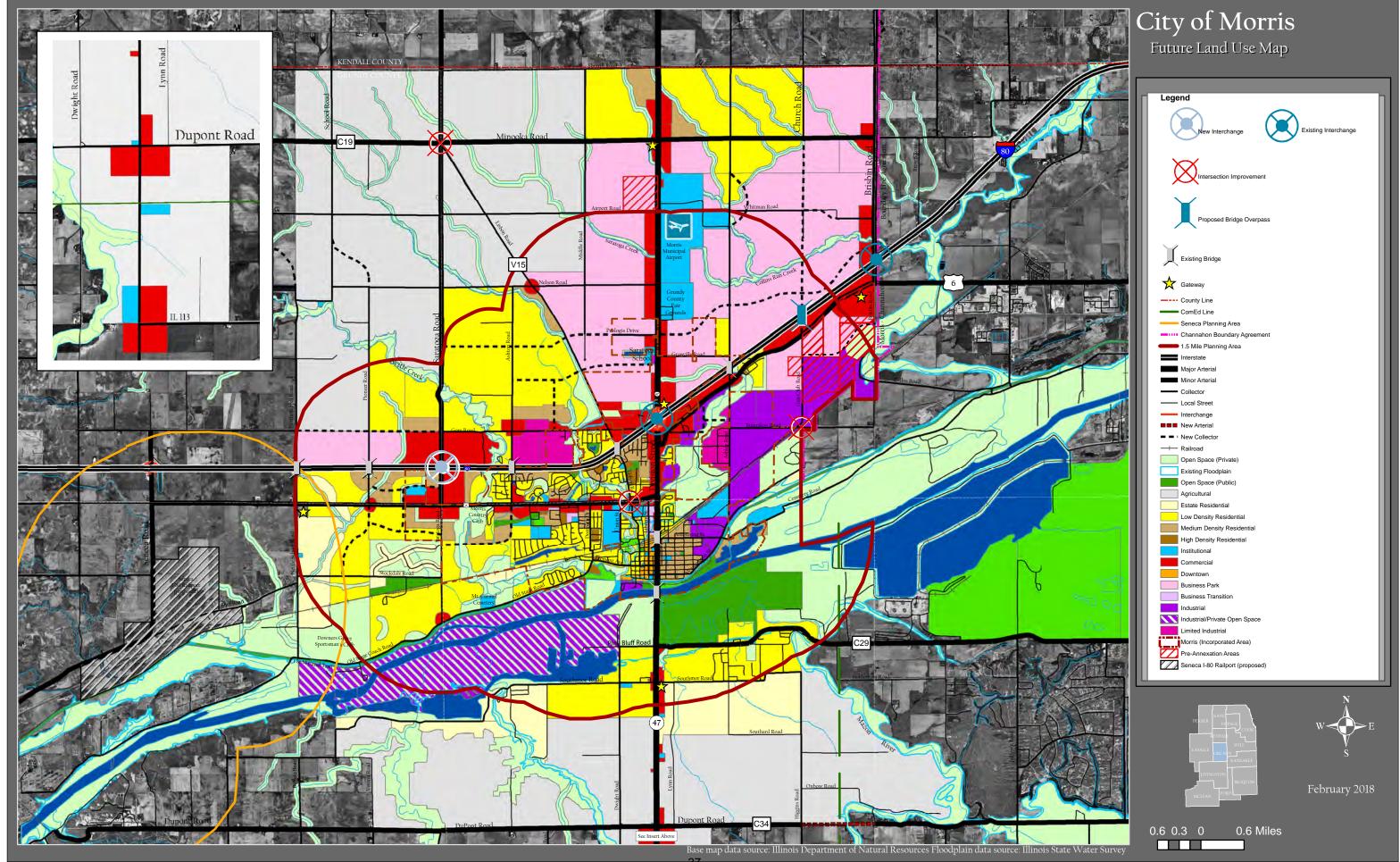
Please let me know if you need anything.

