County
Meeting
ch 12, 2019
00 a.m.

AGENDA

INVOCATION: Raymond Fairfield, County Board Member

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL: Dan Hendrickson

PUBLIC COMMENTARY

COMMUNICATIONS

PRESENTATIONS

VACANCY APPOINTMENT

CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

- Robert Laluna – 25 Years – Highway Department

MINUTES OF LAST MEETING: February 11, 2019

CLAIMS COMMITTEE REPORTS: January 2019

DEPARTMENT REPORTS:

1. County Collector's Monthly Reports for January 2019
2. County Treasurer's Monthly Reports for January 2019
3. County Coroner's Monthly Report for January 2019
4. County Coroner's Monthly Receipts of Money for January 2019
5. Circuit Clerk's Monthly Report for January 2019
6. Recorder's Monthly Reports for January 2019
7. County Clerk's Monthly Reports for January 2019
8. Animal Control's Monthly Reports for January 2019
9. Monthly Building Reports for January 2019
10. Monthly Resolutions for March 2019
11. Compliance review #78 Receipt & Distribution of Motor Fuel Tax Funds by the County period January 1, 2016 thru December 31, 2017
12. Compliance Review Supplemental #57 Receipt & Distribution of Township Bridge Funds by the County Road Districts period January 1, 2016 thru December 31, 2017

COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS:

1. **Consent Agenda**
    - Reappointment of Douglas Gray to the Kankakee County Farmland Assessment Review Committee (39)
    - Reappointment of George Washington to the Geographic Information System Committee (40)
    - Reappointment of Shane R. Ritter to the Geographic Information System Committee (41)
    - Reappointment of Mark Rogers to the Geographic Information System Committee (42)
    - Reappointment of Erich Blair to the Geographic Information System Committee (43)
    - Reappointment of Tim Nugent to the Geographic Information System Committee (44)
    - Reappointment of Lori Gadbois to the Geographic Information System Committee (45)

- Polling Place Relocation – Bourbonnais #5 (46)
- Support of HB 3680
- Support of HB 2583
- Animal Control Legislative Support of SB 131, SB 154, and HB 1645
- Adoption of Memorial Policy and Procedure for Elected County Officials

2. **PZA**
   - ZBA Case #19-01; Text Amendment to Sections 121-99 and 121-100 (Addition of Agritourism Regulations to the A1-Agriculutre District and A2-Agriculutre Estates District) (47)
   - Kankakee County Zoning Map Amendments - 2019 (48)
   - Resolution Adopting the Kankakee County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (49)
   - Resolution Authorizing Execution and Amendment of Section 5311 Grant Agreement (50)
   - Resolution Authorizing Execution and Amendment of Downstate Operating Assistance Grant Agreement (51)

3. **Finance**
   - General Fund Inter-Fund Borrowing Accounts as of November 30, 2018 (52)

4. **Highways & Buildings**
   - Concurring Resolution (53)

5. **OTHER BUSINESS**

   Openings
   - One Opening on the Ethics Commission
   - One Opening on the B.M. Lewis Drainage District
   - One Opening on the Grinnell Special Drainage District
   - One Opening on the Gar Creek Drainage District
   - Two Openings on the Manteno No. 3 Drainage District
   - One Opening on the Manteno No. 9 Drainage District
   - One Opening on the Minnie Creek Drainage District
   - One Opening on the Momence & Yellowhead Drainage District
   - One Resident Opening on the Kankakee County Housing Authority Board
   - One Opening on the University of Illinois Extension Committee (Board Member)

6. **OLD BUSINESS**

7. **NEW BUSINESS**

8. **ADJOURNMENT**

Kankakee County
Board Meeting
March 12, 2019

The meeting of the Kankakee County Board, Kankakee, Illinois, held on March 12, 2019, pursuant to the adjourned meeting of September 11, 2018, was called to order at 9:00 a.m., by the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Fairfield, County Board Member, delivered the invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance was recited. The following members were present:

Mr. Washington, Jr., Mr. Hess, Mrs. Polk, Mr. Snipes, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Sirois, Mr. Liehr, Mrs. Webber, Mr. Payton, Mrs. Parker, Mr. Kinzinger, Mr. Fairfield, Mr. Zenz, Ms. Haas, Mr. Carrico, Mr. Ekhoff, Mr. Smith, Mr. Swanson, Ms. Zuccollo, Mr. Fetherling, Mr. Wheeler

Members Absent – Mr. LaGesse, Mr. Olthoff, Mr. Tholen, Mrs. Peters, Ms. Dunbar, Mr. Ritter, Mr. Dunnill

Quorum - Present

Public Commentary –

Chad Miller from the Kankakee Farm Bureau spoke regarding in support of the Agritourism resolution.

Kelsey McGrath, Communications Coordinator at the Kankakee County Convention and Visitors Bureau, spoke on behalf of Staci Wilkin, Director of the KCVB, in support of the Agritourism resolution.

Communications – None

Presentations – None

Vacancy Appointment – None

Certificates of Recognition –

25 Years:	Robert Laluna	Highway Department

Minutes of the Last Meeting

The minutes of the February 11, 2019 were submitted to the County Board for approval. The reading of the minutes was waived. Mr. Byrne made a motion to accept the minutes. Mr. Payton seconded the motion. Motion carried by a voice vote.

Claims Committee Report

A motion to approve the claims reports from January 2019 were made by Mr. Ekhoff and seconded by Mr. Swanson. A roll call vote was taken with the motion passing 21 ayes to 0 nays. Motion carried.

Department Reports

The department reports were read and accepted on the motion of Mr. Byrne and seconded by Ms. Haas. Motion carried by a voice vote.

1. County Collector's Monthly Reports for January 2019
2. County Treasurer's Monthly Reports for January 2019
3. County Coroner's Monthly Report for January 2019
4. County Coroner's Monthly Receipts of Money for January 2019
5. Circuit Clerk's Monthly Report for January 2019
6. Recorder's Monthly Reports for January 2019
7. County Clerk's Monthly Reports for January 2019
8. Animal Control's Monthly Reports for January 2019
9. Monthly Building Reports for January 2019
10. Monthly Resolutions for March 2019
11. Compliance review #78 Receipt & Distribution of Motor Fuel Tax Funds by the County period January 1, 2016 thru December 31, 2017
12. *Compliance Review Supplemental #57 Receipt & Distribution of Township Bridge Funds by the County Road Districts period January 1, 2016 thru December 31, 2017

*Page six was not attached they would make sure it will be attached when filing.

Committee Presentations and Resolutions
Consent Agenda

Mr. Fairfield made the motion to approve the consent agenda with resolutions regarding *Support of HB 3680* and *Adoption of Memorial Policy and Procedure for Elected County Officials* to be read separately. Mr. Liehr seconded the motion. Mr. Hendrickson, County Clerk, read the items into the record. A roll call vote was taken with the motion passing 21 ayes to 0 nays. Motion carried.

- *Reappointment of Douglas Gray to the Kankakee County Farmland Assessment Review Committee (39)*
- *Reappointment of George Washington to the Geographic Information System Committee (40)*
- *Reappointment of Shane R. Ritter to the Geographic Information System Committee (41)*
- *Reappointment of Mark Rogers to the Geographic Information System Committee (42)*
- *Reappointment of Erich Blair to the Geographic Information System Committee (43)*
- *Reappointment of Tim Nugent to the Geographic Information System Committee (44)*
- *Reappointment of Lori Gadbois to the Geographic Information System Committee (45)*
- *Polling Place Relocation – Bourbonnais #5 (46)*
- *Support of HB 2583*
- *Animal Control Legislative Support of SB 131, SB 154, and HB 1645*

Mr. Zenz made a motion to approve the *Support of HB 3680.* Mr. Washington, Jr. seconded the motion. Mr. Snipes stated it was hard for him to support it and gave his reasons. Mr. Wheeler clarified the facts that were misrepresented as to what Mr. Snipes had commented. Mrs. Parker wanted to go on record that she was saddened and disappointed that racism had to be brought into this issue today. She stated it was unnecessary. Mr. Byrne and Mr. Fetherling echoed Mrs. Parker's comment. Mr. Liehr stated in terms to the substance of the bill, he believed that it was explained in clear detail the importance of having an adjustment pertaining to the state statute. He spoke in support of it. Mr. Ekhoff made a motion to call the question. Mr. Smith seconded the motion. A roll call vote was taken with the motion passing 18 ayes to 1 nay to 2 abstain. Motion carried.

18 Ayes: Mr. Washington, Jr., Mr. Hess, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Sirois, Mr. Liehr, Mrs. Webber, Mrs. Parker, Mr. Kinzinger, Mr. Fairfield, Mr. Zenz, Ms. Haas, Mr. Carrico, Mr. Ekhoff, Mr. Smith, Mr. Swanson, Ms. Zuccollo, Mr. Fetherling, Mr. Wheeler
1 Nay: Mr. Snipes
2 Abstain: Mrs. Polk, Mr. Payton

Mr. Washington, Jr. made a motion to approve the *Adoption of Memorial Policy and Procedure for Elected County Officials.* Mr. Smith seconded the motion. Mr. Kinzinger commented he wanted that policy more restrictive and perhaps a 20 or 25 year service to the county and also including the chairman. Mr. Liehr stated it was county wide elected officials. Mr. Snipes explained the reasoning of the bunting and that no matter how many years a board member served they should also have that same honor. Mr. Snipes made a motion to amend regarding county board members no matter how many years they served to have a bunting put up. Ms. Zuccollo seconded the motion. A roll call vote was taken with the motion failing 8 ayes to 13 nays.

8 Ayes: Mrs. Polk, Mr. Snipes, Mr. Sirois, Mr. Payton, Mr. Fairfield, Mr. Carrico, Mr. Swanson, Ms. Zuccollo
13 Nays: Mr. Washington, Jr., Mr. Hess, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Liehr, Mrs. Webber, Mrs. Parker, Mr. Kinzinger, Mr. Zenz, Ms. Haas, Mr. Ekhoff, Mr. Smith, Mr. Fetherling, Mr. Wheeler

Mr. Hess explained his nay answer.

Original motion passes by a voice vote.

Planning Zoning and Agriculture

Mr. Fetherling made a motion to waive the reading and adopt the resolution *ZBA Case #19-01; Text Amendment to Sections 121-99 and 121-100 (Addition of Agritourism Regulations to the A1-Agriculutre District and A2-Agriculutre Estates District) (47).* Mr. Ekhoff seconded the motion. Mr. Skimmerhorn gave a presentation on Agritourism. Discussions were held on special use permit fees and Agritourism itself. A roll call vote was taken with the motion passing 20 ayes to 1 nay (Mr. Smith). Motion carried.

Mr. Byrne made a motion to waive the reading and adopt the resolution *Kankakee County Zoning Map Amendments - 2019 (48).* Mr. Kinzinger seconded the motion. Motion carried by voice vote.

Mr. Ekhoff made a motion to waive the reading and adopt the *Resolution Adopting the Kankakee County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (49).* Mrs. Parker seconded the motion. Motion carried by voice vote.

Mr. Hess made a motion to waive the reading and adopt the *Resolution Authorizing Execution and Amendment of Section 5311 Grant Agreement (50).* Mrs. Polk seconded the motion. A roll call vote was taken with the motion passing 21 ayes to 0 nays. Motion carried.

Mr. Hess made a motion to waive the reading and adopt the *Resolution Authorizing Execution and Amendment of Downstate Operating Assistance Grant Agreement (51).* Mr. Carrico seconded the motion. A roll call vote was taken with the motion passing 21 ayes to 0 nays. Motion carried.

Finance

Mr. Liehr made a motion to waive the reading and adopt the resolution *General Fund Inter-Fund Borrowing Accounts as of November 30, 2018 (52).* Mr. Fetherling seconded the motion. Mr. Wheeler explained the resolution. A roll call vote was taken with the motion passing 21 ayes to 0 nays. Motion carried.

Highways & Buildings

Mr. Carrico made a motion to waive the reading and adopt the *Concurring Resolution (53)*. Mr. Byrne seconded the motion. A roll call vote was taken with the motion passing 21 ayes to 0 nays. Motion carried.

OTHER BUSINESS

Openings

There is one opening on the Ethics Commission
There is one opening on the B.M. Lewis Drainage District
There is one opening on the Grinnell Special Drainage District
There is one opening on the Gar Creek Drainage District
There are two openings on the Manteno No. 3 Drainage District
There is one opening on the Manteno No. 9 Drainage District
There is one opening on the Minnie Creek Drainage District
There is one opening on the Momence & Yellowhead Drainage District
There is one resident opening on the Kankakee County Housing Authority Board
There is one opening on the University of Illinois Extension Committee (Board Member)

OLD BUSINESS –

Mr. Snipes wanted to clarify his remarks in his earlier comments.

NEW BUSINESS – None

Adjournment

Mr. Hess made the motion to adjourn the meeting at 10:06 a.m. Ms. Zuccollo seconded the motion. Motion carried by a voice vote.

Respectfully submitted,

Dan Hendrickson
Kankakee County Clerk

STATE OF ILLINOIS
Kankakee County

ROLL CALL AND VOTES

In County Board ***March 12*** *Session,* ***2019*** *A.D.*

Questions															
Roll Call	Members	On Motion Claims		On Motion Consent Agenda		On Motion HB 3680		On Motion Memorial		On Motion ZBA 19-01 (47)		On Motion Section 5311 (50)		On Motion Grant (51)	
		Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay
√	Mr. Washington, Jr. #17	√		√		√			√	√		√		√	
Absent	Mr. LaGesse #21														
Absent	Mr. Olthoff #25														
√	Mr. Hess #1	√		√		√			√	√		√		√	
Absent	Mr. Tholen #10														
√	Mrs. Polk #19	√		√		AB		√		√		√		√	
√	Mr. Snipes #18	√		√			√	√		√		√		√	
√	Mr. Byrne #23	√		√		√			√	√		√		√	
√	Mr. Sirois #3	√		√		√		√		√		√		√	
√	Mr. Liehr #28	√		√		√			√	√		√		√	
√	Mrs. Webber #11	√		√		√			√	√		√		√	
Absent	Mrs. Peters #8														
√	Mr. Payton #4	√		√		AB		√		√		√		√	
√	Mrs. Parker #5	√		√		√			√	√		√		√	
Absent	Ms. Dunbar #13														
Absent	Mr. Ritter #9														
√	Mr. Kinzinger #20	√		√		√			√	√		√		√	
√	Mr. Fairfield #6	√		√		√		√		√		√		√	
√	Mr. Zenz #26	√		√		√			√	√		√		√	
√	Ms. Haas #27	√		√		√			√	√		√		√	
√	Mr. Carrico #22	√		√		√		√		√		√		√	
√	Mr. Ekhoff #2	√		√		√			√	√		√		√	
√	Mr. Smith #12	√		√		√			√		√	√		√	
√	Mr. Swanson #14	√		√		√		√		√		√		√	
√	Ms. Zuccollo #16	√		√		√		√		√		√		√	
√	Mr. Fetherling #7	√		√		√			√	√		√		√	
Absent	Mr. Dunnill #24														
√	Mr. Wheeler #15	√		√		√			√	√		√		√	
	Total Ayes	21		21		18		8		20		21		21	
	Total Nays	0		0		1		13		1		0		0	
	Total Abstain					2									
	Total Present														
	Total Absent	7		7		7		7		7		7		7	

STATE OF ILLINOIS
Kankakee County

ROLL CALL AND VOTES

In County Board ***March 12*** *Session,* ***2019*** *A.D.*

Questions															
Roll Call	Members	On Motion General Fund (52)		On Motion Concurr Res (53)		On Motion		On Motion		On Motion		On Motion		On Motion	
		Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay	Aye	Nay
√	Mr. Washington, Jr. #17	√		√											
Absent	Mr. LaGesse #21														
Absent	Mr. Olthoff #25														
√	Mr. Hess #1	√		√											
Absent	Mr. Tholen #10														
√	Mrs. Polk #19	√		√							•				
√	Mr. Snipes #18	√		√											
√	Mr. Byrne #23	√		√											
√	Mr. Sirois #3	√		√											
√	Mr. Liehr #28	√		√											
√	Mrs. Webber #11	√		√											
Absent	Mrs. Peters #8														
√	Mr. Payton #4	√		√											
√	Mrs. Parker #5	√		√											
Absent	Ms. Dunbar #13														
Absent	Mr. Ritter #9														
√	Mr. Kinzinger #20	√		√											
√	Mr. Fairfield #6	√		√											
√	Mr. Zenz #26	√		√											
√	Ms. Haas #27	√		√											
√	Mr. Carrico #22	√		√											
√	Mr. Ekhoff #2	√		√											
√	Mr. Smith #12	√		√											
√	Mr. Swanson #14	√		√											
√	Ms. Zuccollo #16	√		√											
√	Mr. Fetherling #7	√		√											
Absent	Mr. Dunnill #24														
√	Mr. Wheeler #15	√		√											
	Total Ayes	21		21											
	Total Nays	0		.0											
	Total Abstain														
	Total Present														
	Total Absent	7		7											

STATE OF ILLINOIS
KANKAKEE COUNTY
As of January 31, 2019

Mr. Chairman and Members of the County Board:

Your committee on County Claims would beg leave to report that they have examined the following claims presented and recommend payment. The Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to issue orders to the several claimants, payable out of the funds as follows:

HIGHWAY FUND (410)	$ 363,024.08
ALL OTHER FUNDS	$ 218,543.32
TOTAL FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2018	$ 581,567.40

ALL OF WHICH IS RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Mr. Liehr - Chairman

Mr. LaGesse - Vice Chairman

Mr. Byrne

Ms. Webber

Mr. Payton

Mrs. Zucollo

Mrs. Parker

Mr. Swanson

Mr. Hess

Mr. Kinzinger

Mr. Zenz

Mr. Olthoff

Ms. Haas

Mr. Dunnill

Mr. Washington

Mr. Wheeler

STATE OF ILLINOIS
KANKAKEE COUNTY
As of January 31, 2019

Mr. Chairman and Members of the County Board:

Your committee on County Claims would beg leave to report that they have examined the following claims presented and recommend payment. The Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to issue orders to the several claimants, payable out of the funds as follows:

GENERAL FUND	$	853,033.87
ALL OTHER FUNDS		3,341,967.81
TOTAL FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2018	$	4,195,001.68

ALL OF WHICH IS RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Mr. Liehr - Chairman

Mr. LaGesse - Vice Chairman

Mr. Byrne

Ms. Webber

Mr. Payton

Mrs. Zucollo

Mrs. Parker

Mr. Swanson

Mr. Hess

Mr. Kinzinger

Mr. Zenz

Mr. Olthoff

Ms. Haas

Mr. Dunnill

Mr. Washington

Mr. Wheeler

COMMITTEE REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE COUNTY BOARD OF KANKAKEE COUNTY:

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of
COUNTY COLLECTOR'S MONTHLY REPORT
Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

WE HAVE EXAMINED THE **JANUARY 31, 2019** MONTHLY REPORT OF THE EX-OFFICIO COUNTY COLLECTOR AND TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE FINDS IT TO BE TRUE AND CORRECT.

FINANCE COMMITTEE,
All of which is respectfully submitted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

MONTHLY REPORT | COUNTY COLLECTOR

Month ending January 31, 2019

RECAPITULATION OF COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNTS

CURRENT TAX ACCOUNT:		$ 463,923.78
CURRENT TAX INVESTMENT(S)	(FIRST AMERICAN MONEY MARKET):	$ 40,260.86
	(HOMESTAR MONEY MARKET):	$ 0.00
	TOTAL CASH IN BANKS AND INVESTMENTS	**$ 504,184.64**

I, Nicholas Africano, County Treasurer, Kankakee County, State of Illinois, do solemnly swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above is a true statement of said funds and accounts in my custody. I have received neither directly or indirectly for my own use, nor for the benefit of others, any monies than herein specified for the period ending January 31, 2019.

Nicholas Africano
Kankakee County Collector

COMMITTEE REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE COUNTY BOARD OF KANKAKEE COUNTY:

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of
COUNTY TREASURER'S MONTHLY REPORT
Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

WE HAVE EXAMINED THE **JANUARY 31, 2019** MONTHLY REPORT OF THE COUNTY TREASURER AND TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE FINDS IT TO BE TRUE AND CORRECT.

FINANCE COMMITTEE,
All of which is respectfully submitted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

MONTHLY REPORT | COUNTY TREASURER

Month ending January 31, 2019

TAX OPERATING ACCT (First American Bank)

Balance:	$	78,824.20
Receipts:	$	708,000.00
Interest:	$	106.42
Total:	$	786,930.62
Disbursements:	$	323,006.84
Balance in Bank:	$	463,923.78

TREASURER'S MONEY MARKET (First American Bank)

Balance:	$	40,260.86
Receipts:	$	0.00
Interest:	$	0.00
Disbursements:	$	0.00
Total:	$	40,260.86

TREASURER'S MONEY MARKET (Homestar Bank)

Balance:	$	0.00

TOTAL CASH AND INVESTMENTS:	**$**	504,184.64

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

		Total	General Fund
Checking Accounts/Cash			
1st American KanCom 911	10118	2,061,952.09	0.00
1st Amer-Juror Account	10121	11,605.60	11,605.60
1st Amer-Special Funds	10122	2,977,958.37	(5,037,555.65)
1st Amer-County Hwy	10124	520,057.71	0.00
1st Amer-County Bridge	10126	1,864,831.18	0.00
1st Amer-Twp Bridge	10128	25,003.42	0.00
1st Amer-Hwy Payroll	10129	0.00	0.00
Homestar-Special Funds	10130	242,414.19	0.00
Homestar-Matching Tax	10131	967,137.73	0.00
First Trust-Special Funds	10132	587,876.52	0.00
Homestar-Diversion Program SAO	10133	8,204.49	0.00
Municipal Trust-Special Funds	10134	24,841.64	0.00
Homestar - Coroner Fund	10135	84,751.47	0.00
National Bank of St Anne-SF	10136	47,124.40	0.00
Peoples Bank - Fund 960	10137	73.68	0.00
Peoples Bank - CDAP	10139	0.00	0.00
Watseka 1st Natl Bank-SF	10140	0.00	0.00
Federated Bank - 911 Rev 2001	10141	0.00	0.00
Peoples Bank - Special Funds	10143	696,032.93	0.00
Peoples Bank-#911	10144	0.00	0.00
Peoples Bank - Non Interest	10145	0.00	0.00
Manteno-CO MFT	10146	156,597.94	0.00
Manteno-Twp MFT	10148	201,751.79	0.00
Homestar - K3 County EZ	10151	36,840.14	0.00
Homestar - K3 River Valley EZ	10152	180,843.26	0.00
Petty Cash	10190	775.00	0.00
Total Checking Accounts/Cash		10,696,673.55	(5,025,950.05)
Type of Investment			
Mainsource-Var.Rt.Ckg-116025	10300	0.00	0.00
StBankofHerscher CD15526	10500	0.00	0.00
SBH CD#16054	10510	0.00	0.00
SBH CD#12052	10520	0.00	0.00
St Bank of Herscher CD15527	10540	0.00	0.00
St Bank of Herscher CD 15528	10600	0.00	0.00
St Bank of Herscher CDARS 2	10620	0.00	0.00
Inactive Cash Account	10700	0.00	0.00
VAC CD#124-0668932801	10710	0.00	0.00
Federated Bank CD 400445	10720	0.00	0.00
ILL.Funds-SupTax-7139132166	10800	1,796.33	1,796.33
IL.Funds-CoMFT-7139132331	10810	1,412,840.23	0.00
IL.Funds-TwpMFT-7139132497	10820	856,802.20	0.00
IL.Funds-MtchgTax-7139153493	10830	6,569.68	0.00
IL.Funds-JntBridge-7139153501	10840	931,299.86	0.00
IL.Funds-CoHwy-7139153519	10850	774,497.48	0.00
IL.Funds-Var.Accts-7139153766	10860	1,576,353.12	0.00
MMIA-1712-Co Highway	10910	509,891.75	0.00
MMIA-1713-Co Motor Fuel Tax	10920	0.00	0.00
MMIA-1714-Joint Bridge	10930	0.00	0.00
MMIA-1715-Matching Tax	10940	642,087.55	0.00

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Tort Fund	Pension Fund	Series 2011 GO Bond Fund	Series 2012 GO Bond Fund	Series 2012A GO Bond Fund	Bond Fund Series 2009
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
982,101.85	511,044.11	150,474.35	96,783.05	146,813.46	58,142.82
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
982,101.85	511,044.11	150,474.35	96,783.05	146,813.46	58,142.82
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6,938.13	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Recorder Computer Fund	Co. Clerk Vital Record Fund	Treasurers Computer Fund	Treasurers Interest Fund	Court Security Fund
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
418,066.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	(93,755.80)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	36,578.93	(37,893.33)	78,698.69	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
418,066.36	36,578.93	(37,893.33)	78,698.69	(93,755.80)

0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1,331.61	853.32	718.03	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Court Document Storage Fund	Foreclosure Mediation Fund	Law Library Fund	Probation Service Fees Fund	Forfeited Funds (SAO)	Equitable Sharing - SAO
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
191,640.74	0.00	0.00	296,266.80	58,303.32	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(20,277.85)	62,601.21
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	30,463.81	22,948.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
191,640.74	30,463.81	22,948.02	296,266.80	38,025.47	62,601.21
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
197.31	0.00	0.00	1,310.47	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Gang Violence Fund	SAO Records/Automati... Fund	Dispute Resolution Fund	Circuit Clerk Oper/Admin Fund	Court Automation Fund
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	9,201.53	0.00	4,818.07	13,413.58
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14,106.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	25,997.04	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	560,209.25
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
14,106.67	9,201.53	25,997.04	5,318.07	573,622.83
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,618.24
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Driver Improvement Fund	Arrestee Medical Cost Fund	Coroner Fees Fund	Health Department	V.A.C. Fund	Forfeited Funds (Sheriff)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(4,766.06)	5,620.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.62
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	137,897.17	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	84,751.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00
(4,766.06)	5,620.38	84,751.47	0.00	138,097.17	1.62
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	1,247,364.59	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

County Highway	County Motor Fuel Tax	Matching Tax	County Bridge	Township Bridge
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	1,900,000.00	1,500,000.00	0.00
520,057.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	1,864,831.18	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,003.42
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	967,137.73	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	156,597.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
520,132.71	156,597.94	2,867,137.73	3,364,831.18	25,003.42

0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	1,412,840.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	6,569.68	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	931,299.86	0.00
774,497.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
509,891.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	642,087.55	0.00	0.00

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

GIS Fund	911 System Fee Fund	Animal Control Fund	PTAB/Contract Appraisal	Township Motor Fuel Tax	Teen Court Fund
0.00	2,061,952.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
683,351.14	0.00	0.00	25,882.69	0.00	3,857.90
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	(2,138.83)	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	135,823.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	201,751.79	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
683,351.14	2,061,952.09	135,823.68	23,743.86	201,751.79	3,857.90
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	856,802.20	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3,609.96	0.00	156,928.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Arrowhead Hills S.A.	Baker Creek Drainage District	Exline Drainage District	Gar Creek Drainage District	Grinnell Drainage District
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	14,783.74	23,772.67	26,974.42	30,431.66
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	14,783.74	23,772.67	26,974.42	30,431.66

0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
293.40	7,208.59	18,550.77	3,817.85	0.04
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Manteno #3 Drainage District	McGillviray Drainage District	Minnie Creek Drainage District	Momence-Pembro... Drainage Dist	Momence-Yellowh... Dr. Dist.	Snake Creek Drainage District
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43,741.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	31,963.30	43,673.20	0.00	17,281.18	5,526.08
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	21,293.23	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43,741.43	31,963.30	43,673.20	21,293.23	17,281.18	5,526.08
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
710.89	26,868.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Spring Creek Drainage District	Union #1 Drainage District	Union #2 Drainage District	Union #6 Drainage District	Joe Benes Drainage District
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	26,809.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	11,527.83	28,787.73
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	3,548.41	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4,157.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4,157.70	26,809.13	3,548.41	11,527.83	28,787.73
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	52,665.51	0.00	3,102.73	20,640.41
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Little Beaver Drainage Distric	Raymond Drainage District	Manteno #9 Drainage District	Manteno #10 Drainage District	Collector	Cafeteria Plan
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(13,960.02)	47,546.28
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	7,459.75	7.37	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	11,816.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,743.84
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42,966.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42,966.70	11,816.13	7,459.75	7.37	(13,960.02)	51,290.12
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,544.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Inheritance Tax	Condemnation (Treasurers)	Payroll Clearing	Unclaimed Legacies & Bonds	Sheriff TBL Account
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	52,141.53	149,383.23	401,416.05	1,100.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	38,856.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.38	90,998.18	149,383.23	401,416.05	1,100.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Rural Transportation Grant #2	PBC Project Fund	Sheriff E-Citation Fund	Circuit Clerk E-Citation Fund	Fed Seized Task Force Fund	Drug Court Fund
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	290,708.09	3,695.38	80,760.43	0.00	9,178.18
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81,432.05	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73.68	290,708.09	3,695.38	80,760.43	81,432.05	9,178.18
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Claussen Drainage District
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
11,347.18
0.00
0.00
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0.00
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0.00
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0.00
0.00
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11,347.18

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Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

		Total	General Fund
MMIA-1716-Twp Motor Fuel Tax	10950	509,891.75	0.00
MMIA - Pension Fund	10970	0.00	0.00
MMIA - KanCom 911	10980	1,842,722.45	0.00
Total Type of Investment		9,064,752.40	1,796.33
Total Cash & Investments		19,761,425.95	(5,024,153.72)

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Tort Fund	Pension Fund	Series 2011 GO Bond Fund	Series 2012 GO Bond Fund	Series 2012A GO Bond Fund	Bond Fund Series 2009
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6,938.13	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
989,039.98	511,044.18	150,474.35	96,783.05	146,813.46	58,142.82

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Recorder Computer Fund	Co. Clerk Vital Record Fund	Treasurers Computer Fund	Treasurers Interest Fund	Court Security Fund
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1,331.61	853.32	718.03	0.00	0.00
419,397.97	37,432.25	(37,175.30)	78,698.69	(93,755.80)

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Court Document Storage Fund	Foreclosure Mediation Fund	Law Library Fund	Probation Service Fees Fund	Forfeited Funds (SAO)	Equitable Sharing - SAO
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
197.31	0.00	0.00	1,310.47	0.00	0.00
191,838.05	30,463.81	22,948.02	297,577.27	38,025.47	62,601.21

Kankakee County Finance Department

Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III

As of 1/31/2019

Gang Violence Fund	SAO Records/Automati... Fund	Dispute Resolution Fund	Circuit Clerk Oper/Admin Fund	Court Automation Fund
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,618.24
14,106.67	9,201.53	25,997.04	5,318.07	583,241.07

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Driver Improvement Fund	Arrestee Medical Cost Fund	Coroner Fees Fund	Health Department	V.A.C. Fund	Forfeited Funds (Sheriff)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	1,247,364.59	0.00	0.00
(4,766.06)	5,620.38	84,751.47	1,247,364.59	138,097.17	1.62

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

County Highway	County Motor Fuel Tax	Matching Tax	County Bridge	Township Bridge
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1,284,389.23	1,412,840.23	648,657.23	931,299.86	0.00
1,804,521.94	1,569,438.17	3,515,794.96	4,296,131.04	25,003.42

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

GIS Fund	911 System Fee Fund	Animal Control Fund	PTAB/Contract Appraisal	Township Motor Fuel Tax	Teen Court Fund
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	509,891.75	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	1,842,722.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3,609.96	1,842,722.45	156,928.31	0.00	1,366,693.95	0.00
686,961.10	3,904,674.54	292,751.99	23,743.86	1,568,445.74	3,857.90

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Arrowhead Hills S.A.	Baker Creek Drainage District	Exline Drainage District	Gar Creek Drainage District	Grinnell Drainage District
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
293.40	7,208.59	18,550.77	3,817.85	0.04
293.40	21,992.33	42,323.44	30,792.27	30,431.70

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Manteno #3 Drainage District	McGillviray Drainage District	Minnie Creek Drainage District	Momence-Pembro... Drainage Dist	Momence-Yellowh... Dr. Dist.	Snake Creek Drainage District
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
710.89	26,868.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44,452.32	58,831.98	43,673.20	21,293.23	17,281.18	5,526.08

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Spring Creek Drainage District	Union #1 Drainage District	Union #2 Drainage District	Union #6 Drainage District	Joe Benes Drainage District
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	52,665.51	0.00	3,102.73	20,640.41
4,157.70	79,474.64	3,548.41	14,630.56	49,428.14

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Little Beaver Drainage Distric	Raymond Drainage District	Manteno #9 Drainage District	Manteno #10 Drainage District	Collector	Cafeteria Plan
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,544.00	0.00
43,046.91	11,816.13	7,459.75	7.37	(416.02)	51,290.12

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Inheritance Tax	Condemnation (Treasurers)	Payroll Clearing	Unclaimed Legacies & Bonds	Sheriff TBL Account
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.38	90,998.18	149,383.23	401,416.05	1,100.00

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

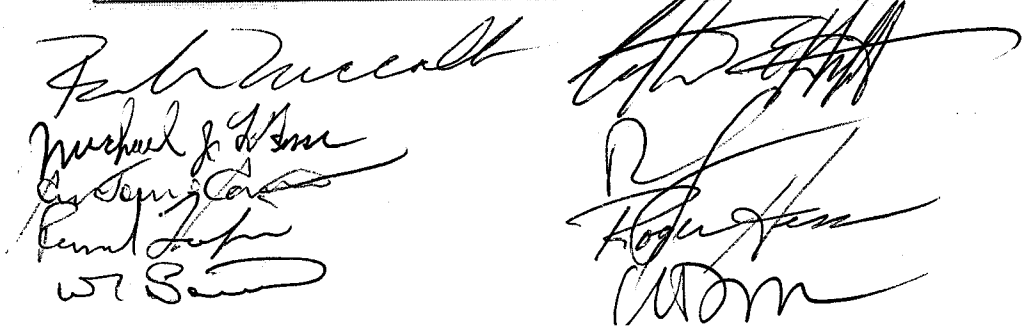
Rural Transportation Grant #2	PBC Project Fund	Sheriff E-Citation Fund	Circuit Clerk E-Citation Fund	Fed Seized Task Force Fund	Drug Court Fund
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73.68	290,708.09	3,695.38	80,760.43	81,432.05	9,178.18

Kankakee County Finance Department
Balance Sheet - Treasurer Investment Report III
As of 1/31/2019

Claussen Drainage District
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
11,347.18

Kankakee County Coroner
2019 Calender Year Summary Report

	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Totals
Total Calls	95	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208
Coroners	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Autopsies	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Toxicology	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Outside Autopsies	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Donations	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Indigents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X-rays	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cremations	48	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
Natural	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Heart	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
CVA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COPD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homicide	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stabbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blunt Trauma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strangulation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Suicide	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Firearm	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hanging	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharp Object	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overdose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accident	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drowning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Mis.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Motorcylce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overdose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphyxia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Undetermined	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incomplete	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2



Kankakee County Coroner
Income Summary Report January 2019

Invoice #	Agency	Case #	Item	Amount	Special Fund
	Knapp Funeral Home	19-0005	Cremation Permit	$50.00	X
	Kankakee County Health Department		Travel Reimbursment	$18.97	X
	Kankakee County Health Department		Salary Reimbursment	$377.32	X
	Schreffler Funeral Home		Cremation Permit	$500.00	X
	Elmowood Chapel	19-0008	Cremation Permit	$53.00	X
	CN Railroad	18-1063	FOIA	$28.00	X
	Rortvedt Funeral Services	19-0035	Cremation Permit	$53.00	X
	Iroquois County	18-085/18-075	Morgue Fees	$700.00	X
	Chicagoland Cremation Options		Cremation Permit	$100.00	X
	CN Railroad		FOIA	$28.00	X
	Jensen Memorial Chapel		Cremation Permit	$600.00	X
	Daphne Buck	1939	FOIA	$56.00	X
	James A. O'Conner Funeral Home	19-0054	Cremation Permit	$53.00	X
	Neptune Society		Cremation Permit	$100.00	X
	Jones Funeral Home		Cremation Permit	$200.00	X
	Tulip Cremation		Cremation Permit	$300.00	X
	Knapp Funeral Home	19-0016	Cremation Permit	$50.00	X
			Total	**$3,267.29**	

Disbursed Total

JANUARY 2019 EOM CHECKS

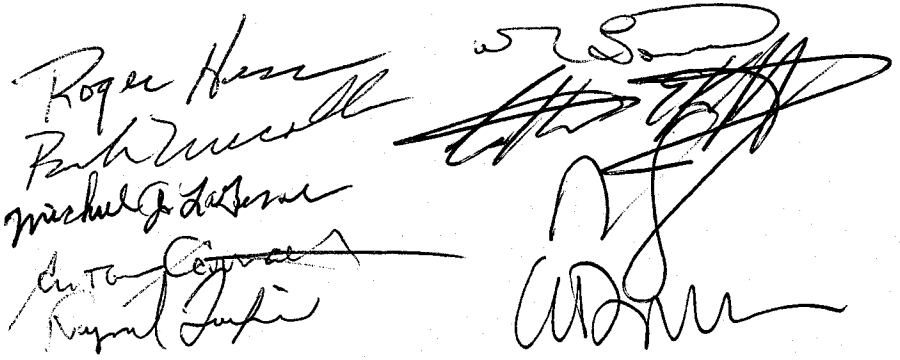
320,152.88

Account	Payee Name	Check Number	Check Status Code	Disbursed Amount	Number of Cases
CLERK FEES/11050030340	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	37,086.50	798
SURCHARGE/11050030356	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	2,069.50	45
DRIVERS ED FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	844.00	29
VICTIMS FUND-VIOLENT CRIME	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	2,413.59	55
ST ATTY/110-530-30353	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	3,209.29	270
OFF. RET/11050030341	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	6,209.50	93
SH FEE-TR/CRIM/11070030350	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	4,503.70	53
BONDING FEE/11071030375	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	3,207.00	76
PROB FEE/29055030510	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	5,829.70	38
LAW LIBR/28051030510	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	3,350.00	331
AUTOM FUND/33050030510	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	18,803.59	974
COURT FEE/11051030355	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	2,396.34	358
CT SECURITY/26070030510	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	7,946.99	364
MISC/+-/CHRGS/11050030340	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	535.51-	0
ABANDONED RESIDENTIAL PROP MUNC RELIEF FND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	6,265.00	23
ANIMAL CNTRL/680-999-30454	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	124.61	3
ACCESS TO JUSTICE FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	664.00	327
AROMA PARK	VILLAGE OF AROMA PARK TREASURER	N/A	N/A	213.10	4
AROMA PARK/E-CITATION FUND	VILLAGE OF AROMA PARK TREASURER	N/A	N/A	4.00	2
AROMA PARK/VEHICLE FUND	VILLAGE OF AROMA PARK TREASURER	N/A	N/A	40.00	2
BOURBONNAIS	VILLAGE OF BOURBONNAIS TREASURER	N/A	N/A	6,030.29	88
BOURBONNAIS/ DUI EQUIP	VILLAGE OF BOURBONNAIS TREASURER	N/A	N/A	118.50	3
BOURBONNAIS/E-CITATION FUND	VILLAGE OF BOURBONNAIS TREASURER	N/A	N/A	146.00	75
BOURB TWP-RD/BRIDGE FUND	BOURBONNAIS TOWNSHIP TREASURER	N/A	N/A	125.94	2
BOURBONNAIS/ VEHICLE FUND	VILLAGE OF BOURBONNAIS TREASURER	N/A	N/A	770.00	39
BOURBONNAIS WAR PROC FEE	VILLAGE OF BOURBONNAIS TREASURER	N/A	N/A	193.00	3
BRADLEY	VILLAGE OF BRADLEY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	6,584.72	78
BRADLEY/ DUI EQUIPMT	VILLAGE OF BRADLEY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	439.84	3
BRADLEY/E-CITATION FUND	VILLAGE OF BRADLEY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	126.00	63
BRADLEY/ VEHICLE FUND	VILLAGE OF BRADLEY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	758.47	39
BRADLEY PD WAR PROC FEE	VILLAGE OF BRADLEY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	76.00	2
CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTER	CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTER	N/A	N/A	6,340.77	241
CO BOND FORF/11050030354	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	10,409.05	24
CIRCLK E-CIT /33550030510	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	1,623.11	548
CTDA/11050030342	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	360.00	19
CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	200.00	1
CRIM JUSTICE INFORMATION PROJECTS FUND	CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY	N/A	N/A	10.50	6
CRIMJUST INFO PROJFND/ST. TREAS.	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	143.00	7
CERT MAIL /11050030344	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	30.00	2
ISP CO-TRAF/11050030346	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	13,053.30	196
CLK OP ADM FUND/32550030510	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	2,336.78	565
CO ORD VIOL/11050030348	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	8.91	3
CONSERVATION POL OPER ASSIST FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	90.00	2
CONSERVATION-FINES	DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	N/A	N/A	46.90	1
CONSERVATION/E-CITATION FUND	DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	N/A	N/A	4.00	2
YOUTH DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION	IDHS/DASA-YDAPF	N/A	N/A	47.74	4

