

MINUTES – UNOFFICIAL UNTIL APPROVED
KENDALL COUNTY
ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS MEETING
111 WEST FOX STREET, COUNTY BOARD ROOM (ROOMS 209 and 210)
YORKVILLE, IL 60560
September 3, 2024 – 7:00 p.m.

CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Randy Mohr called the Zoning Board of Appeals meeting to order at 7:01 p.m.

ROLL CALL:

Members Present: Scott Cherry, Cliff Fox, Tom LeCuyer, Randy Mohr, Jillian Prodehl, Dick Thompson, and Dick Whitfield

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Matthew Asselmeier, AICP, CFM, Director and Wanda Rolf, Office Assistant

Others Present: Dan Kramer, Scott Hill, and Seth Wormley

PETITIONS:

Chairman Mohr swore in Dan Kramer, Scott Hill, and Seth Wormley.

The Zoning Board of Appeals started their review of Petition 24-21 at 7:02 p.m.

Petition 24 – 21 – Scott L. and Cheryl A. Hill on Behalf of the Hill Living Trust

Request: Map Amendment Rezoning the Property from A-1 Agricultural District to R-1 One Family Residential District and a Variance to Section 8:02.D.1 of the Kendall County Zoning Reducing the Required Minimum Width of a Lot at the Building Line from 200 Feet to 40 Feet

PIN: 01-09-401-013

Location: Between 15715 and 15609 Miller Road, Plano in Little Rock Township

Purpose: Petitioner Wants to Rezone the Property in Order to Build 2 Houses

Mr. Asselmeier summarized the request.

The Petitioners would like a map amendment rezoning approximately thirteen point nine more or less (13.9 +/-) acres located on north side of Miller Road between 15715 and 15609 Miller Road from A-1 Agricultural District to R-1 One Family Residential District in order to build two (2) houses at the property.

In addition to the map amendment, the Petitioners were seeking a variance to Section 8:02.D.1 which requires properties zoned R-1 to be a minimum two hundred feet (200') in width at the building line. The Petitioners were not involved in the division of the property from the larger farm or the annexation of a portion of the larger farm to the City of Plano, which caused the flag lot. The parcel is approximately forty feet (40') wide at the building line.

The application materials and zoning plat were provided.

The property was located between 15715 and 15609 Miller Road on the north side of Miller Road.

The existing land use is Agricultural.

The County's Land Resource Management Plan calls for the property to be Countryside Residential. Plano's Future Land Use Map calls for the property to be Estate Residential.

Miller Road is a Township maintained Minor Collector.

Plano has a trail planned along Miller Road.

There is a wetland (freshwater pond) on the property.

The adjacent land uses are Agricultural and Single-Family Residential.

The adjacent properties are zoned A-1 and R-3 in the County and AG-1 inside Plano.

The County's Future Land Use Map calls for the area to be Countryside Residential (Max 0.33 DU/Acre). Plano's Future Land Use Map calls for the area to be Estate Residential (Max 0.8 DU/Acre) and Low Density Residential (Max 2.25 DU/Acre).

Properties within one half (1/2) mile are zoned A-1, A-1 SU, R-1, R-2, and R-3 in the County and AG-1 inside Plano.

The A-1 special use permits to the east is for a campground (Boy Scout camp).

EcoCAT Report submitted and consultation was terminated; there were protected resources in the area, but adverse impacts were unlikely.

Petition information was sent to Little Rock Township on July 30, 2024. The Township reviewed the proposal at their meeting on August 21, 2024, and recommended approval of the map amendment. The email from the Township was provided.

Petition information was sent to the City of Plano on July 30, 2024. On July 30, 2024, the City of Plano submitted a letter expressing no objections to the proposal. The letter was provided.

Petition information was sent to the Little Rock-Fox Fire Protection District on July 30, 2024. No comments were received.

ZPAC reviewed the proposal at their meeting on August 6, 2024. The Petitioner's Attorney said the property to the north was annexed to Plano as part of a larger residential development that never materialized and how the subject property came into the current configuration. ZPAC recommended

approval of the map amendment and variance by a vote of eight (8) in favor and zero (0) in opposition with two (2) members absent. The minutes of the meeting were provided.

The Kendall County Regional Planning Commission reviewed the proposal at their meeting on August 28, 2024. Discussion occurred regarding the driveway. The Petitioner's Attorney explained the history of the larger farm and that the owner of the original farm house and outbuildings and the Petitioners have a use agreement for the road. It was noted that one (1) new house will definitely be built and the son of the Petitioners may build a second house in the future. The Kendall County Regional Planning Commission recommended approval of the proposal by a vote of eight (8) in favor and zero (0) in opposition with one (1) member absent. The minutes of the meeting were provided.

The Petitioners would like to rezone the property in order to build a maximum of two (2) houses on the property. Since an access easement already exists on the west side of the property, a Plat Act Exemption may be used instead of doing a subdivision.

The site is currently farmed. Any future buildings would have to meet applicable building codes.

There is electricity on the southeast corner of the property. No information was provided regarding wells or septic systems on the property

The property fronts Miller Road. Little Rock Township has permitting authority over access at the property.

A gravel driveway connects the property to Miller Road and serves the adjoining two (2) parcels.

Based on the proposed uses, no new odors are foreseen.

Lighting would be for residential purposes and would have to follow applicable ordinances.

Landscaping would be for residential uses.

No non-residential signage is planned.

The owners of the property would have to follow applicable noise control regulations based on residential uses.

Stormwater control would be evaluated as part of the building permit.

The proposed Findings of Fact for the Map Amendment were as follows:

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

The Zoning classification of property within the general area of the property in question. The surrounding properties are zoned agricultural in the unincorporated area and in the City of Plano. There are also R-1, R-2, and R-3 zoned properties in the vicinity.

The suitability of the property in question for the uses permitted under the existing zoning classification. The property consists of marginal farmland and, due to its size, it is not eligible for residential uses without a map amendment.

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.

Consistency with the purpose and objectives of the Land Resource Management Plan and other adopted County or municipal plans and policies. The subject property is classified as Countryside Residential on the Future Land Use Map and the R-1 Zoning District is consistent with this land classification.

The proposed Findings of Fact for the variance were as follows:

The particular physical surroundings, shape, or topographical condition of the specific property involved would result in a particular hardship or practical difficulty upon the owner if the strict letter of the regulations were carried out. The subject property was part of a larger farm, which has been divided and a portion of this farm was annexed to the City of Plano, causing the flag shape of the lot.

The conditions upon which the requested variation is based would not be applicable, generally, to other property within the same zoning classification. Other R-1 zoned properties that were parts of larger farms, whereby part of the larger farm was annexed to a municipality by a previous owner, could request a similar variance.

The alleged difficulty or hardship has not been created by any person presently having an interest in the property. The difficulty was created by a previous owner when they divided the larger farm and annexed a portion of the larger farm to Plano.

The granting of the variation will not materially be detrimental to the public welfare or substantially injurious to other property or improvements in the neighborhood in which the property is located. Granting the variance would not be detrimental to the public or substantially injurious to other properties.

That the proposed variation will not impair an adequate supply of light and air to adjacent property, or substantially increase the congestion in the public streets or increase the danger of fire, or endanger the

public safety or substantially diminish or impair property values within the neighborhood. The proposed variance would not impair light or air on adjacent property, cause congestion, increase the danger of fire, or negatively impact property values.

Staff recommended approval of the proposed map amendment and variance.

Chairman Mohr asked where the variance was needed. Mr. Asselmeier responded, because the lot is a flag lot, the Petitioners could not conform the lot the minimum width requirement. The Petitioners did not create the hardship.

Discussion occurred regarding the sizes of the lot when the parcel was divided.

Chairman Mohr opened the public hearing at 7:08 p.m.

Dan Kramer, Attorney for the Petitioner, provided a history of annexations around the subject property. The residential development was annexed to Plano, but did not materialize. A different party bought the old house and several outbuildings, which are functionally obsolete. Mr. Kramer explained the maintenance agreement for the driveway. The property would be divided using a Plat Act exemption.

Chairman Mohr adjourned the public hearing at 7:11 p.m.

Member LeCuyer made a motion, seconded by Member Whitfield, to approve the findings of fact for the map amendment and variance.

The votes were as follows:

Ayes (7): Cherry, Fox, LeCuyer, Mohr, Prodehl, Thompson, and Whitfield
Nays (0): None
Abstain (0): None
Absent (0): None

The motion carried.

Member Prodehl made a motion, seconded by Member Cherry, to recommend approval of the map amendment and variance.

The votes were as follows:

Ayes (7): Cherry, Fox, LeCuyer, Mohr, Prodehl, Thompson, and Whitfield
Nays (0): None
Abstain (0): None
Absent (0): None

The motion carried.

The proposal goes to the Kendall County Planning, Building and Zoning Committee on September 9, 2024.

The Zoning Board of Appeals completed their review of Petition 24-21 at 7:12 p.m.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Mr. Asselmeier reported the rezoning request at 10835 Legion Road, the review of the special use permit for the solar project on Simons Road, and the approval of the 2025 meeting calendar were the only agenda items for the September 30th hearing.

The Seward Township LRMP amendment is on the Planning, Building and Zoning Committee on September 9, 2024. Seward Township indicated that they wanted to meet on the matter again in the middle of September. The Planning, Building and Zoning Committee will have to decide if another extension should be granted or if a vote will occur.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS

Member LeCuyer made a motion, seconded by Member Whitfield, to adjourn.

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

The Zoning Board of Appeals meeting adjourned at 7:31 p.m.

The next regularly scheduled meeting/hearing will be on Monday, September 30, 2024.

Respectfully submitted by,
Matthew H. Asselmeier
Planning, Building and Zoning Director

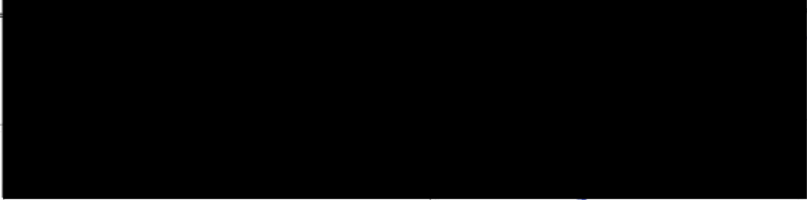
Exhibits

1. Memo on Petition 24-21 Dated August 29, 2024
2. Certificate of Publication for Petition 24-21 (Not Included with Report but on file in Planning, Building and Zoning Office)



**KENDALL COUNTY
ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS
SEPTEMBER 3, 2024**

In order to be allowed to present any testimony, make any comment, engage in cross-examination, or ask any question during this public hearing, you must enter your name, address, and signature on this form prior to the commencement of the public hearing. By signing this registration sheet, you agree that you understand that anything you say will be considered sworn testimony, and that you will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
<i>Don Keam</i>		



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, BUILDING & ZONING

111 West Fox Street • Room 203

Yorkville, IL • 60560

(630) 553-4141

Fax (630) 553-4179

Petition 24-21

**Scott L. Hill and Cheryl A. Hill on Behalf of the Hill Living Trust
Map Amendment Rezoning from A-1 to R-1
Variance for Minimum Lot Width at the Building Line**

INTRODUCTION

The Petitioners would like a map amendment rezoning approximately thirteen point nine more or less (13.9 +/-) acres located on north side of Miller Road between 15715 and 15609 Miller Road from A-1 Agricultural District to R-1 One Family Residential District in order to build two (2) houses at the property.

In addition to the map amendment, the Petitioners were seeking a variance to Section 8:02.D.1 which requires properties zoned R-1 to be a minimum two hundred feet (200') in width at the building line. The Petitioners were not involved in the division of the property from the larger farm or the annexation of a portion of the larger farm to the City of Plano, which caused the flag lot. The parcel is approximately forty feet (40') wide at the building line.

The application materials are included as Attachment 1. The zoning plat is included as Attachment 2.

SITE INFORMATION

PETITIONERS: Scott L. Hill and Cheryl A. Hill on Behalf of the Hill Living Trust

ADDRESS: Between 15715 and 15609 Miller Road

LOCATION: North Side of Miller Road Approximately 0.67 Miles West of Little Rock Road



TOWNSHIP: Little Rock

PARCEL #s: 01-09-401-013

LOT SIZE: 13.9 +/- Acres

EXISTING LAND USE: Agricultural

ZONING: A-1 Agricultural District

LRMP:	Future Land Use	Countryside Residential (County) Estate Residential (Plano)
	Roads	Miller Road is a Township maintained Minor Collector.
	Trails	Plano has a trail planned along Miller Road.
	Floodplain/ Wetlands	There is a wetland (freshwater pond) on the property.

REQUESTED ACTION: Map Amendment Rezoning Property from A-1 Agricultural District to R-1 One Family Residential District

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS: Section 13:04 – Variance Procedures
Section 13:07 – Map Amendment Procedures

SURROUNDING LAND USE

Location	Adjacent Land Use	Adjacent Zoning	Land Resource Management Plan	Zoning within 1/2 Mile
North	Agricultural	AG-1 (Plano)	Low Density Residential (Max 2.25 DU/Acre) (Plano)	A-1 (County) AG-1 (Plano)
South	Agricultural and Single-Family Residential	A-1 and R-3 (County) AG-1 (Plano)	Countryside Residential (Max 0.33 DU/Acre) (County) Estate Residential (Max 0.8 DU/Acre) and Low Density Residential (Plano)	A-1, R-1, R-2, and R-3 (County) AG-1 (Plano)
East	Agricultural and Single-Family Residential	A-1 (County)	Countryside Residential (County) Estate Residential (Plano)	A-1, A-1 SU, and R-3 (County) AG-1 (Plano)

West	Agricultural	A-1 (County)	Countryside Residential (County) Estate Residential (Plano)	A-1 (County)
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The A-1 special use permits to the east is for a campground (Boy Scout camp).

PHYSICAL DATA

ENDANGERED SPECIES REPORT

EcoCAT Report submitted and consultation was terminated; there were protected resources in the area, but adverse impacts were unlikely (see Attachment 1, Page 18).

NATURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

The application for NRI was submitted on July 22, 2024 (see Attachment 1, Page 17). The LESA Score was 173 indicating a low level of protection. The NRI is included as Attachment 4.

ACTION SUMMARY

LITTLE ROCK TOWNSHIP

Petition information was sent to Little Rock Township on July 30, 2024. The Township reviewed the proposal at their meeting on August 21, 2024, and recommended approval of the map amendment. The email from the Township is included as Attachment 5.

CITY OF PLANO

Petition information was sent to the City of Plano on July 30, 2024. On July 30, 2024, the City of Plano submitted a letter expressing no objections to the proposal. The letter is included as Attachment 6.

LITTLE ROCK-FOX FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

Petition information was sent to the Little Rock-Fox Fire Protection District on July 30, 2024.

ZPAC

ZPAC reviewed the proposal at their meeting on August 6, 2024. The Petitioner's Attorney said the property to the north was annexed to Plano as part of a larger residential development that never materialized and how the subject property came into the current configuration. ZPAC recommended approval of the map amendment and variance by a vote of eight (8) in favor and zero (0) in opposition with two (2) members absent. The minutes of the meeting are included as Attachment 3.

RPC

The Kendall County Regional Planning Commission reviewed the proposal at their meeting on August 28, 2024. Discussion occurred regarding the driveway. The Petitioner's Attorney explained the history of the larger farm and that the owner of the original farm house and outbuildings and the Petitioners have a use agreement for the road. It was noted that one (1) new house will definitely be built and the son of the Petitioners may build a second house in the future. The Kendall County Regional Planning Commission recommended approval of the proposal by a vote of eight (8) in favor and zero (0) in opposition with one (1) member absent. The minutes of the meeting are included as Attachment 7.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Petitioners would like to rezone the property in order to build a maximum of two (2) houses on the property. Since an access easement already exists on the west side of the property, a Plat Act Exemption may be used instead of doing a subdivision.

BUILDING CODES

The site is currently farmed. Any future buildings would have to meet applicable building codes.

UTILITIES

There is electricity on the southeast corner of the property. No information was provided regarding wells or septic systems on the property

ACCESS

The property fronts Miller Road. Little Rock Township has permitting authority over access at the property.

PARKING AND INTERNAL TRAFFIC CIRCULATION

A gravel driveway connects the property to Miller Road and serves the adjoining two (2) parcels.

ODORS

Based on the proposed uses, no new odors are foreseen.

LIGHTING

Lighting would be for residential purposes and would have to follow applicable ordinances.

LANDSCAPING AND SCREENING

Landscaping would be for residential uses.

SIGNAGE

No non-residential signage is planned.

NOISE CONTROL

The owners of the property would have to follow applicable noise control regulations based on residential uses.

STORMWATER

Stormwater control would be evaluated as part of the building permit.