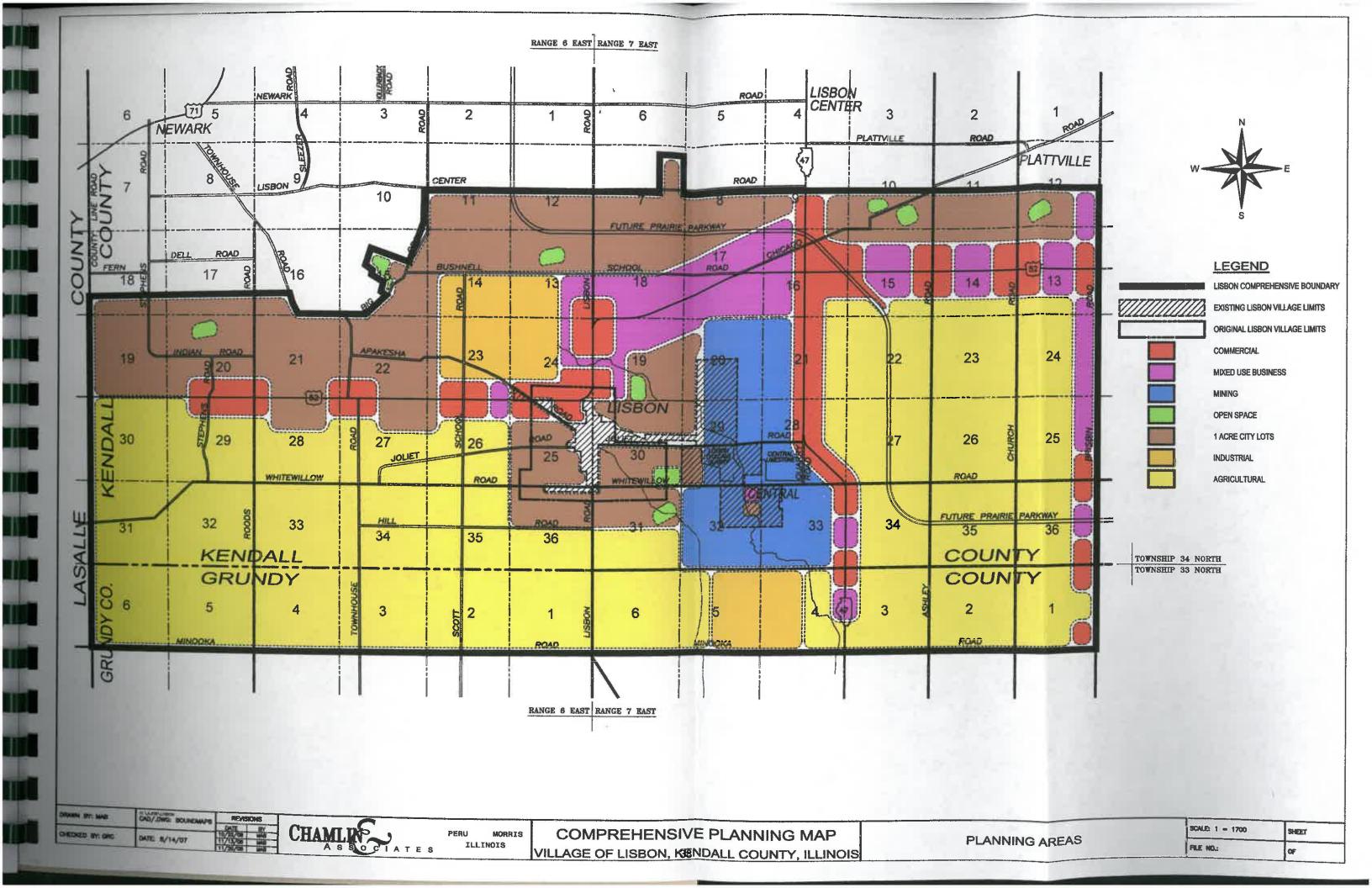
Thanks

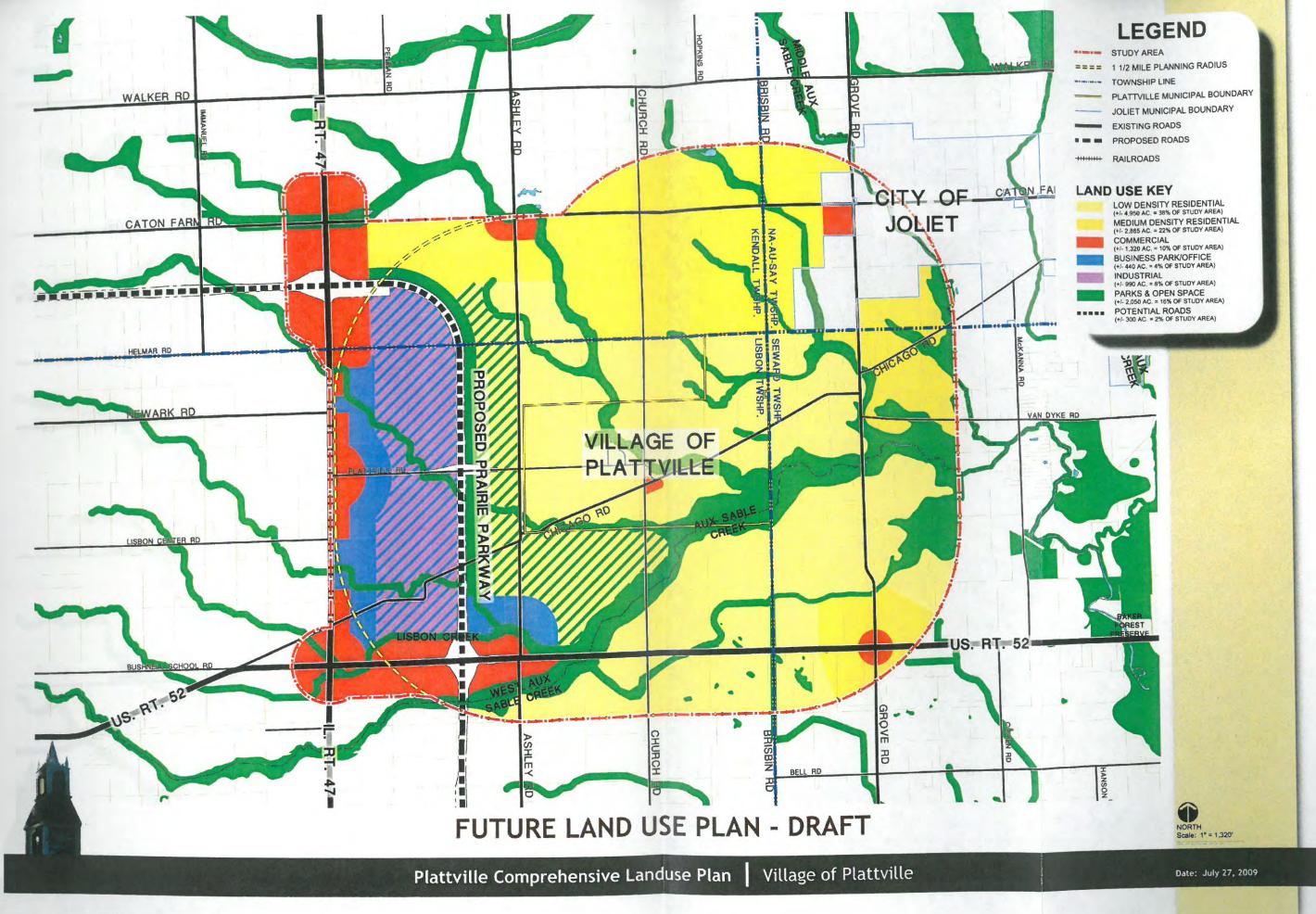