DOM BATTERY FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	29.00	2
DRUG COURT /750-999-30355	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	320.00	29
DR IMPROV/ 34050030434	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	10.00	1
DNA ANALYSIS FEE	IL ST POLICE/ACCTS RECEIVABLE	N/A	N/A	1,042.39	7
DISPUTE RESOL/32051030520	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	300.00	301
DR SCHOOL /34050030436	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	3,220.00	84
DOC STOR/ 27050030510	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	18,709.92	977
DRUG TREATMENT ASSMNT FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	4,410.40	13
ST TREAS-DUI EQUIPMT	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	4,050.32	18
DOM VIOLENCE FINE	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	278.26	4
FORCLOS PREV PROG FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	1,127.00	23
FORCLOS PREV PROG GRAD FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	2,506.00	23
FIRE PREVENTION FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	15.00	1
FIRE TRUCK REVOLV LOAN FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	15.00	1
GUARDIANSHIP AND ADVOCACY FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	1,615.00	17
GANEER TWP-RD/BRIDGE FUND	GANEER TOWNSHIP TREASURER	N/A	N/A	103.69	3
GEN FUND % /11050030368	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	36,231.67	643
GRANT PARK	VILLAGE OF GRANT PARK TREASURER	N/A	N/A	432.57	12
GRANT PARK/E-CITATION FUND	VILLAGE OF GRANT PARK TREASURER	N/A	N/A	22.00	11
GRANT PARK/ VEHICLE FUND	VILLAGE OF GRANT PARK TREASURER	N/A	N/A	40.00	2
GANG VIOL/ 310-530-30520	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	48.00	18
HERSCHER	VILLAGE OF HERSCHER TREASURER	N/A	N/A	243.87	3
HERSCHER/E-CITATION FUND	VILLAGE OF HERSCHER TREASURER	N/A	N/A	6.00	3
HERSCHER/ VEHICLE FUND	VILLAGE OF HERSCHER TREASURER	N/A	N/A	40.00	2
HARRIS & HARRIS COLLECTION AGENCY	ARNOLD SCOTT HARRIS P. C.	N/A	N/A	11,467.73	203
INT-INVMT./11050030610	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	242.09	0
ICP - TRAF K3CO/110-500-30332-999	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	98.83	3
ISP/ DUI EQUIP FUND	IL STATE POLICE/DUI EQUIPMENT	N/A	N/A	1,367.40	9
IL STATE POLICE E-CITATION FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	286.00	146
STATE POLICE MERIT BOARD PUBLIC SAFETY FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	3,339.22	233
ISP/ VEHICLE FUND	STATE POLICE VEHICLE FUND #246	N/A	N/A	1,174.67	60
JURY DEMAND/11052030345	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	2,975.00	13
K3 TWP-RD/BRIDGE FUND	KANKAKEE TOWNSHIP TREASURER	N/A	N/A	189.14	4
CRIME STOPPERS	KANKAKEE COUNTY CRIME STOPPERS	N/A	N/A	302.00	287
K3 CITY	CITY OF KANKAKEE TREASURER	N/A	N/A	6,801.98	130
K3 CITY/ DUI EQUIP	CITY OF KANKAKEE TREASURER	N/A	N/A	401.70	4
K3 CITY/E-CITATION FUND	CITY OF KANKAKEE TREASURER	N/A	N/A	246.74	125
CO FINE-CRIM/ 11050030362	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	1,874.38	18
K3 CITY/ VEHICLE FUND	CITY OF KANKAKEE TREASURER	N/A	N/A	1,043.52	53
K3 CITY WAR PROC FEE	CITY OF KANKAKEE TREASURER	N/A	N/A	546.00	7
KAMEG	K.A.M.E.G.	N/A	N/A	191.00	4
KAMEG WAR PROC FEE	K.A.M.E.G.	N/A	N/A	70.00	1
LAB FEE-ST CRIME LAB	IL ST POLICE/ACCTS RECEIVABLE	N/A	N/A	135.00	2
LEADS FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	348.00	32
LAW ENFORCMT CAMERA FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	484.00	17
LIMESTONE TWP-ROAD/BRIDGE FUND	LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP TREASURER	N/A	N/A	809.01	2
MANTENO	VILLAGE OF MANTENO TREASURER	N/A	N/A	1,881.19	21
MANTENO/ DUI EQUIP	VILLAGE OF MANTENO TREASURER	N/A	N/A	76.00	1
MANTENO/E-CITATION FUND	VILLAGE OF MANTENO TREASURER	N/A	N/A	36.00	18
MANTENO TWP-ROAD/BRIDGE FUND	MANTENO TOWNSHIP TREASURER	N/A	N/A	163.77	3
MANTENO/ VEHICLE FUND	VILLAGE OF MANTENO TREASURER	N/A	N/A	160.00	8
MANTENO WAR PROC FEE	VILLAGE OF MANTENO TREASURER	N/A	N/A	70.00	1
ARRESTEE MED/ 35071030510	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	240.00	25
MOMENCE	CITY OF MOMENCE TREASURER	N/A	N/A	1,246.03	32
MOMENCE/ DUI EQUIP	CITY OF MOMENCE TREASURER	N/A	N/A	59.73	2
MOMENCE/E-CITATION FUND	CITY OF MOMENCE TREASURER	N/A	N/A	58.00	29
MO TWP-ROAD/BRIDGE FUND	MOMENCE TOWNSHIP TREASURER	N/A	N/A	119.80	3
MOMENCE/ VEHICLE FUND	CITY OF MOMENCE TREASURER	N/A	N/A	160.00	8
OTTO TWP-ROAD/BRIDGE FUND	OTTO TOWNSHIP TREASURER	N/A	N/A	91.90	2

PUB DEFENDER/11054030359	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	2,123.58	26
PILOT TWP-ROAD/BRIDGE FUND	PILOT TOWNSHIP TREASURER	N/A	N/A	111.25	1
PRESCRIPTION PILL AND DRUG DISPOSAL FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	189.00	6
PROB & CT SERV/ 29055030379	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	1,103.39	112
PRISONER REVIEW BOARD VEH FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	1.00	2
PERFORM-ENHANC SUBST TEST FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	21.55	1
RM & BOARD/11071030376	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	3,293.93	3
RES FORCL MED/275-510-30510-999	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	3,600.00	24
ROCKVILLE TWP-ROAD/BRIDGE FUND	ROCKVILLE TOWNSHIP TREASUER	N/A	N/A	104.58	2
OFFICE OF STATE'S ATTORNEYS APPELLATE PROSECUTOR	STATE'S ATTORNEYS APPELLATE PROSECUTOR	N/A	N/A	60.00	6
SAO IDRP FEE/318-530-30590	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	463.19	24
SA REC AUTO/ 315-530-30510	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	502.38	252
SALINA TWP-ROAD/BRIDGE FUND	SALINA TOWNSHIP TREASURER	N/A	N/A	28.26	1
ST BOND FORFEITURE	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	440.28	3
SPINAL CORD/11050030366	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	10.00	2
SUPREME COURT SPECIAL PURPOSES FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	2,988.00	327
SH FINE/ 11070030364	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	5,406.35	60
SHERIFF/AGENCY EXPUNGEMENT FEE/110-700-30339-999	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	10.00	1
SH DUI EQUIP/11070030378	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	604.50	4
SH E-CITATION /26570030510	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	136.00	69
SH VEHICLE/11070030780	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	751.50	38
SH WAR PROC /11070030365	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	486.97	10
KANKAKEE SCHOOL DIST #111	KANKAKEE SCHOOL DISTRICT #111	N/A	N/A	50.00	1
STATE OVERWEIGHT	ILLINOIS STATE POLICE	N/A	N/A	657.30	2
SEX OFF EVAL/11051054200	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	76.93	1
SOS-TRAF K3CO/11050030363	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	931.60	4
SECRETARY OF STATE/E-CITATION FUND	SECRETARY OF STATE	N/A	N/A	2.00	1
ST POLICE OPERATIONS ASSISTANCE FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	9,001.51	600
STATE POLICE SERVICES FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	70.00	7
SOS/ DUI EQUIP FUND	SECRETARY OF STATE	N/A	N/A	54.70	2
ST. ANNE	VILLAGE OF ST. ANNE TREASURER	N/A	N/A	230.30	3
ST. ANNE/E- CITATION FUND	VILLAGE OF ST. ANNE TREASURER	N/A	N/A	6.00	3
STATE TREAS PERCENTAGE	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	15,778.59	644
ST. ANNE/ VEHICLE FUND	VILLAGE OF ST. ANNE TREASURER	N/A	N/A	20.00	1
TEEN COURT/79099930355	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	1,976.00	424
TRAUMA FUND/11050030357	KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	441.75	19
TR/CRIM SURCHARGE FUND	IL STATE TREASURERS OFFICE	N/A	N/A	5.85	2
TRNS SAFETY HWY HIRE-BACK FUND	IDOT-HANLEY BLDG ROOM 126	N/A	N/A	125.00	1

*** End of Report ***



January 2019 Kankakee County Recorder Monthly Report

Report of Lori Gadbois, Kankakee County Recorder, for the month of January 2019
To the Chairman and Kankakee County Board

Balance – January, 2019

Receipts

RHSP	$ 7,632.00
GIS Recorder	$ 963.00
GIS Fee	$ 15,408.00
Recording Fees	$ 22,614.00
Photostat	$ 306.00
State Stamps	$ 30,205.00
County Stamps	$ 15,102.50
Computer Fees	$ 14,178.50
UCC	$ 138.00

Total Cash Available **$106,547.00**

Disbursement Fees paid to County Treasurer **$106,547.00**

Bank Balance
Less cash in Box $300.00
Cash in Safe and Bank
State of Illinois
County of Kankakee

I, Lori Gadbois, Kankakee County Recorder, do solemnly swear that the foregoing account is, in all respects are just and true, according to my best knowledge and belief, and that I neither received, directly or indirectly nor directly or indirectly agree to receive or be paid, for my own or another's benefit, and other monies, articles of consideration than therein stated, nor am I entitled to any fee, or emolument for the period therein mentioned other than herein specified.

Kankakee County Recorder

Michelle L Sadler

Signed and sworn to before me this

Notary Public

OFFICIAL SEAL
MICHELLE L SADLER
Notary Public - State of Illinois
My Commission Expires September 14, 2021

Approved by Recorder's Committee:

Deeds

corder	GIS Fees	Recorder Fees	Photostat	State Stamp	County Stamp	UCC Fees	Computer Fee	Total	Deposits
.00	$15,552.00	$22,994.00	$466.00	$30,771.50	$15,385.75	$115.00	$13,640.65	$107,330.90	$107,330.90
3.00	$15,408.00	$22,614.00	$306.00	$30,205.00	$15,102.50	$138.00	$14,178.50	$106,547.00	$106,547.00
5.00	**$30,960.00**	**$45,608.00**	**$772.00**	**$60,976.50**	**$30,488.25**	**$253.00**	**$27,819.15**	**$213,877.90**	**$213,877.90**

corder	GIS Fees	Recorder Fees	Photostat	State Stamp	County Stamp	UCC Fees	Computer Fee	Total	Deposits
6.00	$20,251.00	$22,427.50	$347.00	$29,939.00	$14,969.50	$55.00	$12,378.89	$111,236.89	$111,236.89
9.00	$16,784.00	$23,064.00	$524.00	$35,687.50	$17,843.75	$161.00	$15,313.56	$118,508.81	$118,508.81
3.00	$12,763.00	$18,917.50	$442.00	$22,465.50	$11,232.75	$69.00	$10,762.67	$83,795.42	$83,795.42
1.00	$18,896.00	$27,511.50	$533.00	$32,755.00	$16,377.50	$322.00	$14,205.90	$120,520.90	$120,520.90
0.00	$19,520.00	$28,949.50	$321.00	$29,842.00	$14,921.00	$161.00	$14,946.32	$119,771.82	$119,771.82
2.00	$18,912.00	$28,142.50	$400.50	$25,166.50	$12,583.25	$138.00	$14,818.30	$110,838.05	$110,838.05
0.00	$23,680.00	$35,038.50	$637.50	$38,086.50	$19,043.25	$253.00	$16,999.75	$147,251.50	$147,251.50
3.00	$20,848.00	$30,649.50	$387.50	$35,815.00	$17,907.50	$115.00	$18,383.94	$135,066.44	$135,066.44
5.00	$21,520.00	$31,694.00	$394.00	$38,516.50	$19,258.25	$207.00	$16,390.69	$139,369.44	$139,369.44
6.00	$17,216.00	$25,510.00	$424.50	$40,880.00	$20,440.00	$138.00	$12,832.94	$126,626.94	$126,626.94
2.00	$20,032.00	$29,510.00	$576.50	$29,832.50	$14,916.25	$115.00	$16,694.33	$123,026.58	$123,026.58
48.00	$1,028.00	$24,234.00	$513.00	$23,822.00	$11,911.00	$276.00	$14,740.12	$101,072.12	$101,072.12
0.00	**$211,450.00**	**$325,648.50**	**$5,500.50**	**$382,808.00**	**$191,404.00**	**$2,010.00**	**$178,467.41**	**$1,437,084.91**	**$1,437,084.91**

rder	GIS Fees	Recorder Fees	Photostat	State Stamp	County Stamp	UCC Fees	Computer Fee	Total	Deposits
)0	$23,456.00	$25,811.00	$205.50	$27,117.50	$13,558.75	$90.00	$13,320.46	$116,077.21	$116,077.21
)0	$20,347.00	$22,352.00	$350.00	$21,420.50	$10,710.25	$30.00	$12,310.00	$98,367.75	$98,367.75
)0	$16,315.00	$17,471.50	$318.50	$16,817.50	$8,408.75	$50.00	$11,212.12	$79,074.37	$79,074.37
)0	$18,438.00	$19,938.50	$347.25	$18,375.00	$9,187.50	$85.00	$12,008.90	$88,452.15	$88,452.15
00	$16,470.00	$18,144.50	$338.25	$23,719.00	$11,859.50	$93.00	$10,191.50	$89,378.75	$89,378.75
00	$19,206.00	$21,325.50	$470.75	$38,640.00	$19,320.00	$140.00	$13,761.62	$123,487.87	$123,487.87
00	$20,219.00	$22,695.00	$370.25	$47,351.00	$23,675.50	$90.00	$11,946.39	$137,529.14	$137,529.14
00	$20,192.00	$22,373.50	$629.50	$47,902.50	$23,951.25	$130.00	$15,280.07	$141,071.82	$141,071.82
00	$19,565.00	$21,775.00	$565.00	$29,978.00	$14,989.00	$35.00	$13,693.88	$111,419.88	$111,419.88
00	$20,838.00	$22,921.00	$546.25	$27,358.00	$13,679.00	$45.00	$11,872.81	$107,923.06	$107,923.06
.00	$21,323.00	$23,527.00	$319.25	$35,007.00	$17,503.50	$85.00	$13,511.00	$122,580.75	$122,580.75
.00	$18,864.00	$21,145.00	$424.75	$29,437.50	$14,718.75	$20.00	$12,529.80	$107,264.80	$107,264.80
.00	**$235,233.00**	**$259,479.50**	**$4,885.25**	**$363,123.50**	**$181,561.75**	**$893.00**	**$151,638.55**	**$1,322,627.55**	**$1,322,627.55**

								Fiscal Year Totals
		968			*2019 January Deeds*	*278*		*567*
		968			*2019 January LP*	*31*		*60*
		1956						

2013	*18272*
2014	*14752*
2015	*16518*
2016	*15703*
2017	*14971*

2018	*14312*
2019	
2020	
2021	
2022	

KANKAKEE COUNTY CLERK

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE KANKAKEE COUNTY BOARD

BALANCE OF: January 31, 2019 — LESS $400.00 CASH ON HAND $0.00

RECEIPTS:

MARRIAGE/CIVIL LICENSES ISSUED:	$850.00 /	
ISSUE MISC. CERTIFICATES:	$ 6,776.00	
REDEMPTION FEES:	$ 7,022.00	
MISC. PUBLIC SERVICES	$ 7,605.50	
CLERK AUTOMATION / REDEMPTION AUTOMATION	$3,117.50 / $1,230.00	**$30,685.84**
POSTAGE REIMBURSEMENT	$ 853.42	
PUBLIC HEALTH/STATE TREASURER (DEATH / COLDF) (DOMESTIC VIOLENCE)	$2,988.00 / $170.00	
INTEREST EARNED	$ 73.42	
TOTAL:		**$30,685.84**

DISBURSEMENTS:

EXCESS FEES TRANSFERRED TO COUNTY	$ 22,253.50	
EXCESS FEES TRANSFERRED TO COUNTY	$3,117.50 / $1,230.00	
EXCESS FEES TRANSFERRED TO COUNTY	$ 853.42	
EXCESS FEES TRANSFERRED TO IL DEPT PUBLIC HEALTH / EXCESS FEES TRANSFERRED TO IL STATE TREASURER	$2,988.00 / $170.00	
INTEREST	$ 73.42	
TOTAL:		**$30,685.84**

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
)
COUNTY OF KANKAKEE)

I, DAN HENDRICKSON, KANKAKEE COUNTY CLERK, do solemnly swear that the foregoing account is, in all respects, just and ture according to the best of my knowledge and belief;and that I have neither received or agreed to receive or be paid directly or indirectly, for my own or another's benefit, any other monies, articles or consideration than herein stated, nor am I entitled to any fee or emolument for the period therein mentioned than herein specified.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

STATEMENT OF FUNDS RECEIVED AND DISBURSED

FOR THE PERIOD OF	January 1, 2019	TO January 31, 2019	
OFFICE FUND BALANCE OF:	January 1, 2019		$400.00
RECEIPTS:			
FEES			
MARRIAGE/CIVIL LICENSES ISSUED:	$850.00 /	0.00	
ISSUE MISC. CERTIFICATES:	$	6,776.00	
REDEMPTION FEES:	$	7,022.00	
MISC. PUBLIC SERVICES	$	7,605.50	
CLERK AUTOMATION / REDEMPTION AUTOMATION	$3,117.50 /	1,230.00	$30,685.84
POSTAGE REIMBURSEMENT	$	853.42	
PUBLIC HEALTH/STATE TREASURER (DEATH/CODLF) (DOMESTIC	$2,988.00 /	170.00	
INTEREST EARNED	$	73.42	
TOTAL PUBLIC SERVICE:			$31,085.84

DISBURSEMENTS:

EXCESS FEES TRANSFERRED TO COUNTY, ILLINOIS DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH & STATE TREASURER

COUNTY CLERK'S FEES	$	22,253.50	
CLERK AUTOMATION / REDEMPTION AUTOMATION	$3,117.50 /	$1,230.00	
PUBLIC HEALTH/STATE TREASURER (DEATH/COLDF) (DOMESTIC	$2,988.00 /	$170.00	
POSTAGE REIMBURSEMENT	$	853.42	
INTEREST EARNED	$	73.42	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS:			$30,685.84
BALANCE OF January 31, 2019			$400.00

FEES OF OTHERS:

BALANCE OF January 1, 2019	$	532,998.46

Kankakee County Animal Control Department
1270 Stanford Drive
Kankakee, Illinois 60901

Report to the Kankakee County Board for the month of **January, 2019**

FUNDS SUBMITTED TO COUNTY TREASURER

	MonthTotalThis Year	Month Total Last year	Yearly Total to Date	Last Year Total to Date
Impoundment	505.00	550.00	1,300.00	755.00
Board	430.00	525.00	810.00	820.00
Service fees	175.00	250.00	375.00	450.00
Fines	1,158.00	625.00	2,367.00	990.00
Euth. & Disposal	420.00	480.00	635.00	580.00
Adoptions	445.00	115.00	1,260.00	585.00
Microchip	215.00	165.00	540.00	440.00
Trip Pickup	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Owner Surrender	170.00	145.00	260.00	205.00
Miscellaneous fees received	209.00	5.00	214.00	583.00
Donations	0.00	195.00	620.00	1,030.00
Trap Rental	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total for month	**3,727.00**	**3,055.00**	**8,381.00**	**6,438.00**
Registration	28,150.00	20,660.00	57,458.00	36,380.00
Population Control Fund	1,410.00	1,675.00	2,750.00	3,020.00
Village revenue	335.00	4,029.00	2,947.00	7,474.75
TOTAL	**33,622.00**	**29,419.00**	**71,536.00**	**53,312.75**
IPTIP (Building fund)	**322.17**	**170.52**	**156,928.31**	**153,923.67**

ANIMAL BITES	*MonthTotalThis Year*	*Month Total Last year*	*Yearly Total to Date*	*Last Year Total to Date*
a. bites reported	17	26	39	49
b. in house bites impounded	3	3	5	8
c. bites impounded @ home	4	10	11	21
d. out of County	2	2	5	2
e. specimens for lab exam	4	8	4	13
f. animals tested positive	1	0	1	0

ANIMAL INVENTORY	*Beginning of the Month*	*Last year*	*End of the Month*	*Last year*
DOGS	18	12	19	20
CATS	29	30	4	16
OTHER	2	0	2	0
WILD LIFE	0	0	0	0

STRAY ANIMAL DISPOSITION	*MonthTotalThis Year*	*Month Total Last year*	*Yearly Total to Date*	*Last Year Total to Date*
a. Animals euthanized	**16**	**22**	**37**	**38**
Dogs	13	7	28	12
Cats	3	6	7	12
Wildlife	0	9	2	14
Other	0	0	0	0
b. Owner reclaimed animals	**14**	**20**	**33**	**31**
c. Animals adopted	**44**	**54**	**72**	**89**
Dogs/T-7,A-2	9	24	23	41
Cats/T-33,A-2	35	30	49	48
Wildlife	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**
Other	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**
Deceased	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**
DOA	**2**	**6**	**3**	**7**
Total animals handled	**78**	**102**	**149**	**168**

KANKAKEE COUNTY
MONTHLY BUILDING DIVISION REPORT
January 2019

TYPE	NUMBER ISSUED	VALUATION	FEES
RESIDENTIAL			
House	1	$317,136	$2,188
Mobile Homes			
Accessory Structures	1	$55,000	$570
Residential Repairs	7	$107,224	$1,340
Remodel/Additions			
Demos	1		$50
Total Residential	10	$ 479,360	$4,148
AGRICULTURAL			
House			
Remodel/Additions	1	$392,292	
AG Repairs			
Accessory Structures			Exempt
Demos			
Total Ag Bldgs	1	$392,292	
COMMERCIAL	2	$37,498	$508
COMMERCIAL EZ	2	$1,938,000	$5,417
Total Commercial	4	$1,975,498	$5,925
INDUSTRIAL			
INDUSTRIAL EZ			
Total Industrial			
TAXING BODY			
Total Permits	15	$ 2,847,150	$10,073
Fines	2		$3,000
Re-Inspection Fee			
Plan Review			
Erosion Control	1		$100
Walk-Thru	1		$50
Administrative Fees	15		$375
Smoke			
Permit Add-On	2		$40
Total Extra Fees	21		$3,565
TOTALS			$13,638

Michelle L Sadler
Michelle Sadler, Office Mananger

Illinois Department of Transportation

Compliance Review Cover Sheet

Agency: COUNTY OF Kankakee County	
Compliance Review for: [X] Motor Fuel Tax [ ] Township Bridge [ ] Special Assessment [ ] G.O. Bond Issue [ ] MFT Fund Bond Issue	Compliance Review Year(s): 2016 - 2017 Compliance Review Number: 78 Date: December 10, 2018

Illinois Department of Transportation

Compliance Reviewer's Certificate

COUNTY OF Kankakee County

Compliance Review No. 78

We hereby certify that we have reviewed the books and records in so far as they pertain to the receipt and disbursement of the Motor Fuel Tax Fund of the County of Kankakee County for the period beginning Jan. 1, 2016 and ending Dec. 31, 2017, and that entries for receipts in these books and records are true and correct and are in agreement with the records maintained by the Department of Transportation and that entries for disbursements are supported by cancelled warrants or checks with exceptions noted in the compliance review findings.

We further certify that we have verified entries in the claim registers with the original claims and cancelled warrants, that we have examined and checked the records of the County Clerk and County Treasurer and have compared the expenditures listed in the warrant registers of those offices against the minutes of the County Board maintained by the County Clerk and have found them to be in accordance therewith exceptions noted in the compliance review findings.

E. Vicich

Reviewer

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY

Date: 1/17/19

District Local Roads and Streets Engineer

Illinois Department of Transportation

Reviewer's Comments

COUNTY OF Kankakee County

Compliance Report No. 78

Audit Period: Jan. 1, 2016 to Dec. 31, 2017

Purpose of Compliance Review:	To determine the status of Motor Fuel Tax Funds as of Dec. 31, 2017

The other receipts to the Motor Fuel Tax Fund were $545,291.05 received as follows:

Interest 2017	12,404.78
Reimbursement	2,233.39
Interest 2016	4,713.88
Co Consolidated	406,239.00
Salary Reim Prog	119,700.00
Total received:	$545,291.05

Maintenance Expenditure Statements were on file for years 2016 & 2017.

A Final Report was on report for:

16-00000-00-CS/16-CS091-00-AC
17-00000-00-CS/17-CS091-00-AC

SIGNED E. Vicich

Illinois Department of Transportation

Fund Balance and Bank Reconciliation

COUNTY OF Kankakee County

Compliance Review Report No. 78

Compliance Reivew Period Jan. 1, 2016 - Dec. 31, 2017

Date: December 10, 2018

Fund Balance	Unobligated	Obligated	Total	Outstanding Warrants		
Balance Previous Compliance Review	642,892.45	743,711.54	1,386,603.99			
Allotments	2,928,663.75	0.00	2,928,663.75			
Total MFT Funds	3,571,556.20	743,711.54	4,315,267.74			
Approved Authorizations	(5,513,531.19)	5,513,531.19	0.00			
Other Receipts		545,291.05	545,291.05			
Total	(1,941,974.99)	6,802,533.78	4,860,558.79			
Disbursements		3,335,285.93	3,335,285.93			
Surplus (Credits)	1,426,619.74	(1,426,619.74)	0.00			
Unexpended Balance	(515,355.25)	2,040,628.11	1,525,272.86			

Bank Reconciliation	
Balance in Fund per Bank Certificate Dec. 31, 2017	43,772.33
Deduct Outstanding Warrants	
Add Outstanding investments	1,481,500.53
Additions	
Subtraction's	
Net Balance in Account Dec. 31, 2017	1,525,272.86

Certified Correct E. Vucich
Reviewer

Illinois Department of Transportation

Investment Schedule
Motor Fuel Tax Funds

COUNTY OF Kankakee County

Compliance Review Report No. 78

Date of Purchase	Date of Maturity or Redemption	Purchase Cost	Value at Maturity or Redemption	Interest Earned	Outstanding Dec. 31 2017	Type of Investment
				16,464.72	1,481,500.53	Illinois Funds
				16,464.72	1,481,500.53	

REMARKS: _____

Illinois Department of Transportation

Summary of Motor Fuel Tax Fund Transactions
By Sections and Categories

COUNTY OF Kankakee County

Compliance Review Period: January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2017

Compliance Review Report No. 78

Section	Balance Prev. Review	Total Amount Authorized	Adjustments	Other Receipts	Total Funds Available	Total Disbursements	Surplus to Unobligated Balance (Credits)	Unexpended Balance	Prev. Accumulated Disbursements	Total Accumulated Disbursements	
MAINTENANCE					0.00			0.00		0.00	
15-00000-00-GM	620,860.99	2,432.25			623,293.24	181,316.46	441,976.78	0.00		181,316.46	
16-00000-00-GM		2,130,107.50		21.00	2,130,128.50	1,681,645.66	448,482.84	0.00		1,681,645.66	
17-00000-00-GM		1,958,137.64		694.40	1,958,832.04	1,232,010.59		726,821.45		1,232,010.59	credited/pd 2018
18-00000-00-GM		1,301,953.80			1,301,953.80			1,301,953.80		0.00	
CO SUPT SALARY					0.00			0.00		0.00	
15-00000-00-CS	4,045.16				4,045.16	4,045.16		0.00		4,045.16	
16-00000-00-CS	118,500.00			18.00	118,518.00	118,518.00		(0.00)		118,518.00	
17-00000-00-CS		120,900.00		1,499.99	122,399.99	117,750.06		4,649.93		117,750.06	pd/reimb 2018
					0.00			0.00		0.00	
16-CS091-00-AC				59,250.00	59,250.00		59,250.00	0.00		0.00	
17-CS091-00-AC				60,450.00	60,450.00		60,450.00	0.00		0.00	
					0.00			0.00		0.00	
CO CONSOLIDATED					0.00			0.00		0.00	
FY2017				273,333.00	273,333.00		273,333.00	0.00		0.00	
FY2018				132,906.00	132,906.00		132,906.00	0.00		0.00	
					0.00			0.00		0.00	
INTEREST					0.00			0.00		0.00	
2015	305.39				305.39		305.39	0.00		0.00	
2016				4,713.88	4,713.88		4,713.88	0.00		0.00	
2017				12,404.78	12,404.78		5,201.85	7,202.93		0.00	credited 2018
					0.00			0.00		0.00	
					0.00			0.00		0.00	
					0.00			0.00		0.00	
					0.00			0.00		0.00	
					0.00			0.00		0.00	
					0.00			0.00		0.00	
					0.00			0.00		0.00	
					0.00			0.00		0.00	
					0.00			0.00		0.00	
TOTALS	743,711.54	5,513,531.19	0.00	545,291.05	6,802,533.78	3,335,285.93	1,426,619.74	2,040,628.11	0.00	3,335,285.93	

The ILLINOIS Funds

Investor Statement

for the period of: December 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Investor Services: (800) 947-8479

Internet: www.illinoisfunds.com

KANKAKEE COUNTY GOVERNMENT
COUNTY MOTOR FUEL TAX
189 E COURT ST FL 1
KANKAKEE IL 60901-3892

001684

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Portfolio *at-a-Glance*

Portfolio Value Beginning 12/01/2017	**$1,353,578.19**
+ Purchases	$126,451.58
- Withdrawals	$0.00
Portfolio Value Ending 12/31/2017	**$1,481,500.53**

Portfolio *Summary*

Account Number 7139132331	Fund Name	Shares	Share Price	Market Value on 12/31/2017	% of Account Holdings
KANKAKEE COUNTY GOVERNMENT COUNTY MOTOR FUEL TAX	Illinois LGIP	1,481,500.530	$1.00	$1,481,500.53	100.0%

Account *Transactions*

Account Number 7139132331	Trade Date	Transaction Description	Dollar Amount	Share Price	Shares this Transaction	Total Shares Owned
Illinois LGIP/5000		**Beginning Balance as of 12/01/2017**	$1,353,578.19	$1.00		1,353,578.190
	12/07/17	SHARES PURCHASED - WIRE	$126,451.58	$1.00	126,451.580	1,480,029.770
KANKAKEE COUNTY GOVERNMENT COUNTY MOTOR FUEL TAX	12/29/17	INCOME REINVEST	$1,470.76	$1.00	1,470.760	1,481,500.530
		Ending Balance as of 12/31/2017	**$1,481,500.53**	**$1.00**		**1,481,500.530**

Distributions:	Dividends	Cap Gains
	REINVEST	REINVEST

HomeStar Bank
& Financial Services
Member FDIC EQUAL HOUSING LENDER

576 William Latham Dr., Bourbonnais, IL 60914
435 E. North St., Bradley, IL 60915
255 E. Station St., Kankakee, IL 60901
303 Section Line Rd., Manteno, IL 60950
105 McGuire Dr., Manteno, IL 60950
(815) 468-2265
25640 S. Gougar Rd., Manhattan, IL 60442
(815) 361-4455

000 00004 01
ACCOUNT: 704067

PAGE: 1
12/29/2017

OK

KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER
COUNTY MOTOR FUEL TAX #2502
189 E COURT ST 1ST FLOOR
KANKAKEE IL 60901

10146

30
0
2

*** Your LOYAL LOCAL LEADERS Are Here For You! ***

COMMUNITY FUNDS ACCOUNT 704067

DESCRIPTION	DEBITS	CREDITS	DATE	BALANCE
BALANCE LAST STATEMENT			11/30/17	76,469.73
KANKAKEE COUNTY KANKAKEE C 366006593	7,830.72 ✓		12/07/17	68,639.01
CHECK # 2398	1,097.65 ✓		12/19/17	67,541.36
KANKAKEE COUNTY KANKAKEE C 366006593	7,887.62 ✓		12/21/17	59,653.74
CHECK # 2394	15,888.85 ✓		12/21/17	43,764.89
INTEREST		7.44	12/29/17	43,772.33
BALANCE THIS STATEMENT			12/29/17	43,772.33 ✓

TOTAL CREDITS	(1)	7.44
TOTAL DEBITS	(4)	32,704.84

YOUR CHECKS SEQUENCED

DATE	CHECK #	AMOUNT	DATE	CHECK #	AMOUNT	DATE	CHECK #	AMOUNT
12/21	2394*	15,888.85	12/19	2398	1,097.65			

(*) INDICATES A GAP IN CHECK NUMBER SEQUENCE

- - - - - - - - - - I N T E R E S T - - - - - - - - - -

AVERAGE LEDGER BALANCE:	62,463.90	INTEREST EARNED:	7.44
INTEREST PAID THIS PERIOD:	7.44	DAYS IN PERIOD:	29
INTEREST PAID 2017:	231.23	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE YIELD EARNED:	.15%

* * * C O N T I N U E D * * *

MFT Agency Transaction List

Agency Name : Kankakee **County : Kankakee** **Agency Type : County** **District : 3**

Beginning Unobligated Balance as of 12/31/2015	$642,892.45	**Average Monthly Allotment**	$122,027.66
Unobligated Balance as of 12/30/2017	($515,355.25)		

Total Monthly Allotment	$2,928,663.75	**Total Authorizations**	$5,513,531.19	**Paid to State Debits**	$0.00
Total Supplemental Allotments	$406,239.00	**Total Credits**	$1,020,380.74	**Paid to State Credits**	$0.00

Date	Transaction Type	Category	Section No.	Memo	Amount	Balance	Section Status
12/31/2015	MFT Monthly Allotment				$129,256.77	$772,149.22	
1/5/2016	Authorization	Maintenance	16-00000-00-GM	-00-Ice Control, Bit. Surface Repair, Agg.	$1,489,933.00	($717,783.78)	C
1/22/2016	Credit	Interest		October, November, December-2015	$305.39	($717,478.39)	
1/28/2016	Authorization	Maintenance	16-00000-00-GM	Pavement Marking, Sign Repair	$172,930.00	($890,408.39)	C
1/31/2016	MFT Monthly Allotment				$124,849.17	($765,559.22)	
2/29/2016	MFT Monthly Allotment				$125,826.26	($639,732.96)	
3/31/2016	MFT Monthly Allotment				$108,216.20	($531,516.76)	
4/7/2016	Credit	Maintenance	15-00000-00-GM	MES	$441,976.78	($89,539.98)	C
4/29/2016	Authorization	Maintenance	16-00000-00-GM	Bit. Surface Treatment	$143,656.25	($233,196.23)	C
4/29/2016	Authorization	Maintenance	16-00000-00-GM	Bit. Surface Treatment/Supp. 3	$306,013.60	($539,209.83)	C
4/30/2016	MFT Monthly Allotment				$132,651.81	($406,558.02)	
5/31/2016	MFT Monthly Allotment				$131,742.97	($274,815.05)	
6/30/2016	MFT Monthly Allotment				$85,598.53	($189,216.52)	
7/31/2016	MFT Monthly Allotment				$130,883.43	($58,333.09)	
8/15/2016	Authorization	Maintenance	15-00000-00-GM	Revised MES	$2,432.25	($60,765.34)	C
8/15/2016	Authorization	Maintenance	16-00000-00-GM	Revised Sup 3	$17,572.65	($78,337.99)	C
8/25/2016	Credit	Other		16-CS091-00-AC	$59,250.00	($19,087.99)	
8/31/2016	MFT Monthly Allotment				$126,670.17	$107,582.18	
9/14/2016	Supplemental Allotment			FY2017 Consolidated Counties	$273,333.00	$380,915.18	

Transactions with an Asterisk indicate an unprocessed transaction at the time report was requested.