FINDINGS OF FACT-MAP AMENDMENT

§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 and single-family residential purposes.***

*The Zoning classification of property within the general area of the property in question. **The surrounding properties are zoned agricultural in the unincorporated area and in the City of Plano. There are also R-1, R-2, and R-3 zoned properties in the vicinity.***

*The suitability of the property in question for the uses permitted under the existing zoning classification. **The property consists of marginal farmland and, due to its size, it is not eligible for residential uses without a map amendment.***

*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.***

*Consistency with the purpose and objectives of the Land Resource Management Plan and other adopted County or municipal plans and policies. **The subject property is classified as Countryside Residential on the Future Land Use Map and the R-1 Zoning District is consistent with this land classification.***

FINDINGS OF FACT-VARIANCE

§ 13.04.A.3 of the Zoning Ordinance outlines findings that the Zoning Board of Appeals must make in order to grant variations. They are listed below in *italics*. Staff has provided findings in **bold** below based on the recommendation:

*The particular physical surroundings, shape, or topographical condition of the specific property involved would result in a particular hardship or practical difficulty upon the owner if the strict letter of the regulations were carried out. **The subject property was part of a larger farm, which has been divided and a portion of this farm was annexed to the City of Plano, causing the flag shape of the lot.***

*The conditions upon which the requested variation is based would not be applicable, generally, to other property within the same zoning classification. **Other R-1 zoned properties that were parts of larger farms, whereby part of the larger farm was annexed to a municipality by a previous owner, could request a similar variance.***

*The alleged difficulty or hardship has not been created by any person presently having an interest in the property. **The difficulty was created by a previous owner when they divided the larger farm and annexed a portion of the larger farm to Plano.***

*The granting of the variation will not materially be detrimental to the public welfare or substantially injurious to other property or improvements in the neighborhood in which the property is located. **Granting the variance would not be detrimental to the public or substantially injurious to other properties.***

*That the proposed variation will not impair an adequate supply of light and air to adjacent property, or substantially increase the congestion in the public streets or increase the danger of fire, or endanger the public safety or substantially diminish or impair property values within the neighborhood. **The proposed variance would not impair light or air on adjacent property, cause congestion, increase the danger of fire, or negatively impact property values.***

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends approval of the proposed map amendment and variance.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Application Materials
2. Zoning Plat
3. August 6, 2024, ZPAC Meeting Minutes (This Petition Only)
4. NRI Report
5. August 22, 2024, Email from Little Rock Township
6. July 30, 2024, Letter from the City of Plano
7. August 28, 2024, Kendall County Regional Planning Commission Minutes (This Petition Only)



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, BUILDING & ZONING

111 West Fox Street • Yorkville, IL • 60560

(630) 553-4141

Fax (630) 553-4179

APPLICATION

PROJECT NAME _____

FILE #: _____

NAME OF APPLICANT (Including First, Middle Initial, and Last Name)

Hill Living Trust

CURRENT LANDOWNER/NAME(s)

Hill Living Trust

SITE INFORMATION

ACRES

13.9728

SITE ADDRESS OR LOCATION

Miller Road, Plano, IL 60545

ASSESSOR'S ID NUMBER (PIN)

01-09-401-013

EXISTING LAND USE

vacant land

CURRENT ZONING

A-1 Agricultural

LAND CLASSIFICATION ON LRMP

A-1 Agricultural

REQUESTED ACTION (Check All That Apply):

SPECIAL USE

MAP AMENDMENT (Rezone to R-1)

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

[REDACTED]

PRIMARY CONTACT EMAIL

[REDACTED]

PRIMARY CONTACT PHONE #

[REDACTED]

PRIMARY CONTACT FAX #

[REDACTED]

PRIMARY CONTACT OTHER #(Cell, etc.)

²ENGINEER CONTACT

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. THE APPLICANT ATTESTS THAT THEY ARE FREE OF DEBT OR CURRENT ON ALL DEBTS OWED TO KENDALL COUNTY AS OF THE DATE OF THE APPLICATION.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

X [REDACTED]

DATE

7-24-24

FEE PAID: \$ _____

CHECK #: _____

¹Primary Contact will receive all correspondence from County

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



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, BUILDING & ZONING
 111 West Fox Street • Yorkville, IL • 60560
 (630) 553-4141 Fax (630) 553-4179

APPLICATION

PROJECT NAME Hill Living Trust

FILE #: _____

NAME OF APPLICANT (Including First, Middle Initial, and Last Name) Hill Living Trust		
CURRENT LANDOWNER/NAME(s) Hill Living Trust		
SITE INFORMATION ACRES 13.9728	SITE ADDRESS OR LOCATION Vacant Land Miller Road, Plano, IL 60545	ASSESSOR'S ID NUMBER (PIN) 01-09-401-013
EXISTING LAND USE vacant land	CURRENT ZONING A-1 Agricultural	LAND CLASSIFICATION ON LRMP A-1 Agricultural
REQUESTED ACTION (Check All That Apply):		
<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL USE	<input type="checkbox"/> MAP AMENDMENT (Rezone to _____)	<input checked="" 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)		
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.)
ENGINEER CONTACT None	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. THE APPLICANT ATTESTS THAT THEY ARE FREE OF DEBT OR CURRENT ON ALL DEBTS OWED TO KENDALL COUNTY AS OF THE APPLICATION DATE.		
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT		DATE

FEE PAID:\$ _____
 CHECK #: _____

¹Primary Contact will receive all correspondence from County

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

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF TRACT TO BE REZONED:

That Part of the Southwest Quarter of Section 9, Township 37 North, Range 6 East of the Third Principal Meridian being described by commencing at the Southeast Corner of the Southwest Quarter of said Section 9; thence North 88°40'04" West along the South Line of said Section, a distance of 675.48 feet for the Point of Beginning; thence continuing Westerly along said South Line, a distance of 40.0 feet; thence North 01°36'42" East, a distance of 1355.98 feet; thence North 00°01'29" West, 60.02 feet; thence South 88°31'25" East, a distance of 13.98 feet; thence North 00°01'29" West, a distance of 794.0 feet; thence North 89°58'31" East, a distance of 50.0 feet; thence North 00°01'29" West, a distance of 442.80 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter of Section 9; thence South 88°50'05" East along said North Line, a distance of 387.82 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter being located 236.36 feet West of the Northeast Corner of said Southwest Quarter Section; thence South 00°18'25" West, a distance of 875.0 feet; thence South 89°41'35" East at right angles to the last described course, a distance of 30.0 feet; thence South 00°18'25" West, a distance of 423.05 feet; thence North 88°45'03" West, a distance of 434.30 feet; thence South 01°36'42" West, a distance of 1356.79 feet to the Point of Beginning, being situated in the Township of Little Rock, Kendall County, Illinois.

Subject to a 40-foot wide Permanent Easement for Ingress and Egress over and across that Part of the Southwest Quarter of Section 9, Township 37 North, Range 6 East of the Third Principal Meridian being described by commencing at the Southeast Corner of the Southwest Quarter of said Section 9; thence North 88°40'04" West along the South Line of said Section, a distance of 675.48 feet for the Point of Beginning; thence continuing Westerly along said South Line, a distance of 40.0 feet; thence North 01°36'42" East, a distance of 1355.98 feet; thence South 88°45'03" East, a distance of 40.0 feet; thence South 01°36'42" West, a distance of 1356.79 feet to the Point of Beginning, situated in the Township of Little Rock, Kendall County, Illinois.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF TRACT A:

That Part of the Southwest Quarter of Section 9, Township 37 North, Range 6 East of the Third Principal Meridian described as follows: Commencing at the Southeast Corner of the Southwest Quarter of said Section 9; thence North 88°40'04" West along the South Line of said Section, 715.48 feet; thence North 01°36'42" East, 1355.98 feet; thence North 00°01'29" West, 60.02 feet; thence South 88°31'25" East, 13.98 feet; thence North 00°01'29" West, 683.13 feet for the Point of Beginning; thence continuing North 00°01'29" West, 110.87 feet; thence North 89°58'31" East, 50.0 feet; thence North 00°01'29" West, 442.80 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter of Section 9; thence South 88°50'05" East along said North Line, 387.82 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter being located 236.36 feet West of the Northeast Corner of said Southwest Quarter Section; thence South 00°18'25" West, 545.62 feet to a line drawn North 89°58'31" East from the point of beginning; thence South 89°58'31" West, 434.58 feet to the Point of Beginning, in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Illinois.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF TRACT B:

That Part of the Southwest Quarter of Section 9, Township 37 North, Range 6 East of the Third Principal Meridian described as follows: Commencing at the Southeast Corner of the Southwest Quarter of said Section 9; thence North $88^{\circ}40'04''$ West along the South Line of said Section, 675.48 feet for the Point of Beginning; thence continuing North $88^{\circ}40'04''$ West along said South Line, 40.0 feet; thence North $01^{\circ}36'42''$ East, 1355.98 feet; thence North $00^{\circ}01'29''$ West, 60.02 feet; thence South $88^{\circ}31'25''$ East, 13.98 feet; thence North $00^{\circ}01'29''$ West, 794.0 feet; thence North $89^{\circ}58'31''$ East, 50.0 feet; thence North $00^{\circ}01'29''$ West, 442.80 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter of Section 9; thence South $88^{\circ}50'05''$ East along said North Line, 387.82 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter being located 236.36 feet West of the Northeast Corner of said Southwest Quarter Section; thence South $00^{\circ}18'25''$ West, 875.0 feet; thence South $89^{\circ}41'35''$ East at right angles to the last described course, 30.0 feet; thence South $00^{\circ}18'25''$ West, 423.05 feet; thence North $88^{\circ}45'03''$ West, 434.30 feet; thence South $01^{\circ}36'42''$ West, 1356.79 feet to the Point of Beginning; EXCEPTING THEREFROM that Part described as follows: Commencing at the Southeast Corner of the Southwest Quarter of said Section 9; thence North $88^{\circ}40'04''$ West along the South Line of said Section, 715.48 feet; thence North $01^{\circ}36'42''$ East, 1355.98 feet; thence North $00^{\circ}01'29''$ West, 60.02 feet; thence South $88^{\circ}31'25''$ East, 13.98 feet; thence North $00^{\circ}01'29''$ West, 683.13 feet for the point of beginning; thence continuing North $00^{\circ}01'29''$ West, 110.87 feet; thence North $89^{\circ}58'31''$ East, 50.0 feet; thence North $00^{\circ}01'29''$ West, 442.80 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter of Section 9; thence South $88^{\circ}50'05''$ East along said North Line, 387.82 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter being located 236.36 feet West of the Northeast Corner of said Southwest Quarter Section; thence South $00^{\circ}18'25''$ West, 545.62 feet to a line drawn North $89^{\circ}58'31''$ East from the point of beginning; thence South $89^{\circ}58'31''$ West, 434.58 feet to the point of beginning, in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Illinois.

Hill Trust Map Amendment Findings of Fact

1. Contiguous and nearby properties are used for low density Single-Family Residences and a mixture of Agricultural uses, as well as Forested land which remains in its natural state.
2. There is a combination of R-1 Single Family and A-1 Zoning Districts.
3. The property primarily consists of marginal farmland and a pond, which would be altered somewhat for a low-density large parcel residential building. The current property is not suitable for high productive Agricultural use.
4. The trend of development has been slow growth R-1/A-1 Allocation Single Family Residences on three to five acre parcels.
5. The proposed use is consistent with the Kendall County Comprehensive Plan providing for low density Single Family Residential uses when there is a low Agricultural productivity and Low Site rating under the Kendall County LESA Rating Systems; as well as the City of Plano Comprehensive Plan which shows low density Single-Family Residences being developed on non-collector Roads on the outside of the City Limits.

1. The Subject Real Property is a bit of an unusually shaped parcel. The Grandfather of the Family, Floyd Dutch Hill owned the existing house and small outbuildings, and had a long driveway serving the home starting at Miller Road and going North to the presently existing structures. There is a fairly substantial drainage swale that angles in front of the property.

Years ago while Floyd Hill was still alive he traded British Overseas Property real property so they gave him all of the land owned they owned that was generally speaking west of the drainage swale and squared up their property by acquiring lesser acreage from Floyd Hill east of the drainage swale.

After Floyd Hill passed away, the real property was inherited by a group of grandchildren. The majority of the grandchildren did not have any interest in keeping any portion of the real estate and sold off the majority of the farm acreage to a third party buyer. One of the grandchildren, being Scott Hill and his Wife bought out the others for the parcel upon which we are now seeking the residential zoning. Their ultimate goal is to build one house for themselves. They have a Son who is an adult but is just starting out in the work arena who may want to build a second house next to them. That is why we are requesting to rezone the entire parcel to R-1 Single Family District.

Although it would be preferred not to have a long driveway given the ownership and the fact the driveway is already in existence we feel granting a variance to permit the lengthy private driveway is in order given the unique topography and current existing conditions.

2. There are other situations in the County that for decades there are long farm driveway access issues with the same question. Likewise they would be subject to being granted a Variance if they were the exact situation although they are certainly not the majority of farm yards in the County.
3. Neither of the current Owners, Scott and Cheryl Hill created the long driveway that is currently in existence and used by the existing home. The driveway goes back decades in use.
4. No adjoining owners will be harmed by the continued use of the existing driveway.
5. The continued use of the driveway will not impair the supply light, air, nor increase the congestion in the public streets or area.

It does increase any risk of fire in that there is already a home and structures located adjacent to the subject property which would be protected by pumper truck in the event of any emergencies. The pond that is currently located on the subject property could be a source of pumping for a fire truck in the event of a fire at the site.

KENDALL COUNTY
DISCLOSURE OF BENEFICIARIES FORM

1 Applicant Hill Living Trust
Address 4479 Mitchell Court
City Plano State IL Zip 60545

2. Nature of Benefit Sought Land Ownership

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
Scott Hill	[REDACTED]	50%
Cheryl Hill	[REDACTED]	50%

6. Name, address, and capacity of person making this disclosure on behalf of the applicant:
Scott Hill and Cheryl Hill, Trustees X [REDACTED]

I, Colleen Hanson VERIFICATION, 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 22nd day of July, A.D. 2024

(seal)



[REDACTED] Notary Public

HILL LIVING TRUST INFORMATION PAGE

NAME OF THE TRUST: The Hill Living Trust
DATE ESTABLISHED: October 11, 2023
NAME OF TRUSTEES: Scott L. Hill and Cheryl A. Hill

FOR TRUST BUSINESS, ALWAYS SIGN NAME:

Scott L. Hill and Cheryl A. Hill, Trustees of the Hill
Living Trust

TITLE TO ALL ASSETS IN THIS TRUST IS VESTED IN THE NAME OF:

Scott L. Hill and Cheryl A. Hill, Trustees of the Hill
Living Trust dated October 11, 2023, and any
amendments thereto

**ASSETS MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO OR REMOVED FROM THIS
TRUST AT ANY TIME**

**ALL INCOME OR LOSS FROM TRUST ASSETS SHOULD BE
REPORTED ON GRANTORS' INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL AND STATE
INCOME TAX RETURNS**

**DO NOT WRITE ON YOUR TRUST INSTRUMENT,
CHANGE IT, OR REVOKE IT WITHOUT
ADVICE FROM YOUR ATTORNEY**

LAW OFFICES

GASPERO & GASPERO, ATTYS AT LAW, PC
2001 BUTTERFIELD ROAD, SUITE 1022
DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS 60515

Certification of Trust for the Hill Living Trust dated October 11, 2023

This Certification of Trust is signed by all the currently acting Trustees of the Hill Living Trust dated October 11, 2023, who declare:

1. The Grantors are Scott L. Hill and Cheryl A. Hill. The trust is revocable by the Grantors, acting jointly and not separately.
2. The Trustees of the trust are Scott L. Hill and Cheryl A. Hill.

The signature of one Trustee is sufficient to exercise the powers of the Trustee.

3. The tax identification number of the trust is the Social Security number of either Scott L. Hill or Cheryl A. Hill.
4. Title to assets held in the trust will be titled as:

Scott L. Hill and Cheryl A. Hill, Trustees of the Hill Living Trust dated October 11, 2023, and any amendments thereto.

5. An alternative description will be effective to title assets in the name of the trust or to designate the trust as a beneficiary if the description includes the name of at least one initial or successor Trustee, any reference indicating that property is being held in a fiduciary capacity, and the date of the trust.
6. Excerpts from the trust document that establish the trust, designate the Trustee, and set forth the powers of the Trustee will be provided upon request. The powers of the Trustees include the power to acquire, sell, assign, convey, pledge, encumber, lease, borrow, manage, and deal with real and personal property interests.
7. The terms of the trust provide that a third party may rely upon this Certification of Trust as evidence of the existence of the trust and is specifically relieved of any obligation to inquire into the terms of this trust or the authority of my Trustee, or to see to the application that my Trustee makes of funds or other property received by my Trustee.
8. The trust has not been revoked, modified, or amended in any way that would cause the representations in this Certification of Trust to be incorrect.

October 11, 2023



Scott L. Hill, Trustee

October 11, 2023



Cheryl A. Hill, Trustee

STATE OF ILLINOIS

)

COUNTY OF DUPAGE *Will*

) ss.

)

This instrument was acknowledged before me on October 11, 2023, by Scott L. Hill and Cheryl A. Hill, as Trustees.

[Seal]



L. M. Gaspero
2001 Butterfield Rd., Suite 1022
Downers Grove, Illinois 60515

My commission expires: ~~July 13, 2024~~

11-20-24

OFFICIAL SEAL
KIMBERLY S. WORDEN OLIVARES
NOTARY PUBLIC - STATE OF ILLINOIS
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 11/20/24

202300011940

DEBBIE GILLETTE
RECORDER - KENDALL COUNTY, IL
RECORDED: 10/16/2023 10:46 AM
REC FEE: 57.00 RHSPS: 19.00
PAGES: 6

DEED IN TRUST

(ILLINOIS)

THE GRANTORS, SCOTT L.
HILL, of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
for and in consideration of Ten
and No Dollars, and other good
and valuable considerations in
hand paid, Convey and Warrant
unto:

“Scott L. Hill and Cheryl A. Hill,
Trustees of the Hill Living Trust
dated October 11, 2023, and any amendments thereto,” whose address is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the following described real estate in the County of Kendall and State of Illinois, to-
wit:

SEE LEGAL DESCRIPTION, ATTACHED AS EXHIBIT A

Permanent Real Estate Index Number(s): 01-09-401-013

Address of Real Estate: 15609 Miller Road, Plano, IL 60545

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises with the appurtenances upon the trusts and for the
uses and purposes herein and in said trust agreement set forth.