Ryan



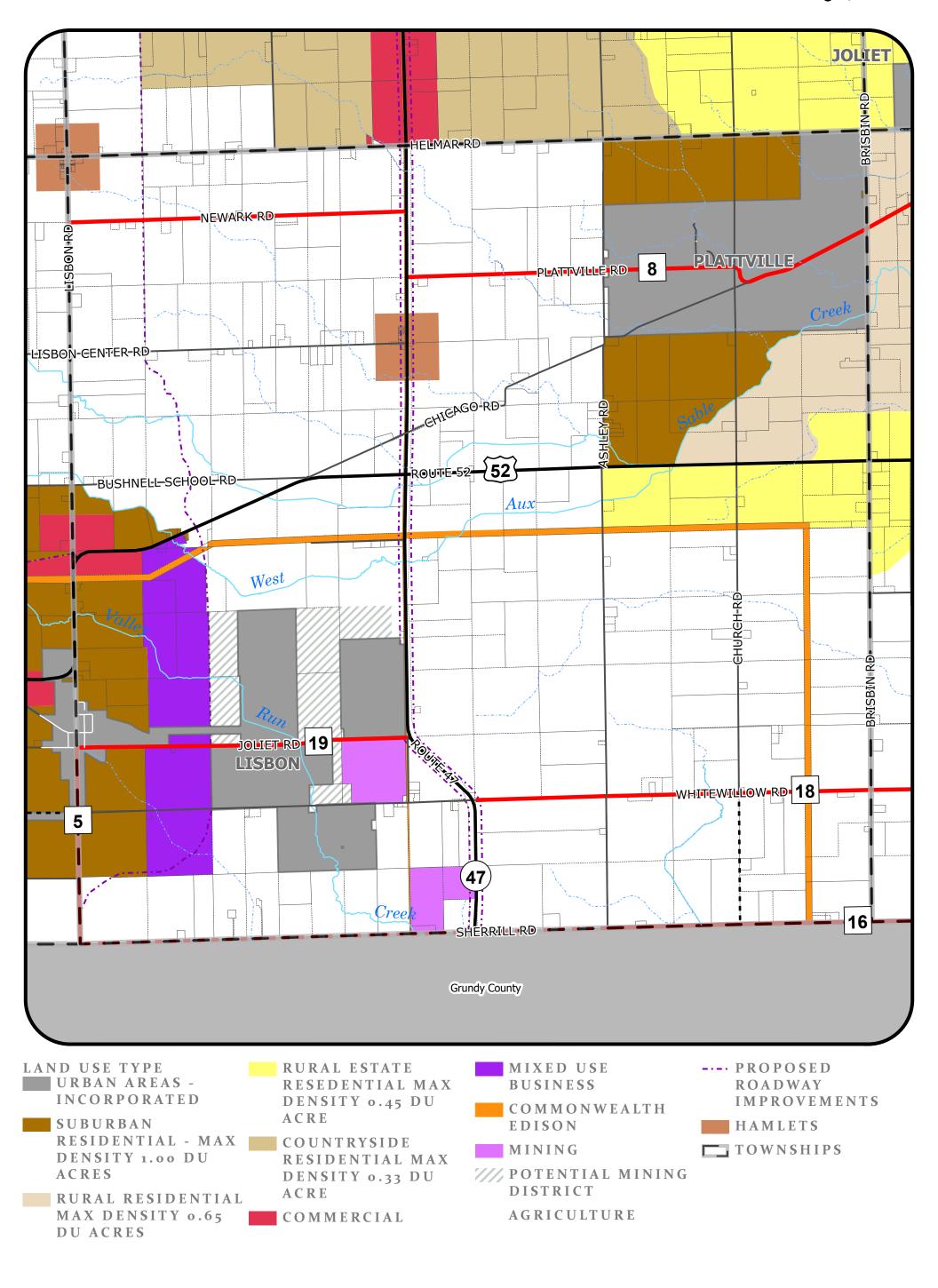
From: Matt Asselmeier <masselmeier@co.kendall.il.us> Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 11:52 AM