Filter Criteria: District=3,County=Kankakee,Agency=Kankakee,AgencyType=County,FromDate=12/31/2015,ToDate=12/30/2017,TransactionType=ALL,Category=All

Agency Name : Kankakee	County : Kankakee	Agency Type : County	District : 3

Beginning Unobligated Balance as of 12/31/2015	$642,892.45	Average Monthly Allotment	$122,027.66
Unobligated Balance as of 12/30/2017	($515,355.25)		

Total Monthly Allotment	$2,928,663.75	Total Authorizations	$5,513,531.19	Paid to State Debits	$0.00
Total Supplemental Allotments	$406,239.00	Total Credits	$1,020,380.74	Paid to State Credits	$0.00

Date	Transaction Type	Category	Section No.	Memo	Amount	Balance	Section Status
9/30/2016	MFT Monthly Allotment				$111,812.62	$492,727.80	
10/31/2016	MFT Monthly Allotment				$129,486.68	$622,214.48	
11/30/2016	MFT Monthly Allotment				$131,919.17	$754,133.65	
12/9/2016	Authorization	Maintenance	17-00000-00-GM	EoMC	$1,270,529.00	($516,395.35)	C
12/31/2016	MFT Monthly Allotment				$138,345.77	($378,049.58)	
1/3/2017	Authorization	Salary	17-00000-00-CS		$120,900.00	($498,949.58)	C
1/24/2017	Credit	Interest		Jan 2016-Homestar & Tres. Inv. Pool	$244.04	($498,705.54)	
1/24/2017	Credit	Interest		Feb 2016-Tres. Inv. Pool & Homestar Bk	$256.03	($498,449.51)	
1/24/2017	Credit	Interest		March 2016-Homestar Bk & Tres Inv Pool	$299.11	($498,150.40)	
1/24/2017	Credit	Interest		April 2016-Homestar Bk & Tres Inv Pool	$307.33	($497,843.07)	
1/24/2017	Credit	Interest		May 2016-Homestar Bk & Tres. Inv. Pool	$329.87	($497,513.20)	
1/24/2017	Credit	Interest		June 2016-Homestar Bk & Tres Inv. Pool	$360.40	($497,152.80)	
1/24/2017	Credit	Interest		July 2016-Homestar Bk & Tres Inv. Pool	$388.46	($496,764.34)	
1/24/2017	Credit	Interest		Sept 2016-Homestar Bk & Tres Inv. Pool	$458.42	($496,305.92)	
1/24/2017	Credit	Interest		August 2016-Homestar Bk & Tres Inv. Pool	$462.09	($495,843.83)	
1/24/2017	Credit	Interest		Oct 2016-Homestar Bk & Tres. Inv. Pool	$470.95	($495,372.88)	
1/24/2017	Credit	Interest		Nov 2016-Homestar Bk & Tres Inv. Pool	$518.64	($494,854.24)	
1/24/2017	Credit	Interest		Dec 2016-Homestar Bk & Tres Inv. Pool	$618.54	($494,235.70)	
1/31/2017	MFT Monthly Allotment				$131,552.64	($362,683.06)	

Transactions with an Asterisk indicate an unprocessed transaction at the time report was requested.

Filter Criteria: District=3,County=Kankakee,Agency=Kankakee,AgencyType=County,FromDate=12/31/2015,ToDate=12/30/2017,TransactionType=ALL,Category=All

Agency Name : Kankakee	County : Kankakee	Agency Type : County	District : 3

Beginning Unobligated Balance as of 12/31/2015	$642,892.45	Average Monthly Allotment	$122,027.66
Unobligated Balance as of 12/30/2017	($515,355.25)		

Total Monthly Allotment	$2,928,663.75	Total Authorizations	$5,513,531.19	Paid to State Debits	$0.00
Total Supplemental Allotments	$406,239.00	Total Credits	$1,020,380.74	Paid to State Credits	$0.00

Date	Transaction Type	Category	Section No.	Memo	Amount	Balance	Section Status
2/7/2017	Authorization	Maintenance	17-00000-00-GM	Rev EMC	$128,243.50	($490,926.56)	C
2/28/2017	MFT Monthly Allotment				$125,435.93	($365,490.63)	
3/30/2017	Authorization	Maintenance	17-00000-00-GM	Contract-Supp#3-Grosso Const.	$84,549.60	($450,040.23)	C
3/30/2017	Authorization	Maintenance	17-00000-00-GM	Contract-Supp#2-Tobey's Const	$145,579.30	($595,619.53)	C
3/31/2017	Authorization	Maintenance	17-00000-00-GM	Supple #4 EMC	$310,966.50	($906,586.03)	C
3/31/2017	MFT Monthly Allotment				$106,972.57	($799,613.46)	
4/3/2017	Credit	Maintenance	16-00000-00-GM	MES	$448,460.84	($351,152.62)	C
4/11/2017	Authorization	Maintenance	17-00000-00-GM	Revised Supp Op #4 EMC	$17,654.00	($368,806.62)	C
4/20/2017	Credit	Interest		Jan Feb & March 2017 Homestar & Tres. Inv Pool	$2,338.13	($366,468.49)	
4/30/2017	MFT Monthly Allotment				$122,811.62	($243,656.87)	
5/3/2017	Credit	Other		17-CS091-00-AC	$60,450.00	($183,206.87)	
5/31/2017	MFT Monthly Allotment				$124,543.79	($58,663.08)	
6/8/2017	Authorization	Maintenance	16-00000-00-GM	Revised MES	$1.00	($58,664.08)	C
6/30/2017	MFT Monthly Allotment				$99,460.93	$40,796.85	
7/31/2017	MFT Monthly Allotment				$129,223.97	$170,020.82	
8/2/2017	Credit	Interest		April, May & June 2017 HomeStar & Treas. Inv Pool	$2,863.72	$172,884.54	
8/15/2017	Credit	Maintenance	16-00000-00-GM	Revision #2 MES	$22.00	$172,906.54	C
8/31/2017	MFT Monthly Allotment				$122,567.71	$295,474.25	
9/27/2017	Supplemental Allotment			FY2018 Consolidated Counties	$132,906.00	$428,380.25	

Transactions with an Asterisk indicate an unprocessed transaction at the time report was requested.

Filter Criteria: District=3,County=Kankakee,Agency=Kankakee,AgencyType=County,FromDate=12/31/2015,ToDate=12/30/2017,TransactionType=ALL,Category=All

Agency Name: Kankakee	County : Kankakee	Agency Type : County	District : 3

Beginning Unobligated Balance as of 12/31/2015	$642,892.45			Average Monthly Allotment	$122,027.66
Unobligated Balance as of 12/30/2017	($515,355.25)				
Total Monthly Allotment	$2,928,663.75	Total Authorizations	$5,513,531.19	Paid to State Debits	$0.00
Total Supplemental Allotments	$406,239.00	Total Credits	$1,020,380.74	Paid to State Credits	$0.00

Date	Transaction Type	Category	Section No.	Memo	Amount	Balance	Section Status
9/30/2017	MFT Monthly Allotment				$108,341.13	$536,721.38	
10/20/2017	Authorization	Maintenance	16-00000-00-GM	Revision #3	$1.00	$536,720.38	C
10/31/2017	MFT Monthly Allotment				$124,042.33	$660,762.71	
11/13/2017	Authorization	Maintenance	17-00000-00-GM	Revised Sup OP #3 EMC	$615.74	$660,146.97	C
11/30/2017	MFT Monthly Allotment				$126,451.58	$786,598.55	
12/18/2017	Authorization	Maintenance	18-00000-00-GM	EMC	$1,301,953.80	($515,355.25)	O

Transactions with an Asterisk indicate an unprocessed transaction at the time report was requested.

Filter Criteria: District=3,County=Kankakee,Agency=Kankakee,AgencyType=County,FromDate=12/31/2015,ToDate=12/30/2017,TransactionType=ALL,Category=All

Illinois Department of Transportation
Office of Highways Project Implementation / Region 2 / District 3
700 East Norris Drive / Ottawa, Illinois 61350-1628

January 25, 2019

Mr. Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk
Kankakee County
189 E. Court St.
Kankakee, IL 60901

Dear Mr. Hendrickson:

Enclosed is a copy of Compliance Review Supplemental #57 covering the receipt and disbursement of Township Bridge Funds by your county's road districts for the period beginning January 1, 2016 and ending December 31, 2017.

PLEASE REFER TO THE REVIEWER'S COMMENTS PAGE FOR SPECIFIC COMMENTS IN REGARDS TO THIS COMPLIANCE REVIEW.

This report should be presented to the County Board at the first regular meeting after the receipt of this letter and then filed as a permanent record in your office.

This report is a compliance review conducted by Local Roads and Streets. An audit will be performed at a later date by an auditor from the Bureau of Investigations and Compliance.

If you have any questions, please contact Emily Vicich at (815) 434-8439.

Sincerely,

Kevin Marchek, P.E.
Region Two Engineer

By: Donald R. Ernat, P.E.
Local Roads and Streets Engineer

EV:ac
S:\imp\local roads\typing 2019\ComplianceCoverLetter-TBP_Kankakee TBP 2017 Clerk

Illinois Department of Transportation

Compliance Review Cover Sheet

Agency: Kankakee Road Districts Township Bridge	
Compliance Review for: [X] Motor Fuel Tax [ ] Township Bridge [ ] Special Assessment [ ] G.O. Bond Issue [ ] MFT Fund Bond Issue	Compliance Review Year(s): 2016 - 2017 Compliance Review Number: 57 Date: December 28, 2018

Illinois Department of Transportation

Compliance Reviewer's Certificate

Kankakee Road Districts Township Bridge Township Bridge

Compliance Review No. 57

We hereby certify that we have reviewed the books and records in so far as they pertain to the receipt and disbursement of the Motor Fuel Tax Fund of the Kankakee Road Districts Township Bridge for the period beginning Jan. 1, 2016 and ending Dec. 31, 2017, and that entries for receipts in these books and records are true and correct and are in agreement with the records maintained by the Department of Transportation and that entries for disbursements are supported by cancelled warrants or checks with exceptions noted in the compliance review findings.

We further certify that we have verified entries in the claim registers with the original claims and cancelled warrants, that we have examined and checked the records of the County Clerk and County Treasurer and have compared the expenditures listed in the warrant registers of those offices against the minutes of the County Board maintained by the County Clerk and have found them to be in accordance therewith exceptions noted in the compliance review findings.

E. Vicich

Reviewer

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY

Date: 1/14/19

District Local Roads and Streets Engineer

Illinois Department of Transportation

Reviewer's Comments

Kankakee Road Districts Township Bridge Township Bridge

Compliance Report No. 57

Audit Period: Jan. 1, 2016 to Dec. 31, 2017

Purpose of Compliance Review:	To determine the status of Motor Fuel Tax Funds as of Dec. 31, 2017

The other receipts to the Motor Fuel Tax Fund were $51.24 received as follows:

Interest 2017	34.57
Reimbursement Interest 2016	16.67
Total received:	$51.24

Final Report was on file for section:

08-09106-01-BR

SIGNED E. Vach

Illinois Department of Transportation

Fund Balance and Bank Reconciliation

Kankakee Road Districts Township Bridge Township Bridge

Compliance Review Report No. 57

Compliance Reivew Period Jan. 1, 2016 - Dec. 31, 2017

Date: December 28, 2018

Fund Balance	Unobligated	Obligated	Total	Outstanding Warrants		
Balance Previous Compliance Review	27,888.68	28,800.00	56,688.68			
Allotments	208,355.28	0.00	208,355.28			
Total MFT Funds	236,243.96	28,800.00	265,043.96			
Approved Authorizations	(220,277.38)	220,277.38	0.00			
Other Receipts		51.24	51.24			
Total	15,966.58	249,128.62	265,095.20			
Disbursements		228,611.59	228,611.59			
Surplus (Credits)	4,517.03	(4,517.03)	0.00			
Unexpended Balance	20,483.61	16,000.00	36,483.61			

Bank Reconciliation	
Balance in Fund per Bank Certificate Dec. 31, 2017	36,483.61
Deduct Outstanding Warrants	
Add Outstanding investments	0.00
Additions	
Subtraction's	
Net Balance in Account Dec. 31, 2017	36,483.61

Certified Correct E. Viach
Reviewer

Illinois Department of Transportation

Summary of Motor Fuel Tax Fund Transactions
By Sections and Categories

Kankakee Road Districts Township Bridge Township Bridge | Compliance Review Period: January 1, 2016 - December 31, 2017 | Compliance Review Report No. 57

Section	Balance Prev. Review	Total Amount Authorized	Adjustments	Other Receipts	Total Funds Available	Total Disbursements	Surplus to Unobligated Balance (Credits)	Unexpended Balance	Prev. Accumulated Disbursements	Total Accumulated Disbursements
BOURBONNAIS					0.00			0.00		0.00
06-02105-01-BR					0.00			0.00		0.00
ENG	16,000.00				16,000.00			16,000.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
NORTON					0.00			0.00		0.00
08-09106-01-BR		220,277.38			220,277.38	220,277.38		0.00		220,277.38
ENG	12,800.00				12,800.00	8,334.21	4,465.79	0.00		8,334.21
					0.00			0.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
INTEREST					0.00			0.00		0.00
2016				16.67	16.67		16.67	0.00		0.00
2017				34.57	34.57		34.57	0.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
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					0.00			0.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
					0.00			0.00		0.00
TOTALS	28,800.00	220,277.38	0.00	51.24	249,128.62	228,611.59	4,517.03	16,000.00	0.00	228,611.59

FIRST AMERICAN BANK

Date 12/29/17 Page
Account Number 7284480
Enclosures **

KANKAKEE TOWNSHIP BRIDGE PR #2506
% KANKAKEE COUNTY TREASURER
189 E COURT ST
KANKAKEE IL 60901

10128

PUBLIC FUNDS NOW ACCOUNT
Account Number 72844801
Previous Balance 36,482.06
Deposits/Credits .00
Checks/Debits .00
Service Charge .00
Interest Paid 1.55
Current Balance 36,483.61

Number of Enclosures 0
Statement Dates 12/01/17 thru 12/31/17
Days in the statement period 31
Average Ledger 36,482.06
Average Collected 36,482.06

2017 Interest Paid 34.57

---------- Interest and Service Fees ----------

Date	Description	Amount
12/31	Interest Deposit	1.55

Credits 1.55 Debits .00 Net 1.55

---------- Daily Balance Summary ----------

Date	Balance	Date	Balance	Date	Balance
12/01	36,482.06	12/31	36,483.61		

RES#	Account	Type	Account Name	Parce#	Township	Total Collected	County Clerk	Auctionee	Recorder/ Sec of State	Agent	Treasurer
03-19-001	0918142	SAL	LIONEL THOMAS	16-09-33-324-022	KANKAKEE	1,067.00	45.90	10.00	57.00	450.00	504.10
03-19-002	0918422	SAL	AISHA N. MAXWELL	10-19-17-201-025	PEMBROKE	3,592.00	62.76	35.00	57.00	875.00	2,562.24
03-19-003	0918447	SAL	MR UNLIMITED PROPERTIES LLC	10-19-24-100-011	PEMBROKE	30,357.00	109.45	300.00	57.00	7,500.00	22,390.55
03-19-004	0918344	SAL	LINDA RAMIREZ	16-17-04-106-009, 010	KANKAKEE	814.50	51.73	7.50	57.00	450.00	248.27
03-19-005	2014-00670	DEF-RE	SNEEDCREST APARTMENTS LLC	12-17-03-106-011	AROMA	350.00	31.42	0.00	0.00	185.79	132.79
					Totals	**$36,180.50**	**$301.26**	**$352.50**	**$228.00**	**$9,460.79**	**$25,837.95**

Committee Members

Clerk Fees	**$301.26**
Recorder/Sec of State Fees	**$228.00**
Total to County	**$26,367.21**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RESOLUTIONS

(Please keep this copy with packet until routing is complete)

Revised: February 2017 for Kankakee County

1) Agent mails to Committee for approval:

   a) Original resolution with appropriate disbursement checks attached to each
   b) Monthly Resolution List
   c) Cover Resolution (1st time only)

2) Committee:

   a) Reviews resolutions and submits to full County Board
   b) Cover Resolution & Resolution List are presented to County Board Members in their monthly packet

3) County Board:

   a) **Dates each resolution with date of adoption or provides a copy of the Master Resolution which indicates the date of adoption.**
   b) Chairman signs each resolution
   c) County Clerk seals and attests each resolution and confirms a tax deed has been recorded
   d) Retains Original of each resolution and copies each executed resolution 3 times
   e) County Clerk retains Clerk's check (if any) and 1 copy of each resolution
   f) Delivers to Treasurer 2 copies of each resolution with all checks

4) County Treasurer:

   a) Retains one copy of each resolution
   b) Retains Treasurer's check(s) for deposit
   c) Returns 1 copy of each resolution with Agent, Auctioneer, Recorder and Purchaser refund check (if any) to:

County Delinquent Tax Agent
ATTN: RESOLUTIONS
P. O. Box 96
Edwardsville, IL 62025

ROUTE TO TREASURER

Dear Treasurer,

Please ensure the properties listed below receive tax bills no sooner than the payable date listed. Please direct any questions to our office.

Item #	Date Sold	Purchaser	Future Taxes Due Beginning
0918142	09/11/2018	Lionel Thomas	January 1, 2019 payable 2020
Parcel(s) Involved: 16-09-33-324-022			
0918344	09/11/2018	Linda Ramirez	January 1, 2019 payable 2020
Parcel(s) Involved: 16-17-04-106-009, 010			
0918422	09/11/2018	Aisha N. Maxwell	January 1, 2019 payable 2020
Parcel(s) Involved: 10-19-17-201-025			
0918447	09/11/2018	Mr Unlimited Properties LLC	January 1, 2019 payable 2020
Parcel(s) Involved: 10-19-24-100-011			

03-19-001

RESOLUTION

0918142

WHEREAS, The County of Kankakee, as Trustee for the Taxing Districts therein, has undertaken a program to collect delinquent taxes and to perfect titles to real property in cases in which the taxes on such real property have not been paid, pursuant to 35ILCS 200/21-90, and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to this program, the County of Kankakee, as Trustee for the Taxing Districts therein, has acquired an interest in the following described real estate:

KANKAKEE TOWNSHIP

PERMANENT PARCEL NUMBER: 16-09-33-324-022

As described in certificates(s) : 2006-1063 sold November 2007

and it appearing to the Finance Committee that it is in the best interest of the County to dispose of its interest in said property.

WHEREAS, Lionel Thomas, has bid $1,067.00 for the County's interest, such bid having been presented to the Finance Committee at the same time it having been determined by the Finance Committee and the Agent for the County, that the County shall receive from such bid $504.10 as a return for its certificate(s) of purchase. The County Clerk shall receive $45.90 for cancellation of Certificate(s) and to reimburse the revolving account the charges advanced from this account, the auctioneer shall receive $10.00 for his services and the Recorder of Deeds shall receive $57.00 for recording. The remainder is the amount due the Agent under his contract for services. The total paid by purchaser is $1,067.00.

WHEREAS, your Finance Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, that the Chairman of the Board of Kankakee County, Illinois, be hereby authorized to execute a deed of conveyance of the County's interest or authorize the cancellation of the appropriate Certificate(s) of Purchase, as the case may be, on the above described real estate for the sum of $504.10 to be paid to the Treasurer of Kankakee County Illinois, to be disbursed according to law. This resolution to be effective for sixty (60) days from this date and any transaction between the above parties not occurring within this period shall be null and void.

ADOPTED by roll call vote this 19TH day of MARCH, 2019

ATTEST:

CLERK

COUNTY BOARD CHAIRMAN

SALE TO NEW OWNER

03-19-001

03-19-002 **RESOLUTION** 0918422

WHEREAS, The County of Kankakee, as Trustee for the Taxing Districts therein, has undertaken a program to collect delinquent taxes and to perfect titles to real property in cases in which the taxes on such real property have not been paid, pursuant to 35ILCS 200/21-90, and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to this program, the County of Kankakee, as Trustee for the Taxing Districts therein, has acquired an interest in the following described real estate:

PEMBROKE TOWNSHIP

PERMANENT PARCEL NUMBER: 10-19-17-201-025

As described in certificates(s) : 2014-00373 sold November 2015

and it appearing to the Finance Committee that it is in the best interest of the County to dispose of its interest in said property.

WHEREAS, Aisha N. Maxwell, has bid $3,592.00 for the County's interest, such bid having been presented to the Finance Committee at the same time it having been determined by the Finance Committee and the Agent for the County, that the County shall receive from such bid $2,562.24 as a return for its certificate(s) of purchase. The County Clerk shall receive $62.76 for cancellation of Certificate(s) and to reimburse the revolving account the charges advanced from this account, the auctioneer shall receive $35.00 for his services and the Recorder of Deeds shall receive $57.00 for recording. The remainder is the amount due the Agent under his contract for services. The total paid by purchaser is $3,592.00.

WHEREAS, your Finance Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, that the Chairman of the Board of Kankakee County, Illinois, be hereby authorized to execute a deed of conveyance of the County's interest or authorize the cancellation of the appropriate Certificate(s) of Purchase, as the case may be, on the above described real estate for the sum of $2,562.24 to be paid to the Treasurer of Kankakee County Illinois, to be disbursed according to law. This resolution to be effective for sixty (60) days from this date and any transaction between the above parties not occurring within this period shall be null and void.

ADOPTED by roll call vote this 19TH day of MARCH, 2017

ATTEST:

CLERK

COUNTY BOARD CHAIRMAN

SALE TO NEW OWNER 03-19-002

03-19-003

RESOLUTION

0918447

WHEREAS, The County of Kankakee, as Trustee for the Taxing Districts therein, has undertaken a program to collect delinquent taxes and to perfect titles to real property in cases in which the taxes on such real property have not been paid, pursuant to 35ILCS 200/21-90, and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to this program, the County of Kankakee, as Trustee for the Taxing Districts therein, has acquired an interest in the following described real estate:

PEMBROKE TOWNSHIP

PERMANENT PARCEL NUMBER: 10-19-24-100-011

As described in certificates(s) : 2014-00477 sold November 2015

and it appearing to the Finance Committee that it is in the best interest of the County to dispose of its interest in said property.

WHEREAS, Mr Unlimited Properties LLC, has bid $30,357.00 for the County's interest, such bid having been presented to the Finance Committee at the same time it having been determined by the Finance Committee and the Agent for the County, that the County shall receive from such bid $22,390.55 as a return for its certificate(s) of purchase. The County Clerk shall receive $109.45 for cancellation of Certificate(s) and to reimburse the revolving account the charges advanced from this account, the auctioneer shall receive $300.00 for his services and the Recorder of Deeds shall receive $57.00 for recording. The remainder is the amount due the Agent under his contract for services. The total paid by purchaser is $30,357.00.

WHEREAS, your Finance Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, that the Chairman of the Board of Kankakee County, Illinois, be hereby authorized to execute a deed of conveyance of the County's interest or authorize the cancellation of the appropriate Certificate(s) of Purchase, as the case may be, on the above described real estate for the sum of $22,390.55 to be paid to the Treasurer of Kankakee County Illinois, to be disbursed according to law. This resolution to be effective for sixty (60) days from this date and any transaction between the above parties not occurring within this period shall be null and void.

ADOPTED by roll call vote this 19TH day of MARCH, 2019

ATTEST:

CLERK

COUNTY BOARD CHAIRMAN

03-19-004

RESOLUTION

0918344

WHEREAS, The County of Kankakee, as Trustee for the Taxing Districts therein, has undertaken a program to collect delinquent taxes and to perfect titles to real property in cases in which the taxes on such real property have not been paid, pursuant to 35ILCS 200/21-90, and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to this program, the County of Kankakee, as Trustee for the Taxing Districts therein, has acquired an interest in the following described real estate:

KANKAKEE TOWNSHIP

PERMANENT PARCEL NUMBER: 16-17-04-106-009, 010

As described in certificates(s) : 2009-01529, 2009-01528 sold November 2010

and it appearing to the Finance Committee that it is in the best interest of the County to dispose of its interest in said property.

WHEREAS, Linda Ramirez, has bid $814.50 for the County's interest, such bid having been presented to the Finance Committee at the same time it having been determined by the Finance Committee and the Agent for the County, that the County shall receive from such bid $248.27 as a return for its certificate(s) of purchase. The County Clerk shall receive $51.73 for cancellation of Certificate(s) and to reimburse the revolving account the charges advanced from this account, the auctioneer shall receive $7.50 for his services and the Recorder of Deeds shall receive $57.00 for recording. The remainder is the amount due the Agent under his contract for services. The total paid by purchaser is $814.50.

WHEREAS, your Finance Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, that the Chairman of the Board of Kankakee County, Illinois, be hereby authorized to execute a deed of conveyance of the County's interest or authorize the cancellation of the appropriate Certificate(s) of Purchase, as the case may be, on the above described real estate for the sum of $248.27 to be paid to the Treasurer of Kankakee County Illinois, to be disbursed according to law. This resolution to be effective for sixty (60) days from this date and any transaction between the above parties not occurring within this period shall be null and void.

ADOPTED by roll call vote this 19TH day of MARCH, 2019

ATTEST:

CLERK

COUNTY BOARD CHAIRMAN

SALE TO NEW OWNER

03-19-005

RESOLUTION

2014-00670

WHEREAS, The County of Kankakee, as Trustee for the Taxing Districts therein, has undertaken a program to collect delinquent taxes and to perfect titles to real property in cases in which the taxes on such real property have not been paid pursuant to 35 ILCS 200/21-90, and

AND WHEREAS, Pursuant to this program, the County of Kankakee, as Trustee for the Taxing Districts therein, has acquired an interest in the following described real estate:

CHATEAU MANOR RESUBN 45' BLK 303-30-13W

PERMANENT PARCEL NUMBER: 12-17-03-106-011 sold on November 05, 2015

Commonly known as: TEDMARK CT. & COOPER DR.
and it appearing to the Finance Committee that the redemption/reconveyance party, SNEEDCREST APARTMENTS LLC, has defaulted a time payment contract.

Of the total amount due of $1,991.51, the redemption/reconveyance party has only paid $350.00. After several attempts to collect the balance, the Finance Committee feels that the above mentioned party has defaulted on the contract and the funds collected should be disbursed.

WHEREAS, your Finance Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, that the sum paid under this defaulted contract for redemption/reconveyance be disbursed as follows:

$31.42 to be paid to the County Clerk to reimburse the revolving account for the charges advanced from this account, $185.79 is to be paid to the Agent for his services under his contract and the balance, $132.79, shall be paid to the Treasurer of Kankakee County, Illinois, to be disbursed according to law. This resolution to be effective for sixty (60) days from this date and any transaction between the above parties not occurring within this period shall be null and void.

ADOPTED by roll call vote this 19TH day of March, 2019

ATTEST:

CLERK

COUNTY BOARD CHAIRMAN

Resolution # 2019-03-12-39

Resolution of the County Board
Of
Kankakee County, Illinois

RE: REAPPOINTMENT OF DOUGLAS GRAY TO THE KANKAKEE COUNTY FARMLAND ASSESSMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, pursuant to 35 ILCS 200/10-120, Kankakee County Board created a committee known as the Kankakee County Farmland Assessment Review Committee, consisting of five (5) members of which three (3) are to be farmers residing in Kankakee County and appointed by the Executive Committee of the County Board; and,

WHEREAS, Douglas Gray is a farmer who resides in Kankakee County and has applied for reappointment as a member of the Kankakee County Farmland Assessment Review Committee; and,

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee at its regularly scheduled meeting of February 26, 2019 and after review, discussion and consideration, the committee hereby recommends the reappointment of Douglas Gray to the Kankakee County Farmland Assessment Review Committee for a term of 2 years ending March 1, 2021, or until a successor can be named.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Kankakee County Board that the reappointment of Douglas Gray to the Kankakee County Farmland Assessment Review Committee is hereby approved and his term shall end on March 1, 2021 or until a successor can be appointed.

PASSED and adopted this 12th day of March, 2019.

Andrew H. Wheeler, County Board Chairman

ATTEST:

Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk

COMMITTEE REPORT

Executive Committee

To the Honorable County Board of Kankakee County:

Your committee, to who was referred the matter of:

Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

The committee recommends the adoption of said resolution herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Committee Members	Aye	Nay	Abstain
Mr. Wheeler			
Mr. Sirois			
Mr. Liehr			
Mr. Washington			
Mr. LaGesse			
Mr. Olthoff			
Mr. Hess			
Mr. Tholen			
Mr. Byrne			
Ms. Webber			
Mr. Payton			
Mr. Ritter			
Mr. Kinzinger			
Ms. Haas			

Reappointment of Douglas Gray to the Kankakee County Farmland Assessment Review Committee

(Issue)

Resolution of the County Board of Kankakee County, Illinois

RE: REAPPOINTMENT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR. TO THE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, the Geographic Information System (GIS) Committee was implemented by Ordinance 2007-11-13-179 and the County Board recommended the formation of a permanent advisory committee to provide advice and report to the Kankakee County Board on GIS matters; and,

WHEREAS, under the GIS Ordinance Section 101-2(b) the committee membership shall consist of two members of the County Board who shall be appointed by the County Board Chairman for a two (2) year term and George Washington, Jr. has served as a member representing the County Board since the implementation of GIS; and,

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee at its regularly scheduled meeting of February 26, 2019 after review, discussion and consideration the committee recommends the reappointment of George Washington, Jr. as a member of the GIS Advisory Board for a term of two (2) years and said term shall expire in January 2021.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the County Board of Kankakee County at this regularly scheduled meeting of March 12, 2019 approves the reappointment of George Washington, Jr. to the Geographic Information System (GIS) Committee for a two (2) year term and said term shall expire in January 2021 or until a successor is duly appointed.

PASSED and approved this 12th day of March 2019.

Andrew H. Wheeler, County Board Chairman

ATTEST:

Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk

COMMITTEE REPORT

Executive Committee

To the Honorable County Board of Kankakee County:

Your committee, to who was referred the matter of:

Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

The committee recommends the adoption of said resolution herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Committee Members	Aye	Nay	Abstain
Mr. Wheeler			
Mr. Sirois			
Mr. Liehr			
Mr. Washington			
Mr. LaGesse			
Mr. Olthoff			
Mr. Hess			
Mr. Tholen			
Mr. Byrne			
Ms. Webber			
Mr. Payton			
Mr. Ritter			
Mr. Kinzinger			
Ms. Haas			

Reappointment of George Washington to the Geographic Information System Committee

(Issue)

Resolution of the County Board of Kankakee County, Illinois

RE: REAPPOINTMENT OF SHANE R. RITTER TO THE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, the Geographic Information System (GIS) Committee was implemented by Ordinance 2007-11-13-179 and the County Board recommended the formation of a permanent advisory committee to provide advice and report to the Kankakee County Board on GIS matters; and,

WHEREAS, under the GIS Ordinance Section 101-2(b) the committee membership shall consist of two members of the County Board who shall be appointed by the County Board Chairman for a two (2) year term; and,

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee at its regularly scheduled meeting of February 26, 2019 after review, discussion and consideration the committee recommends the reappointment of Shane R. Ritter as a member of the GIS Advisory Board for a term of two (2) years and said term shall expire in January 2021.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the County Board of Kankakee County at this regularly scheduled meeting of March 12, 2019 approves the reappointment of Shane R. Ritter to the Geographic Information System (GIS) Committee for a two (2) year term and said term shall expire in January 2021 or until a successor is duly appointed.

PASSED and approved this 12th day of March 2019.

Andrew H. Wheeler, County Board Chairman

ATTEST:

Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk

COMMITTEE REPORT

Executive Committee

To the Honorable County Board of Kankakee County:

Your committee, to who was referred the matter of:

Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

The committee recommends the adoption of said resolution herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Committee Members	Aye	Nay	Abstain
Mr. Wheeler			
Mr. Sirois			
Mr. Liehr			
Mr. Washington			
Mr. LaGesse			
Mr. Olthoff			
Mr. Hess			
Mr. Tholen			
Mr. Byrne			
Ms. Webber			
Mr. Payton			
Mr. Ritter			
Mr. Kinzinger			
Ms. Haas			

Reappointment of Shane R. Ritter to the Geographic Information System Committee

(Issue)

Resolution of the County Board of Kankakee County, Illinois

RE: REAPPOINTMENT OF MARK ROGERS, COUNTY ENGINEER, HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT TO THE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, the Geographic Information System (GIS) Committee was implemented by Ordinance 2007-11-13-179 and the County Board recommended the formation of a permanent advisory committee to provide advice and report to the Kankakee County Board on GIS matters; and,

WHEREAS, under the GIS Ordinance Section 101-2(b) the committee membership shall consist of three county department heads or their designees, who shall be appointed by the County Board Chairman for a two (2) year term; and,

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee at its regularly scheduled meeting of February 26, 2017, after review, discussion and consideration the committee recommends the reappointment of Mark Rogers, County Engineer, Highway Department, as a member of the GIS Advisory Board for a term of two (2) years and said term shall expire in January 2021.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the County Board of Kankakee County at this regularly scheduled meeting of March 12, 2019 approves the reappointment of Mark Rogers, County Engineer, Highway Department, to the Geographic Information System (GIS) Committee for a two (2) year term and said term shall expire in January 2021 or until a successor is duly appointed.

PASSED and approved this 12th day of March 2019.

Andrew H. Wheeler, County Board Chairman

ATTEST:

Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk

COMMITTEE REPORT

Executive Committee

To the Honorable County Board of Kankakee County:

Your committee, to who was referred the matter of:

Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

The committee recommends the adoption of said resolution herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Committee Members	Aye	Nay	Abstain
Mr. Wheeler			
Mr. Sirois			
Mr. Liehr			
Mr. Washington			
Mr. LaGesse			
Mr. Olthoff			
Mr. Hess			
Mr. Tholen			
Mr. Byrne			
Ms. Webber			
Mr. Payton			
Mr. Ritter			
Mr. Kinzinger			
Ms. Haas			

Reappointment of Mark Rogers to the Geographic Information System Committee

(Issue)

Resolution of the County Board of Kankakee County, Illinois

RE: REAPPOINTMENT OF ERICH BLAIR, COUNTY SUPERVISOR OF ASSESSMENT TO THE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, the Geographic Information System (GIS) Committee was implemented by Ordinance 2007-11-13-179 and the County Board recommended the formation of a permanent advisory committee to provide advice and report to the Kankakee County Board on GIS matters; and,

WHEREAS, under the GIS Ordinance Section 101-2(b) the committee membership shall consist of three county department heads or their designees, who shall be appointed by the County Board Chairman for a two (2) year term; and,

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee at its regularly scheduled meeting of February 26, 2019 after review, discussion and consideration the committee recommends the reappointment of Erich Blair, County Supervisor of Assessment, as a member of the GIS Advisory Board for a term of two (2) years and said term shall expire in January 2021.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the County Board of Kankakee County at this regularly scheduled meeting of March 12, 2019 approves the reappointment of Erich Blair, County Supervisor of Assessment, to the Geographic Information System (GIS) Committee for a two (2) year term and said term shall expire in January 2021 or until a successor is duly appointed.

PASSED and approved this 12th day of March 2019.

Andrew H. Wheeler, County Board Chairman

ATTEST:

Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk

COMMITTEE REPORT

Executive Committee

To the Honorable County Board of Kankakee County:

Your committee, to who was referred the matter of:

Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

The committee recommends the adoption of said resolution herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Committee Members	Aye	Nay	Abstain
Mr. Wheeler			
Mr. Sirois			
Mr. Liehr			
Mr. Washington			
Mr. LaGesse			
Mr. Olthoff			
Mr. Hess			
Mr. Tholen			
Mr. Byrne			
Ms. Webber			
Mr. Payton			
Mr. Ritter			
Mr. Kinzinger			
Ms. Haas			

Reappointment of Erich Blair to the Geographic Information System Committee

(Issue)

Resolution of the County Board of Kankakee County, Illinois

RE: REAPPOINTMENT OF TIMOTHY NUGENT, ECONOMIC ALLIANCE OF KANKAKEE COUNTY TO THE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, the Geographic Information System (GIS) Committee was implemented by Ordinance 2007-11-13-179 and the County Board recommended the formation of a permanent advisory committee to provide advice and report to the Kankakee County Board on GIS matters; and,

WHEREAS, under the GIS Ordinance Section 101-2(b) the committee membership shall consist of one member of the local economic development community, who shall be appointed by the County Board Chairman for a two (2) year term; and,

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee at its regularly scheduled meeting of February 26, 2019 after review, discussion and consideration the committee recommends the reappointment of Timothy Nugent, Economic Alliance of Kankakee County, as a member of the GIS Advisory Board for a term of two (2) years and said term shall expire in January 2021.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the County Board of Kankakee County at this regularly scheduled meeting of March 12, 2019 approves the reappointment of Timothy Nugent, Economic Alliance of Kankakee County, to the Geographic Information System (GIS) Committee for a two (2) year term and said term shall expire in January 2021 or until a successor is duly appointed.

PASSED and approved this 12th day of March 2019.

Andrew H. Wheeler, County Board Chairman

ATTEST:

Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk

COMMITTEE REPORT

Executive Committee

To the Honorable County Board of Kankakee County:

Your committee, to who was referred the matter of:

Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

The committee recommends the adoption of said resolution herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Committee Members	Aye	Nay	Abstain
Mr. Wheeler			
Mr. Sirois			
Mr. Liehr			
Mr. Washington			
Mr. LaGesse			
Mr. Olthoff			
Mr. Hess			
Mr. Tholen			
Mr. Byrne			
Ms. Webber			
Mr. Payton			
Mr. Ritter			
Mr. Kinzinger			
Ms. Haas			

Reappointment of Tim Nugent to the Geographic Information System Committee

(Issue)

Resolution of the County Board of Kankakee County, Illinois

RE: REAPPOINTMENT OF LORI GADBOIS, COUNTY RECORDER OF DEEDS TO THE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, the Geographic Information System (GIS) Committee was implemented by Ordinance 2007-11-13-179 and the County Board recommended the formation of a permanent advisory committee to provide advice and report to the Kankakee County Board on GIS matters; and,

WHEREAS, under the GIS Ordinance Section 101-2(b) the committee membership shall consist of three county department heads or their designees, who shall be appointed by the County Board Chairman for a two (2) year term; and,

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee at its regularly scheduled meeting of February 26, 2019 after review, discussion and consideration the committee recommends the reappointment of Lori Gadbois, County Recorder of Deeds, as a member of the GIS Advisory Board for a term of two (2) years and said term shall expire in January 2021.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the County Board of Kankakee County at this regularly scheduled meeting of March 12, 2019 approves the reappointment of Lori Gadbois, County Recorder of Deeds, to the Geographic Information System (GIS) Committee for a two (2) year term and said term shall expire in January 2021 or until a successor is duly appointed.

PASSED and approved this 12th day of March 2019.