Full power and authority are hereby granted to said trustee to improve, manage, protect
and subdivide said premises or any part thereof: to dedicate parks, streets, highways or alleys; to
vacate any subdivision or part thereof, and to resubdivide said property as often as desired; to
contract to sell, to grant options to purchase; to sell on any terms; to convey either with or
without consideration; to convey said premises or any part thereof to a successor or successors in
trust and to grant to such successor or successors in trust all of the title, estate, powers and
authorities vested in said trustee; to donate, to dedicate, to mortgage, pledge or otherwise
encumber said property, or any part thereof; to lease said property, or any part thereof, from time
to time, in possession or reversion, by leases to commence in praesenti or in futuro, and upon any
terms and for any period or periods of time, not exceeding in the case of any single demise the
term of 198 years, and to renew or extend leases upon any terms and for any period or periods of
time and to amend, change or modify leases and the terms and provisions thereof at any time or
times hereafter; to contract to make leases and to grant options to lease and options to renew
leases and options to purchase the whole or any part of the reversion and to contract respecting
the manner of fixing the amount of present or future rentals; to partition or to exchange said
property, or any part thereof, for other real or personal property; to grant easements or charges of
any kind; to release, convey or assign any right, title or interest in or about or easement


appurtenant to said premises or any part thereof; and to deal with said property and every part thereof in all other ways and for such other considerations as it would be lawful for any person owning the same to deal with the same, whether similar to or different from the ways above specified, at any time or times hereafter.

In no case shall any party dealing with said trustee in relation to said premises, or to whom said premises or any part thereof shall be conveyed, contracted to be sold, leased or mortgaged by said trustee, be obligated to see to the application of any purchase money, rent, or money borrowed or advanced on said premises, or be obligated to see that the terms of this trust have been complied with, or be obliged to inquire into the necessity or expediency of any act of said trustee, or be obliged or privileged to inquire into any of the terms of said trust agreement; and every deed, trust deed, mortgage, lease or other instrument executed by said trustee in relation to said real estate shall be conclusive evidence in favor of every person relying upon or claiming under any such conveyance, lease or other instrument, (a) that at the time of the delivery thereof the trust created by this Indenture and by said trust agreement was in full force and effect; (b) that such conveyance or other instrument was executed in accordance with the trusts, conditions and limitations contained in this Indenture and in said trust agreement or in some amendment thereof and binding upon all beneficiaries thereunder; (c) that said trustee was duly authorized and empowered to execute and deliver every such deed, lease, mortgage, or other instrument; and (d) if the conveyance is made to a successor or successors in trust, that such successor or successors in trust have been properly appointed and are fully vested with all the title, estate, rights, powers, authorities, duties and obligations of its, his, or their predecessor in trust.

The interest of each and every beneficiary hereunder and of all persons claiming under them or any of them shall be only in the earnings, avails and proceeds arising from the sale or other disposition of said real estate, and such interest is hereby declared to be personal property, and no beneficiary hereunder shall have any title or interest, legal or equitable, in or to said real estate as such, but only an interest in the earnings, avails and proceeds thereof as aforesaid.

If the title to any of the above lands is now or hereafter registered, the Registrar of Titles is hereby directed not to register or note in the certificate of title or duplicate thereof, or memorial, the words "in trust," or "upon condition," or "with limitations," or words of similar import, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided.

And the said grantors hereby expressly waive and release any and all right or benefit under and by virtue of any and all statutes of the State of Illinois, providing for the exemption of homesteads from sale on execution or otherwise. In Witness Whereof, the grantors aforesaid have set their hand and seal on this 11th Day of October, 2023.

 (SEAL)
SCOTT HILL

State of Illinois

County of DuPage Will

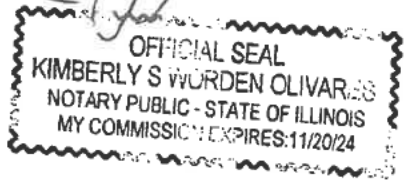
I, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County, in the State aforesaid, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that SCOTT HILL, personally known to me to be the same person(s) whose name(s) is (are) subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed and delivered the said instruments as his free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth, including the release and waiver of the right of homestead.

Given under my hand and official seal on this Oct. 11, 2023

Commission expires: 11-20-24

[Handwritten signature]

NOTARY PUBLIC



COUNTY - ILLINOIS TRANSFER STAMPS

Exempt Under Provisions of Paragraph e, Section 4 of the Real Estate Transfer Act.

Date: 10/11/2023

Signature: _____

ACCEPTANCE BY TRUSTEE:

We, Scott L. Hill and Cheryl A. Hill, Trustees of the Hill Living Trust dated October 11, 2023, hereby accept this conveyance into the trust.

SCOTT L. HILL, TRUSTEE

CHERYL A. HILL, TRUSTEE

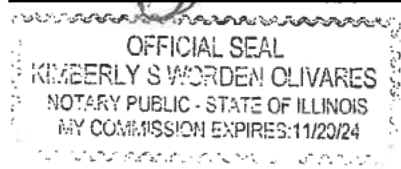
State of Illinois

County of ~~DUPAGE~~ DU:11

I, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County, in the State aforesaid, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that SCOTT L. HILL and CHERYL A. HILL, Trustees, personally known to me to be the same person whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered the said instruments as their free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth, including the release and waiver of the right of homestead.

Given under my hand and official seal on this Oct. 11, 2023

Commission expires: 11-20-24



PREPARED BY/MAIL TO:

Lisa M. Gaspero
Gaspero & Gaspero
Attorneys at Law, P.C.
2001 Butterfield Rd., Ste. 1022
Downers Grove, IL 60515

SEND SUBSEQUENT TAX BILLS TO:

Scott L. Hill and Cheryl A. Hill

GRANTEES ADDRESS:

Scott L. Hill and Cheryl A. Hill

EXHIBIT "A"
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

THAT PART OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 9, TOWNSHIP 37 NORTH, RANGE 6 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN BEING DESCRIBED BY COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 9; THENCE NORTH 88 DEGREES 40 MINUTES 04 SECONDS WEST ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SECTION, A DISTANCE OF 675.48 FEET FOR THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE CONTINUING WESTERLY ALONG SAID SOUTH LINE, A DISTANCE OF 40.0 FEET; THENCE NORTH 01 DEGREES 36 MINUTES 42 SECONDS EAST, A DISTANCE OF 1355.98 FEET; THENCE NORTH 00 DEGREES 01 MINUTES 29 SECONDS WEST, 60.02 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 88 DEGREES 31 MINUTES 25 SECONDS EAST, A DISTANCE OF 13.98 FEET; THENCE NORTH 00 DEGREES 01 MINUTES 29 SECONDS WEST, A DISTANCE OF 794.00 FEET; THENCE NORTH 89 DEGREES 58 MINUTES 31 SECONDS EAST, A DISTANCE OF 50.00 FEET; THENCE NORTH 00 DEGREES 01 MINUTES 29 SECONDS WEST, A DISTANCE OF 442.80 FEET TO A POINT ON THE NORTH LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 9; THENCE SOUTH 88 DEGREES 50 MINUTES 05 SECONDS EAST ALONG SAID NORTH LINE, A DISTANCE OF 387.82 FEET TO A POINT ON THE NORTH LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER BEING LOCATED 236.36 FEET WEST OF THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER SECTION; THENCE SOUTH 00 DEGREES 18 MINUTES 25 SECONDS WEST, A DISTANCE OF 875.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 89 DEGREES 41 MINUTES 35 SECONDS EAST AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE LAST DESCRIBED COURSE, A DISTANCE OF 30.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 00 DEGREES 18 MINUTES 25 SECONDS WEST, A DISTANCE OF 423.05 FEET; THENCE NORTH 88 DEGREES 45 MINUTES 03 SECONDS WEST, A DISTANCE OF 434.30 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 01 DEGREES 36 MINUTES 42 SECONDS WEST, A DISTANCE OF 1356.79 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING BEING SITUATED IN THE TOWNSHIP OF LITTLE ROCK, KENDALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

SUBJECT TO A 40 FOOT WIDE PERMANENT EASEMENT FOR INGRESS AND EGRESS OVER AND ACROSS THAT PART OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 9, TOWNSHIP 37 NORTH, RANGE 6 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN BEING DESCRIBED BY COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 9; THENCE NORTH 88 DEGREES 40 MINUTES 04 SECONDS WEST ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SECTION, A DISTANCE OF 675.48 FEET FOR THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE CONTINUING WESTERLY ALONG SAID SOUTH LINE, A DISTANCE OF 40.0 FEET; THENCE NORTH 01 DEGREES 36 MINUTES 42 SECONDS EAST, A DISTANCE OF 1355.98 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 88 DEGREES 45 MINUTES 03 SECONDS EAST, A DISTANCE OF 40.0 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 01 DEGREES 36 MINUTES 42 SECONDS WEST, A DISTANCE OF 1356.79 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING SITUATED IN THE TOWNSHIP OF LITTLE ROCK, KENDALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

COMMONLY KNOWN AS: 14 ACRES MILLER ROAD, PLANO, IL 60545

PIN: 01-09-401-013



Debbie Gillette Kendall County Clerk & Recorder

PLAT ACT AFFIDAVIT OF METES AND BOUNDS

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
)SS
COUNTY OF KENDALL)

Lisa M. Gaspero, Gaspero & Gaspero, 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)

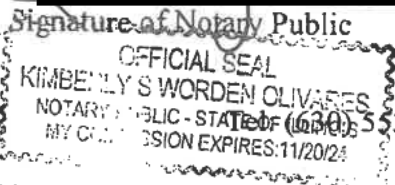
1. The division or subdivision of land into parcels or tracts of 5.0 acres or more in size which does not involve any new streets or easements of access;
2. The division of lots or blocks of less than one (1) acre in any recorded subdivision which does not involve any new streets or easements of access;
3. The sale or exchange of parcels of land between owners of adjoining and contiguous land;
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 s_ 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 11th day of October, 2023

[REDACTED Signature]



[REDACTED Signature]

Signature of Affiant

111 West Fox Street, Yorkville IL 60560-1498
• Fax: (630) 553-4104 • Email: Dgillette@co.kendall.il.us



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

www.kendallswcd.org

NATURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION (NRI) REPORT APPLICATION

Petitioner: Hill Living Trust **Contact Person:** Daniel J. Kramer
 Address: [Redacted] _____
 City, State: [Redacted] 545 _____
 Phone Number: [Redacted] _____
 Email: [Redacted] _____

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

Site Location & Proposed Use

Township Name Little Rock Township 37 N, Range 6 E, Section(s) 9
 Parcel Index Number(s) 01-09-401-013
 Project or Subdivision Name Hill Living Trust Number of Acres 13.9728
 Current Use of Site vacant land Proposed Use single family home
 Proposed Number of Lots 2 Proposed Number of Structures _____
 Proposed Water Supply well Proposed type of Wastewater Treatment septic
 Proposed type of Storm Water Management none

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
<u>9</u> Additional Acres at \$18.00 each	\$ 162.00
Total NRI Fee	\$ 537.00

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 [Redacted Signature] 7-22-24
 Petitioner or Authorized Agent 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 _____



Illinois Department of Natural Resources

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

JB Pritzker, Governor

Natalie Phelps Finnie, Director

July 25, 2024

Daniel J. Kramer
Daniel J. Kramer



RE: Hill Living Trust
Project Number(s): 2501161
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.

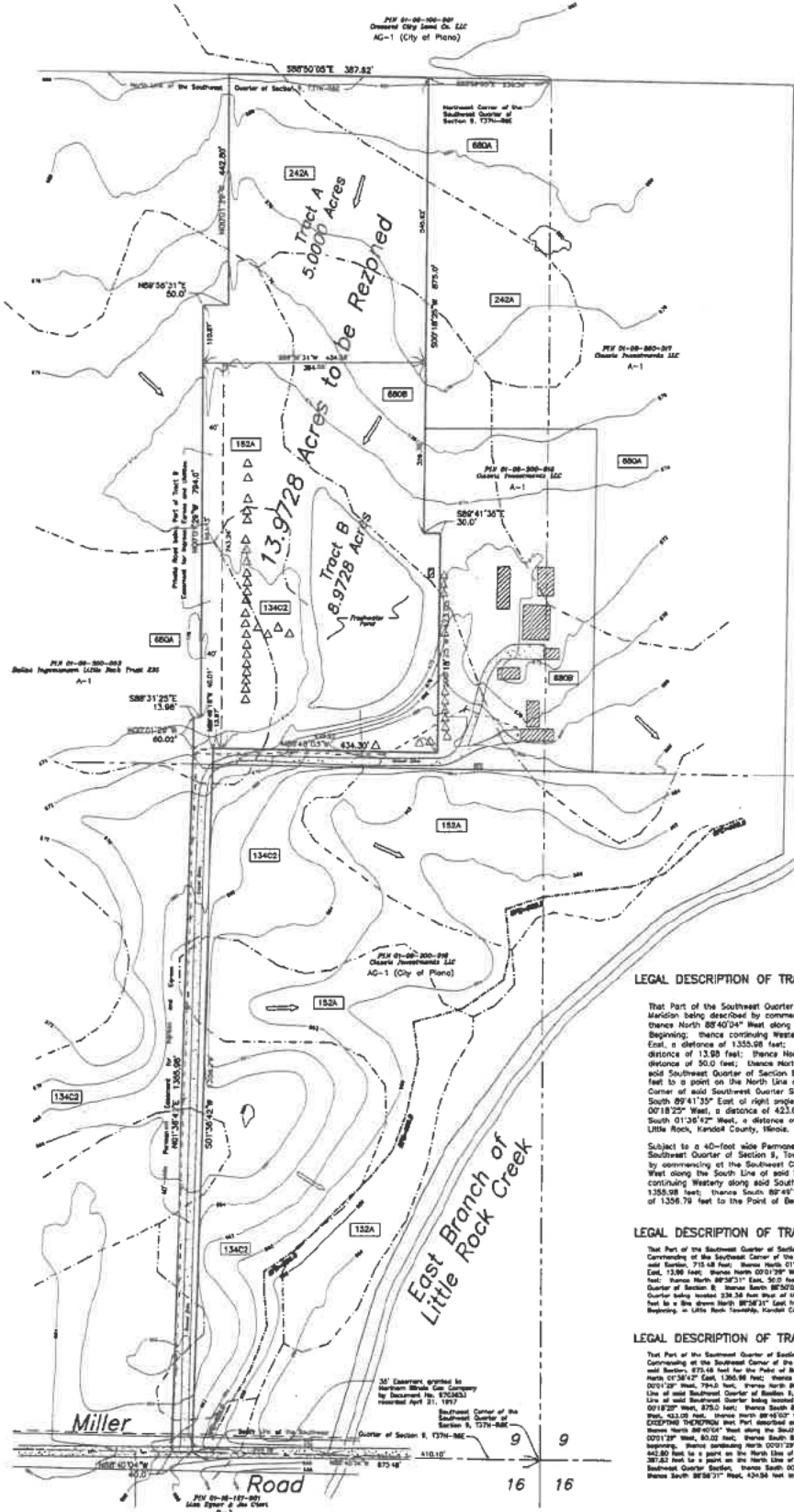
Please contact me if you have questions regarding this review.



Grant Gebhards
Division of Ecosystems and Environment
217-785-5500

ZONING PLAT OF PART OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 9, T37N-R6E, 3rd PM LITTLE ROCK TOWNSHIP KENDALL COUNTY ILLINOIS

SCALE
1"=100'



- Indicates Iron Stake Found
- Indicates Iron Stake Set
- Indicates Line of Fence
- - - Indicates Contour Elevation
- - - Indicates Soil Boundary
- △ Indicates Tree
- △ Indicates Utility Pole
- - - Indicates Overhead Utilities
- - - Indicates Direction of Drainage
- - - Indicates Flood Plain Boundary
- w/ Base Flood Elevation (BFE)

DEVELOPER:
Scott and Cheryl Hill
Trustees of Hill Living Trust

AREA OF TRACT:
13.9728 Acres
(608,857 sq.ft.)

PRESENT ZONING:
A1
(Agricultural District)

PROPOSED ZONING:
R1
(One-Family Residence District)

PROPERTY LOCATION:
PW: 01-00-401-013
Miller Road
Piano, Mile 80545

FLOODPLAIN STATEMENT:
The Subject property is located in Zone X (Areas of minimal flood hazard determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain) as shown on FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel No. 1709SC010C with an effective date of February 4, 2009.

WETLANDS STATEMENT:
Other than the freshwater pond, the National Wetlands Inventory map does not depict any other wetlands on the Subject Property.

- SOILS (From USCS Soils Map)**
- 134C2 Camden Slt Loom, 5 to 10% slopes, eroded
 - 152A Drummer Shale Clay Loom, 0 to 2% slopes
 - 242A Kendall Slt Loom, 0 to 2% slopes
 - 800A Compton Slt Loom, 0 to 2% slopes
 - 800B Compton Slt Loom, 2 to 5% slopes

NOTE: Contour Elevations from Kendall County GIS web site.



LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF TRACT TO BE REZONED:

That Part of the Southwest Quarter of Section 9, Township 37 North, Range 6 East of the Third Principal Meridian being described by commencing at the Southwest Corner of the Southwest Quarter of said Section 9; thence North 88°40'24" West along the South Line of said Section, a distance of 875.48 feet for the Point of Beginning; thence continuing Westerly along said South Line, a distance of 40.0 feet; thence North 01°36'42" East, a distance of 1355.98 feet; thence North 02°01'29" West, 80.02 feet; thence South 88°31'25" East, a distance of 13.08 feet; thence North 02°01'29" West, a distance of 784.0 feet; thence North 88°51'11" East, a distance of 50.0 feet; thence North 02°01'29" West, a distance of 442.80 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter of Section 9; thence South 88°50'05" East along said North Line, a distance of 387.82 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter being located 204.36 feet West of the Northeast Corner of said Southwest Quarter Section; thence South 00°18'25" West, a distance of 875.0 feet; thence South 89°41'35" East of right angles to the last described course, a distance of 30.0 feet; thence South 02°18'22" West, a distance of 423.03 feet; thence North 88°45'03" West, a distance of 454.50 feet; thence South 01°36'42" West, a distance of 1358.78 feet to the Point of Beginning, being situated in the Township of Little Rock, Kendall County, Illinois.

Subject to a 40-foot wide Easement for ingress and egress over and across that Part of the Southwest Quarter of Section 9, Township 37 North, Range 6 East of the Third Principal Meridian being described by commencing at the Southwest Corner of the Southwest Quarter of said Section 9; thence North 88°40'24" West along the South Line of said Section, a distance of 875.48 feet for the Point of Beginning; thence continuing Westerly along said South Line, a distance of 40.0 feet; thence North 01°36'42" East, a distance of 1355.98 feet; thence North 02°01'29" West, a distance of 80.02 feet; thence South 88°31'25" East, a distance of 13.08 feet; thence North 02°01'29" West, a distance of 784.0 feet; thence North 88°51'11" East, a distance of 50.0 feet; thence North 02°01'29" West, a distance of 442.80 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter of Section 9; thence South 88°50'05" East along said North Line, a distance of 387.82 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter being located 204.36 feet West of the Northeast Corner of said Southwest Quarter Section; thence South 00°18'25" West, a distance of 875.0 feet; thence South 89°41'35" East of right angles to the last described course, a distance of 30.0 feet; thence South 02°18'22" West, a distance of 423.03 feet; thence North 88°45'03" West, a distance of 454.50 feet; thence South 01°36'42" West, a distance of 1358.78 feet to the Point of Beginning, situated in the Township of Little Rock, Kendall County, Illinois.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF TRACT A:

That Part of the Southwest Quarter of Section 9, Township 37 North, Range 6 East of the Third Principal Meridian described as follows: Commencing at the Southwest Corner of said Section 9; thence North 88°40'24" West along the South Line of said Section, 875.48 feet for the Point of Beginning; thence continuing North 88°45'03" West along said South Line, 40.0 feet; thence North 01°36'42" East, 1355.98 feet; thence North 02°01'29" West, 80.02 feet; thence South 88°31'25" East, 13.08 feet; thence North 02°01'29" West, 784.0 feet; thence North 88°51'11" East, 50.0 feet; thence North 02°01'29" West, 442.80 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter of Section 9; thence South 88°50'05" East along said North Line, 387.82 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter being located 204.36 feet West of the Northeast Corner of said Southwest Quarter Section; thence South 00°18'25" West, 875.0 feet; thence South 89°41'35" East of right angles to the last described course, 30.0 feet; thence South 02°18'22" West, 423.03 feet; thence North 88°45'03" West, 454.50 feet; thence South 01°36'42" West, 1358.78 feet to the Point of Beginning, in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Illinois.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF TRACT B:

That Part of the Southwest Quarter of Section 9, Township 37 North, Range 6 East of the Third Principal Meridian described as follows: Commencing at the Southwest Corner of the Southwest Quarter of said Section 9; thence North 88°40'24" West along the South Line of said Section, 875.48 feet for the Point of Beginning; thence continuing North 88°45'03" West along said South Line, 40.0 feet; thence North 01°36'42" East, 1355.98 feet; thence North 02°01'29" West, 80.02 feet; thence South 88°31'25" East, 13.08 feet; thence North 02°01'29" West, 784.0 feet; thence North 88°51'11" East, 50.0 feet; thence North 02°01'29" West, 442.80 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter of Section 9; thence South 88°50'05" East along said North Line, 387.82 feet to a point on the North Line of said Southwest Quarter being located 204.36 feet West of the Northeast Corner of said Southwest Quarter Section; thence South 00°18'25" West, 875.0 feet; thence South 89°41'35" East of right angles to the last described course, 30.0 feet; thence South 02°18'22" West, 423.03 feet; thence North 88°45'03" West, 454.50 feet; thence South 01°36'42" West, 1358.78 feet to the Point of Beginning, in Little Rock Township, Kendall County, Illinois.

July 17, 2024

JOB NO.	24083
JOB NAME	HILL
DWG FILE	24083
REVISION DATE	

Phillip D. Young and Associates, Inc.
LAND SURVEYING - TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING - Lic.#184-002775
1107B South Bridge Street
Yorkville, Illinois 60560
Telephone (630)553-1580

**ZONING, PLATTING & ADVISORY COMMITTEE (ZPAC)
August 6, 2024 – Unapproved Meeting Minutes**

PBZ Chairman Seth Wormley called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

Present:

Matt Asselmeier – PBZ Department
Lauren Belville – Health Department
Meagan Briganti – GIS Department
Brian Holdiman – PBZ Department
Fran Klaas – Highway Department
Alyse Olson – Soil and Water Conservation District
Antoinette White – Forest Preserve
Seth Wormley – PBZ Committee Chair

Absent:

Greg Chismark – WBK Engineering, LLC
Commander Jason Langston – Sheriff's Department

Audience:

Dan Kramer, Steve Grebner, and Matt Toftoy

PETITIONS

Petition 24-21 Scott L. and Cheryl A. Hill on Behalf of the Hill Living Trust

Mr. Asselmeier summarized the request.

The Petitioners would like a map amendment rezoning approximately thirteen point nine more or less (13.9 +/-) acres located on north side of Miller Road between 15715 and 15609 Miller Road from A-1 Agricultural District to R-1 One Family Residential District in order to build two (2) houses at the property.

In addition to the map amendment, the Petitioners were seeking a variance to Section 8:02.D.1 which requires properties zoned R-1 to be a minimum two hundred feet (200') in width at the building line. The Petitioners were not involved in the division of the property from the larger farm or the annexation of a portion of the larger farm to the City of Plano, which caused the flag lot. The parcel is approximately forty feet (40') wide at the building line.

The application materials and zoning plat were provided.

The property was located between 15715 and 15609 Miller Road on the north side of Miller Road.

The existing land use is Agricultural.

The County's Land Resource Management Plan calls for the property to be Countryside Residential. Plano's Future Land Use Map calls for the property to be Estate Residential.

Miller Road is a Township maintained Minor Collector.

Plano has a trail planned along Miller Road.

There is a wetland (freshwater pond) on the property.

The adjacent land uses are Agricultural and Single-Family Residential.

The adjacent properties are zoned A-1 and R-3 in the County and AG-1 inside Plano.

The County's Future Land Use Map calls for the area to be Countryside Residential (Max 0.33 DU/Acre). Plano's Future Land Use Map calls for the area to be Estate Residential (Max 0.8 DU/Acre) and Low Density Residential (Max 2.25 DU/Acre).

Properties within one half (1/2) mile are zoned A-1, A-1 SU, R-1, R-2, and R-3 in the County and AG-1 inside Plano.

The A-1 special use permits to the east is for a campground (Boy Scout camp).

EcoCAT Report submitted and consultation was terminated; there were protected resources in the area, but adverse impacts were unlikely.

The application for NRI was submitted on July 22, 2024.

Petition information was sent to Little Rock Township on July 30, 2024. No comments were received.

Petition information was sent to the City of Plano on July 30, 2024. No comments were received.

Petition information was sent to the Little Rock-Fox Fire Protection District on July 30, 2024. No comments were received.

The Petitioners would like to rezone the property in order to build a maximum of two (2) houses on the property. Since an access easement already exists on the west side of the property, a Plat Act Exemption may be used instead of doing a subdivision.

The site is currently farmed. Any future buildings would have to meet applicable building codes.

There is electricity on the southeast corner of the property. No information was provided regarding wells or septic systems on the property

The property fronts Miller Road. Little Rock Township has permitting authority over access at the property.

A gravel driveway connects the property to Miller Road and serves the adjoining two (2) parcels.

Based on the proposed uses, no new odors are foreseen.

Lighting would be for residential purposes and would have to follow applicable ordinances.

Landscaping would be for residential uses.

No non-residential signage is planned.

The owners of the property would have to follow applicable noise control regulations based on residential uses.

Stormwater control would be evaluated as part of the building permit.

The proposed Findings of Fact for the Map Amendment were as follows:

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

The Zoning classification of property within the general area of the property in question. The surrounding properties are zoned agricultural in the unincorporated area and in the City of Plano. There are also R-1, R-2, and R-3 zoned properties in the vicinity.

The suitability of the property in question for the uses permitted under the existing zoning classification. The property consists of marginal farmland and, due to its size, it is not eligible for residential uses without a map amendment.

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.

Consistency with the purpose and objectives of the Land Resource Management Plan and other adopted County or municipal plans and policies. The subject property is classified as Countryside Residential on the Future Land Use Map and the R-1 Zoning District is consistent with this land classification.

The proposed Findings of Fact for the variance were as follows:

The particular physical surroundings, shape, or topographical condition of the specific property involved would result in a particular hardship or practical difficulty upon the owner if the strict letter of the regulations were carried out. The subject property was part of a larger farm, which has been divided and a portion of this farm was annexed to the City of Plano, causing the flag shape of the lot.

The conditions upon which the requested variation is based would not be applicable, generally, to other property within the same zoning classification. Other R-1 zoned properties that were parts of larger farms, whereby part of the larger farm was annexed to a municipality by a previous owner, could request a similar variance.

The alleged difficulty or hardship has not been created by any person presently having an interest in the property. The difficulty was created by a previous owner when they divided the larger farm and annexed a portion of the larger farm to Plano.

The granting of the variation will not materially be detrimental to the public welfare or substantially injurious to other property or improvements in the neighborhood in which the property is located. Granting the variance would not be detrimental to the public or substantially injurious to other properties.

That the proposed variation will not impair an adequate supply of light and air to adjacent property, or substantially increase the congestion in the public streets or increase the danger of fire, or endanger the public safety or substantially diminish or impair property values within the neighborhood. The proposed variance would not impair light or air on adjacent property, cause congestion, increase the danger of fire, or negatively impact property values.

Staff recommended approval of the proposed map amendment and variance.

Dan Kramer, Attorney for the Petitioner, said that the property to the north was part of a large annexation to the City of Plano that comprised approximately two thousand (2,000) acres as a planned residential development that never developed. Mr. Kramer explained that the grandfather of the Petitioner owned the larger farm, which was divided among the heirs. There is no well or septic on the property. The son might build one (1) home on the property, but the Petitioner's definitively will build one (1) home on the property. Mr. Kramer said that the City of Plano will provide a letter of support and Little Rock Township will review the proposal later this month.

Mr. Holdiman made a motion, seconded by Mr. Klaas, to recommend approval of the map amendment and variance.

The votes were follows:

Ayes (8): Asselmeier, Belville, Briganti, Holdiman, Klaas, Olson, White, and Wormley

Nays (0): None

Abstain (0): None

Absent (2): Chismark and Langston

The motion passed.

The proposal goes to the Kendall County Regional Planning Commission on August 28, 2024.

PUBLIC COMMENT

None

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Klaas made a motion, seconded by Mr. Asselmeier, to adjourn.

With a voice vote of eight (8) ayes, the motion carried.

The ZPAC, at 9:26 a.m., adjourned.

Respectfully Submitted,
Matthew H. Asselmeier, AICP, CFM
Director

Enc.

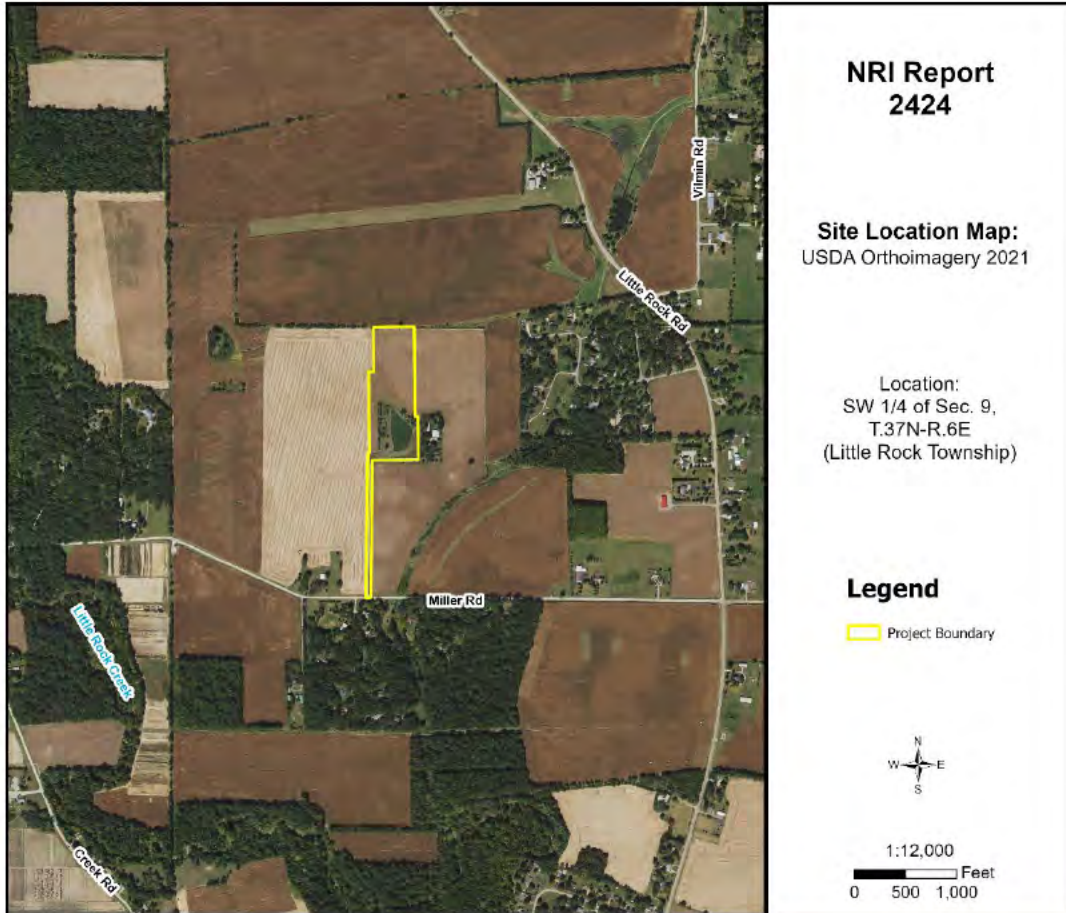


**KENDALL COUNTY
ZONING & PLATTING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
AUGUST 6, 2024**

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)
Dor Kramer 24-21, 24-22, +24-23		

NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION (NRI) REPORT: #2424



Aug
2024

Petitioner: Hill Living Trust
Contact: Attorney Daniel J. Kramer

Prepared By:



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

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

Natural Resources Information Report Number	2424
Date District Board Reviews Application	August 2024
Applicant's Name	Hill Living Trust
Size of Parcel	(+/-) 13.9 acres
Current Zoning & Use	A-1 Agricultural District; Agriculture
Proposed Zoning & Use	R-1 One Family Residential District; Two Single-Family Homes
Parcel Index Number(s)	01-09-401-013
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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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Natural Resources Information Report Number	2424
Petitioner	Hill Living Trust
Contact Person	Attorney Daniel J. Kramer
County or Municipality the Petition is Filed With	Kendall County
Location of Parcel	Southwest ¼ of Section 9, Township 37 North, Range 6 East (Little Rock Township) of the 3 rd Principal Meridian
Project or Subdivision Name	Hill Living Trust Rezoning
Existing Zoning & Land Use	A-1 Agricultural District; Agriculture
Proposed Zoning & Land Use	R-1 One Family Residential District; Two Single-Family Homes
Proposed Water Source	Well
Proposed Type of Sewage Disposal System	Septic
Proposed Type of Storm Water Management	Not indicated
Size of Site	(+/-) 13.9 acres
Land Evaluation Site Assessment (LESA) Score	173 (Land Evaluation: 90; Site Assessment: 83)

NATURAL RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

SOIL INFORMATION

Based on information from the United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) 2008 Kendall County Soil Survey, this project area contains the soil types shown in Figure 1 and Table 1. 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.