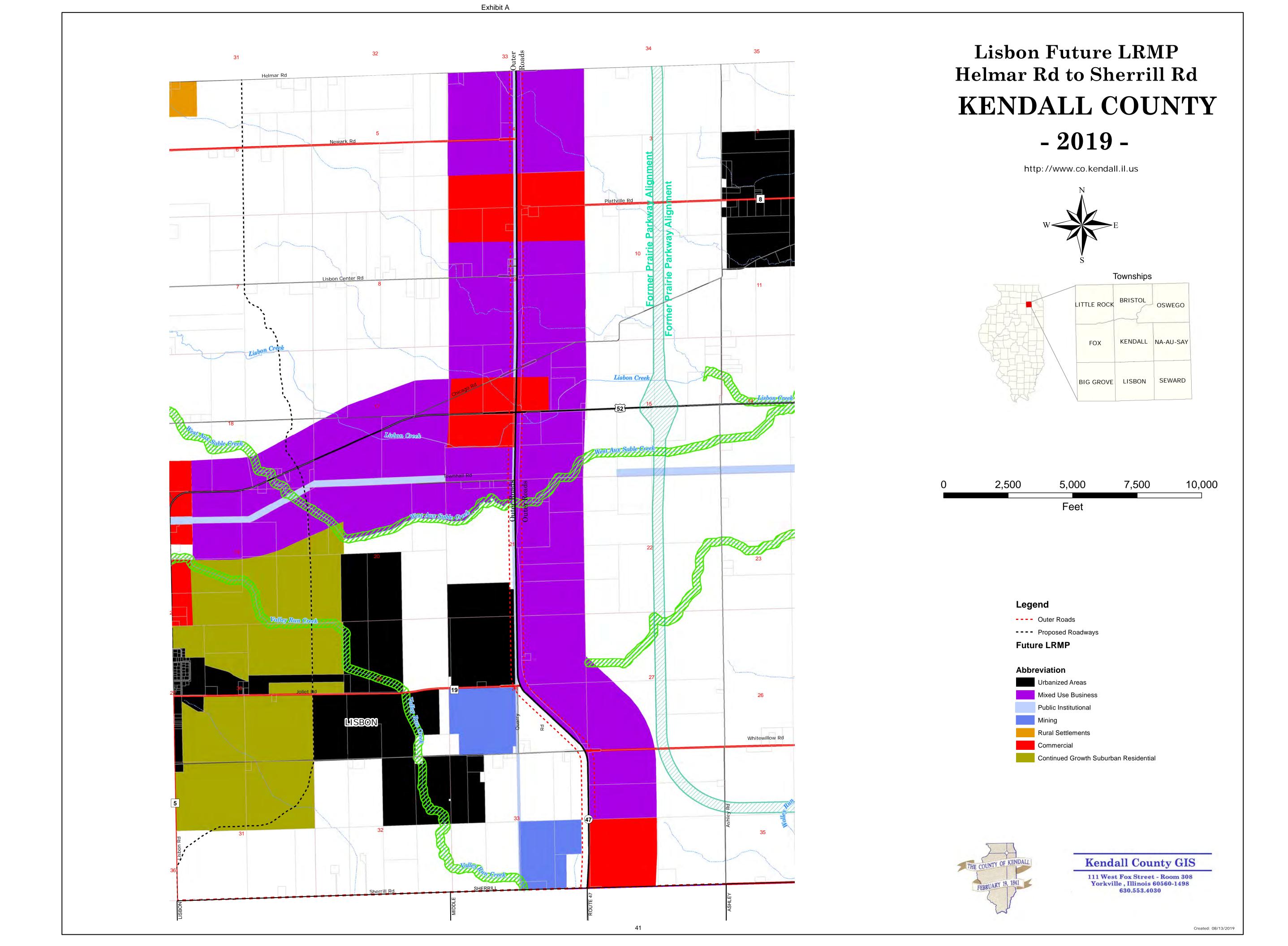
Future Land Use Plan in Kendall County, IL







Created: 10/20/2021







March 21, 2022

Matt Asselmeier, Senior Planner Kendall County 111 West Fox Street Yorkville, IL 60560-1498

RE: Scope and Budget for LRMP Update - 3 Townships per Year

Dear Matt:

Good talking with you last week about updating the Kendall County Land Resource Management Plan (LRMP). The following scope, budget and timeline should be helpful in planning for this major update. In the scope below I have made some assumptions, all of which will obviously impact the final cost. Assumptions include:

- Working from the existing plan rather than starting from scratch. This includes the County providing Teska with updated GIS files where available.
- Creating a project web site to assist in gaining community input throughout the County.
 The web site would host surveys, provide contact information, contain draft materials, and generally provide an opportunity for the public to participate throughout the planning effort.
- Dividing the County up into 3 sections for detailed planning efforts, each with 3 townships. We could do this either in and east/west or north/south fashion. In the past we focused more on north/south groupings, but I would like to consider more of an east/middle/west grouping (Oswego, Na-Au-Say, Seward as the east group and so on). This would relate to the Counties primary business corridors, with Ridge to the east, Route 47 in the middle, and Eldamain to the west. We have assumed that we would do 3 townships per year, and conduct the overall LRMP update over 3 years.
- Consolidating demographics and trends. Rather than as they are now in each subarea (3 township section), have one section on demographics up-front that can be used throughout the plan. It is our understanding that County staff has already begun this process, and it is not included in our scope.
- Utilizing a committee to work though the details of the plan this could be the old Ad Hoc committee, or some other group formed to guide the planning effort. The full Regional Planning Commission (RPC) should also be heavily involved throughout the effort, but I think a smaller working group will be helpful in keeping things on track while allowing the RPC to handle their normal case load.