Andrew H. Wheeler, County Board Chairman

ATTEST:

Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk

COMMITTEE REPORT

Executive Committee

To the Honorable County Board of Kankakee County:

Your committee, to who was referred the matter of:

Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

The committee recommends the adoption of said resolution herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Committee Members	Aye	Nay	Abstain
Mr. Wheeler			
Mr. Sirois			
Mr. Liehr			
Mr. Washington			
Mr. LaGesse			
Mr. Olthoff			
Mr. Hess			
Mr. Tholen			
Mr. Byrne			
Ms. Webber			
Mr. Payton			
Mr. Ritter			
Mr. Kinzinger			
Ms. Haas			

Reappointment of Lori Gadbois to the Geographic Information System Committee

(Issue)

Resolution # 2019-03-12-46

Resolution of the County Board
of
Kankakee County, Illinois

RE: POLLING PLACE CHANGE – BOURBONNAIS PRECINCT #5 FROM ROBERT FROST SCHOOL GYMNASIUM TO CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH

WHEREAS, the Kankakee County Board established the various polling places for the Election Precincts of Kankakee County under the authority of 10 ILCS 5/11-2; and,

WHEREAS, Dan Hendrickson, the County Clerk of Kankakee County, recommends a polling place change to take effect for the Consolidated Election to be held on April 2, 2019 and subsequent elections; and,

WHEREAS, the County Clerk has determined the current polling place for Bourbonnais Precinct #5, located at 160 W. River St in Bourbonnais, should be changed to the Central Christian Church located at 310 Main St. NW., Bourbonnais, IL 60914, to best accommodate voters; and,

WHEREAS, at the regular Community Service Committee Meeting of January 15, 2019, after review, discussion and consideration, the committee agrees with the County Clerk to change the polling place for Bourbonnais Precinct #5 to the Central Christian Church for the upcoming election on April 2, 2019 and subsequent elections.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Kankakee County Board that the polling place for Bourbonnais Precinct #5 will changed to the Central Christian Church located at 310 Main St. NW., Bourbonnais, IL 60914.

PASSED and adopted this 12th day of March, 2019.

Andrew H. Wheeler, County Board Chairman

ATTEST:

Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk

Resolution of the County Board of Kankakee County, Illinois

RE: ZBA CASE #19-01; TEXT AMENDMENT TO SECTIONS 121-99 AND 121-100 (ADDITION OF AGRITOURISM REGULATIONS TO THE A1-AGRICULUTRE DISTRICT AND A2-AGRICULUTRE ESTATES DISTRICT)

WHEREAS, an application pursuant to the terms of the Kankakee County Code, has been filed by Kankakee County, in the Office of the County Clerk of Kankakee County for a Text Amendment to Sections 121-99 and 121-100 of the Kankakee County Code (Addition of Agritourism Regulations to the A1-Agriculture District and A2-Agriculture Estates District), said recommended regulations are attached herein and made a part hereof as Exhibit A; and,

WHEREAS, the Zoning Board of Appeals had caused a public hearing, after due notice, to be held on said application on February 11, 2019 and from the testimony and evidence presented made findings as described in Exhibit B, a copy of which is attached herein and made a part hereof; and,

WHEREAS, the Planning, Zoning, and Agriculture Committee (PZA), at its regularly scheduled and duly noticed meeting of February 20, 2019, having reviewed, discussed and considered the matter, concurred with the approval of the request and adopted said findings and recommendation of the Zoning Board of Appeals, Exhibit A; and,

WHEREAS, all matters required by law of the State of Illinois and the Zoning Ordinance of Kankakee County to be done, have been done; and,

WHEREAS, this County Board at this regularly scheduled meeting of March 12, 2019, has now reviewed, discussed, and considered the said findings of the Zoning Board of Appeals and said committee minutes of the PZA Committee, and now finds that the conclusions expressed therein are both reasonable and rationally supported by the evidence that had been presented and the amendment will not be detrimental to the public health, safety, and economic and general welfare.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Kankakee County Board, State of Illinois as follows:

1. The findings of the Zoning Board of Appeals, Exhibit B herein, are hereby approved, confirmed, ratified, and adopted and the conclusions of the Planning, Zoning and Agriculture Committee based upon those findings are rational and in the public interest.

2. The findings, conclusions and recommendation expressed in the minutes of the Planning, Zoning, and Agriculture Committee meeting of February 20, 2019, are also supported by the record and are in the public interest and are also approved, confirmed, ratified and adopted.

3. Text Amendment to Sections 121-99 and 121-100 of the Kankakee County Code (Addition of Agritourism Regulations to the A1-Agriculture District and A2-Agriculture Estates District), said regulations attached herein and made a part hereof as Exhibit A, be approved.

PASSED and adopted this 12th day of March 2019.

Andrew H. Wheeler, County Board Chairman

ATTEST:

Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk

COMMITTEE REPORT

Planning, Zoning, and Agriculture Committee

To the Honorable County Board of Kankakee County:
Your committee, to who was referred the matter of:
Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

The committee recommends the adoption of said resolution herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Committee Members	Aye	Nay	Abstain
Mr. Olthoff			
Mr. Fetherling			
Mr. Washington			
Mr. Tholen			
Ms. Polk			
Mr. Payton			
Ms. Peters			
Ms. Dunbar			
Mr. Kinzinger			
Mr. Fairfield			
Mr. Smith			
Mr. Swanson			
Mr. Dunnill			
Mr. Wheeler			
Mr. Sirois			

ZBA CASE#19-01; REQUEST FOR A TEXT AMENDMENT TO COUNTY CODE SECTIONS 121-99 & 121-100 (ADDITION OF AGRITOURISM REGULATIONS TO THE A1-AGRCULTURE DISTRICT & A2-AGRICULTURE ESTATE DISTRICT). THE PETITIONER IS KANKAKEE COUNTY.

(Issue)

EXHIBIT A (ZBA Case #19-01)

Kankakee County Zoning Board of Appeals

Mr. William Hemm, Chairman

189 East Court Street
Kankakee, IL 60901
(815) 937-2940

FINDINGS OF FACT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE KANKAKEE COUNTY ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS

This is the findings of fact and the recommendation of the Kankakee County Zoning Board of Appeals concerning an application by Kankakee County in **ZBA Case No. 19-01**. The County of Kankakee seeks to amend Section 121-99 and 121-100 of the County Code to provide regulations for the siting, location, and operation of agritourism facilities in the A1-Agriculture District and the A2-Agriculture Estate District.

AGRITOURISM

DIVISION 2. - AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS

Sec. 121-99. - Agriculture district (A1).

(c) Special uses.

(35) Agritourism structures and uses. Agritourism uses as defined by this Chapter and the use of buildings for agritourism purposes shall be permittable as an accessory use to existing agricultural uses already established on the host property provided that an Agritourism Use Permit has been issued by the County of Kankakee as regulated by the following provisions. All agritourism uses shall comply with and be in accordance with the following minimal regulations:

1. Types of uses. The following uses shall be eligible for a special use permit as an agritourism use in the A1-Agriculture District. The listed uses may be combined to facilitate the needs of the agritourism operation.

    a. Retail sales related to agricultural products, procedures, and promotions including but not limited to farm stands, farmer's markets, U-pick operations, gift or craft shops, and similar uses.

    b. Recreation related to agricultural operations including but not limited to rodeos, equestrian sports, animal shows, and similar uses.

    c. Food services to promote agricultural products including but not limited to picnic areas, concession stands, Farm-to-table eateries and restaurants, banquet facilities, and similar uses.

d. Tasting facilities and events to promote agricultural products including but not limited to wineries, micro-breweries, distilleries, cider mills, and similar uses.

e. Educational and participatory facilities and events including but not limited to tours, hand-on instruction, classrooms, demonstrations, implement shows, and similar uses.

f. Event hosting to promote agricultural operations including but not limited to weddings, parties, concerts, holiday events, and similar uses.

g. Uses involving amusements which promote the agricultural operations including but not limited to festivals, carnivals, corn mazes, hay or tractor rides, haunted houses, pumpkin patches, amphitheaters, and similar uses.

h. Uses involving livestock or animal interactions which promote agricultural operations including but not limited to petting zoos, animal rides, feedings, animal care demonstrations, and similar uses.

i. Temporary lodging uses which promote an agricultural operation or experience including but not limited to retreats, bed and breakfasts, guest or dude ranch, camping, and similar uses.

2. Additional Approvals. An application for an agritourism special use permit involving the following activities must show proof that these additional approvals have been obtained or will be obtained prior to the operation of the agritourism business.

a. All agritourism uses must promote or enhance agricultural operations existing on the same parcel and shall be accessory to those agricultural operations. Proof of agricultural operations shall be required.

b. Uses involving the sale or service of food or beverages must obtain and maintain the appropriate licenses and comply with all regulations set forth by the Kankakee County Health Department and the State of Illinois Department of Public Health for the service or sales of food and beverages. The sale or service of alcoholic beverages must obtain and maintain a liquor license and comply with all regulations set forth by the Kankakee County Liquor Commission, the Kankakee County Code, and Illinois State Statute.

c. Uses involving the manufacturing of alcoholic beverages must comply with the rules and regulations set forth by the Kankakee County Liquor Commission, the Illinois Liquor Control Commission, the Illinois Liquor Control Act, the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Tax and Trade and obtain all permits, licenses, and approvals required by these authorities.

d. Uses involving live entertainment must obtain and maintain an entertainment license from Kankakee County and adhere to all regulations set forth by Chapter 38 of the Kankakee County Code as amended. Adult Entertainment as defined by this Chapter shall be prohibited.

e. Uses involving lodging must adhere to the following:

1) Bed and Breakfast and other short term lodging must comply with the Illinois Bed and Breakfast Act (50 ILCS 820) and any other pertinent Statutes.

2) Uses involving camping and campgrounds whether tent, open air, recreational vehicle or in permanent structures such as cabins, or uses involving day camps for children must obtain and maintain permits and approvals from the Illinois Department of Public Health and comply with all regulations set forth by the Illinois Department of Public Health and the Kankakee county Health Department for campgrounds and camping uses.

f. Uses involving the use of fire, open flame, or fireworks must comply with regulations set forth by the Illinois State Fire Marshall and Chapter 42, Article 1, Sec. 42 of the Kankakee County Code as amended. Fireworks displays shall require a fireworks display permit issued by the Kankakee County Board.

g. Uses involving animals must comply with regulation set forth by the Illinois Department of Agriculture and the Kankakee County Animal Control Department.

3. Regulations and Requirements. An application for an agritourism special use permit must demonstrate how the operation will comply with the following regulations.

a. All structures used for agritourism activities, whether permanent or temporary must comply with all Kankakee County Building Codes as amended and the Americans with Disabilities Act. This provision applies regardless of whether the structure was previously permitted as an agriculturally exempt structure.

b. Sanitary facilities shall be provided in accordance with regulations set forth by the Kankakee County Health Department.

c. Potable water shall be provided in accordance with regulations set forth by the Kankakee County Health Department.

d. All construction must comply with Kankakee County's Stormwater Management Ordinance and Flood Damage Prevention Code, Zoning Ordinance, and Building Code, as amended.

e. Setbacks. All agritourism accessory uses and amenities as defined in this Chapter shall be setback a minimum distance of 100 feet from the front property line and any property line abutting a vehicular right-of-way, and a minimum of 50 feet from any rear or side yard property line unless the activity is occurring within an enclosed building. If the activity is occurring within an enclosed building the agritourism use shall be setback a minimum of 100 feet from the front property line and any property line abutting a vehicular right-of-way, and a minimum of 20 feet from any rear or side yard property line. Signage and parking may occur within this specified setback. Existing structures lawfully established prior to the

adoption of this ordinance shall be exempt from these setback requirements. Any and all new structures or additions to existing structures must comply with these setbacks.

f. Parking. Except for parking required for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, parking may occur on a grass or gravel surface and the requirements for paved parking as outlined in this Chapter are hereby suspended.

1) Parking as required by this Chapter shall be established and maintained on the same parcel as the agritourism use unless approved otherwise by the Planning Director or the Zoning Board of Appeals. Under no circumstances shall parking be allowed along public roads and right-of-ways or within paths of ingress and egress provided for the agritourism use.

2) Required parking shall be in accordance with the parking provisions of this Chapter and designated by each use as depicted on the submitted Parking Plan as approved by the Zoning Board of Appeals or the County Board. Handicapped parking shall be as required by state and federal regulations.

g. Signage.

1) Off-site signage shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter as regulated herein.
2) On-site signage.

a. Size: No sign shall exceed 64 square feet per permitted side.

b. Height: No sign shall exceed 18 feet in height, as measured from average grade.

c. Setback: No sign shall be erected nearer than ten (10) feet from a right-of-way line adjoining a street and no nearer than five (5) feet from an interior side or rear lot line. No sign shall be erected closer than 10' from the edge of pavement or assumed edge of pavement of any point of ingress and egress.

d. Type: Signs shall not be digital or flashing and shall not have any moving parts. Signs with internal or external illumination shall be permitted but must only operate during the hours of operation for the agritourism use. An additional one hour of operation before and after the hours of operation shall be permitted.

e. Number: There shall be not more than one sign per lot, except that on a corner lot, two signs, one facing each street, shall be permitted.

h. Lot Coverage. Agritourism and non-agricultural uses must not utilize more than 40% of the parcel including parking requirements. Land required for compliance with setback requirements shall not be considered as lot coverage unless used for parking.

i. Security and Emergency Services. Agritourism uses with an expected capacity of 500 visitors or more during a 24 hour period shall provide a security and emergency services plan with their application and must adhere to that plan, once approved, for the active duration of the Agritourism Use Permit.

j. Traffic Control. Agritourism uses with an expected capacity of 500 visitors or more during a 24 hour period shall provide a traffic control plan with their application and must adhere to that plan, once approved, for the active duration of the Agritourism Use Permit.

k. Performance Standards. Agritourism uses shall not emanate noise, vibration, smoke, electrical interference, dust, odors, or heat above and beyond the limits set forth in Sec. 121-207 and Sec. 42-6 of this Chapter and must comply with all regulation set forth in the previously mentioned Chapter.

l. Hours of operation for all agritourism uses except those involving lodging shall be from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. unless different hours are approved by the Planning Director. As lodging operates 24 hours per day, uses involving lodging shall be allowed to operate from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. but must observe a quiet time during this time period unless different hours are approved by the Planning Director.

m. Insurance – Operators of an agritourism use shall obtain and maintain a certificate of insurance proving general liability insurance in an amount not less than $1,000,000 for the active duration of the Agritourism Use Permit.

n. Waste Disposal. Operators of an agritourism use shall provide regular waste collection, removal, and disposal for the active duration of the Agritourism Use Permit.

4. Required Submittals. All applications for agritourism special use permits shall be accompanied by the following required information and documentation.

a. A written description of the intended agritourism use(s) and how these uses will enhance or promote the existing agricultural activities on the property. This description shall include any anticipated alteration to existing structures or the construction of new structures, a description of how each structure, whether existing or proposed, will be used, the estimated number of visitors per day, the estimated number of employees per day, the expected number of days in operation for the year, the intended hours of operation, potable water needs and how they will be provided, sanitary facility needs and how they will be provided, waste disposal needs and how they will be provided, and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

b. Site Plan. A site plan indicating the locations of the various agritourism uses and activities occurring on the site as well as, setback requirements, sign locations, sizes, and elevation

drawings, locations of structures to be used for agritourism uses and activities, the location of any septic tanks and fields, lot coverage calculations, and locations and widths of any points of ingress and egress from the site shall accompany the application. If any grading or filling is needed, the site plan shall depict how the project complies with the Kankakee County Stormwater ordinance and run-off calculations, and an erosion control plan must be provided.

c. Construction Plans. Construction Plans shall be required for any structures intending to be remodeled, rehabilitated, or altered for agritourism use. A building permit shall also be required prior to the start of construction.

d. Building Plans. A floor plan of each building or structure intended to be used for agritourism use shall be required. These floor plans must include, the dimensions of the building, the square footage of the building, the location of public areas, employee areas, and private (non-public areas) points of ingress and egress, exit egress paths, the locations of safety equipment including fire extinguishers, exit lighting, and emergency lighting.

e. Parking Plan. A drawing showing the location of parking areas, points of ingress and egress into and out of the parking areas, the location and widths of any parking isles, a calculation of square footage of parking areas, and a calculation of the total number of parking spaces for each area. The plan shall also indicate the number, size, and location of any required handicapped parking spaces.

f. A Security and emergency services Plan if required by attendance estimates.

g. A Traffic Control Plan if required by attendance estimates.

h. A Certificate of Liability Insurance.

i. All permits, licenses, and approvals as may be required by county, state, and federal laws and agencies for the establishment and operation of the various agritourism uses being proposed.

1. Types of permits. There are three (3) different levels of permits available which are based on the duration and longevity of the proposed use.

   a. Temporary Agritourism Permit. A one-time permit for a specific event.

   b. Seasonal Agritourism Permit. A one-year permit for specific events and durations that is renewable providing the proper criteria has been met.

   c. Permanent Agritourism Permit. A permanent permit for the uses specified provided no substantial change in use occurs.

5. Permitting.

   a. The Agritourism Permit or a clear facsimile shall be prominently displayed on the property and viewable from the public right-of-way at all times.

   b. Temporary Agritourism Permits shall be active for the dates specified in the permit application but shall be valid for only one event and will have a maximum duration of ten (10) consecutive calendar days not including setup and removal time subject to the property maintenance code.

   c. Seasonal Agritourism Permits shall be active for up to twelve (12) months from date of issuance. A Seasonal Agritourism Permit shall allow a use to occur a maximum of sixty (60) consecutive calendar days per calendar year.

   d. Permanent Agritourism Permits shall be active for the duration that the agritourism use remains active, operational, and in good standings with all codes and requirements.

   e. Renewals. Seasonal Agritourism Permits that have been previously issued shall be eligible for renewal provided that no substantial changes to the agritourism use or its previous application have occurred since the issuance of the previous permit. Permits which are substantially changed from the previous permit or original application shall be required to reapply. A fee to cover the costs of renewal shall be established by the Kankakee County Planning Department.

6. Approval Authority.

   a. Seasonal and Permanent Agritourism Permits shall follow the process for approval of a special use permit as outlined in Section 121-37.(f) of this Code.

   b. Temporary Agritourism Permits and the renewal of Seasonal Agritourism Permits shall be administered by the Planning Director or his/her designee which will follow a process established by the Kankakee County Planning Department.

7. Revocation of Permit.

   a. An Agritourism Use Permit may be revoked or suspended for providing misleading or false information on an application, failure to use the property in the same manner as specified on the application and permit, failure to comply with the regulations set forth in this Chapter or failure to obtain and maintain other permits or licenses as required by Kankakee County, the State of Illinois, or the Federal Government.

   b. The decision to revoke or suspend an Agritourism Permit shall be at the sole discretion of the Planning Director or his designee.

c. Appeals to the Planning Directors decision shall be made to Zoning Board of Appeals as specified in this Chapter. The decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals shall be final.

Sec. 121-100. - Agriculture estate district (A2).

(c) Special uses.

(1) Agritourism structures and uses. Agritourism uses as defined and regulated in Section 121-99.c.35 of this Chapter shall be eligible for a special use permit in the A2-Agriculture estate district.

After due notice required by law, the Zoning Board of Appeals held a public hearing on this case on February 11, 2019 in the County Board Room, 4th Floor, Kankakee County Administration Building, Kankakee, Illinois, and hereby report their findings of fact and their recommendation as follows:

Site Information: See Staff Report (attached herewith).

Public Comments: There was no public comment.

Analysis of Ten Standards: After considering all the evidence and testimony presented at the public hearing, the Board makes the following analysis of the ten (10) standards listed in Section 17.03.E3 (Standards for Text Amendments) of the *Kankakee County Zoning Ordinance* that must all be found in the affirmative prior to recommending granting of the petition.

1. **That the proposed rezoning is consistent with the purpose and intent of the Zoning Ordinance.**

   The Board finds that the proposed amendment to the A1-Agriculture and A2-Agriculture Estate Districts are designed to allow owners of agricultural operations the ability to promote their products and operations in a variety of different ways. This amendment is consistent with the purpose and intent of the zoning code as it will help to promote and protect the public health, safety, comfort, morals, and general welfare be providing regulations to allow agritourism uses to occur within the county while protecting surrounding properties and the general public from any negative effects these types of use may create.

2. **That the proposed rezoning is consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies of the County Comprehensive Plan.**

   The Board finds that agriculture is dominant and extremely important part of the county's economic base. Allowing the owners of agricultural operations, the ability to promote their products and operations in new and creative ways will help to bolster this

segment of the economy by offering new sources of income. It is for this reason that the proposed amendment is consistent with the County's Comprehensive Plan.

3. **Explain how and if all required utilities, drainage, access to public rights-of-way, recreational facilities, educational facilities, and public safety facilities have been or will be provided, and possess adequate capacity or manpower.**

The Board finds that all required utilities, drainage and access will be provided for and reviewed/approved during the process granting the special use permit and/or building permit for each individual site.

4. **That the proposed rezoning is compatible with the existing uses of property and the zoning classification of property within the general area.**

The Board finds that agritourism uses are only permitted in the A1-Agriculture and A2-Agriculture Estate Districts as a special use permit. By limiting the districts available and requiring a special use permit which must be approved through a public hearing process, this amendment will ensure that agritourism uses are appropriate for the property in question and compatible with surrounding uses of that property. In addition, the amendment sets forth a multitude of regulations that each agritourism use must meet to be considered for approval which offers additional protections to surrounding properties.

5. **That the permitted uses in the zoning classification being requested will not substantially increase the level of congestion on public rights-of-way.**

The Board finds that this will need to be determined on a case-by-case basis through the public hearing process. Any increases to congestion will be required to be mitigated prior to special use permit approval.

6. **That the subject property is suitable for the permitted uses under the existing zoning classification.**

The Board finds that this will be determined on a case by case basis when a special use permit is applied for at a particular location.

7. **That the subject property is suitable for the permitted uses under the proposed zoning classification.**

The Board finds that this will be determined on a case by case basis when a special use permit is applied for at a particular location.

8. **What is the trend of development, if any, in the general area of the property in question, including changes, if any, which have taken place since the day the property in question, was placed in its present zoning classification?**

The Board finds that this will be determined on a case by case basis when a special use permit is applied for at a particular location.

9. Is the proposed rezoning/amendment within one and a half miles of a municipality?

The Board finds that this will be determined on a case by case basis when a special use permit is applied for at a particular location. Please note that any agritourism use sited within the extra-territorial jurisdiction of a municipality will need to consider the comprehensive plan for that municipality.

10. Does the LESA report reflect the suitability of the site for the proposed amendment requested and uses allowed therein?

The Board finds that this will be determined on a case by case basis when a special use permit is applied for at a particular location.

Recommendation: We find that the proposed text amendment requested meets all the standards for recommending granting as found in Section 17.03.E3 of the *Kankakee County Zoning Ordinance* and that such request is in the public interest. Therefore, the Zoning Board of Appeals hereby recommends that the County Code be amended to include the regulations for Agritourism as a Special Use Permit in the A1-Agriculture District and the A2-Agricultural Estate District.

Roll Call Vote: The roll call vote was five (5) members for the motion to recommend granting, zero (0) opposed.

Respectfully submitted this 11th day of February, 2019 by the Kankakee County Zoning Board of Appeals.

William Hemm, Chairman – Aye
Elizabeth Scanlon – Aye
David DeYoung – Absent
Dennis Martin – Aye
Edwin Meents – Absent
Gene Radamacher – Aye
William Sawyer - Aye

ZBA CASE 19-01
STAFF REPORT

Kankakee County

Amendment to County Code

Sections: 121-99 & 121-100

Addition of Agritourism regulations to the A1-Agriculture District and A2-Agriculture Estate District

Prepared By: Delbert Skimerhorn, Sr., AICP, GISP, CFM, Planning / GIS Manager

Kankakee County Planning Department
189 E. Court Street, Room 201
Kankakee, IL 60901
Phone: 815-937-2940 Fax: 815-937-2974
Email: planning@k3county.net

Background

The County of Kankakee seeks to amend Section 121-99 and 121-100 of the County Code to provide regulations for the siting, location, and operation of agritourism facilities in the A1-Agriculture District and the A2-Agriculture Estate District.

Proposed Ordinance Language

AGRITOURISM

DIVISION 2. - AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS

Sec. 121-99. - Agriculture district (A1).

(c) Special uses.

(35) Agritourism structures and uses. Agritourism uses as defined by this Chapter and the use of buildings for agritourism purposes shall be permittable as an accessory use to existing agricultural uses already established on the host property provided that an Agritourism Use Permit has been issued by the County of Kankakee as regulated by the following provisions. All agritourism uses shall comply with and be in accordance with the following minimal regulations:

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f. Event hosting to promote agricultural operations including but not limited to weddings, parties, concerts, holiday events, and similar uses.

g. Uses involving amusements which promote the agricultural operations including but not limited to festivals, carnivals, corn mazes, hay or tractor rides, haunted houses, pumpkin patches, amphitheaters, and similar uses.

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i. Temporary lodging uses which promote an agricultural operation or experience including but not limited to retreats, bed and breakfasts, guest or dude ranch, camping, and similar uses.

2. Additional Approvals. An application for an agritourism special use permit involving the following activities must show proof that these additional approvals have been obtained or will be obtained prior to the operation of the agritourism business.

a. All agritourism uses must promote or enhance agricultural operations existing on the same parcel and shall be accessory to those agricultural operations. Proof of agricultural operations shall be required.

b. Uses involving the sale or service of food or beverages must obtain and maintain the appropriate licenses and comply with all regulations set forth by the Kankakee County Health Department and the State of Illinois Department of Public Health for the service or sales of food and beverages. The sale or service of alcoholic beverages must obtain and maintain a liquor license and comply with all regulations set forth by the Kankakee County Liquor Commission, the Kankakee County Code, and Illinois State Statute.

c. Uses involving the manufacturing of alcoholic beverages must comply with the rules and regulations set forth by the Kankakee County Liquor Commission, the Illinois Liquor Control Commission, the Illinois Liquor Control Act, the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Tax and Trade and obtain all permits, licenses, and approvals required by these authorities.

d. Uses involving live entertainment must obtain and maintain an entertainment license from Kankakee County and adhere to all regulations set forth by Chapter 38 of the Kankakee County Code as amended. Adult Entertainment as defined by this Chapter shall be prohibited.

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1) Bed and Breakfast and other short term lodging must comply with the Illinois Bed and Breakfast Act (50 ILCS 820) and any other pertinent Statutes.

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d. All construction must comply with Kankakee County's Stormwater Management Ordinance and Flood Damage Prevention Code, Zoning Ordinance, and Building Code, as amended.

e. Setbacks. All agritourism accessory uses and amenities as defined in this Chapter shall be setback a minimum distance of 100 feet from the front property line and any property line abutting a vehicular right-of-way, and a minimum of 50 feet from any rear or side yard property line unless the activity is occurring within an enclosed building. If the activity is occurring within an enclosed building the agritourism use shall be setback a minimum of 100 feet from the front property line and any property line abutting a vehicular right-of-way, and a minimum of 20 feet from any rear or side yard property line. Signage and parking may occur within this specified setback. Existing structures lawfully established prior to the adoption of this ordinance shall be exempt from these setback requirements. Any and all new structures or additions to existing structures must comply with these setbacks.

f. Parking. Except for parking required for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, parking may occur on a grass or gravel surface and the requirements for paved parking as outlined in this Chapter are hereby suspended.

1) Parking as required by this Chapter shall be established and maintained on the same parcel as the agritourism use unless approved otherwise by the Planning Director or the Zoning Board of Appeals. Under no circumstances shall parking be allowed along public roads and right-of-ways or within paths of ingress and egress provided for the agritourism use.

2) Required parking shall be in accordance with the parking provisions of this Chapter and designated by each use as depicted on the submitted Parking Plan as approved by the Zoning Board of Appeals or the County Board. Handicapped parking shall be as required by state and federal regulations.

g. Signage.

1) Off-site signage shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter as regulated herein.
2) On-site signage.

a. Size: No sign shall exceed 64 square feet per permitted side.

b. Height: No sign shall exceed 18 feet in height, as measured from average grade.

c. Setback: No sign shall be erected nearer than ten (10) feet from a right-of-way line adjoining a street and no nearer than five (5) feet from an interior side or rear lot line. No sign shall be erected closer

than 10' from the edge of pavement or assumed edge of pavement of any point of ingress and egress.

d. Type: Signs shall not be digital or flashing and shall not have any moving parts. Signs with internal or external illumination shall be permitted but must only operate during the hours of operation for the agritourism use. An additional one hour of operation before and after the hours of operation shall be permitted.

e. Number: There shall be not more than one sign per lot, except that on a corner lot, two signs, one facing each street, shall be permitted.

h. Lot Coverage. Agritourism and non-agricultural uses must not utilize more than 40% of the parcel including parking requirements. Land required for compliance with setback requirements shall not be considered as lot coverage unless used for parking.

i. Security and Emergency Services. Agritourism uses with an expected capacity of 500 visitors or more during a 24 hour period shall provide a security and emergency services plan with their application and must adhere to that plan, once approved, for the active duration of the Agritourism Use Permit.

j. Traffic Control. Agritourism uses with an expected capacity of 500 visitors or more during a 24 hour period shall provide a traffic control plan with their application and must adhere to that plan, once approved, for the active duration of the Agritourism Use Permit.

k. Performance Standards. Agritourism uses shall not emanate noise, vibration, smoke, electrical interference, dust, odors, or heat above and beyond the limits set forth in Sec. 121-207 and Sec. 42-6 of this Chapter and must comply with all regulation set forth in the previously mentioned Chapter.

l. Hours of operation for all agritourism uses except those involving lodging shall be from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. unless different hours are approved by the Planning Director. As lodging operates 24 hours per day, uses involving lodging shall be allowed to operate from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. but must observe a quiet time during this time period unless different hours are approved by the Planning Director.

m. Insurance – Operators of an agritourism use shall obtain and maintain a certificate of insurance proving general liability insurance in an amount not less than $1,000,000 for the active duration of the Agritourism Use Permit.

n. Waste Disposal. Operators of an agritourism use shall provide regular waste collection, removal, and disposal for the active duration of the Agritourism Use Permit.

4. Required Submittals. All applications for agritourism special use permits shall be accompanied by the following required information and documentation.

a. A written description of the intended agritourism use(s) and how these uses will enhance or promote the existing agricultural activities on the property. This description shall include any anticipated alteration to existing structures or the construction of new structures, a description of how each structure, whether existing or proposed, will be used, the estimated number of visitors per day, the estimated number of employees per day, the expected number of days in operation for the year, the intended hours of operation, potable water needs and how they will be provided, sanitary facility needs and how they will be provided, waste disposal needs and how they will be provided, and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

b. Site Plan. A site plan indicating the locations of the various agritourism uses and activities occurring on the site as well as, setback requirements, sign locations, sizes, and elevation drawings, locations of structures to be used for agritourism uses and activities, the location of any septic tanks and fields, lot coverage calculations, and locations and widths of any points of ingress and egress from the site shall accompany the application. If any grading or filling is needed, the site plan shall depict how the project complies with the Kankakee County Stormwater ordinance and run-off calculations, and an erosion control plan must be provided.

c. Construction Plans. Construction Plans shall be required for any structures intending to be remodeled, rehabilitated, or altered for agritourism use. A building permit shall also be required prior to the start of construction.

d. Building Plans. A floor plan of each building or structure intended to be used for agritourism use shall be required. These floor plans must include, the dimensions of the building, the square footage of the building, the location of public areas, employee areas, and private (non-public areas) points of ingress and egress, exit egress paths, the locations of safety equipment including fire extinguishers, exit lighting, and emergency lighting.

e. Parking Plan. A drawing showing the location of parking areas, points of ingress and egress into and out of the parking areas, the location and widths of any parking isles, a calculation of square footage of parking areas, and a calculation of the total number of parking spaces for each area. The plan shall also indicate the number, size, and location of any required handicapped parking spaces.

f. A Security and emergency services Plan if required by attendance estimates.

g. A Traffic Control Plan if required by attendance estimates.

h. A Certificate of Liability Insurance.

i. All permits, licenses, and approvals as may be required by county, state, and federal laws and agencies for the establishment and operation of the various agritourism uses being proposed.

1. Types of permits. There are three (3) different levels of permits available which are based on the duration and longevity of the proposed use.

   a. Temporary Agritourism Permit. A one-time permit for a specific event.

   b. Seasonal Agritourism Permit. A one-year permit for specific events and durations that is renewable providing the proper criteria has been met.

   c. Permanent Agritourism Permit. A permanent permit for the uses specified provided no substantial change in use occurs.

5. Permitting.

   a. The Agritourism Permit or a clear facsimile shall be prominently displayed on the property and viewable from the public right-of-way at all times.

   b. Temporary Agritourism Permits shall be active for the dates specified in the permit application but shall be valid for only one event and will have a maximum duration of ten (10) consecutive calendar days not including setup and removal time subject to the property maintenance code.

   c. Seasonal Agritourism Permits shall be active for up to twelve (12) months from date of issuance. A Seasonal Agritourism Permit shall allow a use to occur a maximum of sixty (60) consecutive calendar days per calendar year.

d. Permanent Agritourism Permits shall be active for the duration that the agritourism use remains active, operational, and in good standings with all codes and requirements.

e. Renewals. Seasonal Agritourism Permits that have been previously issued shall be eligible for renewal provided that no substantial changes to the agritourism use or its previous application have occurred since the issuance of the previous permit. Permits which are substantially changed from the previous permit or original application shall be required to reapply. A fee to cover the costs of renewal shall be established by the Kankakee County Planning Department.

6. Approval Authority.

   a. Seasonal and Permanent Agritourism Permits shall follow the process for approval of a special use permit as outlined in Section 121-37.(f) of this Code.

   b. Temporary Agritourism Permits and the renewal of Seasonal Agritourism Permits shall be administered by the Planning Director or his/her designee which will follow a process established by the Kankakee County Planning Department.

7. Revocation of Permit.

   a. An Agritourism Use Permit may be revoked or suspended for providing misleading or false information on an application, failure to use the property in the same manner as specified on the application and permit, failure to comply with the regulations set forth in this Chapter or failure to obtain and maintain other permits or licenses as required by Kankakee County, the State of Illinois, or the Federal Government.

   b. The decision to revoke or suspend an Agritourism Permit shall be at the sole discretion of the Planning Director or his designee.

   c. Appeals to the Planning Directors decision shall be made to Zoning Board of Appeals as specified in this Chapter. The decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals shall be final.

Sec. 121-100. - Agriculture estate district (A2).

(c) Special uses.

(1) Agritourism structures and uses. Agritourism uses as defined and regulated in Section 121-99.c.35 of this Chapter shall be eligible for a special use permit in the A2-Agriculture estate district.

Finding of Fact Responses – Text Amendment

FINDINGS OF FACT SHEET – REZONING/AMENDMENTS

The Kankakee County Zoning Board of Appeals is required to make findings of fact when considering a rezoning/amendment. The ZBA shall make findings based upon the evidence presented to it in each specific case, upon, among other, the following matters:

a. How is the proposed rezoning/amendment consistent with the purpose and intent of the zoning ordinance/code: **The proposed amendment to the A1-Agriculture and A2-Agriculture Estate Districts are designed to allow owners of agricultural operations the ability to promote their products and operations in a variety of different ways. This amendment is consistent with the purpose and intent of the zoning code as it will help to promote and protect the public health, safety, comfort, morals, and general welfare be providing regulations to allow agritourism uses to occur within the county while protecting surrounding properties and the general public from any negative effects these types of use may create.**

b. How is the proposed rezoning/amendment consistent with the goals, objectives and policies of the Kankakee County Comprehensive Plan: **Agriculture is dominant and extremely important part of the county's economic base. Allowing the owners of agricultural operations the ability to promote their products and operations in new and creative ways will help to bolster this segment of the economy by offering new sources of income. It is for this reason that the proposed amendment is consistent with the County's Comprehensive Plan.**

c. Explain how and if all required utilities, such as water and sanitary facilities, drainage, access to public rights-of-way, recreational facilities, educational facilities, and public safety facilities have been or will be provided, and possess or will possess adequate capacity and/or manpower to accommodate the permitted uses within the zoning classification being requested: **All required utilities, drainage and access will be provided for and reviewed/approved during the process granting the special use permit and/or building permit for each individual site.**

d. Explain how the proposed rezoning/amendment will be compatible with the existing uses of property and the zoning classification of property within the general area of the property in question: **Agritourism uses are only permitted in the A1-Agriculture and A2-Agriculture Estate Districts as a special use permit. By limiting the districts available and requiring a special use permit which must be approved through a public hearing process, this amendment will ensure that agritourism uses are appropriate for the property in question and compatible with surrounding uses of that**

property. In addition, the amendment sets forth a multitude of regulations that each agritourism use must meet to be considered for approval which offers additional protections to surrounding properties.

e. Explain how the permitted uses in the zoning classification being requested will not substantially increase the level of congestion on public rights-of-way: **This will need to be determined on a case-by-case basis through the public hearing process. Any increases to congestion will be required to be mitigated prior to special use permit approval.**

f. Is the subject property suitable for the permitted uses under the **existing** zoning classification: **This will be determined on a case by case basis when a special use permit is applied for at a particular location.**

g. Is the subject property suitable for the permitted uses under the **proposed** zoning classification: **This will be determined on a case by case basis when a special use permit is applied for at a particular location.**

h. What is the trend of development, if any, in the general area of the property in question, including changes, if any, which have taken place since the day the property in questions was placed in its present zoning classification: **This will be determined on a case by case basis when a special use permit is applied for at a particular location.**

i. Is the proposed rezoning/amendment within one and a half mile of a municipality: **This will be determined on a case by case basis when a special use permit is applied for at a particular location. Please note that any agritourism use sited within the extra-territorial jurisdiction of a municipality will need to consider the comprehensive plan for that municipality.**

j. Does the LESA report reflect the suitability of the site for the proposed rezoning/amendment requested and uses allowed therein: **This will be determined on a case by case basis when a special use permit is applied for at a particular location.**

RECOMMENDED DRAFT – RPC 12/13/2018

AGRITOURISM - SUP

DIVISION 2. - AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS

Sec. 121-99. - Agriculture district (A1).

(c) Special uses.