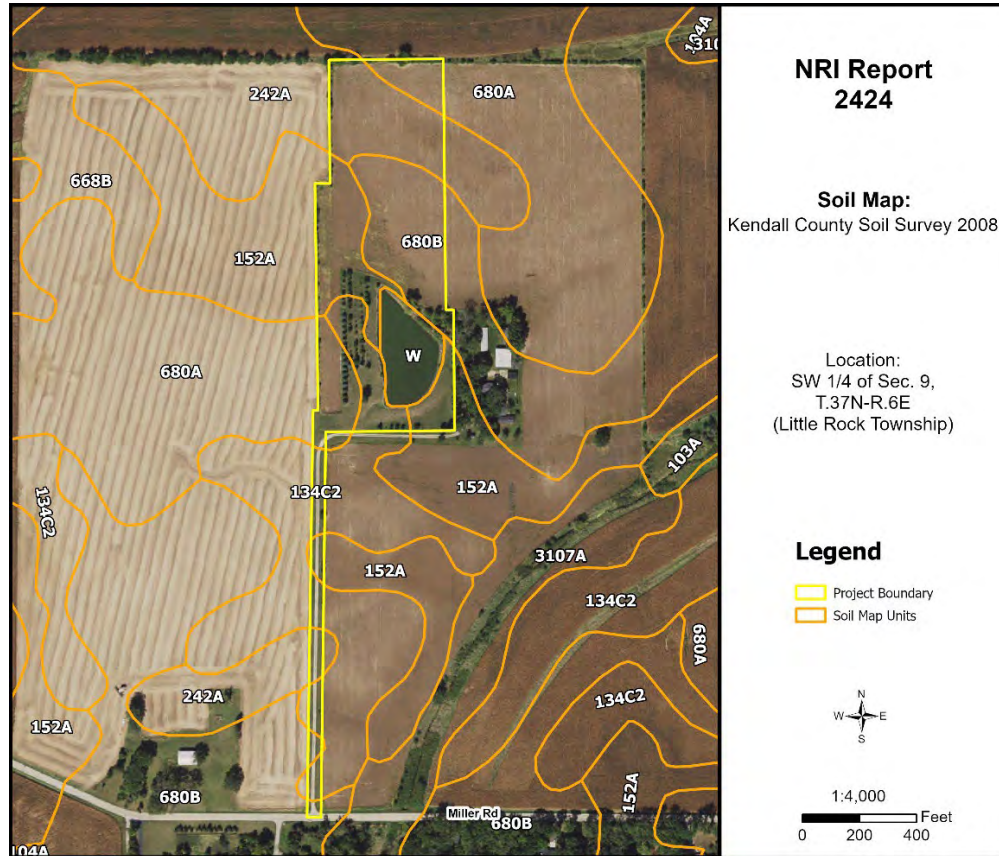


Figure 1: Soil Map

Table 1: Soils Information

Soil Type	Soil Name	Drainage Class	Hydrologic Group	Hydric Designation	Farmland Designation	Acres	%
134C2	Camden silt loam, 5-10% slopes, eroded	Well Drained	B	Non-Hydric with Hydric Inclusions	Farmland of Statewide Importance	2.3	16.4%
152A	Drummer silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes	Poorly Drained	B/D	Hydric	Prime Farmland if Drained	2.7	19.6%
242A	Kendall silt loam, 0-2% slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	B/D	Non-Hydric	Prime Farmland if Drained	2.5	18.0%
680A	Campton silt loam, 0-2% slopes	Moderately Well Drained	C	Non-Hydric	Prime Farmland	1.7	12.3%
680B	Campton silt loam, 2-5% slopes	Moderately Well Drained	C	Non-Hydric	Prime Farmland	3.2	22.7%
W	Water	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.5	11.0%

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, one is classified as hydric soil (152A Drummer silty clay loam), three are classified as non-hydric soil (242A Kendall silt loam, 680A Campton silt loam, 680B Campton silt loam), and one is classified as non-hydric soil with hydric inclusions likely (134C2 Camden 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 (680A Campton silt loam and 680B Campton silt loam), two are designated as prime farmland if drained (152A Drummer silty clay loam and 242A Kendall silt loam), and one is designated as farmland of statewide importance (134C2 Camden silt loam).

Soil Limitations – The USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey rates the limitations of soils for dwellings, small commercial buildings, solar arrays, shallow excavations, lawns/landscaping, local roads and streets, etc. 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.

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).

Table 2: Soil Limitations

Soil Type	Dwellings with Basements	Dwellings without Basements	Shallow Excavations	Lawns/Landscaping	Onsite Conventional Septic Systems
134C2	Somewhat Limited	Somewhat Limited	Somewhat Limited	Somewhat Limited	Suitable / Not Limited
152A	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Unsuitable / Very Limited
242A	Very Limited	Very Limited	Very Limited	Somewhat Limited	Suitable / Not Limited
680A	Somewhat Limited	Somewhat Limited	Somewhat Limited	Somewhat Limited	Suitable / Not Limited
680B	Somewhat Limited	Somewhat Limited	Somewhat Limited	Somewhat Limited	Suitable / Not Limited
W	Not Rated	Not Rated	Not Rated	Not Rated	Not Rated

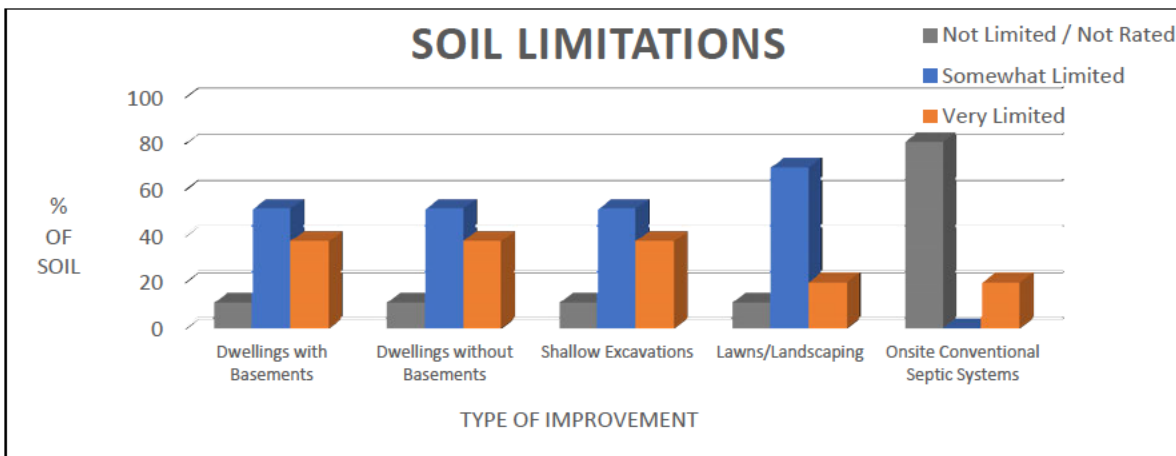


Figure 2: Soil Limitations

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 out of 100**, indicating that the soils are **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 **83 out of 200**.

The **LESA Score for this site is 173 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.

WETLANDS

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory map indicates the presence of wetland(s)/waters 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. 17093C0010G (effective date 2/4/2009) was reviewed to determine the presence of floodplain and floodway areas within the project site. According to the map, the site does not appear to be located within the floodway or floodplain.

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 as 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.

STORMWATER POLLUTION

A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (Permit No. ILR10) from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) is required for stormwater discharges from construction sites that will disturb 1 or more acres of land. Conditions of the NPDES ILR10 permit require the development and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to reduce stormwater pollutants on the construction site before they can cause environmental issues.

LAND USE FINDINGS:

The Kendall County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) Board has reviewed the proposed project for Hill Living Trust. The petitioner is requesting a change in zoning from A-1 Agricultural District to R-1 One Family Residential District on one, approximately 13.9-acre, parcel (Parcel Index Number 01-09-401-013) to construct two single-family homes. The parcel is in Section 9 of Little Rock Township (T.37N-R.6E) of the 3rd Principal Meridian in Kendall County, IL. 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 soils should be preserved whenever feasible due to their highly productive qualities for growing agriculturally important crops in our community. Of the soils found onsite, 72.6% are designated as prime farmland. 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 173 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.

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, 37.6% are considered very limited for supporting dwellings and shallow excavations and 19.6% are considered very limited for supporting lawns/landscaping and 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 Lower Fox River watershed and the Town of Little Rock – Little Rock Creek sub watershed (HUC 12 – 071200070305). This sub watershed comprises about 18,586 acres and covers parts of Plano, Little Rock, Big Rock, and Hinkley.

This development should include a soil erosion and sediment control plan to be implemented during construction. It is critical to have vegetative cover during and after construction to protect the soil from erosion. 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

8-12-24
Date

PARCEL LOCATION

Located in the southwest ¼ of Section 9, Township 37 North, Range 6 East (Little Rock Township). This parcel contains approximately 13.9 acres and is located on the north side of Miller Road, east of Little Rock Creek, and south and west of Little Rock Road in Plano, IL.

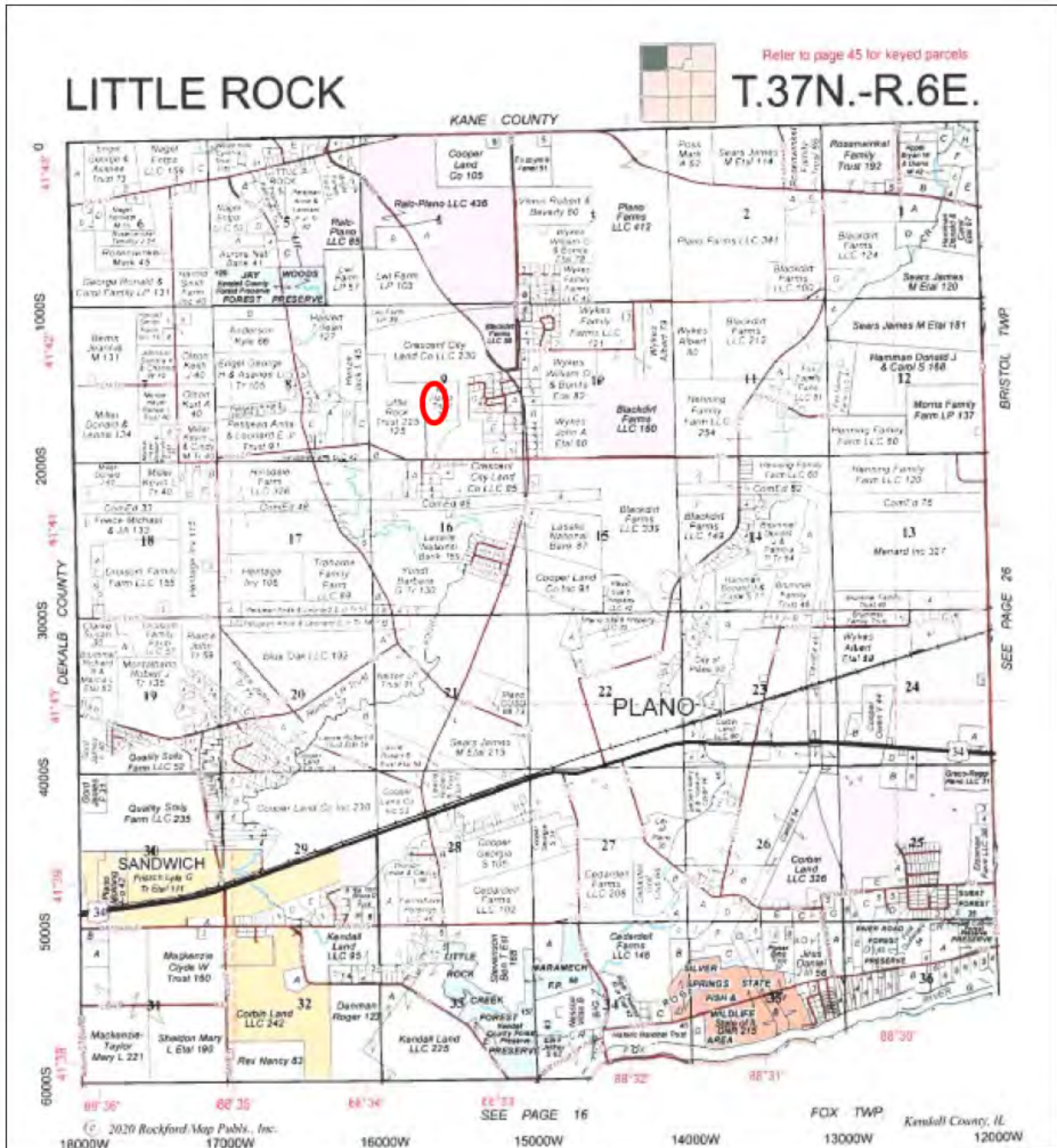


Figure 3: 2021 Plat Map

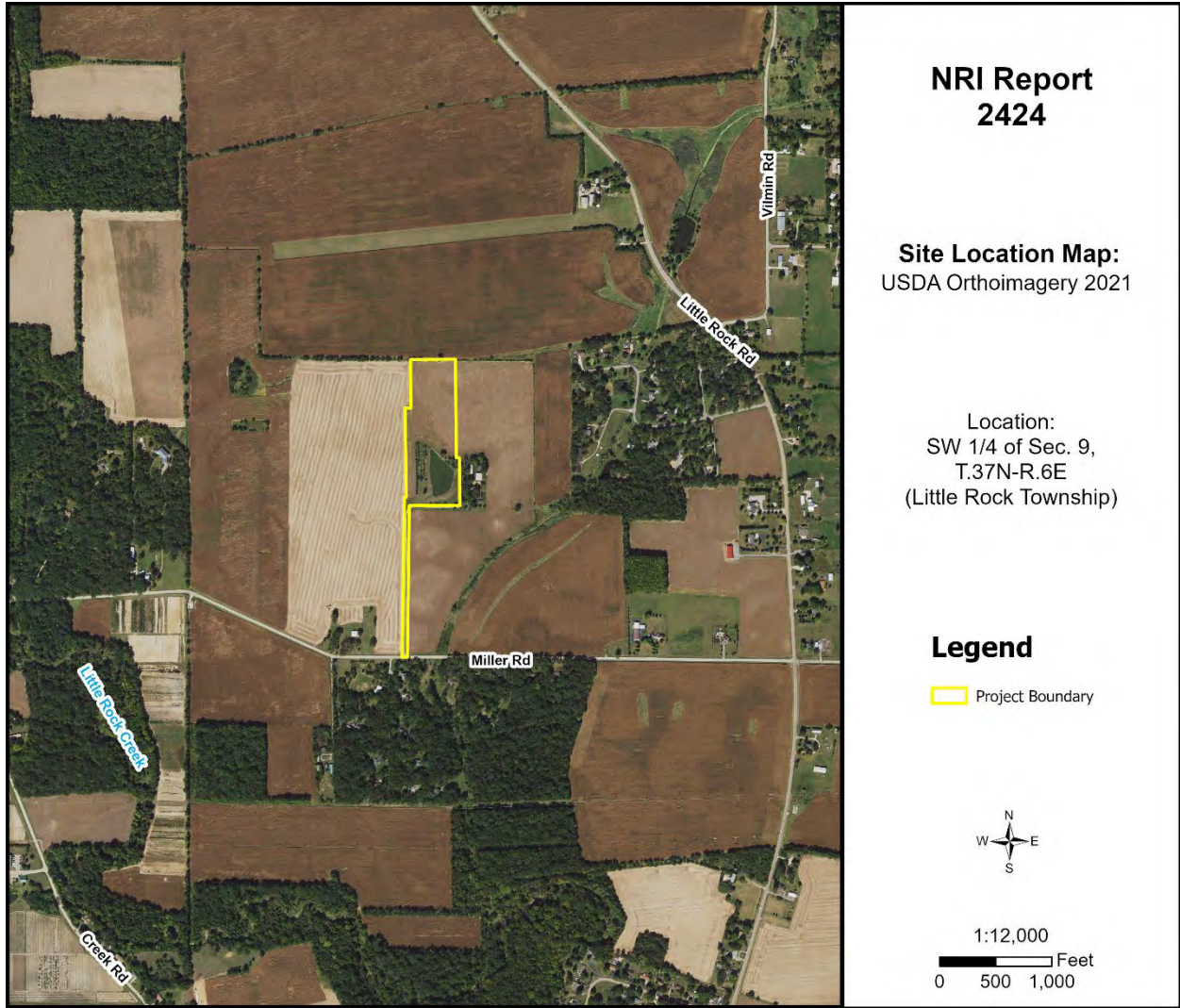


Figure 4: Aerial Map with NRI Project Boundary

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 State Historic Preservation Office has not been notified of the proposed land use change by the Kendall County SWCD. There may be historic features in the area. The applicant may need to contact them 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 there are no nature preserves in the vicinity of the parcel in question (PIQ). The parcel does contain ecologically sensitive areas, however. One freshwater pond wetland was identified onsite on the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service’s National Wetland Inventory. Additionally, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) EcoCAT Report indicated the presence of protected resources in the area, however, IDNR determined that adverse impacts from the project were unlikely.

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.