• Efforts to keep the County Board, through the Planning, Building and Zoning Committee, updated throughout the process

Project Scope

1. Kick-off Meeting

This meeting with the Regional Planning Commission will review the existing LRMP structure, overall project timeline and approach, and existing county-wide conditions (development trends, demographics, etc.).

2. Community Engagement

This task will focus on obtaining input from County residents and businesses through creation of an interactive web site, surveys, and development of materials for in-person meetings. It will also involve the use of social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) to maximize input from all areas of the County. Regarding budget, this task line only includes creation of the initial project web site. All other engagement efforts are included within the township clusters and overall plan adoption (Tasks 4-7 below)

3. Review and Update Countywide Policy Framework, Goals & Objectives, Policies
Sections 1 through 5 of the Existing LRMP focus on countywide policies, goals, and
objectives. This task will review those existing plan components, working closely with
both the Steering Committee and the RPC to refine, focus and clarify the Counties
overall vision for future growth and development.

4. Township Cluster 1 Plan

This effort will develop a detailed Future Land Use and Transportation plan for 3 of the Counties Townships following this approach:

- Where We Are A closer look at existing development patterns, trends, and existing plans with the 3 townships.
- <u>Vision</u> Development of an overall vision for future development. This vision will largely be driven by a workshop held in one of the three clustered townships and refined through work with the Steering Committee.
- <u>Plan</u> Development of a detailed future land use and transportation plan for the three townships. This plan will be reviewed at a workshop held within one of the subarea townships and refined with the Steering Committee and RPC.
- Engagement This will include an interactive project web site, with distinct tabs for each cluster, on-line surveys and polls, and on-line mapping tool, one workshop in each township, and steering committee (Ad-Hoc), RPC, PBZ, and County Board meetings as noted in the timeline.

5. Township Cluster 2 Plan

Same processes as in Task 4 above, for the middle three townships.

6. Township Cluster 3 Plan

Same processes as in Task 4 above, for the three remaining townships.

7. Overall Plan Refinement and Adoption

This task will involve pulling all the pieces of the plan together into a complete LRMP, including an executive summary and a section on implementation. This task will also take the draft plan through a process of review, public hearing, revision, and ultimately approval by the County Board.

Timeline and Budget

We have assumed completing one set of 3 townships per year, plus some initial work on the overall plan in year 1 and work to wrap it into a complete plan with summary in year 3. The table below provides a cost summary per year, with an overall cost of \$150,315. As I am sure you will notice, this total is about \$25,000 less than our earlier estimate. This assumes that County staff will assist with demographics, some GIS work like existing land use, and coordinate meeting locations. We have also assumed less time to review the overall LRMP goals and objectives and inclusion of a reduced contingency into each task. The timeline, and draft budget, are included in the attached spreadsheet.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Tasks 1-4	\$ 53,665			
Task 5		\$ 40,025		
Task 6-7			\$ 56,625	
Total				\$ 150,315

There are obviously a lot of variables and options available to update the LRMP, and I would be happy to discuss these in more detail with you. Hopefully, this information will be helpful in budgeting and planning for the effort. Feel free to give me a call or shoot me an e-mail anytime.

Sincerely,



Mike Hoffman, AICP, PLA Vice President

KENDALL COUNTY LRMP UPDATE TIMELINE

			I				MONTH										
TASK	1	2	8	4	2	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	32	33	34	35	36
Kick-off Meeting with RPC - Review LRMP structure, updated Countywide demographics		RPC															
2. Engagement (web site, survey, meeting materials)																	
3. Review and Update Countywide Policy Framework, Goals & Objectives,																	
Policies					RPC	PBZ											
4. Township Cluster 1 Plan			RPC	RPC		RPC			A I	Public C Hearing B	County Board						
5. Township Cluster 2 Plan					Repeat	Repeat Cluster 1 approach for Cluster 2 in Year 2	proach for	Cluster 2 in	Year 2								
6. Township Cluster 3 Plan					Repeat	Repeat Cluster $\bf 1$ approach for Cluster $\bf 3$ in Year $\bf 3$	proach for	Cluster 3 in	Year 3								
7. Overall Plan Refinement and Adoption													R	RPC H	Public Hearing	PBZ E	County Board

Notes: Each Township cluster would contain 3 townships - either divided east/west or north/south

RPC Meeting - County Building
RPC Meeting - In Cluster
Committee Meeting
PBZ Committee Meeting
County Board Meeting