(35) Agritourism structures and uses. Agritourism uses as defined by this Chapter and the use of buildings for agritourism purposes shall be permittable as an accessory use to existing agricultural uses already established on the host property provided that an Agritourism Use Permit has been issued by the County of Kankakee as regulated by the following provisions. All agritourism uses shall comply with and be in accordance with the following minimal regulations:

1. Types of uses. The following uses shall be eligible for a special use permit as an agritourism use in the A1-Agriculture District. The listed uses may be combined to facilitate the needs of the agritourism operation.

    a. Retail sales related to agricultural products, procedures, and promotions including but not limited to farm stands, farmer's markets, U-pick operations, gift or craft shops, and similar uses.

    b. Recreation related to agricultural operations including but not limited to rodeos, equestrian sports, animal shows, and similar uses.

    c. Food services to promote agricultural products including but not limited to picnic areas, concession stands, Farm-to-table eateries and restaurants, banquet facilities, and similar uses.

    d. Tasting facilities and events to promote agricultural products including but not limited to wineries, micro-breweries, distilleries, cider mills, and similar uses.

    e. Educational and participatory facilities and events including but not limited to tours, hand-on instruction, classrooms, demonstrations, implement shows, and similar uses.

    f. Event hosting to promote agricultural operations including but not limited to weddings, parties, concerts, holiday events, and similar uses.

g. Uses involving amusements which promote the agricultural operations including but not limited to festivals, carnivals, corn mazes, hay or tractor rides, haunted houses, pumpkin patches, amphitheaters, and similar uses.

h. Uses involving livestock or animal interactions which promote agricultural operations including but not limited to petting zoos, animal rides, feedings, animal care demonstrations, and similar uses.

i. Temporary lodging uses which promote an agricultural operation or experience including but not limited to retreats, bed and breakfasts, guest or dude ranch, camping, and similar uses.

2. Additional Approvals. An application for an agritourism special use permit involving the following activities must show proof that these additional approvals have been obtained or will be obtained prior to the operation of the agritourism business.

a. All agritourism uses must promote or enhance agricultural operations existing on the same parcel and shall be accessory to those agricultural operations. Proof of agricultural operations shall be required.

b. Uses involving the sale or service of food or beverages must obtain and maintain the appropriate licenses and comply with all regulations set forth by the Kankakee County Health Department and the State of Illinois Department of Public Health for the service or sales of food and beverages. The sale or service of alcoholic beverages must obtain and maintain a liquor license and comply with all regulations set forth by the Kankakee County Liquor Commission, the Kankakee County Code, and Illinois State Statute.

c. Uses involving the manufacturing of alcoholic beverages must comply with the rules and regulations set forth by the Kankakee County Liquor Commission, the Illinois Liquor Control Commission, the Illinois Liquor Control Act, the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Tax and Trade and obtain all permits, licenses, and approvals required by these authorities.

d. Uses involving live entertainment must obtain and maintain an entertainment license from Kankakee County and adhere to all regulations set forth by Chapter 38 of the Kankakee County Code as amended. Adult Entertainment as defined by this Chapter shall be prohibited.

e. Uses involving lodging must adhere to the following:

1) Bed and Breakfast and other short term lodging must comply with the Illinois Bed and Breakfast Act (50 ILCS 820) and any other pertinent Statutes.

2) Uses involving camping and campgrounds whether tent, open air, recreational vehicle or in permanent structures such as cabins, or uses involving day camps for children must obtain and maintain permits and approvals from the Illinois Department of Public Health and comply with all regulations set forth by the Illinois Department of Public Health and the Kankakee county Health Department for campgrounds and camping uses.

f. Uses involving the use of fire, open flame, or fireworks must comply with regulations set forth by the Illinois State Fire Marshall and Chapter 42, Article 1, Sec. 42 of the Kankakee County Code as amended. Fireworks displays shall require a fireworks display permit issued by the Kankakee County Board.

g. Uses involving animals must comply with regulation set forth by the Illinois Department of Agriculture and the Kankakee County Animal Control Department.

3. Regulations and Requirements. An application for an agritourism special use permit must demonstrate how the operation will comply with the following regulations.

a. All structures used for agritourism activities, whether permanent or temporary must comply with all Kankakee County Building Codes as amended and the Americans with Disabilities Act. This provision applies regardless of whether the structure was previously permitted as an agriculturally exempt structure.

b. Sanitary facilities shall be provided in accordance with regulations set forth by the Kankakee County Health Department.

c. Potable water shall be provided in accordance with regulations set forth by the Kankakee County Health Department.

d. All construction must comply with Kankakee County's Stormwater Management Ordinance and Flood Damage Prevention Code, Zoning Ordinance, and Building Code, as amended.

e. Setbacks. All agritourism accessory uses and amenities as defined in this Chapter shall be setback a minimum distance of 100 feet from the front property line and any property line abutting a vehicular right-of-way, and a minimum of 50 feet from any rear or side yard property line unless the activity is occurring within an enclosed building. If the activity is occurring within an enclosed building the agritourism use shall be setback a minimum of 100 feet from the front property line and any property line abutting a vehicular right-of-way, and a minimum of 20 feet from any rear or side yard property line. Signage and parking may occur within this specified setback. Existing structures lawfully established prior to the

adoption of this ordinance shall be exempt from these setback requirements. Any and all new structures or additions to existing structures must comply with these setbacks.

f. Parking. Except for parking required for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, parking may occur on a grass or gravel surface and the requirements for paved parking as outlined in this Chapter are hereby suspended.

1) Parking as required by this Chapter shall be established and maintained on the same parcel as the agritourism use unless approved otherwise by the Planning Director or the Zoning Board of Appeals. Under no circumstances shall parking be allowed along public roads and right-of-ways or within paths of ingress and egress provided for the agritourism use.

2) Required parking shall be in accordance with the parking provisions of this Chapter and designated by each use as depicted on the submitted Parking Plan as approved by the Zoning Board of Appeals or the County Board. Handicapped parking shall be as required by state and federal regulations.

g. Signage.

1) Off-site signage shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter as regulated herein.
2) On-site signage.

a. Size: No sign shall exceed 64 square feet per permitted side.

b. Height: No sign shall exceed 18 feet in height, as measured from average grade.

c. Setback: No sign shall be erected nearer than ten (10) feet from a right-of-way line adjoining a street and no nearer than five (5) feet from an interior side or rear lot line. No sign shall be erected closer than 10' from the edge of pavement or assumed edge of pavement of any point of ingress and egress.

d. Type: Signs shall not be digital or flashing and shall not have any moving parts. Signs with internal or external illumination shall be permitted but must only operate during the hours of operation for the agritourism use. An additional one hour of operation before and after the hours of operation shall be permitted.

e. Number: There shall be not more than one sign per lot, except that on a corner lot, two signs, one facing each street, shall be permitted.

h. Lot Coverage. Agritourism and non-agricultural uses must not utilize more than 40% of the parcel including parking requirements. Land required for compliance with setback requirements shall not be considered as lot coverage unless used for parking.

i. Security and Emergency Services. Agritourism uses with an expected capacity of 500 visitors or more during a 24 hour period shall provide a security and emergency services plan with their application and must adhere to that plan, once approved, for the active duration of the Agritourism Use Permit.

j. Traffic Control. Agritourism uses with an expected capacity of 500 visitors or more during a 24 hour period shall provide a traffic control plan with their application and must adhere to that plan, once approved, for the active duration of the Agritourism Use Permit.

k. Performance Standards. Agritourism uses shall not emanate noise, vibration, smoke, electrical interference, dust, odors, or heat above and beyond the limits set forth in Sec. 121-207 and Sec. 42-6 of this Chapter and must comply with all regulation set forth in the previously mentioned Chapter.

l. Hours of operation for all agritourism uses except those involving lodging shall be from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. unless different hours are approved by the Planning Director. As lodging operates 24 hours per day, uses involving lodging shall be allowed to operate from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. but must observe a quiet time during this time period unless different hours are approved by the Planning Director.

m. Insurance – Operators of an agritourism use shall obtain and maintain a certificate of insurance proving general liability insurance in an amount not less than $1,000,000 for the active duration of the Agritourism Use Permit.

n. Waste Disposal. Operators of an agritourism use shall provide regular waste collection, removal, and disposal for the active duration of the Agritourism Use Permit.

4. Required Submittals. All applications for agritourism special use permits shall be accompanied by the following required information and documentation.

a. A written description of the intended agritourism use(s) and how these uses will enhance or promote the existing agricultural activities on the property. This description shall include any anticipated alteration to existing structures or the construction of new structures, a description of how each structure, whether existing or proposed, will be used, the estimated

number of visitors per day, the estimated number of employees per day, the expected number of days in operation for the year, the intended hours of operation, potable water needs and how they will be provided, sanitary facility needs and how they will be provided, waste disposal needs and how they will be provided, and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

b. Site Plan. A site plan indicating the locations of the various agritourism uses and activities occurring on the site as well as, setback requirements, sign locations, sizes, and elevation drawings, locations of structures to be used for agritourism uses and activities, the location of any septic tanks and fields, lot coverage calculations, and locations and widths of any points of ingress and egress from the site shall accompany the application. If any grading or filling is needed, the site plan shall depict how the project complies with the Kankakee County Stormwater ordinance and run-off calculations, and an erosion control plan must be provided.

c. Construction Plans. Construction Plans shall be required for any structures intending to be remodeled, rehabilitated, or altered for agritourism use. A building permit shall also be required prior to the start of construction.

d. Building Plans. A floor plan of each building or structure intended to be used for agritourism use shall be required. These floor plans must include, the dimensions of the building, the square footage of the building, the location of public areas, employee areas, and private (non-public areas) points of ingress and egress, exit egress paths, the locations of safety equipment including fire extinguishers, exit lighting, and emergency lighting.

e. Parking Plan. A drawing showing the location of parking areas, points of ingress and egress into and out of the parking areas, the location and widths of any parking isles, a calculation of square footage of parking areas, and a calculation of the total number of parking spaces for each area. The plan shall also indicate the number, size, and location of any required handicapped parking spaces.

f. A Security and emergency services Plan if required by attendance estimates.

g. A Traffic Control Plan if required by attendance estimates.

h. A Certificate of Liability Insurance.

i. All permits, licenses, and approvals as may be required by county, state, and federal laws and agencies for the establishment and operation of the various agritourism uses being proposed.

1. Types of permits. There are three (3) different levels of permits available which are based on the duration and longevity of the proposed use.

    a. Temporary Agritourism Permit. A one-time permit for a specific event.

    b. Seasonal Agritourism Permit. A one-year permit for specific events and durations that is renewable providing the proper criteria has been met.

    c. Permanent Agritourism Permit. A permanent permit for the uses specified provided no substantial change in use occurs.

5. Permitting.

    a. The Agritourism Permit or a clear facsimile shall be prominently displayed on the property and viewable from the public right-of-way at all times.

    b. Temporary Agritourism Permits shall be active for the dates specified in the permit application but shall be valid for only one event and will have a maximum duration of ten (10) consecutive calendar days not including setup and removal time subject to the property maintenance code.

    c. Seasonal Agritourism Permits shall be active for up to twelve (12) months from date of issuance. A Seasonal Agritourism Permit shall allow a use to occur a maximum of sixty (60) consecutive calendar days per calendar year.

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    e. Renewals. Seasonal Agritourism Permits that have been previously issued shall be eligible for renewal provided that no substantial changes to the agritourism use or its previous application have occurred since the issuance of the previous permit. Permits which are substantially changed from the previous permit or original application shall be required to reapply. A fee to cover the costs of renewal shall be established by the Kankakee County Planning Department.

6. Approval Authority.

a. Seasonal and Permanent Agritourism Permits shall follow the process for approval of a special use permit as outlined in Section 121-37.(f) of this Code.

b. Temporary Agritourism Permits and the renewal of Seasonal Agritourism Permits shall be administered by the Planning Director or his/her designee which will follow a process established by the Kankakee County Planning Department.

7. Revocation of Permit.

a. An Agritourism Use Permit may be revoked or suspended for providing misleading or false information on an application, failure to use the property in the same manner as specified on the application and permit, failure to comply with the regulations set forth in this Chapter or failure to obtain and maintain other permits or licenses as required by Kankakee County, the State of Illinois, or the Federal Government.

b. The decision to revoke or suspend an Agritourism Permit shall be at the sole discretion of the Planning Director or his designee.

c. Appeals to the Planning Directors decision shall be made to Zoning Board of Appeals as specified in this Chapter. The decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals shall be final.

Sec. 121-100. - Agriculture estate district (A2).

(c) Special uses.

(1) Agritourism structures and uses. Agritourism uses as defined and regulated in Section 121-99.c.35 of this Chapter shall be eligible for a special use permit in the A2-Agriculture estate district.

Resolution of the County Board of Kankakee County, Illinois

RE: KANKAKEE COUNTY ZONING MAP AMENDMENTS - 2019

WHEREAS, the Kankakee County Board passed and approved the Kankakee County Zoning Ordinance, # 96-5-14-001, and map on May 14, 1996; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to Kankakee County Ordinance #99-5-12-073, dated May 11, 1999, the Comprehensive Amendment to the Zoning Ordinance was re-ratified, retroactive to May 14, 1996, and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the requirements of 65 ILCS 5/11-13-19 the Kankakee County Zoning Map is updated, amended and published annually to reflect any changes authorized by the County Board over the previous year, and

WHEREAS, the Planning, Zoning and Agriculture Committee at its regularly scheduled meeting of February 20, 2019 recommends that a new zoning map and attached as Exhibit A, which reflects the changes approved by the Kankakee County Board over the previous year be approved.

WHEREAS, per section 5.02 of Appendix A of the Kankakee County Code, the Official Zoning Map shall be identified by the signature of the Chairman of the County Board and be attested by the County Clerk and shall bear the effective date of the Zoning Ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the County Board of Kankakee County at this regularly scheduled meeting of March 12, 2019 approves and ratifies the Zoning Map as updated and amended and hereby authorizes the County Board Chairman to sign the official zoning map, Exhibit A, as approved by the County Board on May 14, 1996, as re-ratified on May 11, 1999, and as amended and to publish same.

PASSED and approved this 12th day of March 2019.

Andrew H. Wheeler, County Board Chairman

ATTEST:

Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk

COMMITTEE REPORT

Planning, Zoning, and Agriculture Committee

To the Honorable County Board of Kankakee County:
Your committee, to who was referred the matter of:
Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

The committee recommends the adoption of said resolution herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

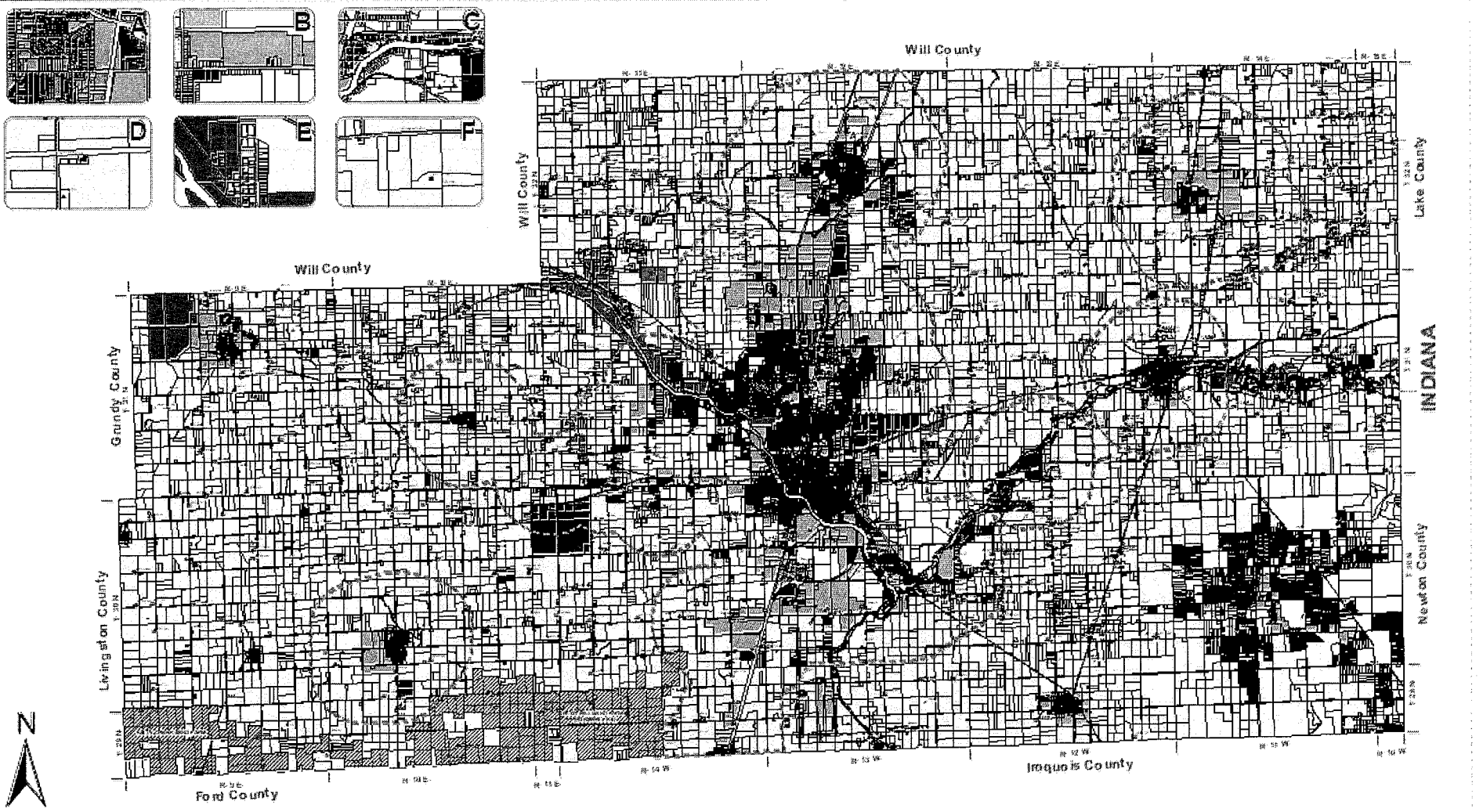
Committee Members	Aye	Nay	Abstain
Mr. Olthoff			
Mr. Fetherling			
Mr. Washington			
Mr. Tholen			
Ms. Polk			
Mr. Payton			
Ms. Peters			
Ms. Dunbar			
Mr. Kinzinger			
Mr. Fairfield			
Mr. Smith			
Mr. Swanson			
Mr. Dunnill			
Mr. Wheeler			
Mr. Sirois			

2019 ZONING MAP AND RECAP OF 2018 ZONING ACTIVITY

(Issue)

KANKAKEE COUNTY ZONING MAP

2019



This map has been duly authorized to be the Official Zoning Map for the County of Kankakee as of March 12, 2019 and supercedes any previous County of Kankakee Zoning Maps.

County Board Chairman

attested to by:

County Clerk

Revision History			
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
16	02/13/19	Updated to Case# ZBA 19-01, PC 19-01	DBS
15	10/11/18	Updated to Case# ZBA 17-16, PC 17-07	DBS
14	03/16/17	Updated to Case# ZBA 16-03, PC 17-01	DBS
13	02/16/16	Updated to Case# ZBA 15-11, PC 15-12, ZBA 15-12, PC 15-13	DBS
12	10/20/15	Updated to Case# ZBA 15-07, PC 15-12	DBS
11	07/20/15	Updated to Case# ZBA 13-10, PC 13-07	DBS

Legend

- Nonconforming Exemption
- Special Use
- Variance
- IEA Wind Farm (SUP 09-05)
- Rally Creek Wind Farm (SUP 16-08)
- Zoning Jurisdiction Boundary
- AG-Agriculture
- AG2-Agricultural Estate
- RE-Rural Estate
- R1-Single Family Residential
- R2-High Density Residential
- PL-Public Lands
- CR-Restricted Commercial
- C2-General Commercial
- I1-Light Industrial
- I2-General Industrial
- Incorporated Areas
- Public Act 96-0915 (I)

Zoning Map History

Land Survey Grid

Townships

Scale in Feet

Kankakee County Planning Department

THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP IS KEPT IN THE KANKAKEE COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT AND SHOULD BE REVIEWED FOR UPDATES PRIOR TO BE CURRENT AS USE.

Resolution of the County Board of Kankakee County, Illinois

RE: ADOPTING THE KANKAKEE COUNTY NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, Kankakee County recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and,

WHEREAS, undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and,

WHEREAS, an adopted natural hazards mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding for mitigation projects; and,

WHEREAS, Kankakee County participated jointly in the planning process with the other local units of government within the county to prepare a Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan; and,

WHEREAS, the Planning, Zoning, and Agriculture Committee (PZA), at its regularly scheduled and duly noticed meeting of February 20, 2019 having reviewed, discussed and considered the matter, has approved adopting the Kankakee County Hazards Mitigation Plan, Exhibit A.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the County Board at its regularly scheduled meeting of March 12, 2019 hereby adopt the Kankakee County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Kankakee County Emergency Management Agency will submit on behalf of the participating municipalities the adopted Kankakee County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and the Federal Emergency Management Agency for final review and approval.

PASSED and adopted this 12th day of March 2019.

Andrew H. Wheeler County Board Chairman

ATTEST:

Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk

COMMITTEE REPORT

Planning, Zoning, and Agriculture Committee

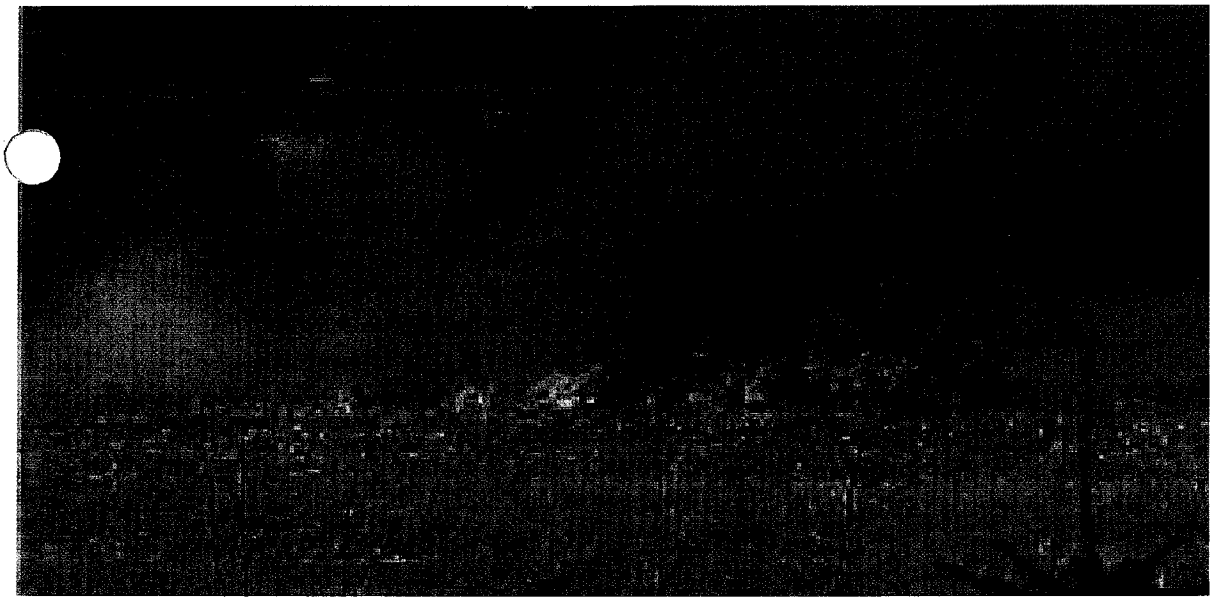
To the Honorable County Board of Kankakee County:
Your committee, to who was referred the matter of:
Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

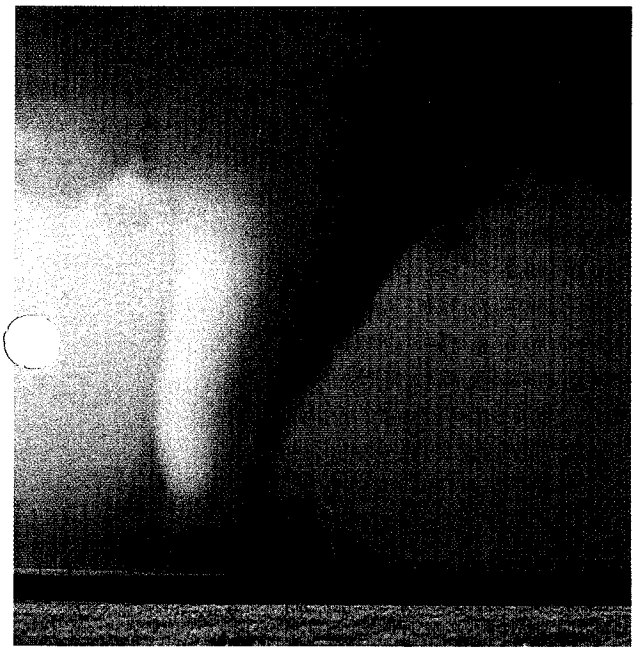
The committee recommends the adoption of said resolution herewith submitted.

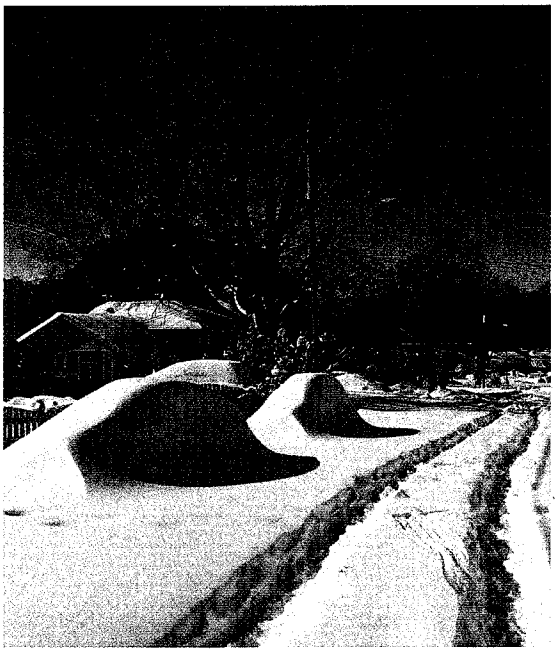
All of which is respectfully submitted:

Committee Members	Aye	Nay	Abstain
Mr. Olthoff			
Mr. Fetherling			
Mr. Washington			
Mr. Tholen			
Ms. Polk			
Mr. Payton			
Ms. Peters			
Ms. Dunbar			
Mr. Kinzinger			
Mr. Fairfield			
Mr. Smith			
Mr. Swanson			
Mr. Dunnill			
Mr. Wheeler			
Mr. Sirois			

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
(Issue)







Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

Kankakee County, Illinois

2019

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This *Plan:* This *Plan* identifies activities that can be undertaken by both the public and the private sectors to reduce safety hazards, health hazards, and property damage caused by natural hazards. The *Plan* addresses the eight major natural hazards facing Kankakee County:

- Overbank flooding
- Local drainage problems
- Tornadoes
- Earthquakes
- Winter storms
- Thunderstorms
- Drought/extreme heat
- Wildfire

This *Plan* fulfills the Federal mitigation planning requirements, qualifies for Community Rating System credit and provides the County and its municipalities with a blueprint for reducing the impacts of these natural hazards on people and property.

1.2. Planning Approach

This *Plan* is the product of a rational thought process that reviews alternatives and selects and designs those that will work best for the situation. This process is an attempt to avoid the need to make quick decisions based on inadequate information. It provides carefully considered directions to the County government and to the participating municipalities and other participating governmental bodies by studying the overall damage potential and ensuring that public funds are well spent.

The Task Force: This *Hazard Mitigation Plan* was developed under the guidance of a Mitigation Advisory Task Force. All municipalities within Kankakee County were invited to participate in the plans update. The municipalities that chose to participate are listed in the table to the right.

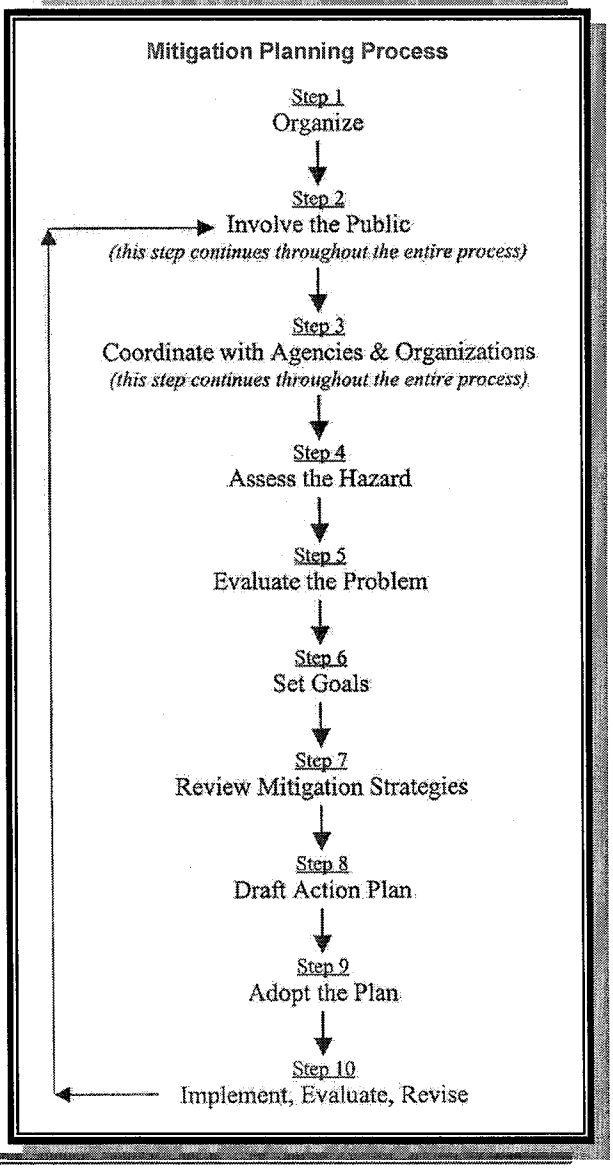
The Kankakee County Regional Planning Commission (RPC) hosted the meetings of the Hazard Mitigation Task Force and the 15 members of the RPC were at the meetings and where considered members of the taskforce.

Municipal Participation
Community
Aroma Park
Buckingham
Chebanse
Grant Park
Hopkins Park
Manteno
Unincorporated. County
Fire District Participation
Kankakee FD
Grant Park FPD
Manteno FPD
Momence FPD
Other Participants
Regional Planning Commission
Kankakee County Health Dept.
Kankakee County Sheriff's Dept.

The Task Force initially met on January 18, 2018. The Table to the right depicts the plan's update schedule that was followed by the Task Force. Technical support for the planning effort was provided by the County's Planning and Health Departments, and the County Emergency Services and Disaster Agency (EMA).

Task Force Meetings		
Date	**Steps**	**Topics**
1/18/18	1-2	Organize / set goals
2/22/18	3-4	Hazard analysis, goals, property protection, emergency management, preventative measures, and action plan.
3/15/18	5	Evaluate the Problem
4/19/18	5	Evaluate the Problem
5/17/18	6	Set Goals
6/21/18	6	Set Goals
7/21/18	7	Review Strategies
8/16/18	8	Draft Action Plan

Planning process: The Mitigation Advisory Task Force followed a standard 10-step process, based on FEMA's guidance and requirements. This process is summarized in the flow chart to the right.



Public Involvement: Step 2 of the planning process was to obtain input from the public, particularly residents and businesses that have been affected by natural hazards. The public was invited to participate through several concurrent means, examples of which public involvement efforts can be seen in Appendix A. They included:

Contact with Task Force members and their organizations

A standing invitation to attend Task Force meetings

Press releases.

A special website, http://planning.k3county.net/hmplan2013.html. The site included updated information on the Task Force's meetings and encouraged interested parties to submit information about their experiences through an online survey.

hazards reviewed include those locally reported and all natural hazards listed in the state's *Hazard Mitigation Plan*. The hazard data and their impact on the County are covered in Chapters 2 and 3 of this *Plan*.

Goals: The Task Force reviewed the goals of the Plan at the May 17th meeting. The goals were then drafted and revised at the June 21st meeting. The results are discussed in Chapter 4 of this *Plan*.

Mitigation Strategies: The Mitigation Advisory Task Force considered everything that could affect the impact of the hazards and reviewed a wide range of alternatives. The Task Force's work and the subsequent plan document explored five general strategies for reaching the goals. These strategies are the subject of Chapters 5 – 9 in this *Plan*.

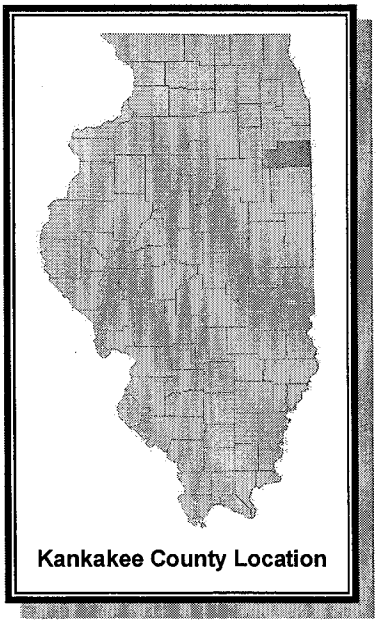
- Preventive – e.g., zoning, building codes, and other development regulations
- Property protection – e.g., relocation out of harm's way, retrofitting buildings
- Emergency services – e.g., warning, sandbagging, evacuation
- Structural projects – e.g., levees, reservoirs, channel improvements
- Public information – e.g., outreach projects, technical assistance

Action plan: After the many alternatives were reviewed, the Task Force drafted an "action plan" that specifies recommended projects, who is responsible for implementing them, and when they are to be done. The action plan is included in Chapter 10 of this *Hazard Mitigation Plan*.

It should be noted that this Plan serves only to recommend mitigation measures. Implementation of these recommendations depends on adoption of this *Plan* by the Kankakee County Board and the city council or board of trustees of each participating municipality. It also depends on the cooperation and support of the offices designated as responsible for each action item.

1.3. The Setting

Kankakee County is located in northeastern Illinois, 60 miles south of the City of Chicago (see map). The County measures 38 miles east to west and 20 miles north to south. It covers 680 square miles.



Kankakee County Location

Kankakee County is flat, a legacy of the great glaciers that spread across Illinois. It's main topographic feature is the Kankakee River and its largest tributary, the Iroquois. The Kankakee River has a drainage area of 5,280 square miles, of which 60% is in Indiana. The Iroquois River basin accounts for 2,175 square miles or 2/5 of the Kankakee's basin.

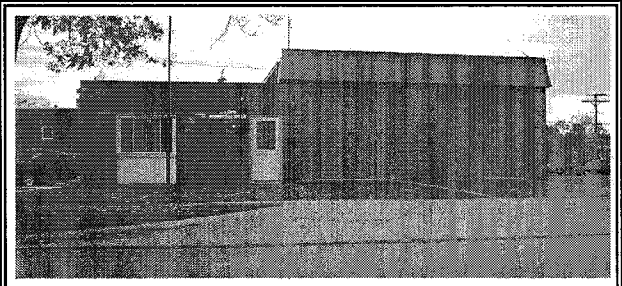
The area was originally settled by the Pottawatomie Indians, until a treaty in 1832 relocated them to a

1.4. Critical Facilities

When dealing with natural disasters, some development is more important than others, and these are considered to be "critical facilities." Critical facilities are buildings and infrastructure whose exposure or damage can affect the well-being of a large group. For example, the impact of a flood or tornado on a hospital is greater than on a home or most businesses.

Critical facilities are not strictly defined by any agency. Generally, they fall into two categories:

- Buildings or locations vital to public safety and the disaster response and recovery effort
- Buildings or locations that, if damaged, would create secondary disasters



The City of Kankakee's East Side Fire Station is an example of a critical facility

It was suggested at the meetings, that the Com Ed Critical Facilities Portal could be used by local government leaders. This is an already developed tool that provides needed information in times of crisis. Local governments wishing to use the Portal will need to get approved access from Com Ed.

1.5. The Community Rating System

As discussed in Chapters 2 and 3, flooding and local drainage problems have a great impact on Kankakee County and its municipalities. A mitigation plan for a floodprone community should be coordinated with the credits that are possible under the Community Rating System (CRS).

The CRS is part of FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Under the CRS, flood insurance premiums for properties in participating communities are reduced to reflect the flood protection activities that are being implemented.

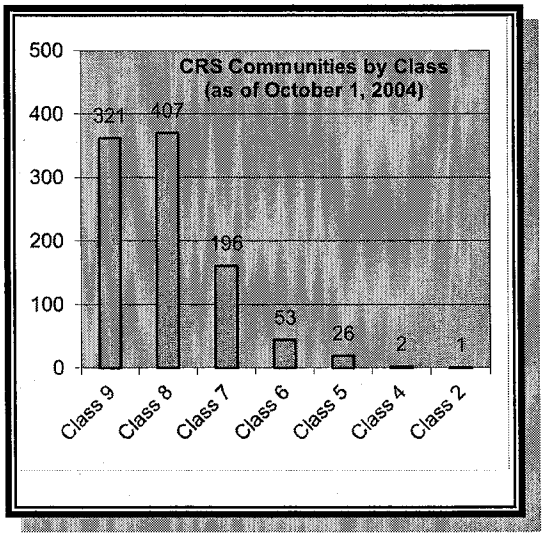
A community receives a CRS classification based upon the credit points it receives for its activities. It can undertake any mix of activities that reduce flood losses through better mapping, regulations, public information, flood damage reduction and/or flood warning and preparedness programs. The CRS provides an incentive not just to start new mitigation programs, but to keep them going.

There are ten CRS classes: class 1 requires the most credit points and gives the largest premium reduction; class 10 receives no premium reduction (see table). A community that does not apply for the CRS, or that does not obtain the minimum number of credit points, is a class 10 community.

CRS Premium Reductions

Class	Points	Premium Reduction In Floodplain	Premium Reduction Outside Floodplain
1	4,500+	45%	10%
2	4,000–4,499	40%	10%
3	3,500–3,999	35%	10%
4	3,000–3,499	30%	10%
5	2,500–2,999	25%	10%
6	2,000–2,499	20%	10%
7	1,500–1,999	15%	5%
8	1,000–1,499	10%	5%
9	500– 999	5%	5%
10	0 – 499	0	0

Of the 21,000 communities in the NFIP, just 1,211 participate in the CRS, 56 in Illinois (including Adams and Sangamon Counties). None of the Kankakee County communities participate at this time.