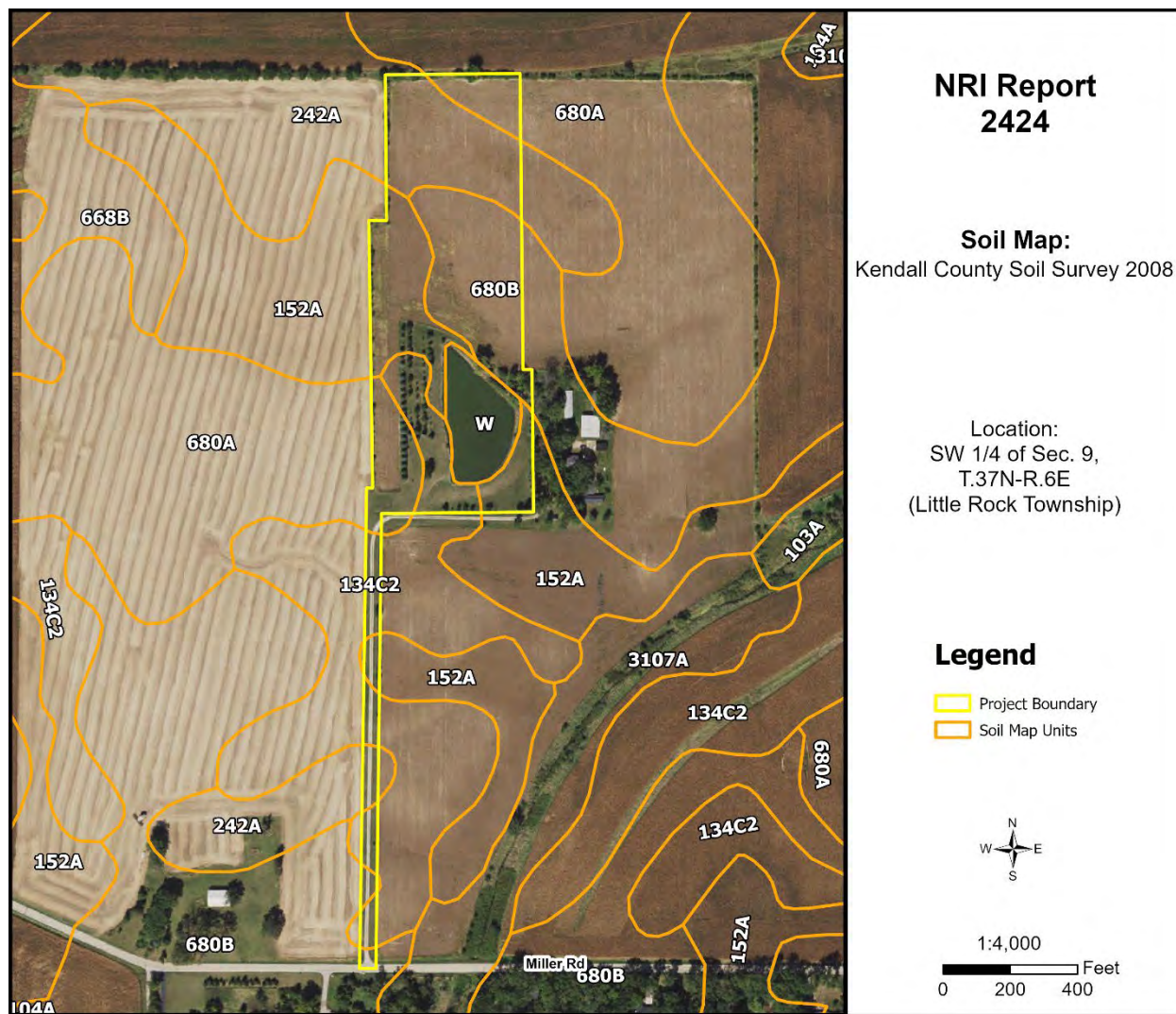


Figure 5: Soil Map

Table 3: Soil Map Unit Descriptions

Soil Type	Soil Name	Acreage	Percent
134C2	Camden silt loam, 5-10% slopes	2.3	16.4%
152A	Drummer silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes	2.7	19.6%
242A	Kendall silt loam, 0-2% slopes	2.5	18.0%
680A	Campton silt loam, 0-2% slopes	1.7	12.3%
680B	Campton silt loam, 2-5% slopes	3.2	22.7%
W	Water	1.5	11.0%

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 Conventional 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	%
134C2	Somewhat Limited: Shrink-swell Slope	Somewhat Limited: Shrink-swell Slope	Somewhat Limited: Dusty Unstable excavation walls Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slope	Somewhat Limited: Dusty Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slope	Suitable/Not Limited	2.3	16.4%
152A	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 Dusty Unstable excavation walls Too clayey	Very Limited: Ponding Depth to saturated zone Dusty	Unsuitable/Very Limited	2.7	19.6%
242A	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	Somewhat Limited: Depth to saturated zone Dusty	Suitable/Not Limited	2.5	18.0%
680A	Somewhat Limited: Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	Somewhat Limited: Shrink-swell	Somewhat Limited: Depth to saturated zone Dusty Unstable excavation walls	Somewhat Limited: Dusty	Suitable/Not Limited	1.7	12.3%
680B	Somewhat Limited: Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	Somewhat Limited: Shrink-swell	Somewhat Limited: Depth to saturated zone Dusty Unstable excavation walls	Somewhat Limited: Dusty	Suitable/Not Limited	3.2	22.7%
W	Not Rated	Not Rated	Not Rated	Not Rated	Not Rated	1.5	11.0%
% Very Limited	37.6%	37.6%	37.6%	19.6%	19.6%		

*This column indicates soils that are deemed unsuitable per the Kendall County Subdivision Control Ordinance. Please consult with the Kendall County Health Department to verify the limitations of your site for onsite conventional sewage disposal

Figure 6A: Map of Building Limitations - Dwellings and Shallow Excavations

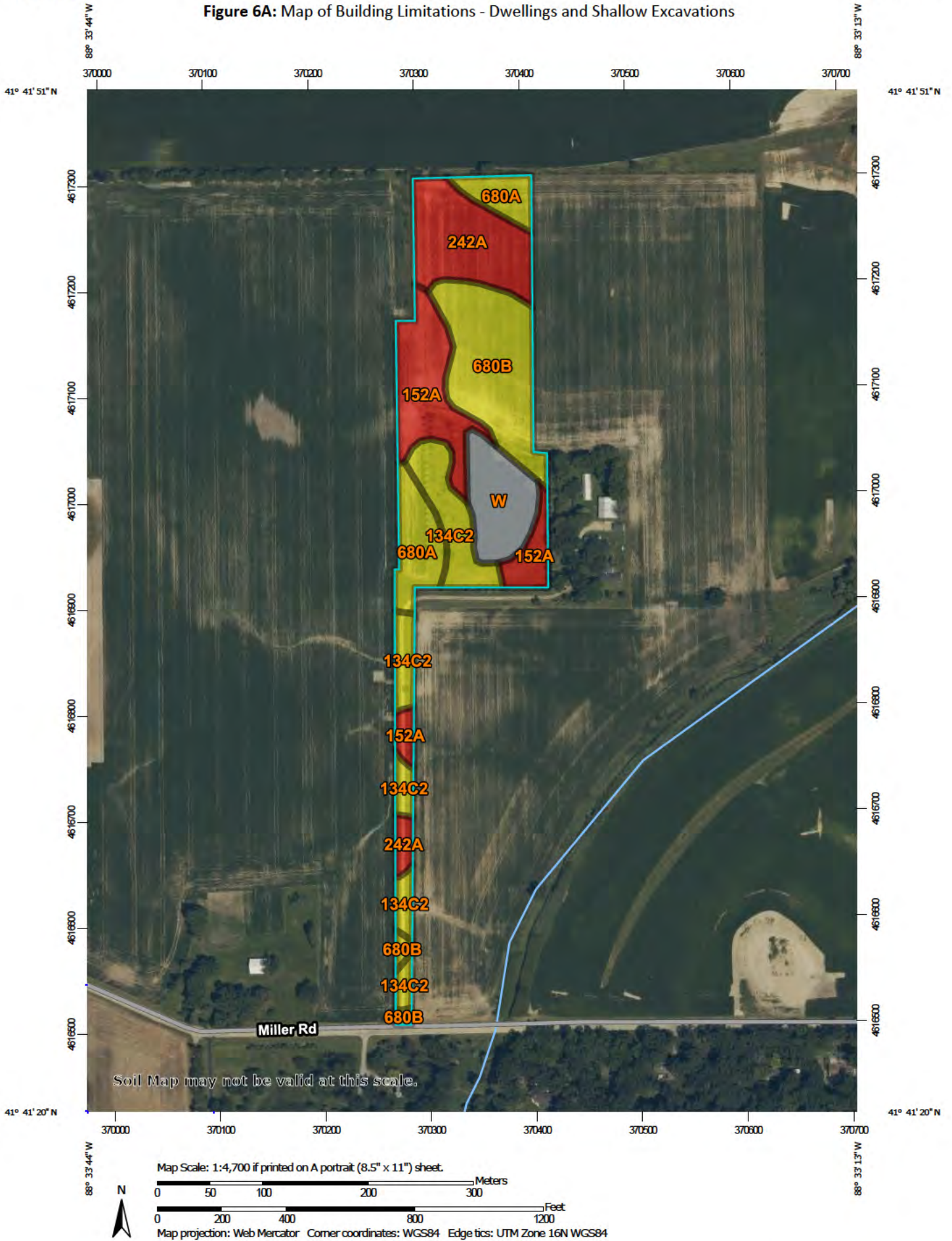
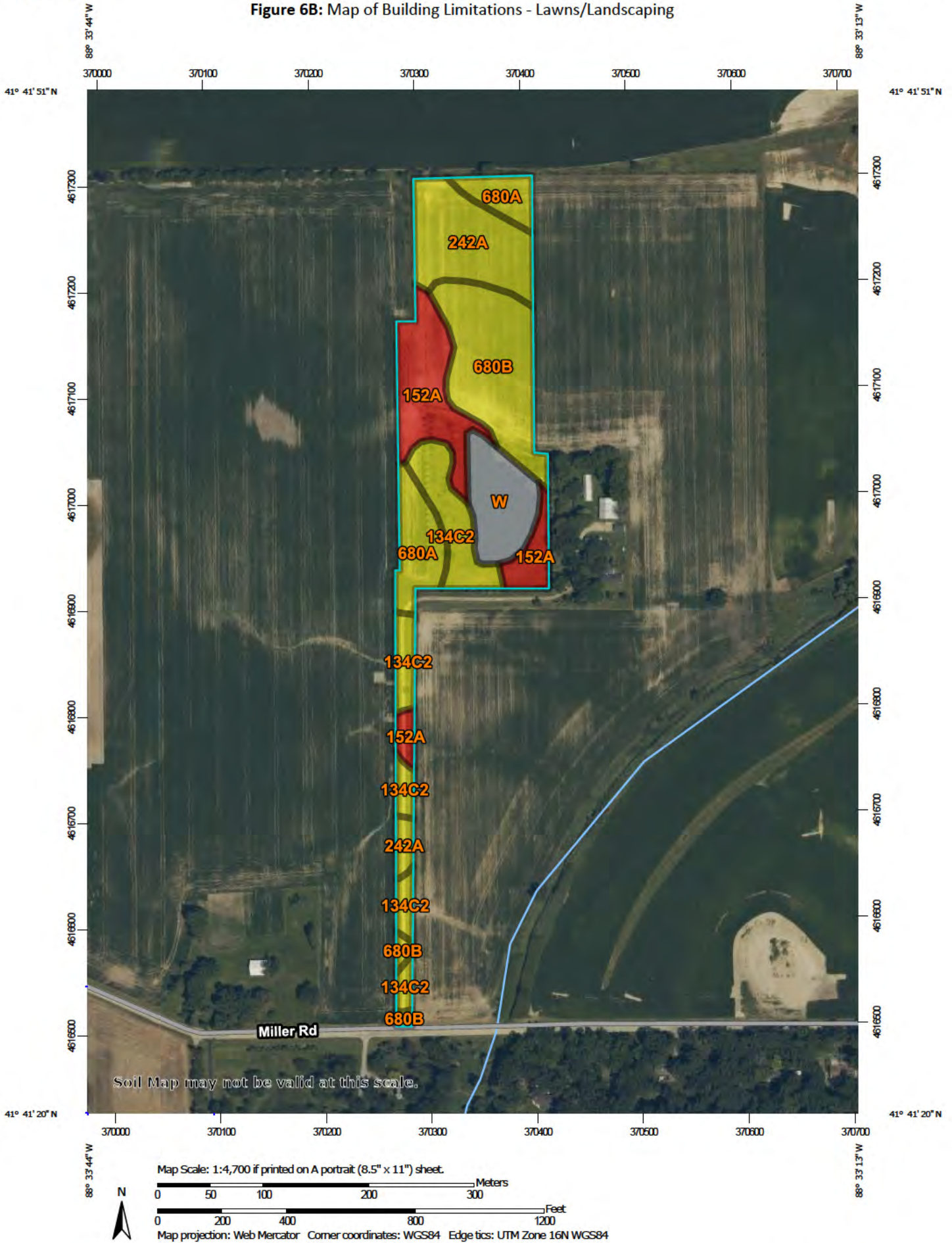


Figure 6B: Map of Building Limitations - Lawns/Landscaping



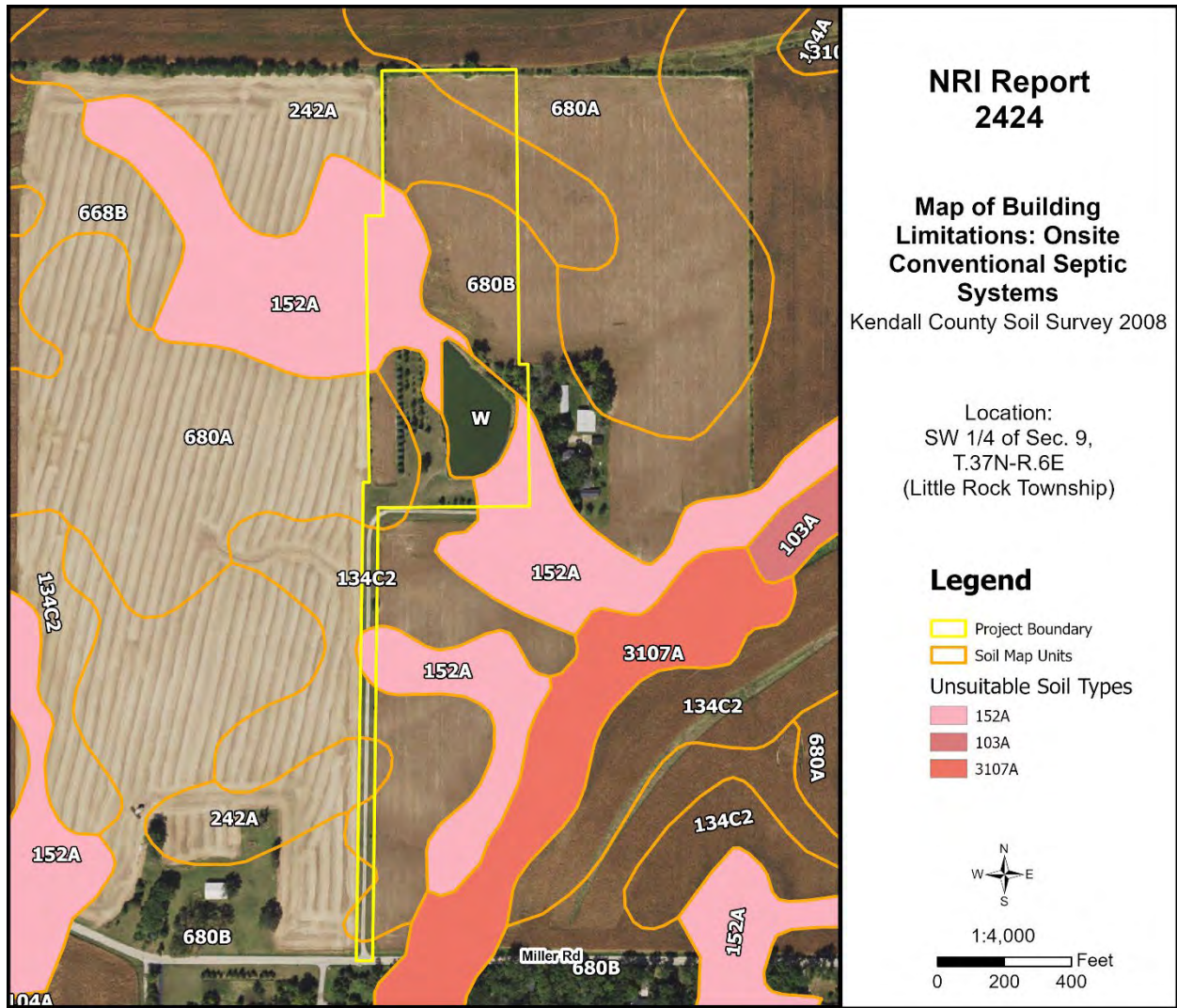


Figure 6C: Map of Building Limitations – Onsite Conventional Septic Systems

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

Soil Type	Hydrologic Group	Surface Runoff	Water Table	Ponding	Flooding
134C2	B	Medium	January – December Upper Limit: -- Lower Limit: --	January – December Frequency: None	January – December Frequency: None
152A	B/D	Negligible	January – May Upper Limit: 0.0'-1.0' Lower Limit: 6.0'	January – May Surface Depth: 0.0'-0.5' Duration: Brief (2-7 days) Frequency: Frequent	January – December Frequency: None
242A	B/D	Low	January – May Upper Limit: 0.5'-2.0' Lower Limit: 6.0'	January – December Frequency: None	January – December Frequency: None
680A	C	Low	February – April Upper Limit: 2.0'-3.5' Lower Limit: 6.0'	January – December Frequency: None	January – December Frequency: None
680B	C	Low	February – April Upper Limit: 2.0'-3.5' Lower Limit: 6.0'	January – December Frequency: None	January – December Frequency: None
W	--	--	--	--	--

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/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. Soil erosion and sedimentation control plans, including maintenance responsibilities, should be clearly communicated to all contractors working on the site.

The SWCD recommends an erosion and sediment control plan for all building sites, especially if there is a wetland or stream nearby. Additionally, a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (Permit No. ILR10) from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) is required for stormwater discharges from construction sites that will disturb 1 or more acres of land. Conditions of the NPDES ILR10 permit require the development and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to reduce stormwater pollutants on the construction site before they can cause environmental issues.

Table 6: Soil Erosion Potential

Soil Type	Slope	Rating	Acreage	Percent
134C2	5-10%	Moderate	2.3	16.4%
152A	0-2%	Slight	2.7	19.6%
242A	0-2%	Slight	2.5	18.0%
680A	0-2%	Slight	1.7	12.3%
680B	2-5%	Slight	3.2	22.7%
W	N/A	N/A	1.5	11.0%

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 soil 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 Type	Prime Designation	Acreage	Percent
134C2	Farmland of Statewide Importance	2.3	16.4%
152A	Prime Farmland if Drained	2.7	19.6%
242A	Prime Farmland if Drained	2.5	18.0%
680A	Prime Farmland	1.7	12.3%
680B	Prime Farmland	3.2	22.7%
W	N/A	1.5	11.0%
% Prime Farmland	72.6%		

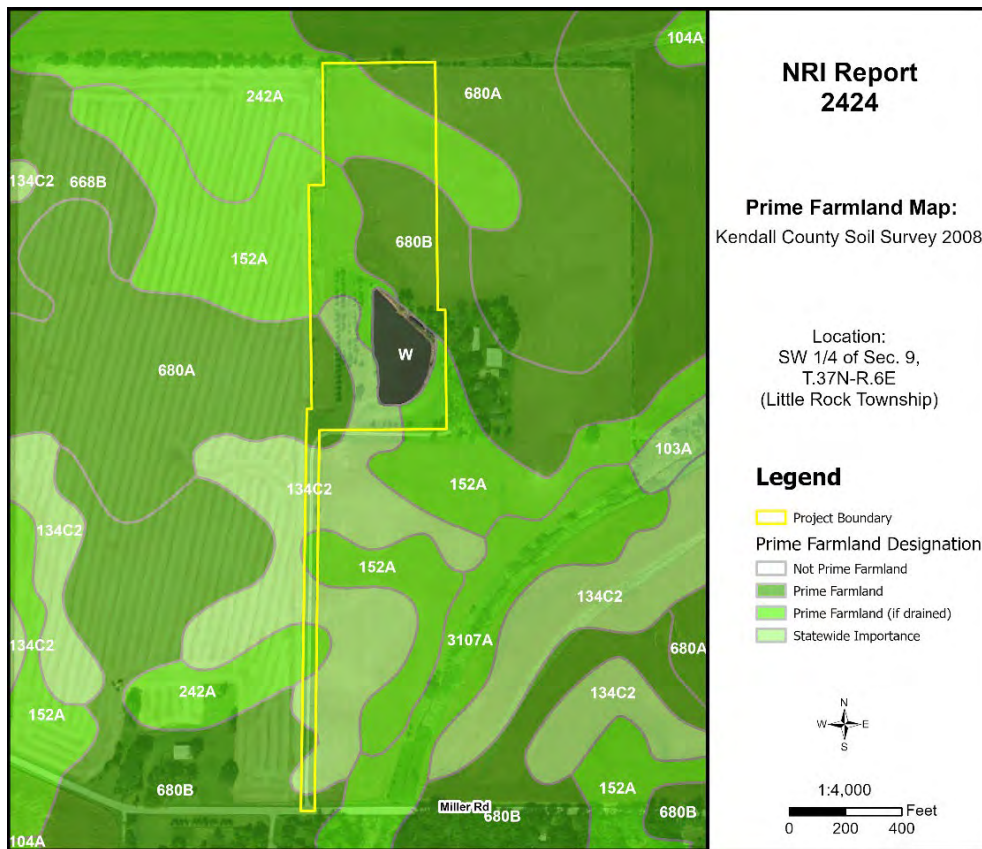


Figure 7: Map of Prime Farmland Soils

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.

Table 8A: Land Evaluation Computation

Soil Type	Value Group	Relative Value	Acres*	Product (Relative Value x Acres)
134C2	5	82	2.3	377.2
152A	1	100	2.7	270.0
242A	3	87	2.5	217.5
680A	4	79	1.7	134.3
680B	4	79	3.2	252.8
W	N/A	N/A	1.5	N/A
			13.9	1,251.8
LE Calculation			(Product of relative value / Total Acres) 1,251.8 / 13.9 = 90.1	
LE Score			LE = 90	

*Acreage listed in this chart provides a generalized representation and may not precisely reflect exact acres of each soil type.

The Land Evaluation score for this site is 90, indicating that this site is designated as land 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)	10
	2. Current land use adjacent to site. (30-20-15-10-0)	20
	3. Percentage of site in agricultural production in any of the last 5 years. (20-15-10-5-0)	15
	4. Size of site. (30-15-10-0)	0
B.	Compatibility / Impact on Uses	
	1. Distance from city or village limits. (20-10-0)	0
	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)	7
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)	7
	4. Distance from fire protection service. (10-8-6-2-0)	8
	Site Assessment Score:	83

Land Evaluation Value: 90 + Site Assessment Value: 83 = LESA Score: 173

Table 9: LESA Score Summary

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

The LESA Score for this site is 173 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.

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 Kendall County Planning, Building & Zoning for information regarding their 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.

Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), 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 (1% annual chance flood), Zone B or Zone X (shaded) is the 100 to 500-year flood (between limits of the 1% and the 0.2% annual chance flood), and Zone C or Zone X (unshaded) is outside the floodplain (outside the 0.2% annual chance flood).

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 IDNR-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 drainage ways, 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.

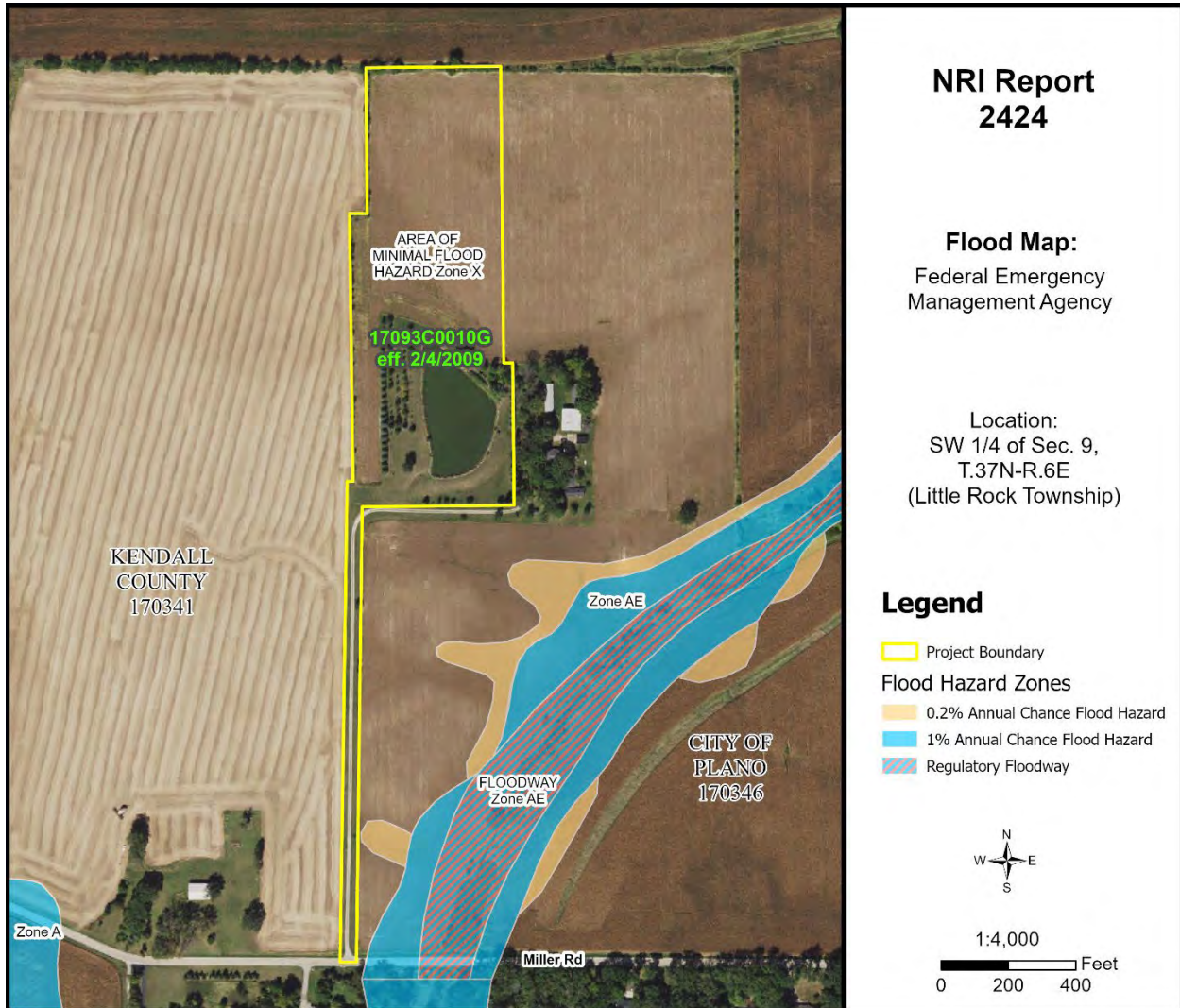


Figure 8: Flood Map

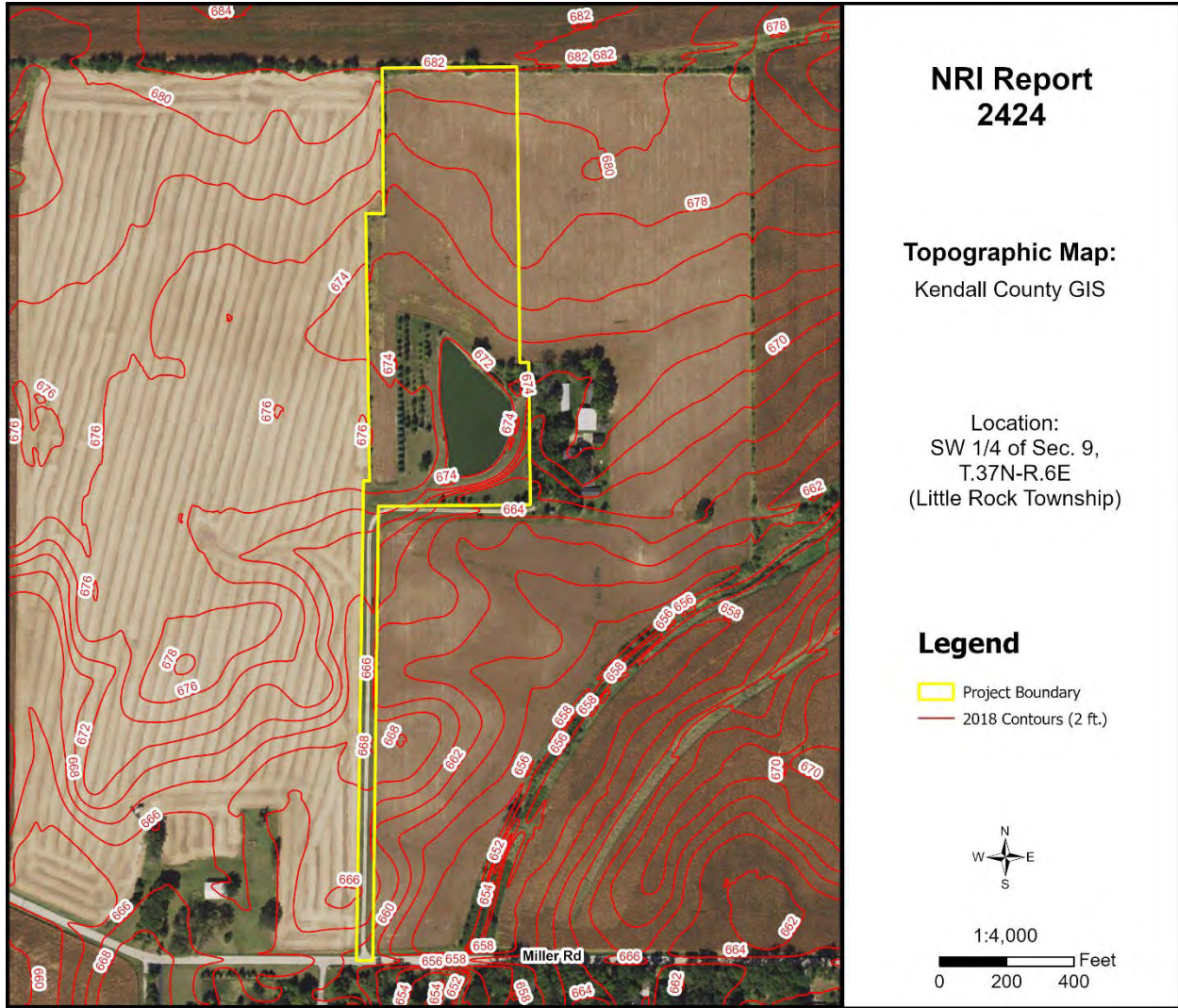


Figure 9: Topographic Map

This parcel contains soils with slopes of 0-10% and an elevation of approximately 660'-682' above sea level. The highest point is at the north end, and the lowest point is at the south end of the site. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Map (Figure 8), the parcel does not appear to contain areas of floodplain or floodway. It is mapped as Zone X, an area of minimal flood hazard determined to be outside of the 0.2% annual chance floodplain. There is nearby floodway and floodplain mapped to the south/southeast.

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; and establish and link trails.

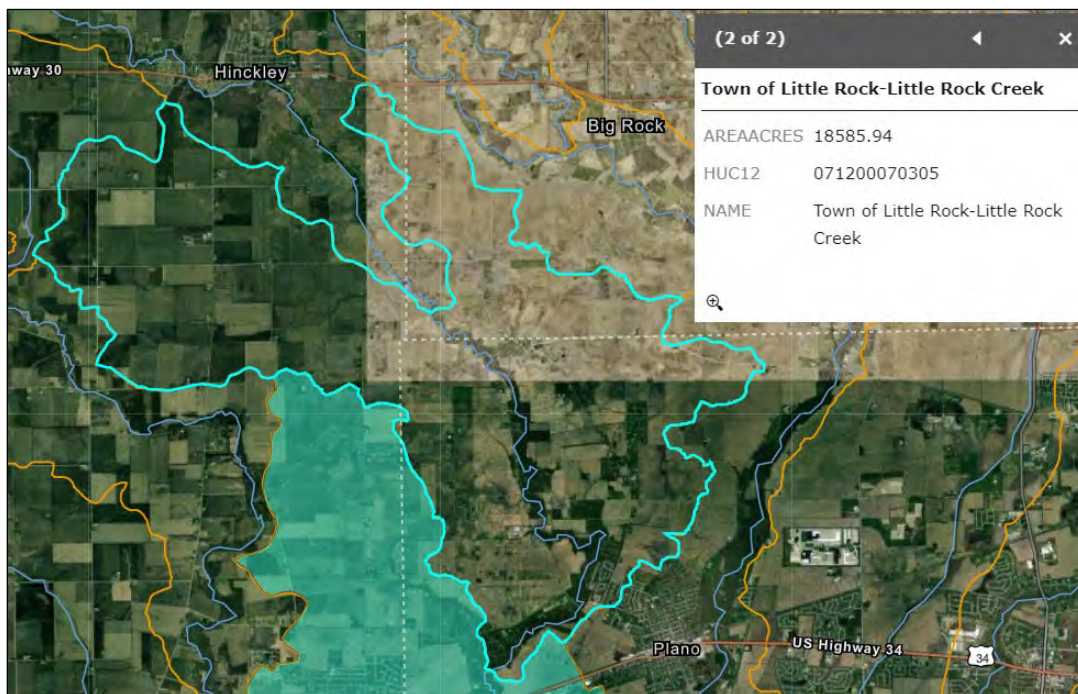


Figure 10: Sub Watershed Map

This site is located within the Lower Fox River watershed and the Town of Little Rock – Little Rock Creek sub watershed (HUC 12 – 071200070305). This sub watershed comprises about 18,586 acres and covers parts of Plano, Little Rock, Big Rock, and Hinkley.