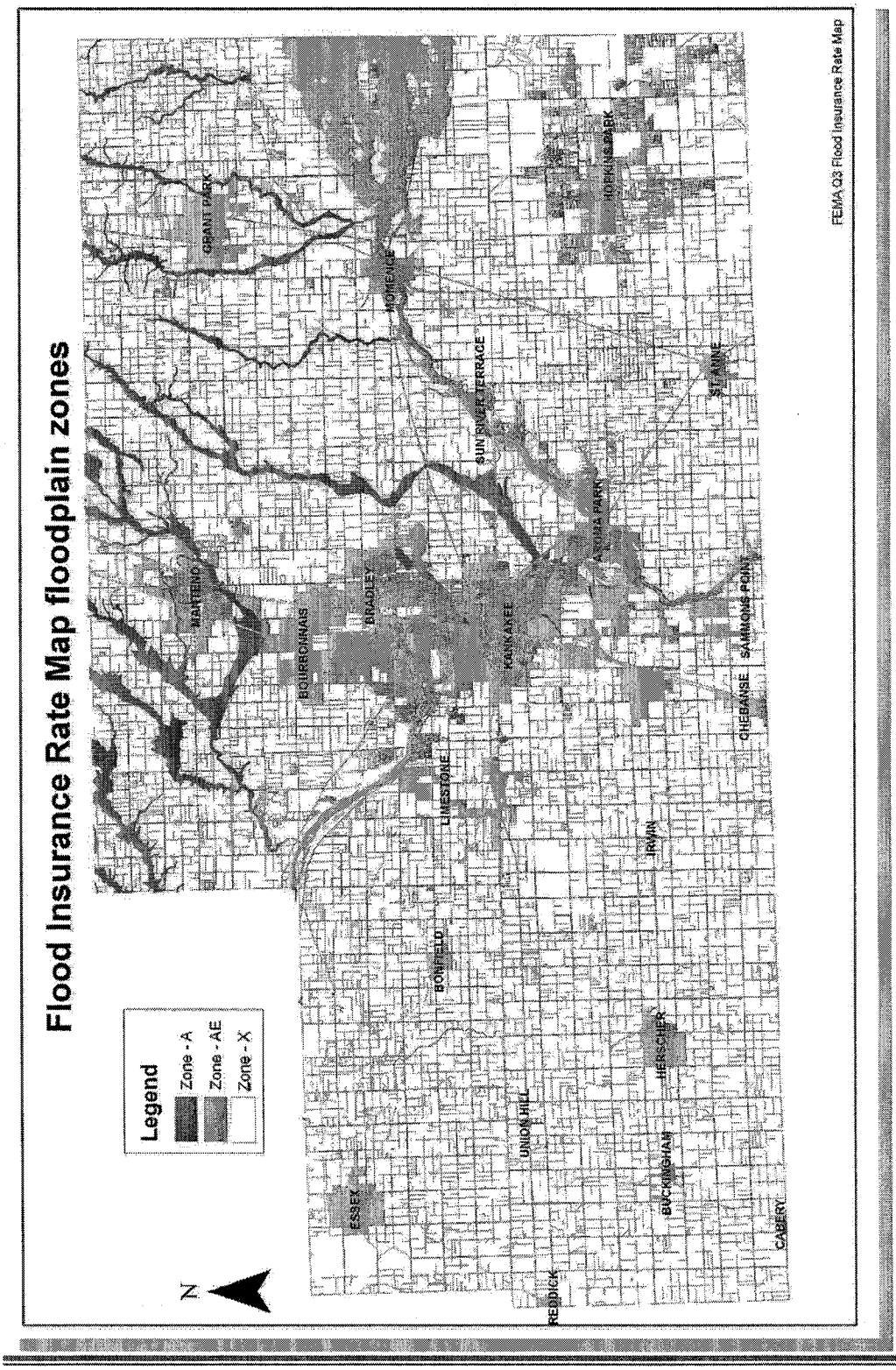


To continue to receive its credit, a community must annually recertify to FEMA that it is continuing to implement its CRS credited activities. Failure to maintain the same level of involvement in flood protection can result in a loss of CRS credit points and a resulting increase in flood insurance rates to residents.

Benefits of CRS participation: There are many reasons to participate in the CRS in addition to the direct financial reward to flood insurance policy holders. As FEMA staff often say, "if you are only interested in saving

6. *State and Local Plan Interim Criteria Under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000,* FEMA, 2002

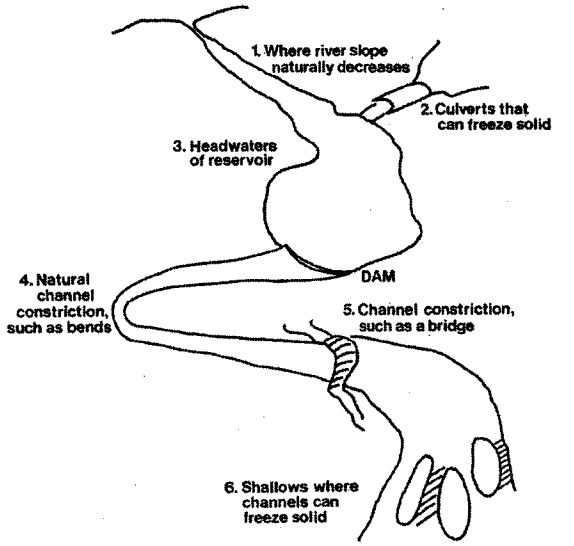
map on the next page. This map is taken from the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) prepared by FEMA.



Obstructions can be natural or manmade. Natural obstructions, like log jams, can be cleared out or are washed away during larger floods. The greater problem is manmade obstructions, which tend to be more permanent. They are discussed in Chapter 5's section on floodplain regulations.

Historically, the most common cause of the largest floods on the Kankakee River has been ice jams. There are generally two types of ice jams:

- Frazil ice freezes the river and forms a dam.
- When warm weather and rain break up frozen rivers or any time there is a rapid cycle of freezing and thawing, broken ice floats downriver until it is blocked by an obstruction such as a bridge or shallow area.

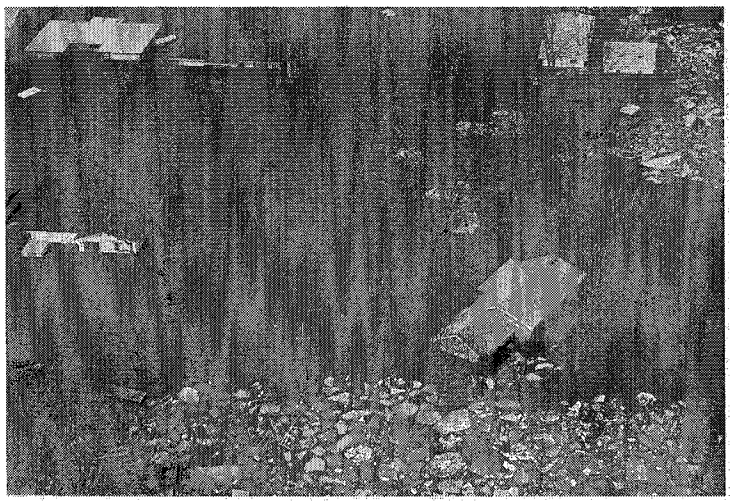


Typical ice jam locations

Association of State Floodplain Managers

In both cases, an ice dam forms, blocking the channel and causing flooding upstream. Ice jams present three hazards:

- Sudden flooding of areas upstream from the jam, often on clear days with little or no warning,
- Sudden flooding of areas downstream when an ice jam breaks. The impact is similar to a dam break, damaging or destroying buildings and structures.
- Movement of ice chunks that can push over trees and crush buildings (see photo, page 3-4).



Ice jam flood on the Iroquois River, March 1979

- Highest flood of record: 10.51 on March 6, 1979, caused by a combination of high flows and an ice jam.
- The six worst floods exceeded a stage of 7.0. All of them were in January – early March and related to ice jams.

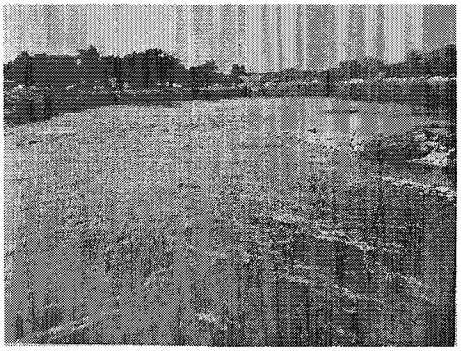
Iroquois River near Chebanse:

- Flood stage: 16.0 or elevation 611.99.
- Records since 1924. This gage has recorded the Iroquois River exceeding flood stage in 19 years, or an average of once every four years.
- Highest flood of record: 21.68 on March 7, 1979, caused by backwater due to an ice jam on the Kankakee River.
- There were ten floods that exceeded a stage of 18.0. Half of them were related to ice jams.
- It should be noted that this gage is no longer in service, as of June 1, 2013, due to Federal budget cuts.

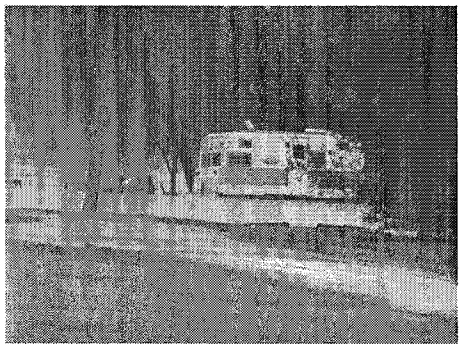
Kankakee River at Wilmington:

- Flood stage 5.0 or elevation 515.86.
- Records go back to 1915. Since then, the river's annual record height has exceeded flood stage in 74 years, or four years out of every five.
- Highest flood of record: 16.7 in 1883 and 1887 (date not recorded) and 15.41 on May 13, 1933.
- The eight highest floods of record exceeded a stage of 13.0. Three of them were related to ice jams.

Other streams have also flooded, but we do not have dependable gage records. According to the Flood Insurance Studies for Bradley and Bourbonnais, Soldier Creek and the North Branch Soldier Creek flooded in 1957, 1959, and 1974. A flood control project since then have greatly reduced its potential for overbank flooding (see Chapter 8).



Soldier Creek flooding, 1957



Kankakee River flooding, 2005

Kankakee County Planning Department, Michael Quigley

Frequency: Past floods are indications of what can happen in the future, but flood studies and mitigation plans are based on the *risk* of future flooding. Flood studies extrapolate from historical records to determine the statistical potential that storms and floods of certain magnitude will recur. Such events are measured by their "recurrence interval," i.e., a 10-year storm or a 50-year flood.

These terms are often misconstrued. Commonly, people interpret the 50-year flood definition to mean "once every 50 years." This is incorrect. Statistically speaking, a 50-year flood has a 1/50 (2%) chance of occurring in any given year. In reality, a 50-year flood could occur two times in the same year, two years in a row, or four times over the course of 50 years. It is possible to not have a 50-year flood over the course of 100 years.

Kankakee County has had several different flood studies. The official floodplain study for insurance and regulatory purposes is the *Flood Insurance Study* by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

What are the odds of a flood?

The term "100-year flood" has caused much confusion for people not familiar with statistics. Another way of looking at it is to think of the odds that a base flood will happen sometime during the life of a 30-year mortgage (26% chance).

Chance of Flooding over a Period of Years

Time Period	10-year	25-year	50-year	100-year
1 year	10%	4%	2%	1%
10 years	65%	34%	18%	10%
20 years	88%	56%	33%	18%
30 years	96%	71%	45%	26%
50 years	99%	87%	64%	39%

Even these numbers do not convey the true flood risk because they focus on the larger, less frequent, floods. If a house is low enough, it may be subject to the 10- or 25-year flood. During the proverbial 30-year mortgage, it may have a 26% chance of being hit by the 100-year flood, but the odds are 96% (nearly guaranteed) that a 10-year flood will occur during the 30 year period. Compare those odds to the only 5% chance that the house will catch fire during the same 30-year mortgage.

FEMA uses the "base" flood as the basis for its regulatory requirements and flood insurance rate setting. This *Plan* uses the base flood, too. The base flood is the one percent chance flood, i.e., the flood that has a one percent (one out of 100) chance of occurring in any given year. The one percent chance flood has also been called the 100-year flood. FEMA maps (called Flood Insurance Rate Maps, or FIRMs) the floodplain covered by the base flood the Special Flood Hazard Area or A Zone. The A Zones for Kankakee County are shown on the map on page 2-2.

Floodway: The central part of the floodplain is called the "floodway." The floodway is the channel and that portion of the adjacent floodplain which must remain open to permit passage of the base flood. Floodwaters generally are deepest and swiftest in the floodway, and anything in this area is in the greatest danger during a flood. The remainder of the floodplain is called the "fringe," where water may be shallower and slower. Floodways are also subject to special development regulations, as explained in Chapter 5.

2.2. Local Drainage Problems

The hazard: Flooding can also occur in yards and streets when rainwater can't flow into a ditch or storm sewer. These problems are usually caused by heavy local rains and are often not related to overbank flooding or floodplain locations.

East of Kankakee, January 2005
Kankakee County Planning Department

Local drainage flooding is shallow with little or no velocity, so it is not as life threatening or destructive as overbank flooding. However, because it occurs more frequently, can affect many areas of the County, and can disrupt traffic, it often gets more attention.

Location: There are three general types of areas with local drainage problems:

- Flat terrain with few or no natural drainage outlets. After a rain or snowmelt, water stands until it can drain or evaporate. The southeast corner of Kankakee County has such terrain as noted by the "X500" zone designations on the map on page 2-2. Areas of 100 acres or more are wet in the spring and fall.
- Built up areas where the drainage system has been disrupted. For example, basements can flood when regrading sends rainwater toward the house instead of away from it.
- Urbanized areas where the manmade system of storm sewers and ditches are inadequate to carry the increased amounts of runoff that results when fields and farms are replaced with impervious surfaces. In some cases, the sanitary sewers take on stormwater and back up into basements.

Historical events: The National Climatic Data Center lists 90 thunderstorms worth reporting in Kankakee County since 1950. However, detailed data on such storms is not available from a national database. In response to the call for input to this planning effort, some residents submitted "hazard data collection forms" that told of their experiences. Examples include:

- In April 1996, a local storm caused sewer backup to a home in Bradley.
- A homeowner in Bourbonnais reports chronic water problems, including seepage and sewer backup, since the house was purchased in June 2004.
- A homeowner in Aroma Park, on Bridge Street, reports yearly flooding of their property.
- A homeowner in Bourbonnais reports localized drainage problems including below grade habitable space flooding in 2008.

Fujita Tornado Scale	
F0	Gale tornado 40-72 mph, chimney damage, tree branches broken
F1	Moderate tornado 73-112 mph, mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned
F2	Significant tornado 113-157 mph, considerable damage, mobile homes demolished, trees uprooted
F3	Severe tornado 158-206 mph, roofs and walls torn down, trains overturned, cars thrown around
F4	Devastating tornado 207-260 mph, well-constructed walls leveled
F5	Incredible tornado 261-318 mph, homes lifted off foundation and carried considerable distances, autos carried as far as 100 meters
Tornadoes are classified as F0 through F5, based on wind speed and damage levels using the Fujita Tornado Scale	

Historical events: In the past fifty five years, Kankakee County has had 34 recorded tornadoes. These are listed in the table below. The table shows that Kankakee County has not had a killer tornado since 1963. The events over the last 22 years have caused relatively little property damage. However, that does not mean the area is safe, as can be attested to by two more recent and deadly tornadoes in northeastern Illinois.

On August 28, 1990, at 3:30 pm a tornado hit Plainfield and the Joliet area. The storm and high winds moved on into Indiana. The tornado had winds up to 300 miles per hour, giving it a Fujita rating of F-5. It cut a path of destruction 20 miles long and from 200 yards to half a mile wide. Its impacts are highlighted on the next page.

More than 1,200 homes and buildings in Will County and at least 50 businesses were damaged or destroyed. Damage to three schools in Plainfield left 1,600 students without classrooms. Luckily, the tornado hit after school had been let out, although there were some deaths among participants in after-school activities.

In April 20, 2004, a tornado hit the small town of Utica in LaSalle County. Older buildings in the downtown were destroyed and eight people were killed (most of them taking shelter in the older buildings). Three tornadoes touched down in Kankakee County on the same day, one causing extensive damage in an industrial area south of Kankakee (see photos, page 3-11), although there was no official report on the amount of damage.

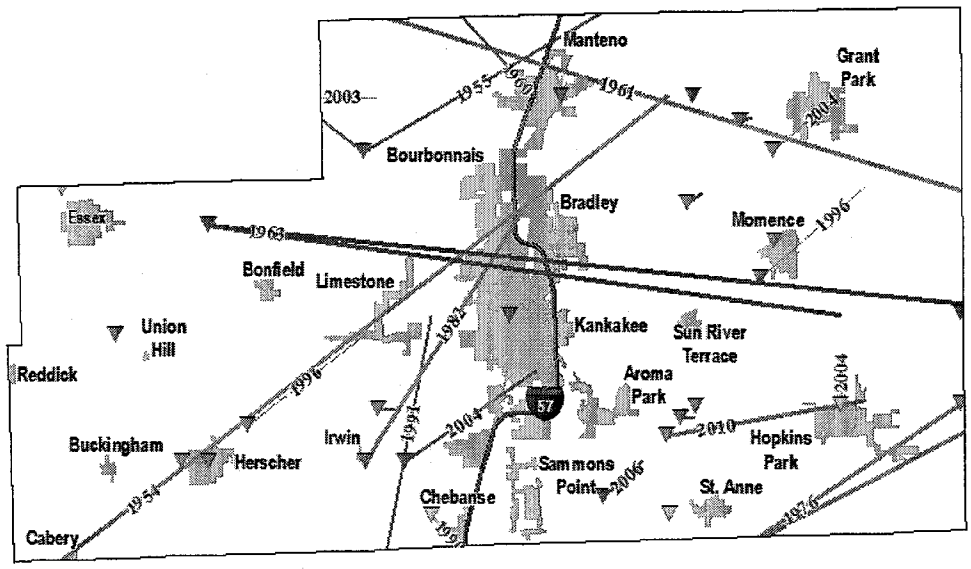
On June 5, 2010, an EF1 tornado developed about 5 miles southwest of Kankakee or 3 miles south of Limestone. The brief tornado caused damage to a farm just north of the intersection of 5000 W Road and 3000 S Road. Several trees were up-rooted . A machine shed on the property was destroyed along with farm equipment and vehicles. A quonset building was damaged and a fence was blown over. Damage was estimated at $500,000.

Again on June 5, 2010, an EF3 tornado began 3 miles northwest of St. Anne. The tornado developed just west of 6000E Road and tracked to the east, where it produced damage to a home and a garage along the road. At this location, a single family home collapsed upon itself, leaving it inhabitable. The garage sustained damage to its roof and exterior walls. The tornado was rated EF2 with winds estimated at around 113 mph.

4/20/2004	6:35 p.m.	F1	0	0	0
4/20/2004	7:03 p.m.	F0	0	0	0
5/24/2006	4:20 p.m.	F1	0	0	$75,000
6/03/2007	11:47 a.m.	EF0	0	0	0
6/07/2008	4:18 p.m.	EF1	0	0	0
3/08/2009	12:56 p.m.	EF1	0	0	$40,000
3/08/2009	1:00 p.m.	EF1	0	0	$30,000
6/05/2010	9:02 p.m.	EF1	0	0	$500,000
6/05/2010	9:18 p.m.	EF3	0	1	$600,000
6/05/2010	9:19 p.m.	EF1	0	0	$75,000
5/25/2011	8:04 a.m.	EF1	0	0	$250,000
6/20/2011	5:14 a.m.	EF0	0	0	$100,000
11/17/2013	1:01 p.m.	EF1	0	0	0
6/30/2014	9:33 p.m.	EF1	0	0	$50,000
6/22/2015	9:12 p.m.	EF1	0	0	0
7/17/2016	8:48 p.m.	EF1	0	0	0

National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) Storm Events Database

Location: The tornadoes listed in the table on page 2-13 are plotted on the map below. This shows that a tornado can strike anywhere in the County. No area is safe.

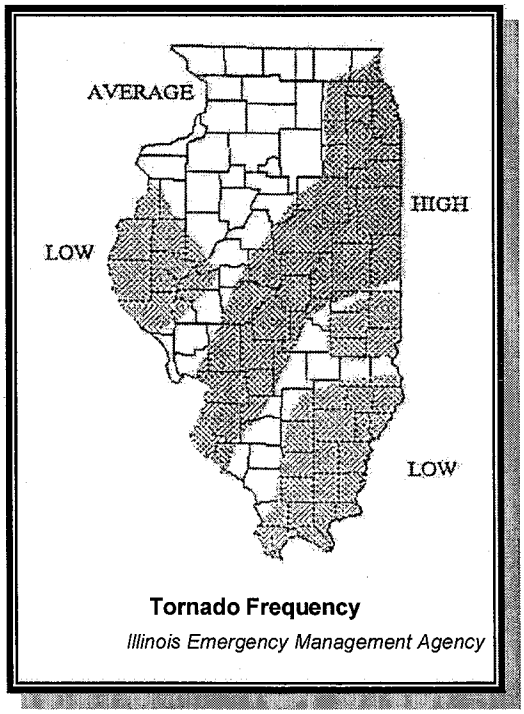


Locations and tracks of historical tornadoes, 1950 – 2010

National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) Storm Events Database

Frequency: Illinois sees an average of 26 tornadoes each year, but there are no official recurrence intervals calculated for tornadoes. Kankakee County has had 34 of the 1,944 tornadoes recorded in Illinois between 1950 and 2013. Kankakee County is classified as having a high tornado risk based on historic tornado wind speeds and the number of recorded tornadoes per 1,000 square miles.

With 34 occurrences over 60 years, the likelihood of a tornado hitting somewhere in the county is 0.566 (56.6%) in any given year. Assuming a tornado affects one square mile and there are 680 square miles in Kankakee County, the odds of a tornado hitting any particular square mile in the County is 0.566 in 680 (1 in 1,201) each year or a .0008% annual chance.



Tornado Frequency

Illinois Emergency Management Agency

The old flat-lying, intact bedrock of the central United States behaves as a good "transmitter" of the earthquake's energy, and tremors can be felt hundreds of miles away. By contrast, the young, broken up bedrock of the West Coast allows the energy to dissipate quickly, which keeps the effects of the earthquake more localized.

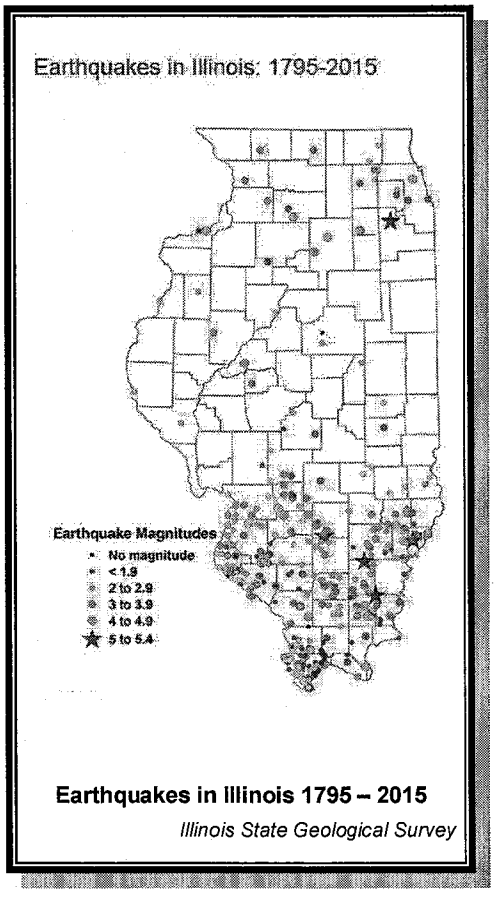
Earthquakes can trigger other types of ground failures which could contribute to the damage, such as landslides and liquefaction. In the latter situation, shaking can mix groundwater and soil, liquefying and weakening the ground that supports buildings and severing utility lines. This is a special problem in floodplains where the water table is relatively high and the soils are more susceptible to liquefaction.

The Modified Mercalli and Richter Scales are compared in the table on the previous page. It is important to note that the Mercalli Intensity varies based on the observer's proximity to the epicenter. Using the example of a 6.8-magnitude earthquake event at the New Madrid Fault, the Intensity in St. Louis may be "XI", but in Kankakee County the Intensity may be observed as a "IV."

Historical events: In the United States, the most frequent reports of earthquakes come from the West coast, but the largest earthquakes in the lower 48 states occurred in Missouri in 1811 and 1812 along the New Madrid Faults. The Great New Madrid Earthquakes are the benchmarks from which all earthquakes in the Midwest are measured. An important fact is that the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812 were not single events. Rather the earthquakes were a series of over 2,000 shocks in five months.

Six of these quakes were larger than a magnitude of 7 on the Richter Scale and two were near magnitude 8. They totally destroyed the town of New Madrid and caused the land to roll in visible waves. They raised and sank land as much as 20 feet. The tremors of these earthquakes were no doubt felt throughout all of Illinois, since the quakes are said to have rung church bells in New England.

Earthquakes have occurred throughout Illinois. There was a report of a quake at Fort Dearborn (Chicago) in August 1804.



Earthquakes in Illinois 1795 – 2015
Illinois State Geological Survey

Location: It is important to note that the level of damage is dependent on the location of the earthquake. The location of historical earthquakes in northeastern Illinois and the rest of the state, shows that earthquakes may be much closer to Kankakee County than ones associated with the New Madrid Seismic Zone. These are shown in the map on page 2-16. A smaller earthquake event closer to Kankakee may cause as much damage as a large event in the New Madrid Seismic Zone. Kankakee County felt an MMI Intensity of V – VI from the 1909 quake in Will County and less from the 2004 Ottawa earthquake.

All of Kankakee County is susceptible to earthquake damage. However, "in Illinois, structures built on thick, loose sediments of river flood plains are more likely to be damaged than structures on glacial till (stiff, pebbly clay) or bedrock. In fact, seismic Intensity may increase one or more units on the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale, if loose sediments are present. Also, loose sandy sediments with high moisture content can turn to liquid - quick sand type state - (liquefaction) when shaken enough." *(Illinois State Geological Survey)* Therefore, the floodplain map on page 2-2 shows the areas in Kankakee County where the earthquake hazard is greatest.

Frequency: About 200 earthquakes happen each year in the New Madrid seismic zone, but most are too small to be felt by people. The larger recent earthquakes felt in Illinois over the last 20 years are listed in the table to the right. None of these caused much damage in the affected areas of the state.

Recent Earthquakes Felt in Illinois

Richter	Date	Epicenter
5.0	May 10, 1987	Near Lawrenceville IL
4.5	Sep. 28, 1989	15 miles south of Cairo, IL
4.7	Apr. 27, 1989	15 miles SW of Caruthersville, MO
4.6	Sep. 26, 1990	10 miles south of Cape Girardeau, MO
4.6	May 3, 1991	10 miles west of New Madrid, MO
4.2	Feb. 5, 1994	Lick Creek-Goreville Area
4.5	June 28, 2004	8 miles NNW of Ottawa, IL
3.6	Jan. 2, 2006	2 miles NNW of Equality, IL
5.4	April 18, 2008	20 miles SSE of Olney, IL

Illinois Hazard Mitigation Plan

Although it is estimated that the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812 are likely to occur once every 500 to 600 years, it is still likely that a damaging earthquake (6.0 to 7.6 on the Richter Scale) will occur in this lifetime.

According to the Central U.S. Earthquake Consortium, Kankakee County is in an earthquake Intensity zone of IV (MMI Scale) for a 8.0-magnitude earthquake along the New Madrid Seismic Zone. The latest forecasts by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Center for Earthquake Research and Information of the University of Memphis estimate a 7% – 10% probability over a 50 year time period of a repeat of a major earthquake like those that occurred in 1811-1812 (which likely had magnitudes of between 7.5 and 8.0).

For a magnitude 6.0 and greater earthquake, there is a 25-40% chance in 50 years. As noted in the table on page 2-15, this level of quake would be felt by many, but would cause minor damage.

2.5. Winter Storms

The Illinois Emergency Management Agency defines a severe winter storm as a storm that meets one or more of the following criteria:

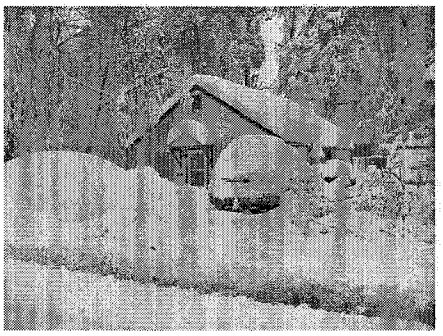
A snowstorm that produces six inches or more of snow within 48 hours or less,

An ice storm in which 10% of the cooperative National Weather Service stations in Illinois report glaze, and/or

A snowstorm or ice storm in which deaths, injuries, or property damage occurs.

There are many ways for winter storms to form, but certain key ingredients are needed. First temperatures must be below freezing in the clouds and near the ground. There must be a source of moisture in the form of evaporating water. Then lift in the atmosphere causes the moisture to rise and form clouds of precipitation.

Winter storms in the Midwest are caused by Canadian and Arctic cold fronts that push snow and ice deep into the interior region of the United States. Winter storms can occur as heavy snowfalls, ice storms or extreme cold temperatures. Winter storms can occur as a single event or they can occur in combination which can make an event more severe. For example, a moderate snowfall could create severe conditions if it were followed by freezing rain and subsequent extremely cold temperatures.



Winter storm

Snow: Heavy snowfalls can range from large accumulations of snow over many hours to blizzard conditions with blowing snow that could last several days. The National Weather Service's snow classification is in the table below. In addition to the problems caused by the snow storm is the subsequent melting and possible flooding.

Snow Classifications	
Blizzard	Winds of 35 miles per hour or more with snow and blowing snow reducing visibility to less that ¼ mile for at least 3 hours.
Blowing Snow	Wind-driven snow that reduces visibility. Blowing snow may be falling snow and/or snow on the ground picked up by the wind.
Snow Squalls	Brief, intense snow showers accompanied by strong, gusty winds. Accumulation may be significant.
Snow Showers	Snow falling at varying intensities for brief periods of time. Some accumulation possible.
Snow Flurries	Light snow falling for short duration with little or no accumulation.
	National Weather Service

where temperatures are warmer. Therefore, the odds of a winter storm hitting Kankakee County in any given year are 1:1 or a 100% chance.

2.6. Thunderstorms

The hazard: Severe thunderstorms are most likely to happen in the spring and summer months and during the afternoon and evening hours but can occur year-round and at all hours. Thunderstorms can bring four hazards:

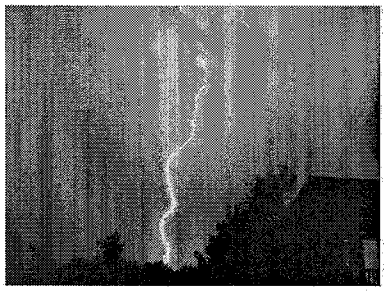
- Flooding
- Lightning
- High winds, tornadoes and microbursts
- Hail

The National Weather Service classifies a thunderstorm as "severe" if:

- Its winds reach or exceed 58 mph,
- It produces a tornado, or
- It drops surface hail at least 0.75 inch in diameter.

The effects of flooding caused by local storms is covered under the earlier sections on local drainage problems.

Lightning, which occurs during all thunderstorms, can strike anywhere. Generated by the buildup of charged ions in a thundercloud, the discharge of a lightning bolt interacts with the best conducting object or surface on the ground. The air in the channel of a lightning strike reaches temperatures higher than 50,000°F. The rapid heating and cooling of the air near the channel causes a shock wave which produces thunder.



Thunderstorms bring lightning

Tornadoes are discussed in a previous section. High winds include downbursts and microbursts. These are strong, concentrated, straight-line winds created by falling rain and sinking air that can reach speeds of 125 mph.

Microbursts are caused by a downward rush of cool descending air from a thunderstorm. The air rushing to the ground may look like a cloud. Once the air strikes the ground at a high speed, the air has to go somewhere which is usually in all directions. The horizontal spreading of this air along the ground is termed straight line winds. These winds may be 100-150 miles per hour which is as strong as an F1 or F2 tornado.

Hailstones are ice crystals that form within a low-pressure front due to warm air rising rapidly into the upper atmosphere and the subsequent cooling of the air mass. Frozen droplets gradually accumulate on the ice crystals until, having developed sufficient weight, they fall as precipitation. The size of hailstones is a direct function of the severity and size of the storm. Significant damage does not result until the stones reach 1.5 inches in diameter, which occurs in less than half of all hailstorms. In April 1961, several six inch hail stones were reported in Kankakee.

anywhere. The higher density of reported hailstones in the metropolitan area is likely due to the presence of more people to witness it.

Frequency: The Kankakee County area averages 60 – 70 thunderstorm events each year (*Multi Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment*, page 31). They average an hour in duration. It is estimated that only five storms each year have the hailstorms and high winds to be considered a severe thunderstorm. Assuming the average severe storm affects 100 square miles, the odds of a severe thunderstorm hitting any particular square mile in Kankakee County are 1 to 1 or 100%.

2.7. Drought/Extreme Heat

The Hazard: Drought is a period of less than usual precipitation. Drought is often accompanied by extreme heat and the impacts of a drought are aggravated by high temperatures, so the two hazards are discussed together.

There are four classes of drought, based upon what is impacted by the shortage of water:

Meteorological Drought: Less precipitation than an expected average or normal amount based on monthly, seasonal, or annual time scales.

Hydrologic Drought: Less stream flows and reservoir, lake, and groundwater levels.

Agricultural Drought: A reduction in soil moisture enough to affect plant life, usually crops.

Socioeconomic Drought: A reduction in water supply to the extent that demand exceeds the supply.

The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) is an attempt to compare weekly temperature and precipitation readings over a defined climatic region in order to identify periods of abnormally dry (or wet) weather. These PDSI readings reflect the relative disparity between moisture supply (precipitation and soil moisture) and demand (evapotranspiration, soil recharge and runoff needs) for a particular region based upon what is considered normal for the area.

The index is used to evaluate scope, severity, and duration of abnormal weather. Based on the PDSI, the State's *Hazard Mitigation Plan* designates Kankakee County and most of central and northern Illinois as having a "guarded" hazard level for drought. Southern Illinois is generally more vulnerable to drought due having to soils that hold less water.

Extreme heat for a region is temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for several weeks. Kankakee County has an "elevated" hazard rating for extreme heat in the State's *Hazard Mitigation Plan*.

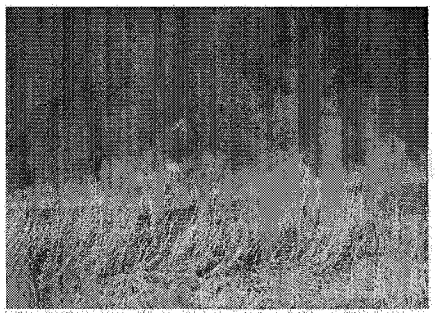
Historical events: In September 1983, all 102 Illinois counties were proclaimed State disaster areas as a result of high temperatures and insufficient precipitation beginning in mid-June. The most severe drought in recent years was 1988, when rainfall was 88 percent of normal (less than 50 percent of the April through August normal rainfall).

"The time we have until the next heat wave is unknown, but all of the major reports on global warming indicate that an increase in severe heat waves is likely." (*Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan*, page III-66).

This plan uses 15 years as the frequency for recurrence of a drought or extreme heat. This is an annual recurrence rate of 0.067.

2.8. Wildfire

The Hazard: Wildfires are uncontrolled fires that spread through vegetation, such as forests or grasslands. They often begin unnoticed and spread quickly and are usually signaled by dense smoke that fills the area for miles around. Wildfires are a natural process, vital to restoring appropriate vegetation to an area. They are a natural hazard when they threaten built up areas.



Grass wildfire
Northwest Indiana Times

People start more than four out of every five wildfires, usually as debris burns, arson, or carelessness. Lightning strikes are the next leading cause of wildfires.

Wildfire behavior is based on three primary factors, fuel, topography, and weather. The type, and amount of fuel, as well as its burning qualities and level of moisture affect wildfire potential and behavior. Topography affects the movement of air (and thus the fire) over the ground surface. The slope and shape of terrain can change the rate of speed at which the fire travels. Fire moves faster in hilly areas and up steep slopes.

Weather affects the probability of wildfire and has a significant effect on its behavior. Areas that have experienced prolonged droughts are at the highest risk of wildfires. Temperature, humidity and wind (both short and long term) affect the severity and duration of a fire.

Historical events: The State's Hazard Mitigation Plan does not identify wildfires as a hazard severe enough to address. The National Climatic Data Center has no reports of wildfires in Kankakee County since 1950. Other databases report only major fires of national significance.

The table to the right lists the number of reported fire district calls that responded to wildfires in recent years. Local reports note that there have been wildfires in the southeastern part of the County, especially in Pembroke and St. Anne Townships.

Wildfire Calls

Year	Pembroke	St. Anne
2000	30	20
2001	29	15
2002	18	9
2003	20	6
2004	29	10
	126	60

St. Anne Fire Protection District

The Illinois State Fire Marshall's office reviewed reported statistics from the wildfires of 2004. It noted that

Frequency: Based on the figures in the table on the previous page, Pembroke Township can expect an average of 60 wildfires each year and an average of 27 will hit St. Anne Township. These are the fires that will be large enough to call the fire department.

While many of the fires were extinguished before they damaged homes, businesses or vehicles, at least 20 homes have been reported destroyed by fire between 2000 and 2005. These two townships should expect a fire severe enough to damage or destroy one home each year.

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The number of buildings in each category is shown in the table to the right. These figures came from 2010 US Census block data and municipal boundaries in the County's geographic information system (GIS). In some cases, Census data were refined by a review of the GIS' aerial photographs. The numbers have also been reviewed and refined, as needed, by each municipality and the College.

Buildings in Kankakee County

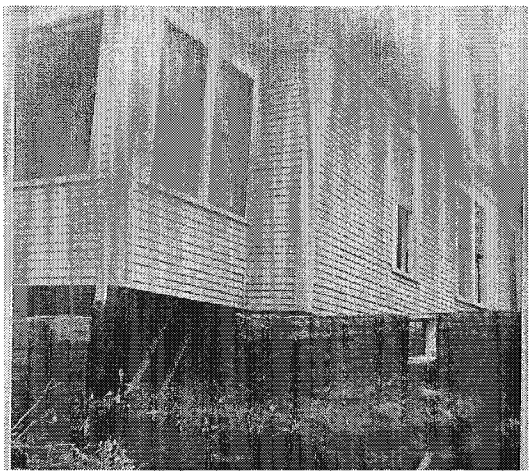
	Single Family Homes	Manufactured Homes	Other Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Aroma Park	300	0	6	10	316
Bourbonnais	6,497	0	2,002	59	8,558
Bradley	4,913	45	1,427	58	6,443
Kankakee	6,943	288	3,606	247	11,084
Manteno	2,147	584	619	18	3,368
Momence	1,083	0	247	8	1,338
Sun River Terrace	152	10	22	2	186
Uninc. County	8,700	2,055	109	108	10,972
Total	30,735	2,982	8,038	617	42,372

Municipalities not participating in the mitigation plan are not included

FEMA's HAZUS software and US Census data provided replacement costs for buildings in Illinois in 2010. These figures were adjusted to account for three years of inflation, compared to recent area sales, and rounded off to the following:

- Single family homes: $161,000
- Manufactured homes: $45,000
- Multi-family structures: $858,000
- Non-residential: $2,980,000

The value of contents is taken from guidance in FEMA's *Understanding Your Risks*, page 3-11. For residential structures, contents are valued at 50% of the building's value. For non-residential structures, 100% is used. These numbers are used in the following sections when calculating contents damage.



Soldier Creek flood damage, 1957

Kankakee County Planning Department, Michael Quigley

Kankakee River ice jam damage, 1982

French & Associates

The table to the right shows the number and dollar values of flood insurance claims by community. Communities not in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) are not listed. Chebanse and Sun River Terrace are in the NFIP, but no claims have been paid there. It can be noted that in a community where there is deep river flooding, like Aroma Park, average claim payments are higher than for a community on smaller streams, like Manteno.

Flood Insurance Claims, 1978 – 2004

	Single-Family		Other	
	Number	Average	Number	Average
Aroma Park	6	$6,037	2	$2,002
Bourbonnais	5	$1,588		
Bradley	2	$21,355		
Kankakee	36	$5,781	1	$1,760
Manteno	3	$1,280	1	$4,690
Momence	27	$3,776		
Uninc. County	208	$6,324	3	$8,218
Totals	287	$5,979	7	$5,015

FEMA

A detailed review of flood insurance claims and other damage data had been conducted for a nearby community with similar average claims. Using these historical figures, bringing them up to 2005 costs and accounting for contents damage, deductibles, and deeper flooding during a 100-year flood, resulted in an average building damage figure of $20,000 (*Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan*, Calumet City, Illinois, page 2-7).

Structural flood damage includes broken walls and damage to insulation and wallboard

People die of heart attacks, especially from exertion during a flood fight. Electrocution is a cause of flood deaths, claiming lives in flooded areas that carry a live current created when electrical components short out. Floods also can damage gas lines, floors, and stairs, creating secondary hazards such as gas leaks, unsafe structures, and fires. Fires are particularly damaging in areas made inaccessible to fire-fighting equipment by high water or flood-related road or bridge damage.

Warning and evacuation: The threat to life and safety posed by a flood can be avoided if people can evacuate before the waters reach their buildings or close their evacuation routes. This requires advance notice that a flood is coming and a system to disseminate flood warnings. Flood warning programs are discussed in Chapter 7. With the gages and National Weather Service river level predictions, there can be lead time on the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers to allow protective steps to be taken.

Other, smaller, streams rise so fast during a heavy local rain, that expensive systems of remote rain and stream gages would be needed to provide adequate notice to emergency managers. Even then, there would be little time for people to do much more than escape to high ground.

Overall safety hazard: Moderate.

Health: Three general types of health problems accompany floods. The first comes from the water itself. Floodwaters carry whatever was on the ground that the stormwater runoff picked up, including dirt, oil, and farm and industrial chemicals.

Post-flood silt, mold and mildew

The second type of health problem comes after the water is gone. Stagnant pools become breeding grounds for mosquitoes, and wet areas of a building that have not been cleaned breed mold and mildew (see photo). A building that is not thoroughly and properly cleaned becomes a health hazard, especially for small children and the elderly.

The third problem is the long-term psychological impact of having been through a flood, seeing one's home damaged and irreplaceable keepsakes destroyed. There is a long-term problem for those who know that their homes can be flooded again. The resulting strain on floodplain residents takes its toll in the form of aggravated health and mental health problems. Children are particularly susceptible to this post-traumatic stress.

Overall health hazard: Moderate.

Critical facilities: The following critical facilities are in the base floodplain (A Zone):

3.4. Repetitive Losses

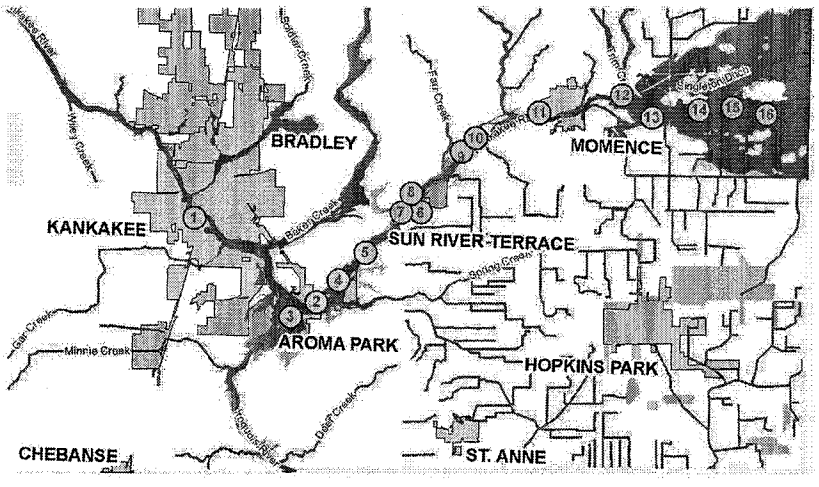
There are several different definitions of a "repetitive loss property." This *Plan* uses the Community Rating System's definition, in part because data are readily available: a repetitive loss property is one which has received two flood insurance claim payments for at least $1,000 each since 1978. These properties are important to the National Flood Insurance Program and the Community Rating System because even though they comprise 2% of the policy base, they account for 33% of the country's flood insurance claim payments.

There are several FEMA mitigation grant programs that encourage communities to identify the causes of their repetitive losses and develop a plan to mitigate the losses. This *Plan* meets FEMA's repetitive loss planning criteria.

There are currently 65 repetitive loss properties listed for Kankakee County on FEMA's BureauNet. Of these, 53 are in the unincorporated area of Kankakee County, 3 are in the Village of Aroma Park, 4 are in the City of Momence, and 5 are in the City of Kankakee. This is a dramatic increase from the previous plan where Kankakee County had 37 repetitive loss properties in unincorporated Kankakee County and one each in the City of Kankakee and Aroma Park.

The Privacy Act prohibits publishing the exact locations or addresses of insured properties in a public document. However, the previous plan grouped these properties into 16 repetitive loss areas for analysis. The additional 28 properties added to the plan were assigned to the existing 16 repetitive loss areas. No new repetitive loss areas were added to the plan. For reference, a repetitive loss *area* contains one or more properties on the FEMA list plus adjacent properties that have the same or similar exposure to flooding and flood damage. The general locations of these areas are shown on the map below.

Of the 28 new repetitive loss properties, 3 could not be located due to address deficiencies, 2 were elevated, and 1 was demolished.



Repetitive loss areas

While individual properties on the FEMA list may have been mitigated, each area still has one or more properties subject to the same degree of flood damage and are considered "repetitive loss properties in waiting." Mitigation of these properties is discussed in Chapter 6, section 6.7.

3.5. Local Drainage Problems

Buildings: All communities are equally susceptible to local drainage problems. For planning purposes, it is estimated that 1% of each community's buildings are subject to local drainage problems.

Between 1978 and 2005, there have been 55 flood insurance claims paid for properties located outside the mapped floodplain. Because there were no floods greater than 100-year recurrence interval during this time, it is concluded that these claims were for local drainage problems. These 55 claims had an average payment of $4,868 or 2/3 the average claim for properties flooded in the mapped floodplain. This coincides with the Calumet City study's findings. The average damage to a building from local drainage is projected to be $6,000. This is much less than the figure for overbank flooding, because the latter is based on a deeper 100-year flood.

Local Drainage Problems Vulnerability

	Property Damage	Economic Impact	Safety Hazard	Health Hazard
Aroma Park	$18,960	Low	Low	Low
Bourbonnais	$513,480	Low	Low	Low
Bradley	$386,580	Low	Low	Low
Kankakee	$665,040	Low	Low	Low
Manteno	$202,080	Low	Low	Low
Momence	$80,280	Low	Low	Low
Sun River Terrace	$11,160	Mod	Low	Low
Uninc. County	$658,320	Low	Low	Low
Total	$2,535,900			

Local drainage problems are considered the same each year and the dollar value of the damage is the same for residential and non-residential properties. The table for local drainage problems uses 1% of the community's buildings times $6,000 to calculate a total dollar property cost.

Economic impacts: Street ponding is usually not severe enough to close a street to traffic, at least not to emergency vehicles. Disrupted traffic and businesses that may be closed for a few hours means a low economic impact. However, several of the smaller communities have reported that maintaining drainage ways and roadside ditches is quite a drain on their budgets.

Overall economic impact: Larger communities: Low; smaller communities: Moderate.

Safety and health hazards: These problem storms do not kill or injure anyone. There are few reported health problems, although some septic systems, especially in repetitively

nails were the primary connectors between the roofing and the walls.
- Roof geometry also played a significant role in a building's performance.
- Failure of garage doors, commercial overhead doors, residential entry doors or large windows caused a significant number of catastrophic building failures.
- Manufactured homes on permanent foundations were found to perform better than those that were not on solid walls.

It can be seen that some types of structures, especially manufactured housing, are more susceptible to damage. This would include the west campus of Kankakee Community College, which has four "temporary" wood frame buildings and a steel veneer "Butler" building. This is one critical facility that would expose many people to injury.

While some types of structures, especially manufactured homes, are more susceptible to damage, all *areas* of Kankakee County are equally exposed to the tornado threat. It is estimated that an *average* tornado in the County would cause destruction and damage to 5% of each community's buildings and their contents at an average of 50% damage. Ten percent of the manufactured homes would be 100% damaged. Again, this is an average. While, a tornado that hit a shopping center would cause more damage, one that hit a park or farm fields would cause less.

Economic impact: The major impact of a tornado on the local economy is damage to businesses and infrastructure. A heavily damaged business, especially one that was barely making a profit, often has to be closed. The 1990 Plainfield tornado post-disaster damage report stated that at least 50 businesses were destroyed.

Infrastructure damage is usually limited to above ground utilities, such as power lines. The 1990 tornado knocked out two 345,000 volt transmission towers, leaving 65,000 Com Ed costumers without power. Damage to phone lines left 14,000 customers without service. Damage to utility lines can usually be repaired or replaced relatively quickly.

Damage to roads and railroads is also localized. If it can't be repaired promptly, alternate transportation routes are usually available. Transportation was disrupted when highways were closed during the August 1990 storm due to high winds and debris.

Public expenditures include search and rescue, shelters, and emergency protection measures. The largest expenses are for repairs to public facilities and clean up and disposal of debris. Most public facilities are insured, so the economic impact on the local treasury may well be small. However, some public buildings, such as schools and fire stations, may be particularly susceptible to damage because of their long roof spans.

Clean up and disposal can be a larger problem, especially with limited landfill capacity near the damage site. Preliminary damage assessments for public expenditures after the 1990 tornado totaled $4 million, 2/3 of that for debris clearance.

Overall economic impact: High

Safety: The tornado section in Chapter 2 notes that two people have been killed by tornadoes in Kankakee County since 1950.

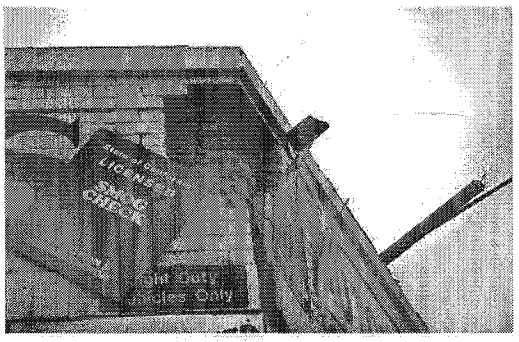
3.7. Earthquakes

Buildings: Generally, wood frame buildings and structures on solid ground fare best during an earthquake. Wood frame buildings are flexible enough to withstand some ground shaking and swaying. Evaluations of recent earthquakes found that a greater amount of damage was primarily caused by or attributed to:

- Unreinforced masonry structures
- Buildings without foundation ties
- Older buildings with some degree of deterioration
- Multi-story structures with open or "soft" first floors

Most building codes have standards related to the first two concerns. This means that the most threatened buildings are older masonry ones (built before current codes) and taller ones with open first floors.

In addition to the building type, damage is related to the underlying soils. Buildings on stiff soils fare better than those on loose or sandy soils, which will amplify earthquake shaking. These soils can be found in floodplains. If there is enough water present, the shaking can liquefy the underlying soils, which removes the support under the foundation, causing the building to settle, sometimes unevenly.



The most likely type of earthquake damage in Kankakee County would be to masonry buildings and structural overhangs.

FEMA

Given the relatively low threat of a quake at a MMI scale of VII or greater, the threat to buildings in Kankakee County would be limited to large, older, unreinforced masonry structures. These are found in every community, especially in the older downtown areas. The dollar damage estimate is 2% of the value of 25% of the communities' non-residential buildings (no damage to contents).

Economic impact: As with tornadoes, the major impact of an earthquake on the local economy is damage to businesses and infrastructure. Given the relatively minor amount of damage expected, the overall economic impact is considered: Low.

Safety: "Trauma caused by partial or complete collapse of human-made structures is the overwhelming cause of death and injury in most earthquakes." (*The Public Health Consequences of Disasters, pages 18 – 19.*) Approximately 1,600 people have been killed by earthquakes in the US since colonial times, 1,000 of them were in California and 700 of those were in the 1906 San Francisco quake.

Because the greatest potential for loss of life is to people within a collapsing building or outside where one may be struck by part of a falling wall or chimney, the threat to residents is directly related to the condition of the buildings and the expected quake

Loss of access due to snow or ice covered roads has a similar effect. However, it still costs to keep the streets open. Kankakee County received a Presidential snow emergency for the storms of January 1999 and December 2000. FEMA provided $250,000 and $200,000 in Public Assistance to Kankakee County communities, townships, and schools. Chebanse reported extraordinary public expenses to shelter travelers when I-57 is closed by the State Police during winter storms.

Above ground lines are especially susceptible to damage by ice storms.

Matthew Masek, University of Nebraska

Overall economic impact: Larger communities: Low; smaller communities: Moderate

Safety: Winter storms bring hazardous driving and walking conditions and heart attacks from shoveling snow. Even small accumulations of ice can be dangerous to motorists and pedestrians. Bridges and overpasses are particularly dangerous because they freeze before other surfaces. About 70% of the injuries caused by snow and ice storms result from vehicle accidents and 25% occur to people caught out in the storm.

Injuries Related to Cold

- 50% happen to people over 60 years old
- More than 75% happen to males
- About 20% happen at home

The table in Chapter 2's section on winter storms shows that six people have been killed by winter storms that have affected Kankakee County over the last ten years. The table to the right shows that winter storms have led to more deaths in Illinois that any other natural hazard except extreme heat. Certain populations are especially vulnerable to the cold, including the elderly, the homeless, and lower income families with heating problems.

Overall safety hazard: Moderate

Health: Winter storms bring extreme cold, due to low temperatures and loss of heat during power outages. The effect of cold on people is usually made more severe by the impact of wind chill factors. Wind chill is reported as a temperature, but is not the actual temperature. Rather it is how wind and cold feel on exposed skin. As the wind increases, heat is carried away from the body at an accelerated rate, driving down the body temperature.

Extreme cold can result in people and animals suffering from frostbite and hypothermia. Frostbite is damage to tissue caused by the effects of ice crystals in frozen tissue.

nation's "Top Ten" hailstorms between 1994 and 2000, number 4 was the May 18, 2000, storm in the Chicago suburbs. A total of $572 million was paid in property claims.

For this *Plan's* purposes, thunderstorms are estimated to cause $5,000 in damage to 1% of each community's buildings each year from wind, hail and lightning. No damage is expected to contents.

Economic impact: Thunderstorms can impact transportation and utilities. Airplanes have crashed when hit by downbursts or lightning. Power lines can be knocked out by lightning or knocked down by wind and debris. Lightning can also cause power surges that damage appliances, electronic equipment and computers. However, many buildings have lightning rods and back up power systems that can recover quickly.

Overall economic impact: Low

Safety: The threat to life varies by the cause of death. Between 1995 and 2000, the National Weather Service reported 20 people in Illinois were killed by flash floods, wind and lightning brought by thunderstorms (see table). Hail rarely causes loss of life.

Lighting kills more people than tornadoes. Most lightning fatalities and injuries occur outdoors at recreation events and under or near trees. Nationwide it is estimated that 25 million cloud-to-ground lightning flashes occur each year, 1,000 people are injured, 52 are killed (*Illinois Hazard Mitigation Plan*, page III-25). A related concern is the damage to critical facilities. Buckingham lost its siren's control board two times in four years due to lightning strikes.

Most of these deaths can be prevented through safe practices. Much information has come out over the last 20 years about lightning safety, for example. Before 1990, an average of 89 people were killed by lightning each year. By 2000, this number had dropped to 52.

Hail occurs frequently in Illinois averaging 74 times a year or 3,951 times since 1950. There have been no deaths, but 23 injuries.

Overall safety hazard: Moderate

Thunderstorm Vulnerability

	Property Damage	Economic Impact	Safety Hazard	Health Hazard
Aroma Park	$15,800	Low	Mod	Low
Bourbonnais	$427,900	Low	Mod	Low
Bradley	$322,150	Low	Mod	Low
Kankakee	$554,200	Low	Mod	Low
Manteno	$168,400	Low	Mod	Low
Momence	$66,900	Low	Mod	Low
Sun River Terrace	$9,300	Low	Mod	Low
Uninc. County	$548,600	Low	Mod	Low
Total	$2,113,250			

Health: No special health problems are attributable to thunderstorms, other than the potential for tetanus and other

Health: Young children, the elderly, those who are sick, overweight or have alcohol problems and men in general (because they sweat more and become more quickly dehydrated) are more susceptible to extreme heat. Usually the victims have been overexposed to heat or have over-exercised for their age and physical condition. Stagnant atmospheric (humid and muggy) conditions and poor air quality can induce heat-related illnesses.

Drought/Extreme Heat Vulnerability

	Property Damage	Economic Impact	Safety Hazard	Health Hazard
All communities	– 0 –	Mod	High	Mod

In addition to air quality, concrete and asphalt store heat longer and gradually release the heat at night which produces higher nighttime temperatures. Therefore, people living in urban areas may be at a greater risk than people in rural regions.

Overall health hazard: Moderate

3.11. Wildfire

Buildings: Given the nature of wildfires and the limits of firefighting capabilities during a wildfire, a building that catches fire is considered destroyed. There would be no structures suffering partial damage. Because this hazard has been limited to the southeast part of the County, only Hopkins Park and the unincorporated areas are considered affected. Because most development in the urban-wildland interface is of single family homes, the primary type of structure exposed to wildfire damage is a single family home. As noted in section 2.8, it is expected that on the average each year two homes will be destroyed by wildfires. For this cost estimate, it is assumed that one single family home (and its contents) will be burned in Hopkins Park and one in the unincorporated areas on the average each year.

Buildings are generally destroyed by wildfires

FEMA

Economic impact: There has been little or no economic impact of wildfires to urban development. Local government expenses are limited to firefighting, traffic control, and clean up. A federal disaster declaration is unlikely, so all costs are funded locally. During a mutual aid call in 2003, the Salina Township Fire District lost a brush truck fighting a fast moving wildfire. It cost the District $65,000 to replace, although 70% was covered by insurance (the contents were not insured, costing an additional $15,000).

3.12. Summary Tables

The following tables are for the entire County, including all participating municipalities. Similar tables can be created for any individual community.

Buildings: There are over 40,000 buildings in the planning area subject to some level of damage from the eight natural hazards. In the table below, the damage figures for one occurrence (taken from the tables earlier in this chapter) are multiplied times the annual chance of an occurrence (taken from the "frequency" sections in Chapter 2). The result is the expected average annual damage.

The flood damage figures are for the 100-year flood for each community with a mapped floodplain. In fact, these communities are flooded more frequently than once every 100 years (frequency of 0.01). Severe floods have occurred on the average every 10 years. To account for more frequent flooding of areas smaller than the 100-year floodplain, a frequency of 0.033 is used in the table below.

Building Damage Summary

Hazard	Building Damage from Single Occurrence	• Annual Chance	Average Annual Damage
Overbank flooding	$209,044,000	0.0330	$6,898,452
Local drainage	$2,535,900	1.0000	$2,535,900
Tornadoes	$347,557,000	0.0006	$208,534
Earthquakes	$7,599,000	0.0100	$75,900
Winter storms	$211,325	1.0000	$211,325
Thunderstorms	$2,113,250	1.0000	$2,113,250
Drought/Heat	$0	0.0670	$0
Wildfire	$483,000	1.0000	$483,000
Total			$10,413,111

Economic impact: The subjective measures for overall economic impact of "low," "moderate," and "high" were converted to numerical values of 10, 50 and 100. These are multiplied times the annual chance of occurrence to produce a number that represents the relative impact of that hazard on the City's businesses, transportation and tax base.

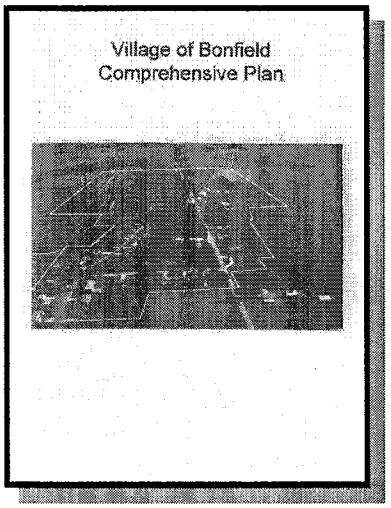
Overall Economic Impact

Hazard	Overall Impact		Frequency	Economic Score
Overbank flooding	Mod	50	0.0330	1.65
Local drainage	Low	10	1.0000	10.00
Tornadoes	High	100	0.0006	0.06
Earthquakes	Low	10	0.0100	0.10
Winter storms	Mod	50	1.0000	50.00
Thunderstorms	Low	10	1.0000	10.00
Drought/Heat	Mod	50	0.0670	3.35
Wildfire	Low	10	0.5000	5.00

3.14 References

1. Data from various National Weather Service websites
2. Field surveys of repetitive loss areas, May 2005.
3. Flood insurance claims records, Federal Emergency Management Agency
4. *Hail Loss Potential in the US*, Insurance Institute for Property Loss Reduction, 1995.
5. *HAZUS-MH,* FEMA loss estimation software, 2005.
6. *Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan,* Illinois Emergency Management Agency, 2004.
7. Institute for Business & Home Safety (IBHS), www.ibhs.org/
8. *Multi-Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment*, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1997.
9. *Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan*, Calumet City, Illinois, 2005
10. *Surface Transportation Weather Applications*, Paul Pisano and Lynett C. Goodwin, undated
11. *The Public Health Consequences of Disasters*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, 1989.
12. *Understanding Your Risks – Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses*, FEMA 286-2, 2001

4.2. Municipal Plan Goals



Several municipalities have their own comprehensive plans which reflect similar concerns. For example, Bonfield's 1998 plan includes the following goal and action statements:

Land Use...

Goal: Provide adequate development opportunities while recognizing environmental constraints such as soil types with severe development limitations...

- Action #3: Require the submission of a comprehensive drainage plan provided by the developer for proposed subdivision developments...

Economic Development...

- Action #4: Update and enforce zoning and building regulations to ensure high quality developments and safe buildings...

Housing...

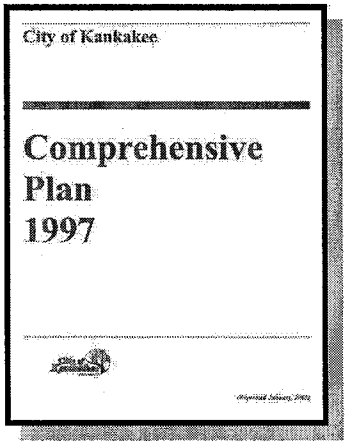
Goal: Maintain a quality housing stock...

- Action #3: Explore the possibility of a Village sponsored housing rehabilitation program to encourage the updating of the existing housing stock...
- Action #5: Develop an effective code enforcement program to ensure the preservation and rehabilitation of the existing housing stock...

Community Resources and Public Facilities

- Action #6: The Village will require developers of land to financially participate in ... road and drainage improvements, to and from their development

As another example, the City of Kankakee's 1997 Comprehensive Plan has the following:



Land Use Goals

c. Maintain and rehabilitate existing housing stock.

Transportation Goals

7. Promote traffic safety.

Community Facility Goals

6. Review and upgrade sewer system treatment and storm drainage.

Housing Goals

1. Maintain the quality of existing housing stock.

Economic Development Goals

7. Maximize the Kankakee River as a recreational resource.

As this mitigation plan was being updated, a new comprehensive plan for the City of Kankakee is being completed.

Goals Exercise 1.

What would you most like to see in Kankakee County's future?

Here are possible answers to this question, listed in alphabetical order. Pick the five that you think are most important. You may reword them or add new ones if you want.

8 Educated children
0 Improved air quality
3 Improved roads and transportation
1 Improved water quality
7 Improved/more businesses
1 Improved/more cultural facilities
0 Improved/more housing
9 Improved/more job opportunities
0 Improved/more open space
1 Improved/more public transportation
1 Improved/more recreation facilities
0 Improved/more shopping
1 Improved/stronger agricultural sector
0 Less new development
0 Less traffic congestion
3 More knowledgeable residents
1 New development confined to areas already developed
3 Preserved historical/cultural sites
2 Special attention given to elderly/disabled
1 Special attention given to farmers
2 Special attention given to lower income areas
0 Special attention given to minority neighborhoods
0 Special attention given to newer shopping areas
3 Special attention given to older business areas
2 Younger people staying/moving into the area
1 Other: Natural Resources-Improve & Promote
Other: _____
Other: _____

4.4. Goals

Based on the comprehensive planning goals and the input from the Mitigation Advisory Task Force members, and surveys from the municipalities and citizens the Task Force determined that the goals from the original plan were still relevant. The following goals statements were adopted by the Task Force:

1. Protect the lives, health, safety, and welfare of the people of Kankakee County from the dangers of natural hazards.
2. Place a priority on protecting public services, including critical facilities, utilities, roads, and schools and encourage their construction outside of the floodplains.
3. Educate people about the hazards they face and the ways they can protect themselves, their homes, and their businesses from those hazards.
4. Manage future development to minimize the potential for damage from natural hazards and adverse impacts on other properties.
5. Preserve and protect the rivers and floodplains of the County by considering stricter development regulations within our floodplains.
6. Encourage and work with FEMA to expand the study of our floodplains in the unmapped portions of the county.

In addition to new development, there has been a substantial amount of redevelopment. A prime concern in hazard mitigation has been conversion of riverfront summer cabins to year-round residences.

In sum, there is growth in the urban fringe and in rural areas and redevelopment in floodplains. Now is the time to ensure that such development is protected from natural hazards and does not increase the threat of the hazards to other properties.

5.1. Planning and Zoning

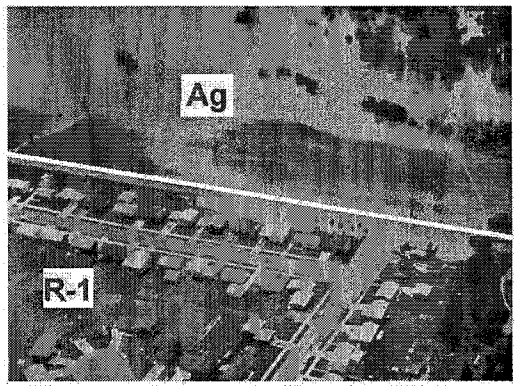
Planning and zoning activities direct development away from problem areas, especially floodplains and naturally sensitive areas. They do this by allowing land uses that are more compatible to the natural conditions of the land. Use of the land can be tailored to match the land's hazards, typically by reserving hazardous areas for parks, greenways, golf courses, backyards, wildlife refuges, natural areas, or similar activities with a low potential for damage from flooding.

Comprehensive Plans: These plans are the primary tools used by communities to address future development. They can reduce future damage by indicating open space or low density development within floodplains and other hazardous areas. Unfortunately, natural hazards are not always emphasized or considered in the specific land use recommendations.

Generally, a plan has limited authority. It reflects what the community would *like to see* happen. Its utility is that it guides other local measures, such as capital improvement programs, zoning ordinances, and subdivision regulations.

Zoning: A zoning ordinance regulates development by dividing a community into zones or districts and setting development criteria for each zone or district. Zoning codes are considered the primary tool to implement a comprehensive plan's guidelines for how land should be developed.

Zoning ordinances usually set minimum lot sizes for each zoning district. Often, developers will produce a standard grid layout, such as that shown in the R-1 district to the right. The ordinance and the community can allow flexibility in lot sizes and location so developers can avoid hazardous areas.



A zoning ordinance should designate flood-prone lands for agricultural, conservation, or other uses that suffer minimal damage from a flood.

Local implementation: The table below summarizes the findings of a review of plans and zoning ordinances adopted by the County and the municipalities. They were reviewed for five concerns:

1. Does the community have a comprehensive or land use plan? If so, when was it adopted?
2. Does the plan address natural hazards?
3. Does the plan's future land use map reflect floodprone areas?
4. Does the community have a zoning ordinance? If so, when was it adopted?
5. Does the zoning district map reflect floodprone areas?

Planning and Zoning Regulations

	Date of Comprehensive Plan	Plan Addresses Natural Hazards?	Future Land Use Map Reflect Floodplain?	Date of Zoning Ordinance	District Map Reflect Floodplain?
Aroma Park	1974	Yes	Yes	2003	Yes
Bourbonnais	2013	No	Yes	2001	No
Bradley	2007	No	Yes	2004	No
Kankakee	1997[1]	No	Yes	1995	No
Manteno	2007	No	Yes	1999	Yes
Momence	2011	No	Yes	1986	No
Sun River Terrace	None	N/A	N/A	1980	No
Uninc. County	2005	Yes	No	1996	No

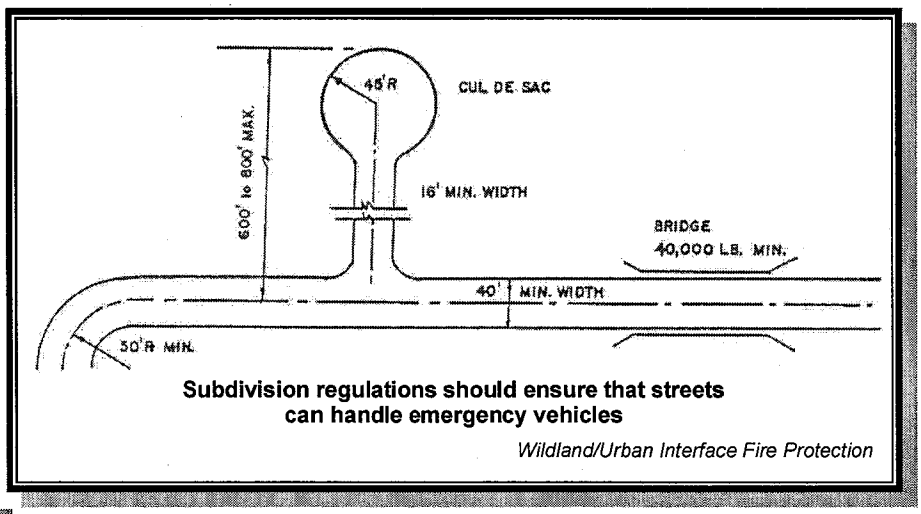
Municipalities not participating in the mitigation plan are not included
"N/A" means that the community does not have a plan, a zoning ordinance, or a floodplain map.
Note 1: the community is preparing or revising its plan or zoning ordinance.

5.2. Subdivision Regulations

Subdivision regulations come into effect where the land use plan and zoning ordinance have identified where various land uses are appropriate. They govern the development of large vacant areas that the developer intends to subdivide into individual lots. If the zoning for a site allows buildings, subdivision regulations set the construction standards for the streets, utility lines, drainage, and other infrastructure.

Subdivision regulations can include the following hazard protection standards:

Requiring that the final plat show all hazardous areas (see example, page 9-5),
Setting road standards for passage of firefighting equipment and snow plows,
Requiring power or phone lines to be buried,
Establishing minimum water pressures needed for firefighting,
Requiring that each lot be provided with a building site above the flood level, and
Requiring that all roadways be no more than one foot below the flood elevation.



Subdivision regulations should ensure that streets can handle emergency vehicles

Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Protection

Local implementation: The table on the next page summarizes a review of the County's and municipalities' subdivision regulations. For the communities with such regulations, three indicators of attention to natural hazards were looked for:

1. If there are street width and cul-de-sac dimensions similar to those illustrated above.

2. Whether new developments are required to set aside drainage ways as public easements to facilitate maintenance that will prevent local drainage problems. An example of such a requirement appears on the next page.

3. Whether utility lines have to be buried, which will protect them from damage by wind and winter and ice storms. In some cases, the regulations state that utilities be placed underground "whenever applicable."

Hazard protection standards for all new and improved or repaired buildings can be incorporated into the local building code. Provisions that should be included are:

- Making sure roofing systems will handle high winds and expected snow loads,
- Providing special standards for tying the roof, walls and foundation together to resist the effects of wind (see illustration) and shaking caused by earthquakes,
- Requiring new buildings to have tornado "safe rooms,"
- Including insulation standards that ensure protection from extreme heat and cold as well as energy efficiency,
- Regulating overhanging masonry elements that can fall during a quake,
- Ensuring that foundations are strong enough for earth movement and that all structural elements are properly connected to the foundation, and
- Mandating overhead sewers for all new basements to prevent sewer backup.

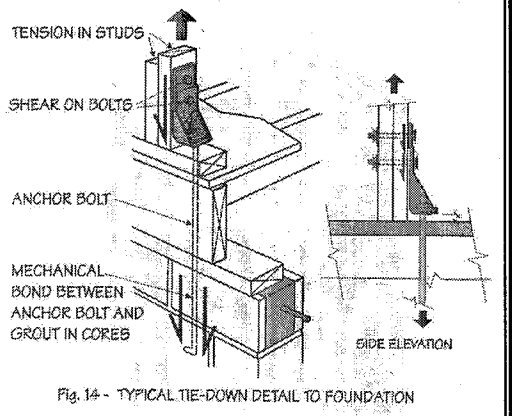
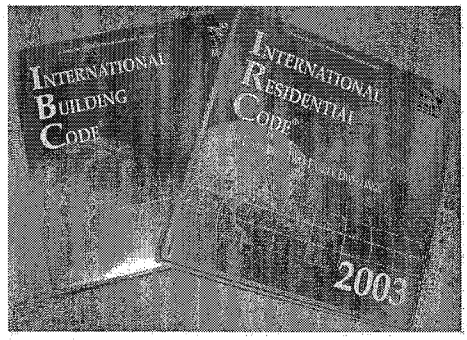


Fig. 14 - TYPICAL TIE-DOWN DETAIL TO FOUNDATION

Both builders and inspectors need to know the details of proper anchoring to protect new buildings from high winds.

Windstorm Mitigation Manual for Light Frame Construction, page 95.

Model Building Codes: Most communities in Illinois have used versions of the National Building Code of the Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA) and/or the One and Two Family Dwelling Unit Code published by the Council of American Building Officials (CABO). These standard building codes provide the basis for good building safety programs, especially protection from fire and electrical hazards. However, the BOCA and CABO codes are not "state of the art" when it comes to addressing natural hazards. They are being replaced by the new International Code series.



BOCA's building code has been replaced by the International Series

The International Codes have a section on flood protection that communities must adopt separately. However, these building code standards are not as stringent as the minimum floodplain management requirements of the State or many local ordinances.

Code Administration: Just as important as the code standards is the enforcement of the code. There were many reports of buildings that lost their roofs during Hurricane Andrew because sloppy construction practices did not put enough nails in them and some nails missed penetrating roof rafters. Adequate inspections are needed during the course of

Building Codes and BCEGS Scores				
Community	Building Code	• BCEGS Scores		BCEGS Class
		Adopted Code	Code Administration	
Aroma Park	BOCA	15.00[1]	38.45[2]	9/9
Bourbonnais	International – 2006	15.00[1]	56.87[2]	4/4
Bradley	International – 2003	Did not participate in BCEGS survey		
Hopkins Park	International – 2006	No Report		
Kankakee	International – 2015	8.00[3]	29.09[4]	4/4
Manteno	International – 2015	8.00[3]	28.25[4]	6/6
Momence	"Kankakee County's"	8.00[3]	16.67[4]	7/99
Sun River Terrace	"Kankakee County's"	5.51[1]	8.40[2]	9/9
Uninc. County	International - 2015	8.00[3]	30.29[4]	4/4

Note 1. Score is out of a maximum of 15 points for adopting the latest building code. A community using BOCA or "Kankakee County's" code will lose its score at the next cycle visit if it does not adopt the current International series of codes.

Note 2. Score for administration, inspections, staff training, etc., is out of a max of 85 points.

Note 3. Score is out of a maximum of 8.

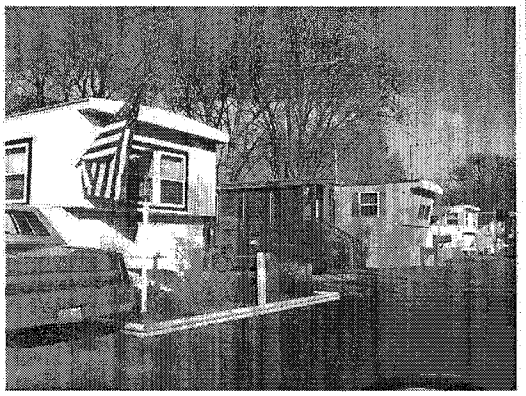
Note 4. Score is out of a maximum of 54.50 for residential administration, inspections, staff training, etc.

Summer 2013 Survey of municipalities, Insurance Services Office, Inc.

CRS credit: The Community Rating System encourages strong building codes. It provides credit in two ways: points are awarded based on the community's BCEGS classification and points are awarded for adopting the International Code series. Up to 100 points are possible. For example, based on the data in the table, Bourbonnais would receive 90 points, but Momence would receive no credit.

The CRS also has a prerequisite for a community to attain a CRS Class 8 or better: the community must have a BCEGS class of 6 or better. To attain a CRS Class 4 or better, the community must have a BCEGS class of 5 or better. In other words, a strong building code program is a must to do well in the Community Rating System.

Local implementation: As noted in Section 3.1, there are over 3,000 manufactured homes in Kankakee County. The County has the second highest number of such homes per capita in the state.



Kankakee County manufactured housing community

Local governments have relied on the State program to ensure that these are properly protected from wind. Communities with floodplain regulations must require manufactured homes, including those in parks or communities, to meet the flood protection regulations. For example, Manteno and Kankakee do not inspect for tie downs, but do ensure that sheds, garages, and decks in their manufactured housing communities meet all applicable codes. Kankakee County requires permanent foundations for these structures under County jurisdiction.

NFIP/CRS

CRS credit: Up to 15 points are provided for enforcing the floodplain management requirements in existing manufactured housing parks. Additional points are possible for other special regulations, such as prohibiting manufactured housing in the floodway. There are no CRS credits for manufactured housing standards for hazards other than flooding.

5.5. Floodplain Management

Development in floodplains is development in harm's way. New construction in the floodplain increases the amount of development exposed to damage and can aggravate flooding on neighboring properties. A floodplain management program has two major components: a floodplain map and development regulations.