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 National Wetlands Inventory, which is the most comprehensive inventory to date. The National 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 National 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."*

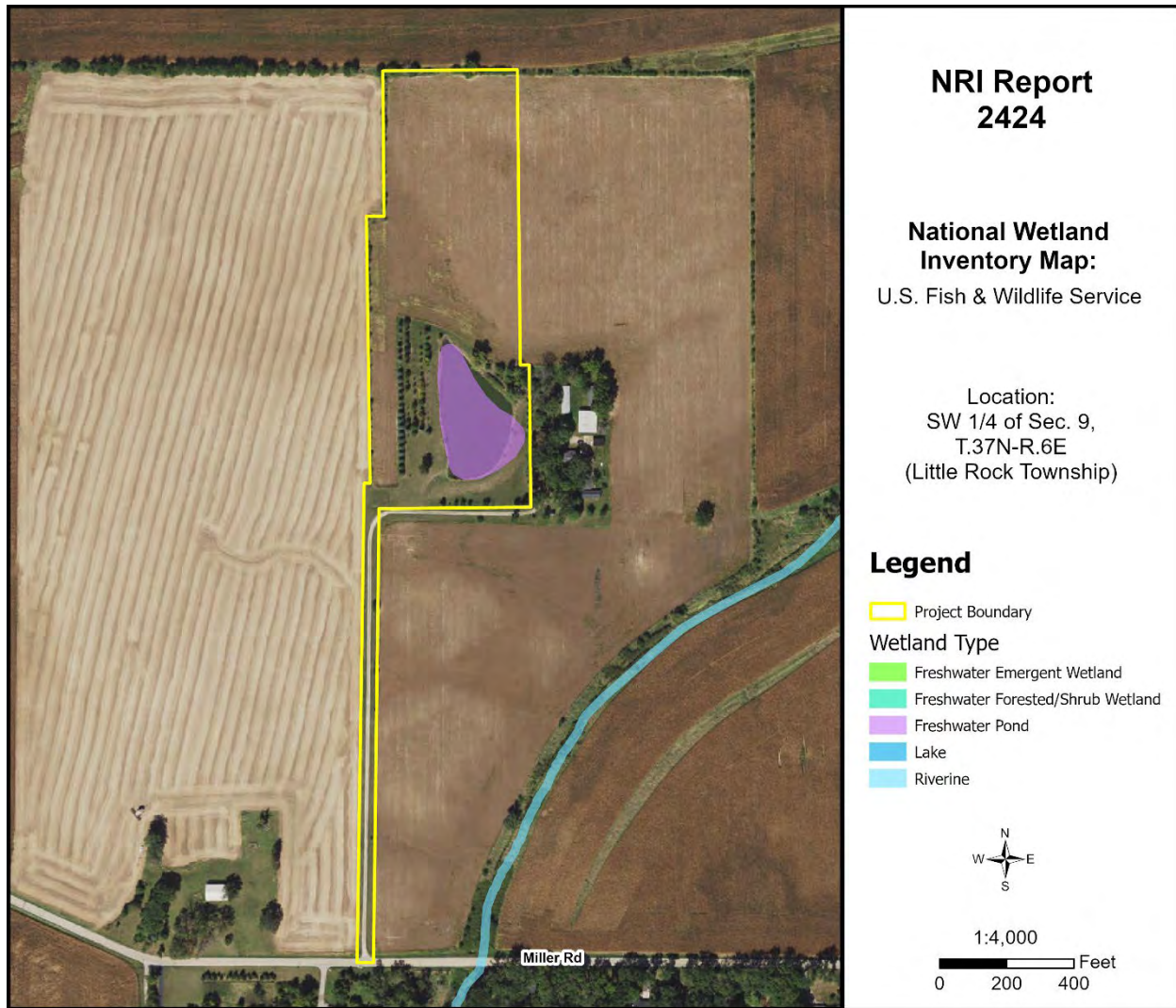


Figure 11: Wetland Map

Office maps indicate that mapped wetlands/waters are present on the parcel in question (PIQ). A freshwater pond wetland is mapped on the PIQ. To determine the presence of wetlands, 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.

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, 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	Hydric Rating %	Acreage	Percent
134C2	Well Drained	Non-Hydric	Yes	1%	2.3	16.4%
152A	Poorly Drained	Hydric	N/A	100%	2.7	19.6%
242A	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Non-Hydric	No	0%	2.5	18.0%
680A	Moderately Well Drained	Non-Hydric	No	0%	1.7	12.3%
680B	Moderately Well Drained	Non-Hydric	No	0%	3.2	22.7%
W	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	1.5	11.0%

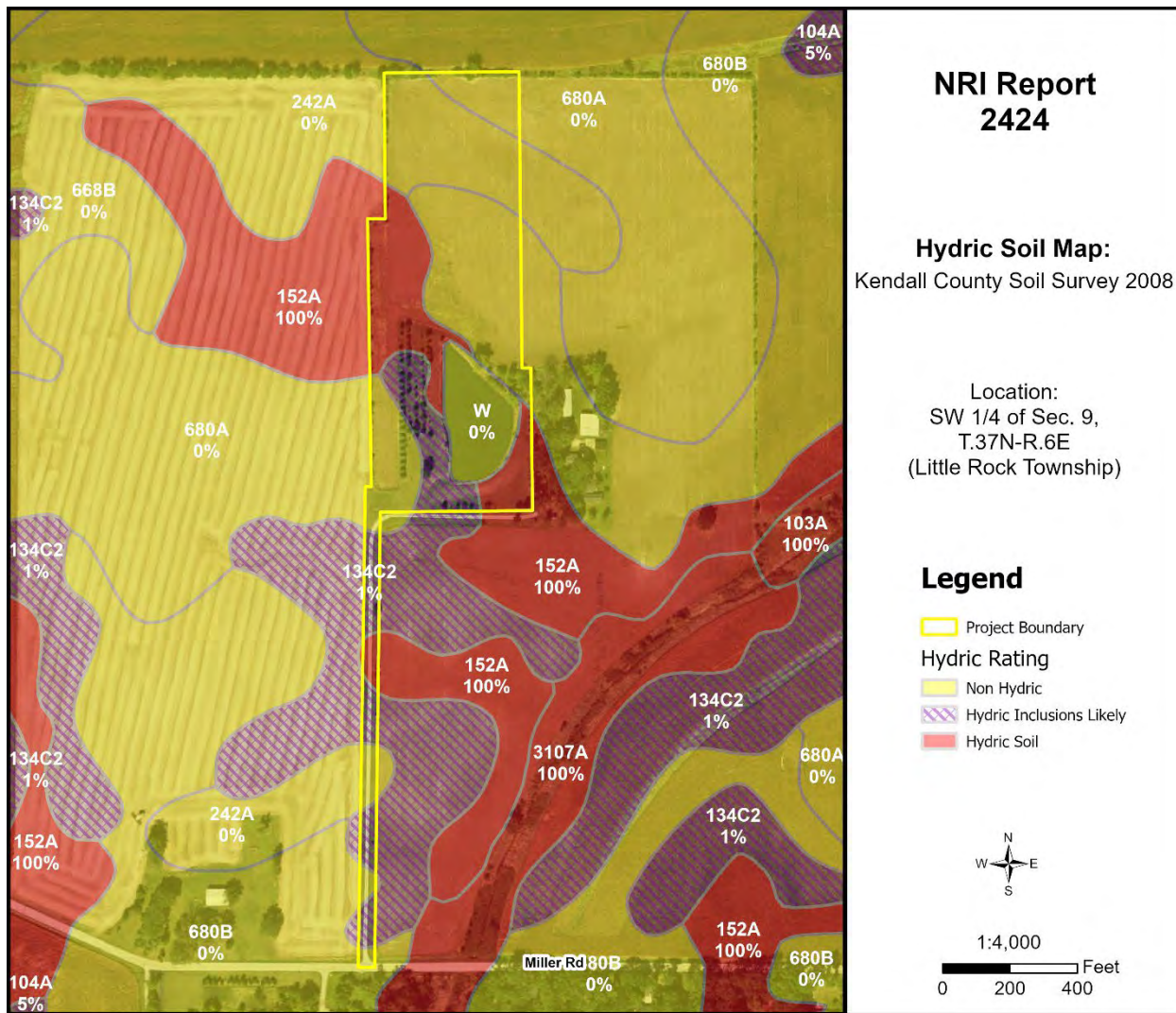


Figure 12: Hydric Soils Map

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, Chicago District, 231 South LaSalle Street, Suite 1500, Chicago, IL 60604. Phone: (312) 846-5530
- **Floodplains:** Illinois Department of Natural Resources - Office of Water Resources, One Natural Resources Way, Springfield, IL 62702-1270. Phone: (217) 782-6302
- **Water Quality/Erosion Control:** Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, IL 62794-9276. Phone: (217) 782-3397

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 Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899 or Section 404 of the Clean Water Act are subject to fines ranging up to \$16,000 per day of violation, with a maximum cap of \$187,500 in any single enforcement action, as well as criminal enforcement.

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.

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 WATER TABLE - A seasonal high water table 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.

- **Water table, 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.
- **Water table, 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.
- **Water table, 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 pink or 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.

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).

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.

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.

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Matt Asselmeier

From: Little Rock Township <littlerocktownship@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 22, 2024 9:03 AM
To: Matt Asselmeier
Cc: Frank Carreno (Little Rock Township); littlerockhwy@aol.com
Subject: [External]Re: Kendall County Zoning Petition 24-21

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.

We voted at our meeting last night. It was a recommendation to allow the rezoning.

Marcia Newkirk

On Thu, Aug 22, 2024 at 8:21 AM Matt Asselmeier <masselmeier@kendallcountyil.gov> wrote:

Marcia and Dick:

Did Little Rock Township have any comments regarding the Hill rezoning request?

Thanks,

Matthew H. Asselmeier, AICP, CFM

Director

Kendall County Planning, Building & Zoning

111 West Fox Street

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From: Matt Asselmeier

Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 10:12 AM



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Public Works (630) 552-7000

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July 30, 2024

Daniel J. Kramer



Re: Hill Trust Re-zoning

Mr. Kramer,

The City of Plano has no objections to the proposed re-zoning of land, identified as Assessor's PIN Number 01-09-401-013. The proposed zoning classification change from agricultural A-1 to low density single family residential R-1 is consistent with the city's future land use map and comprehensive plan. Please feel free to contact my office with any further questions or concerns.

Sincerely,



Jeff Sobotka
Director of Building,
Planning & Zoning

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KENDALL COUNTY
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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

Unapproved - Meeting Minutes of August 28, 2024 - 7:00 p.m.

Starting at 7:03 p.m., the Commission observed a moment of silence in honor of Larry Nelson. Attendees commented on Member Nelson's passing and discussed their memories of him.

Chairman Bill Ashton called the meeting to order at 7:19 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: Bill Ashton, Eric Bernacki, Tom Casey, Dave Hamman, Karin McCarthy-Lange, Ruben Rodriguez, Claire Wilson, and Seth Wormley

Members Absent: Bob Stewart

Staff Present: Matthew H. Asselmeier, Director, and Wanda A. Rolf, Office Assistant

Others Present: Dan Kramer, Scott Hill, Cheryl Hill, and Matthew Toftoy

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Chairman Ashton announced that the Petitioner for Petition 24-22 requested the proposal to be continued to the September 25, 2024, meeting.

Member Wilson made a motion, seconded by Member Rodriguez, to approve the agenda with an amendment to remove Petition 24-22 from the agenda and continue the Petition to the September 25, 2024, meeting. With a voice vote of eight (8) ayes, the motion carried.

PETITIONS

Petition 24-21 Scott L. and Cheryl A. Hill on Behalf of the Hill Living Trust

Mr. Asselmeier summarized the request.

The Petitioners would like a map amendment rezoning approximately thirteen point nine more or less (13.9 +/-) acres located on north side of Miller Road between 15715 and 15609 Miller Road from A-1 Agricultural District to R-1 One Family Residential District in order to build two (2) houses at the property.

In addition to the map amendment, the Petitioners were seeking a variance to Section 8:02.D.1 which requires properties zoned R-1 to be a minimum two hundred feet (200') in width at the building line. The Petitioners were not involved in the division of the property from the larger farm or the annexation of a portion of the larger farm to the City of Plano, which caused the flag lot. The parcel is approximately forty feet (40') wide at the building line.

The application materials and zoning plat were provided.

The property was located between 15715 and 15609 Miller Road on the north side of Miller Road.

The existing land use is Agricultural.

The County's Land Resource Management Plan calls for the property to be Countryside Residential. Plano's Future Land Use Map calls for the property to be Estate Residential.

Miller Road is a Township maintained Minor Collector.

Plano has a trail planned along Miller Road.

There is a wetland (freshwater pond) on the property.

The adjacent land uses are Agricultural and Single-Family Residential.

The adjacent properties are zoned A-1 and R-3 in the County and AG-1 inside Plano.

The County's Future Land Use Map calls for the area to be Countryside Residential (Max 0.33 DU/Acre). Plano's Future Land Use Map calls for the area to be Estate Residential (Max 0.8 DU/Acre) and Low Density Residential (Max 2.25 DU/Acre).

Properties within one half (1/2) mile are zoned A-1, A-1 SU, R-1, R-2, and R-3 in the County and AG-1 inside Plano.

The A-1 special use permits to the east is for a campground (Boy Scout camp).

EcoCAT Report submitted and consultation was terminated; there were protected resources in the area, but adverse impacts were unlikely.

Petition information was sent to Little Rock Township on July 30, 2024. The Township reviewed the proposal at their meeting on August 21, 2024, and recommended approval of the map amendment. The email from the Township was provided.

Petition information was sent to the City of Plano on July 30, 2024. On July 30, 2024, the City of Plano submitted a letter expressing no objections to the proposal. The letter was provided.

Petition information was sent to the Little Rock-Fox Fire Protection District on July 30, 2024. No comments were received.

ZPAC reviewed the proposal at their meeting on August 6, 2024. The Petitioner's Attorney said the property to the north was annexed to Plano as part of a larger residential development that never materialized and how the subject property came into the current configuration. ZPAC recommended approval of the map amendment and variance by a vote of eight (8) in favor and zero (0) in opposition with two (2) members absent. The minutes of the meeting were provided.

The Petitioners would like to rezone the property in order to build a maximum of two (2) houses on the property. Since an access easement already exists on the west side of the property, a Plat Act Exemption may be used instead of doing a subdivision.

The site is currently farmed. Any future buildings would have to meet applicable building codes.

There is electricity on the southeast corner of the property. No information was provided regarding wells or septic systems on the property

The property fronts Miller Road. Little Rock Township has permitting authority over access at the property.

A gravel driveway connects the property to Miller Road and serves the adjoining two (2) parcels.

Based on the proposed uses, no new odors are foreseen.

Lighting would be for residential purposes and would have to follow applicable ordinances.

Landscaping would be for residential uses.

No non-residential signage is planned.

The owners of the property would have to follow applicable noise control regulations based on residential uses.

Stormwater control would be evaluated as part of the building permit.

The proposed Findings of Fact for the Map Amendment were as follows:

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

The Zoning classification of property within the general area of the property in question. The surrounding properties are zoned agricultural in the unincorporated area and in the City of Plano. There are also R-1, R-2, and R-3 zoned properties in the vicinity.

The suitability of the property in question for the uses permitted under the existing zoning classification. The property consists of marginal farmland and, due to its size, it is not eligible for residential uses without a map amendment.

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.

Consistency with the purpose and objectives of the Land Resource Management Plan and other adopted County or municipal plans and policies. The subject property is classified as Countryside Residential on the Future Land Use Map and the R-1 Zoning District is consistent with this land classification.

The proposed Findings of Fact for the variance were as follows:

The particular physical surroundings, shape, or topographical condition of the specific property involved would result in a particular hardship or practical difficulty upon the owner if the strict letter of the regulations were carried out. The subject property was part of a larger farm, which has been divided and a portion of this farm was annexed to the City of Plano, causing the flag shape of the lot.

The conditions upon which the requested variation is based would not be applicable, generally, to other property within the same zoning classification. Other R-1 zoned properties that were parts of larger farms, whereby part of the larger farm was annexed to a municipality by a previous owner, could request a similar variance.

The alleged difficulty or hardship has not been created by any person presently having an interest in the property. The difficulty was created by a previous owner when they divided the larger farm and annexed a portion of the larger farm to Plano.

The granting of the variation will not materially be detrimental to the public welfare or substantially injurious to other property or improvements in the neighborhood in which the property is located. Granting the variance would not be detrimental to the public or substantially injurious to other properties.

That the proposed variation will not impair an adequate supply of light and air to adjacent property, or substantially increase the congestion in the public streets or increase the danger of fire, or endanger the public safety or substantially diminish or impair property values within the neighborhood. The proposed variance would not impair light or air on adjacent property, cause congestion, increase the danger of fire, or negatively impact property values.

Staff recommended approval of the proposed map amendment and variance.

Member Wilson asked where the driveway goes after it turns east. Dan Kramer, Attorney for the Petitioner, explained the history of the division of the property. The driveway goes to a house and some outbuildings. The house previously belonged to the grandfather of the Petitioner. Mr. Kramer explained the annexations to Plano in the area. The larger farm was divided after the grandfather of the Petitioner died. A roadway agreement exists between the Petitioner's and the owner of the house and outbuildings.

Mr. Kramer stated that the Petitioners want to build one (1) house. The son of the Petitioner's may build a second house in the future. The Petitioners wanted that information declared in map amendment application to avoid any issues about a second house in the future.

Member Hamman asked about the size of the property. Mr. Kramer responded that the property was just under fourteen (14) acres. Mr. Kramer explained how the property would be divided under the Plat Act; it would be split north-south.

Member Bernacki made a motion, seconded by Member Hamman, to recommend approval of the request map amendment and variance.

The votes were as follows:

Ayes (8): Ashton, Bernacki, Casey, Hamman, McCarthy-Lange, Rodriguez, Wilson, and Wormley
Nays (0): None
Absent (1): Stewart
Abstain (0): None

The motion carried.

The proposal goes to the Kendall County Zoning Board of Appeals on September 3, 2024.

CITIZENS TO BE HEARD/PUBLIC COMMENT

None

OTHER BUSINESS/ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Asselmeier reported the rezoning request at 10835 Legion Road and the approval of the 2025 meeting calendar were the only agenda items for the September meeting. The items that were on the Comprehensive Land Plan Committee's agendas will be placed on the September Planning Commission meeting.

ADJOURNMENT

Member Bernacki made a motion, seconded by Member McCarthy-Lange, to adjourn. With a voice vote of eight (8) ayes, the motion carried.

The Kendall County Regional Planning Commission meeting adjourned at 8:04 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by,
Matthew H. Asselmeier, AICP, CFM, Director

Enc.



**KENDALL COUNTY
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
AUGUST 28, 2024**

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)
Don Kwan	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]