Floodplain map: The official map for floodplain management regulations is the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Each community is given a FIRM and a Flood Insurance Study text that explains the technical study that prepared the map. FIRMs prepared before 1986 were accompanied by a Flood Boundary Floodway Map that shows the regulatory floodway, where IDNR permits are required. Since 1986, the floodway has been delineated on the FIRM.

An example of an older FIRM is shown at the top of the next page. It illustrates some of the problems people have using the FEMA maps. Concerns have included:

- They are for individual communities, so areas outside a municipality's corporate limits are shown on the county's map. This makes regulating areas to be annexed difficult and sometimes the data on the two different maps may disagree.
- The maps for counties and larger communities need multiple panels, so a user must shuffle from an index to different panels to locate a site.

- Older maps show only streets, stream channels, and railroads. It can be difficult to determine whether individual buildings are in or out of the regulatory floodplain or floodway.
- Maps are based on the rainfall data, flood information, and study techniques in effect at the time of the study. Such data and techniques have greatly improved in the last 10 – 20 years, but are not reflected on the official maps in effect.
- It is expensive to keep paper maps up to date to reflect new subdivisions, corporate limits changes, or new flood data. FEMA's budgets have not allowed it to restudy or remap areas as frequently as many map users would like.

As shown at the bottom of the previous page, newer FIRMs provide more detail, but they still have the other shortcomings of paper maps that are not kept up to date with changing ground features and flood data. In 2010, FEMA adopted a new Flood Insurance Study for Kankakee County and along with the study a new set of modernized FIRMs were created. These FIRMs are available as paper maps as well as digital, online versions. The County has included the new FIRMs in their Geographic Information System.

Development regulations: FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources set minimum requirements for regulating development in the floodplain. These are summarized on the following page.

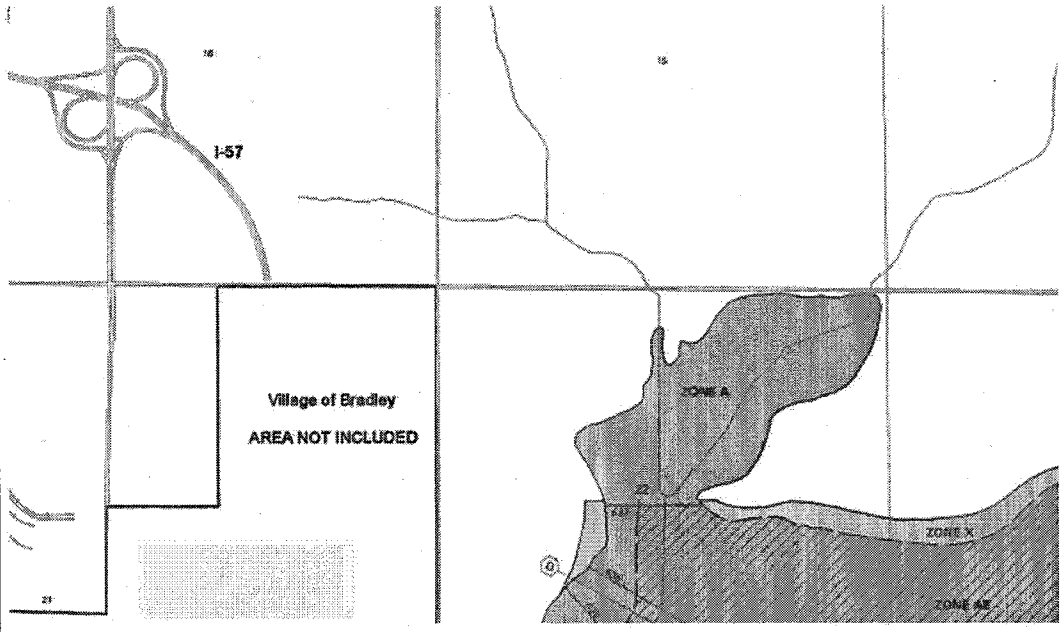
On both the Sun River Terrace and Kankakee maps, the floodway is shown with slanted lines. The floodway is the central part of the floodplain, including the channel, which must be reserved to carry flood flows. Floodwaters are deeper and move faster in the floodway. If the floodway is obstructed by development, such as fill or a small bridge opening, floodwaters will back up or be diverted onto other properties. State permits are required for floodway development projects to ensure that this does not happen.

Local implementation: While there is a state permit program, IDNR depends on local code enforcement offices to advice developers when and where a state permit is needed. Therefore, local programs are the key to good floodplain management.

There are eight communities in Kankakee County that have flood hazard areas mapped by FEMA. They have all joined the National Flood Insurance Program. A ninth community, Chebanse, has also joined, even though it does not have a mapped floodplain.

Floodplain map: The areas covered by FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps are shown in the map on page 2-2. One prominent shortcoming of these maps is that the western half of the County was never included. These smaller streams have flooded (see photo of Horse Creek, page 2-3), but there is no public map of the hazard and therefore no regulatory requirements for new development.

The FEMA mapping standard has been to only map a floodplain in a rural area if the stream drains 10 square miles or more. Since the original 1970's maps, the urban fringe has expanded into areas once considered rural. As a result, much development occurs in



Example of previous problems with Kankakee County Flood Insurance Rate Maps

- Roads and floodplains disappear beyond the corporate limits ("area not included").
- Recent features are not shown, such as changes in corporate limits, new roads and streets around the I-57 interchange, and the Northfield Square shopping mall.
- The 10 square mile drainage area standard for rural areas means that floodplains on the urban fringe are not mapped.

All seven mapped communities received their first FIRM in the 1970's. A new study of the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers was published in a 1996 Flood Insurance Study and was the basis for FIRMs for the communities on those two rivers. It is important to note that the 1996 study assumed there would be no ice jams. The County's Flood Insurance Study states:

> The hydraulic analyses for this study were based on unobstructed flow. The flood elevations shown on the profiles are thus considered valid only if hydraulic structures remain unobstructed, operate properly, and do not fail. (page 8)

Because of this approach, the regulatory flood elevations for the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers do not state the true flood hazard. For example, the official base flood elevation at the Chebanse gage on the Iroquois River is 617 feet above sea level. Floods went higher than this in 1913 and 1979 and came within a foot in 1933. As noted on page 2-6, recorded floods have gone higher than 614 feet ten times. Half of those, including the 1979 flood, were due to ice jams. It should be noted that the new 2010 Flood Insurance Study does not take ice jams into consideration.

Since the previous plan's adoption, Kankakee County has adopted a new set of Digital-FIRMs that are countywide and overlaid on aerial photography. However, the current system is not perfect and improvements could be made. In short, the regulatory floodplain maps and data for Kankakee County communities:

Floodplain Management Programs							
	FIRM Date	Date of CAV	Major problems	Minor problems	Procedures OK?	Ordinance OK?	Problems corrected?
Aroma Park	2010	2000	9	1	No	No	No
Bourbonnais	2010	2000	3	2	No	No	Yes
Bradley	2010	2000	1	4	No	No	Yes
Kankakee	2010	2002	0	2	Yes	Yes	Yes
Manteno	2010	2000	1	1	No	No	Yes
Momence	2010	2000	0	0	No	Yes	Yes
Sun River Terrace	2010	No recent CAV					
Uninc. County	2010	2001	0	3	Yes	Yes	Yes

The seven mapped NFIP communities' regulations are based on an IDNR model ordinance. These have several requirements that exceed the national minimums:

Buildings must be elevated to a level one foot above the base (100-year) flood elevation.

Fill must meet certain standards to protect it from erosion and scour,

Hazardous materials may not be stored in the floodplain, and

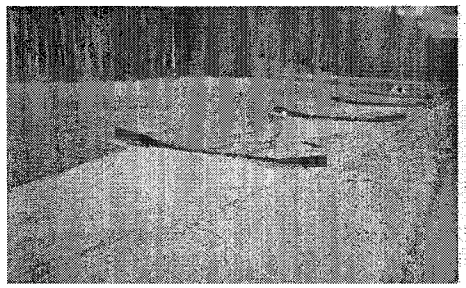
- Under certain circumstances, building additions must be protected from flooding, even if they are not substantial improvements.

The County and the six mapped municipalities would receive at least 300 points for their floodway maps and regulatory provisions and up to 50 points for having a Certified Floodplain Manager administering their floodplain management ordinances.

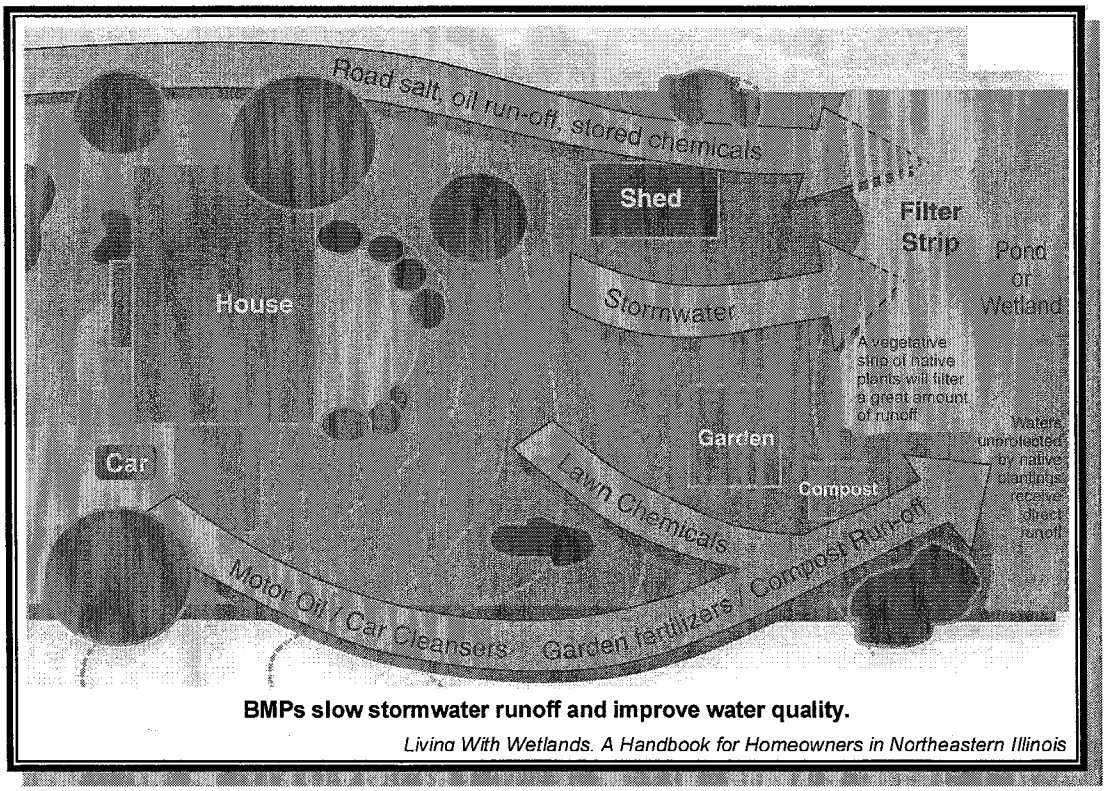
Stormwater management water quality measures are known as "best management practices" or BMPs. BMPs are technologies or engineering approaches that can be incorporated into retention and detention basins, drainage-ways, and other parts of new developments. They hold and clean stormwater runoff by filtering it or letting pollutants settle to the bottom of a basin before it is drained (see graphic below).

Erosion and sedimentation control: One of the largest sources of water pollution is sedimentation. Because farmland and construction sites are usually bare, stormwater runoff can erode soil, sending sediment into downstream waterways. Sediment tends to settle where the river slows down, such as where it enters a lake. Sedimentation will gradually fill in channels and lakes, reducing their ability to carry or store floodwaters. Not only are the drainage channels less able to carry flood flows, but the sedimentation in the water reduces light, oxygen, and water quality.

BMPs to reduce erosion and sedimentation have two principal components: minimize erosion with vegetation and capture sediment before it leaves the site. Slowing runoff on the way to a drainage channel increases infiltration into the soil and controls the loss of topsoil from erosion and the resulting sedimentation. Runoff can be slowed down by BMPs such as vegetation, terraces, sediment fences, ditch checks, and impoundments such as sediment basins and wetlands.



Ditch check catch sediment



BMPs slow stormwater runoff and improve water quality.

Living With Wetlands. A Handbook for Homeowners in Northeastern Illinois

- Soil erosion and sedimentation control for construction sites, Section 2.I.D
- Retention and detention basins to manage the 2- and 100-year storms, Section 3.II.A
- Encouragement to incorporate measures to remove pollutants in retention and detention basins (Sections 3.III.G and I)

The ordinance sets the following hierarchy of BMPs for site and drainage plans:

A. Preserving Regulatory Floodplains, Flood Prone and Wetland Areas
B. Minimizing Impervious Surfaces on the Property
C. Utilizing Storm Water Wetlands, Grassed Swales and Vegetated Filter Strips
D. Infiltrating Runoff On-Site
E. Providing Stormwater Retention Facilities
F. Providing Wet Bottom or Wetland Detention Facilities
G. Providing Dry Detention Facilities
H. Constructing Storm Sewers
I. Protecting Water Quality Through Multiple Uses

The NPDES requirements explained on the previous page affect five municipalities, five townships, and the County. Here is the status of their compliance as of April 2013:

Filed plan, program permitted: Aroma Township, Bourbonnais, Bourbonnais Township, Bradley, Kankakee, Kankakee Township, Kankakee County, Kankakee River Metropolitan Agency, Limestone Township

No permit required: Aroma Park

Have not filed: Otto Township, Manteno

It can be seen that all the major metropolitan communities have complied with the NPDES requirements and are administering their stormwater management water quality programs.

Large areas of the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers' watersheds are preserved as wetlands and wildlife habitat, especially in Indiana. Wetlands are protected by IDNR and Corps of Engineer regulations, but there are no special local requirements. However, the County has begun a watershed planning effort to identify appropriate water quality activities for individual areas. The first plan was completed for the Trim Creek watershed in northeastern Kankakee County and southeastern Will County.

CRS credit: CRS credit is provided for the following stormwater management regulations:

- Design standards for retention and detention basins,
- Requirements for erosion and sedimentation control,
- The requirement to incorporate best management practices into plans for stormwater management facilities, and
- Requiring the community to accept responsibility to inspect retention and detention basins and ensure that needed maintenance is done.

5.8. Conclusions

1. The communities with the greatest amount of growth potential would benefit the most from these preventive activities, i.e., Kankakee, Bradley, Bourbonnais, Aroma Park, Manteno, and the County (for unincorporated areas).

2. Only a few of the land use plans and zoning ordinances address floodplains and the need to preserve hazardous areas from intensive development.

3. Most communities have appropriate hazard protection provisions in their subdivision regulations.

4. Building codes are the prime preventive measure for earthquakes, tornadoes, high winds, and snow storms. The majority of the communities within the County have building codes that will provide some protection of future buildings from these hazards.

5. The County, many communities, and Kankakee Community College have older building codes and have not adopted the International Code series, which provides better protection from natural hazards.

6. Based on the national Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS), administration of building codes by the County and several municipalities could be improved.

7. State administration of installation of manufactured homes does not guarantee that they will be adequately tied down or protected from flooding and other hazards.

8. Protecting future development from flood damage is dependent on an accurate and useful map of flood hazard areas. Even with Map Modernization, the Flood Insurance Rate Maps in Kankakee County have the following shortcomings:

   — They do not include the western third of the County,
   — They do not include smaller drainage areas in the urban fringe, and
   — They understate the flood hazard because ice jams are ignored.

9. Most communities are doing a good job of administering their floodplain management obligations but having Certified Floodplain Managers on staff would improve their programs.

10. A good stormwater management program will help prevent increased flooding and drainage problems caused by new development and will improve water quality. The new model stormwater management ordinance will greatly help.

11. More information on water use management measures and their applicability to Kankakee County is needed.

3. *Midwest Tornadoes of 1999, Observations, Recommendations and Technical Guidance,* FEMA, Building Performance Assessment Report, Preliminary Report, July 13, 1999

4. *Multi-Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment*, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1997.

5. Survey of municipalities' comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, BCEGS reports, and floodplain management ordinances, Spring, 2005.

6. *Regulation of Factory Built Structures in Illinois,* Illinois Department of Public Health, 2000.

7. *Subdivision Design in Flood Hazard Areas*, American Planning Association and FEMA, PAS Report 473, 1997.

8. *Windstorm Mitigation Manual for Light Frame Construction*, Illinois Emergency Management Agency, 1997

9. *Best Management Practice Guidebook for Urban Development*, Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, 1992

10. *Living With Wetlands, A Handbook for Homeowners in Northeastern Illinois*, The Wetlands Initiative, 1998

11. *Stormwater Management – The Benefits of Alternative Approaches*, South Suburban Mayors and Managers Association, 2000.

12. *Model Stormwater Ordinance for Kankakee County, Illinois*, Stormwater Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) and Kankakee County Planning Department, 2005

Chapter 6. Property Protection

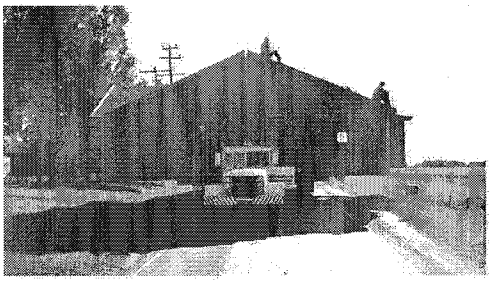
Property protection measures are used to modify buildings or property subject to damage. This chapter covers the following approaches:

- Relocating the building out of harm's way,
- Erecting a barrier to keep the hazard from reaching the building,
- Modifying the building so it can withstand the impacts of the hazard,
- Modifying the sewer lines to prevent sewer backup,
- Taking care of nearby trees that may damage the building and utilities, and
- Insuring the property to provide financial relief after the damage occurs.

Property protection measures are normally implemented by the property owner, although in many cases technical and financial assistance can be provided by a government agency. These are discussed later in this chapter.

6.1. Relocation

Moving a building to higher ground is the surest and safest way to protect it from flooding. While almost any building can be moved, the cost goes up for heavier structures, such as those with exterior brick and stone walls, and for large or irregularly shaped buildings. However, experienced building movers can handle any job.

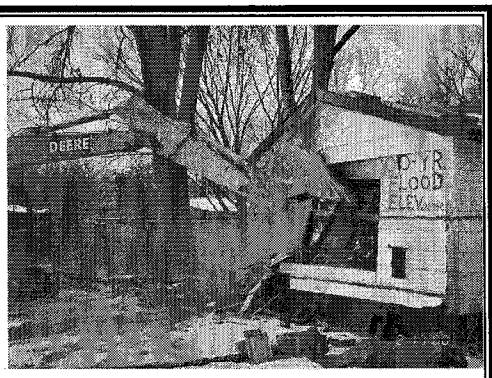


Small, wood frame buildings are the easiest to relocate

Hollis Kennedy House Movers

In areas subject to flash flooding, deep waters, ice floes, or other high hazard, relocation is often the only safe approach. Relocation is also preferred for large lots that include buildable space outside the floodplain or where the owner has a new flood-free lot available.

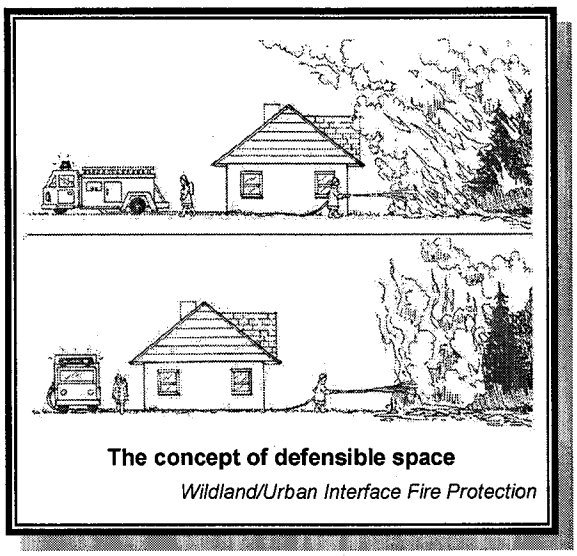
Some buildings, especially heavily damaged or repetitively flooded ones, are not worth the expense to protect them from future damage. It is cheaper to demolish them and either replace them with new, flood protected structures, or relocate the occupants to a safer site. Generally, demolition projects are undertaken by a government agency, so the cost is not borne by the property owner, and the land is converted to public use, such as a park.



This home in Lake County was not worth relocating, so it was acquired and demolished by the County. The site is now open space.

Fire breaks: A fire break is another type of barrier – brush and other fuel are cleared away from the building so a fire may not reach it. This is called the concept of "defensible space." Defensible space involves providing sufficient space between the structure and flammable vegetation.

Within this space, the fire service has room to battle the wildfire before it reaches the structure or to stop a structural fire before it ignites the wildland vegetation. With sufficient defensible space, the structure even has a chance to survive on its own when fire service personnel and equipment are not available, as often happens during a significant wildfire.



The concept of defensible space
Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Protection

Local implementation: There are no documented cases of flood barriers in the County. Local fire chiefs report that some roads act as fire breaks, but there need to be more fire breaks and clearance of flammable materials around homes.

NFIP/CRS

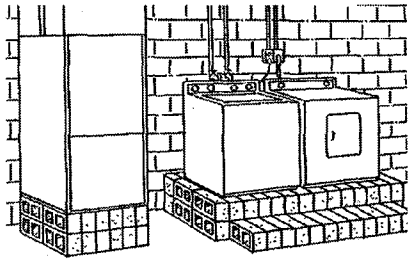
CRS credit: The Community Rating System credits barriers, such as floodwalls, that protect a single building. It also credits larger levees that protect entire neighborhoods, but not an individual floodwall. The credit is dependent on the number of buildings protected and the flood protection level.

6.3. Retrofitting

The previous property protection measures keep the hazard from reaching a building. An alternative is to modify or "retrofit" the site or building to minimize or even prevent damage. There are a variety of techniques to do this.

Building elevation: Raising a building above the flood level can be almost as effective as moving it out of the floodplain. Water flows under the building, causing little or no damage to the structure or its contents. Raising a building above the flood level is cheaper than moving it and can be less disruptive to a neighborhood. Elevation has proven to be an acceptable and reasonable means of complying with floodplain regulations that require new, substantially improved, and substantially damaged buildings to be elevated above the base flood elevation.

For example, concrete block walls are used instead of wooden studs and gypsum wallboard. The furnace, water heater, and laundry facilities are permanently relocated to a higher floor. Where the flooding is not deep, these appliances can be raised on blocks or platforms.

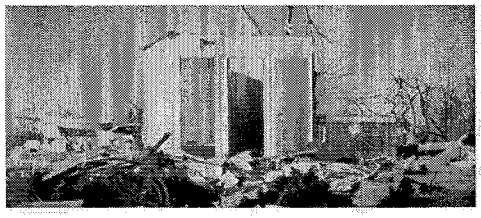


Wet floodproofed basement

FEMA

Wet flood-proofing has one advantage over the other approaches: no matter how little is done, flood damage is reduced. Thousands of dollars in damage can be prevented by simply moving furniture and electrical appliances out of a basement.

Tornadoes and high winds: These retrofitting measures include constructing an underground shelter or "safe room" to protect the lives of the occupants. Their worth has been proven by recent tornadoes in Oklahoma, as shown in the photo to the right. They can be installed for approximately $3,000 for a single family home.



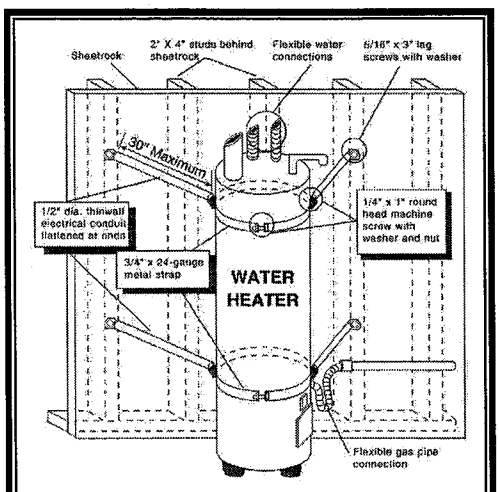
Interior rooms can be reinforced and retrofitted to be tornado "safe rooms"

Another retrofitting approach for tornadoes and high winds is to secure the roof, walls and foundation with adequate fasteners or tie downs. These help hold the building together when the combination of high wind and pressure differences work to pull the building apart. They also strengthen the structure's ability to resist damage from shaking caused by an earthquake.

A third tornado and high wind protection modification is to strengthening garage doors, windows and other large openings. If winds break the building's "envelope," the pressures on the structure are greatly increased.

Earthquakes: Earthquake retrofitting measures include removing overhanging masonry features that will fall onto the street during shaking. Bracing the building provides structural stability, but can be very expensive.

Less expensive approaches may be more cost-effective for an area like Kankakee County that faces a relatively low earthquake threat. These include tying down appliances, water heaters, bookcases and fragile furniture so they won't fall over during a quake and installing flexible utility connections (as illustrated).



The Homeowners Guide to Earthquake Safety

Since the adoption of the previous plan, Kankakee County has permitted the raising of seven floodplain dwellings. Of these dwellings, two were repetitive loss properties. In addition, one repetitive loss dwelling was demolished.

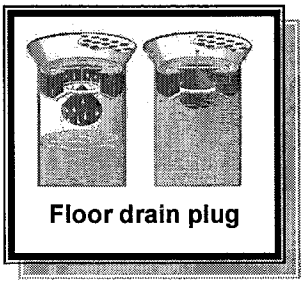
CRS credit: Credit for building elevation and flood-proofing is provided. Retrofitting to protect a building for hazards other than flooding is not credited under the CRS.

6.4. Sewer Backup Protection

In areas where sanitary and storm sewers are combined, basement flooding can be caused by stormwater overloading the system and backing up into the basement through the sewer line. In areas where sanitary and storm waters are carried in separate pipes, the same problem can be caused by cross connections between the storm and sanitary sewers or infiltration or inflow into the lines.

Houses which have downspouts, footing drain tile, and/or the sump pump connected to the sanitary sewer service may be inundated when heavy rains overload the system. These should be disconnected. Rain and ground water should be directed out onto the ground, away from the building.

Four approaches may be used to protect a structure against sewer backup: floor drain plugs, floor drain stand-pipes, overhead sewers, and backflow protection valves. The first two devices keep water from flowing out of the lowest opening in the building, the floor drain. They cost less than $25. However, if water becomes deep enough in the sewer system, it can flow out of the next lowest opening, such as a toilet or tub, or it can overwhelm a drain plug by hydrostatic pressure and flow into the building through the floor drain.


Floor drain plug

The other two measures, overhead sewers (illustrated on the next page) and backflow protection valves keep water in the sewer line during a backup. These are more secure, but more expensive ($3,000-$4,000).

Local implementation: Several of the smaller communities in Kankakee County do not have sewers or do not have a sewer backup problem. Some communities reported that check valves and standpipes have been used successfully by their residents. Manteno requires overhead sewers in all new buildings with basements. Aroma Park has a pressurized sewer system because bedrock prevented construction of a deeper gravity system. Every house has its own pump with shut off valves, similar to an overhead sewer.

CRS credit: Credit for sewer backup protection measures is provided under the retrofitting credit.

A tree and brush maintenance program will also reduce the community's exposure to damage from wildfires. By clearing dead wood, downed limbs, bushes and plants, property owners can create the "defensible space" around their buildings discussed on page 6-3. A community arborist or tree board can remind people of the need to do this and even give notices or tickets to properties with inadequate tree care or too many sources of fuel too close to the structure.

Local implementation: Kankakee and Momence are Tree City USA communities. Kankakee employs an arborist. Momence has a Tree Board with technical support from a tree trimming contractor. The City makes sure that every tree cut down is replaced by one that is appropriate for the site (e.g., not too tall near power lines).

Buckingham and Herscher's staff identifies trees that need to be cut and contract for trimming once a year. Bonfield relies on its Garden Club for guidance and Aroma Park gets help from the Kankakee Valley Forest Preserve District. Chebanse has applied for funds to support a forestry program.

ComEd responds to calls from customers concerned about trees near their power lines. Its Private Property Tree Replacement Program removes selected trees growing directly under overhead lines and gives the owner a voucher to replace those trees with low growing trees or plants.

CRS credit: Being a part of the National Flood Insurance Program, the CRS recognizes only activities that affect flood damage. It does not provide credit for projects or programs that only affect damage from other types of hazards.

Tree City USA is a program sponsored by The National Arbor Day Foundation in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service and the National Association of State Foresters. These standards were established to ensure that every qualifying community would have a viable tree management plan and program. They were also designed so that no community would be excluded because of size.

To qualify for Tree City USA, a town or city must meet four standards:

1. A tree board or department – Someone must be legally responsible for the care and management of the community's trees. This may be a professional forester or arborist, an entire forestry department, or a volunteer tree board.
2. A tree care ordinance – The ordinance must designate the establishment of a tree board or forestry department and give this body the responsibility for writing and implementing an annual community forestry work plan.
3. A community forestry program with an annual budget of at least $2 per capita – A little investigation usually reveals that more than this amount is already being spent by the municipality on its trees.
4. An Arbor Day observance and proclamation

www.arborday.org/programs/treecityusa.html

[Communities] Need to:

- Identify all insurable facilities, and the type and amount of coverage (including deductibles and policy limits) for each. The anticipated insurance proceeds will be deducted from the total eligible damages to the facilities.
- Identify all facilities that have previously received Federal disaster assistance for which insurance was required. Determine if insurance has been maintained. *A failure to maintain the required insurance for the hazard that caused the disaster will render the facility ineligible for Public Assistance funding....*
- [Communities] *must* obtain and maintain insurance to cover [their] facility - buildings, equipment, contents, and vehicles - for the hazard that caused the damage in order to receive Public Assistance funding. Such coverage must, at a minimum, be in the amount of the eligible project costs. FEMA will not provide assistance for that facility in future disasters if the requirement to purchase insurance is not met. – FEMA Response and Recovery Directorate Policy No. 9580.3, August 23, 2000

In other words, the law expects public agencies to be fully insured as a condition of receiving Federal disaster assistance.

Local implementation: Data on private insurance policies are not available. Flood insurance has been available in Kankakee County communities since the 1970's. Current flood insurance coverage is shown in the table to the right. The right column shows the percentage of floodplain coverage. This is the number of floodplain policies divided by the number of buildings in the floodplain, as shown in the table on page 3-3. On the average, only one in five floodplain properties in Kankakee County are covered by flood insurance.

Flood Insurance Coverage

	Floodplain Buildings	Floodplain Policies	Percent Coverage
Aroma Park	96	19	20%
Bourbonnais	299	34	11%
Bradley	289	96	33%
Kankakee	499	86	17%
Manteno	10	2	20%
Momence	53	25	47%
Sun River Terrace	15	0	0%
Uninc. County	1,963	364	19%
Total	3,224	626	19%

* Not in the National Flood Insurance Program

Figures do not include flood insurance policies rated on properties outside the floodplain.

FEMA. Data as of March 2005

Twelve municipalities are enrolled in the Illinois Municipal League Risk Management Association:

Aroma Park	Buckingham	Herscher
Bonfield	Chebanse	Manteno
Bourbonnais	Essex	Momence
Bradley	Grant Park	Saint Anne

This organization provides risk management advice and coverage for all of the hazards covered in this plan, including flood and earthquake. The other municipalities have either no insurance or commercial policies.

Kankakee County has a commercial insurance policy on all properties that covers wind and hail, much like a homeowner's policy. It has a separate flood insurance policy on the Highway Department office in the Kankakee River floodplain. It does not carry

Rebates

A rebate is a cost shared grant, usually given to a property owner after a project has been completed. It has the advantages of a low public cost share and simplicity. Many communities favor it because the owner handles all the design details, contracting, and payments before the community make a full commitment.

Community cost shares for retrofitting rebates have been as low as 20% and as high as 50%. Rebates leverage public funds. For example, for every public dollar spent in a program with a 25% rebate, the property owner pays three dollars toward the project.

The administrative simplicity is due to the typical operation: the owner ensures that the project meets the entire program's criteria, has the project constructed, and then goes to the community for the rebate after the completed project passes inspection.

Rebates are most successful where the cost of the project is relatively small, e.g., under $5,000. The owner can afford to finance the bulk of the cost and the rebate acts more as an incentive than as needed financial support.

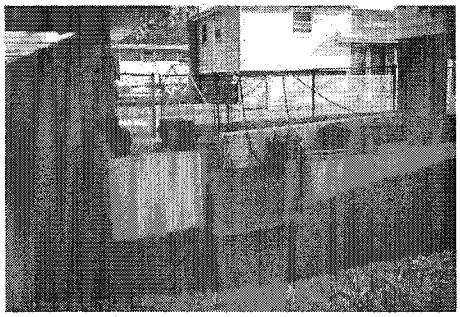
Operation: A typical rebate operation follows these steps:

1. The community publicizes the program and invites applications.
2. An applicant talks to community staff, making sure the project will qualify.
3. The applicant selects a contractor that is licensed or otherwise on a list of contractors approved by the community.
4. The applicant or the contractor takes out the building permit.
5. The project is constructed.
6. The community inspects the completed project, ensuring that it meets all code requirements.
7. If the project passes the inspection, the applicant applies for the rebate.

Examples: Mount Prospect, Illinois, contributes 20% of the cost of a sewer backup protection project, up to a maximum of $1,000. It has funded 15 – 20 projects each year for an annual budget of only $15,000.

South Holland, Illinois, received national recognition for its rebate program to help property owners fund retrofitting projects to protect against surface and subsurface flooding. If a project is approved, installed, and inspected, the Village will reimburse the owner 25% of the cost up to $2,500. Over 450 floodproofing and sewer backup protection projects have been completed under this program. Perhaps not surprisingly, contractors have become some of the best agents to publicize this program.

The City of Guthrie, Oklahoma has a rebate program for installation of tornado shelters and safe rooms. The City provides up to $1,500 per house, which can cover the majority of the cost.



This floodwall in South Holland was installed after the owner attended a workshop on retrofitting. The community helped pay for the project with a rebate. It has kept floodwaters out of the house three times since it was built in 1991.

Another possible mandate is to require less expensive flood protection steps as a condition of a building permit. For example, many communities require upgraded electrical service as a condition of a home improvement project. If a person were to apply for a permit for electrical work, the community could require that the service box be moved above flood level or the installation of separate ground fault interrupter circuits in the basement.

Local implementation: There are no financial assistance programs for property protection administered by a Kankakee County local government. There are some property improvement programs, such as the housing rehabilitation programs administered by the Kankakee Community Development Agency. Other than providing aid to protect people from unsafe and unsanitary housing or lead paint, they do not have a hazard mitigation component.

Mandates in the form of floodplain development regulations are discussed in Chapter 5. Public information programs are covered in Chapter 9.

CRS credit: Except for public information programs, the Community Rating System does not provide credit for efforts to fund, provide incentives or mandate property protection measures. The CRS credits are provided for the actual projects, after they are completed (regardless of how they were funded or who instigated them).

On the other hand, in order to participate in the CRS, a community must certify that it has adequate flood insurance on all properties that have been *required* to be insured. The minimum requirement is to insure those properties in the mapped floodplain that have received Federal aid, as specified by the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

6.8. Repetitive Loss Properties

Section 3.4 explains the criteria for designation of the County's 16 repetitive loss areas. These properties deserve special attention because they are more prone to damage by natural hazards than any other properties in the County. Further, protecting repetitive loss buildings is a priority with FEMA and Illinois Emergency Management Agency mitigation funding programs.

A windshield survey of each area was conducted in May 2005. All of the properties are single-family homes or cottages. Data were recorded on the general conditions and foundation types of the majority of the buildings in the area. The summary data and tentative recommendations are shown in the table on the next page. Kankakee County's staff periodically surveys these properties when storm events occur and based on these surveys it has been determined that the same conditions exist that were in place in 2005.

The recommendations in the last column of the table are tentative and for planning purposes. Specific recommendations for any structure require an onsite and indoor

Acquisition is typically the most desired solution to mitigate repetitive losses. However, such an action requires government funding with the following concerns:

- The County does not have a source of funding to acquire flooded properties.
- State and Federal programs require a non-Federal cost share.
- All of FEMA's mitigation programs require willing sellers
- During the field data collection, it was noticed that several of the properties on FEMA's list were for sale. If the County were to apply for funds to acquire them, it cannot be assured that these properties will still be on the market when funding is provided 1 – 2 years from now.

Accordingly, acquisition is not favored. FEMA programs will not fund barriers or dry flood-proofing or residences. Besides, these approaches cost less and the owners may not need much financial assistance. If FEMA funds were applied for, it should be limited to:

- Acquiring the vacant and dilapidated structures
- Acquiring homes from willing sellers who are able to fund the cost-share
- Elevating homes where the owners are able to fund the cost-share

6.9. Conclusions

1. There are several ways to protect individual properties from damage by natural hazards. The advantages and disadvantages of each should be examined for each situation.

2. Property owners can implement some property protection measures at little cost, especially for sites in areas of low hazards (e.g., shallow flooding, sewer backup, earthquakes, thunderstorms and winter storms). For other measures, such as relocation, elevation and safe rooms, the owners may need financial assistance.

3. An urban forestry program can help prevent damage caused by high winds, winter storms, and wildfires, and can be implemented by the local governments at a relatively low cost.

4. Only 20% of the buildings in the County's floodplains are covered by flood insurance.

5. Local government agencies can promote and support property protection measures through several activities, ranging from public information to financial incentives to full funding.

6. It is unlikely that most government properties, including critical facilities, have any special measures to protect them from flooding, tornadoes, and other natural hazards.

6.11. References

1. Firewise Communities website, www.firewise.org
2. *Flood Insurance Agent's Manual*, FEMA, 2000
3. *Guide to Flood Protection in Northeastern Illinois*, Illinois Association for Floodplain and Stormwater Management, 1997.
4. *The Homeowners Guide to Earthquake Safety*, California Seismic Safety Commission, 2000
5. *Homeowner's Guide to Retrofitting: Six Ways to Protect Your House from Flooding.* Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA-312, 1998.
6. *Ice Storm Mitigation*, FEMA –860-DR-Illinois, Illinois Emergency Management Agency, 1990.
7. Institute for Business and Home Safety website, www.ibhs.org
8. Discussions with municipal and county insurance offices, Spring 2005.
9. *Local Flood Proofing Programs*, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2005.
10. Materials supplied by County offices and municipalities, Spring 2005.
11. State Farm Insurance website, www.statefarm.com/consumer/lightng.htm
12. *Taking Shelter from the Storm: Building a Safe Room Inside Your House*, Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA-320, 1998.
13. *Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Protection*, FEMA, 1989
14. Windshield surveys of repetitive loss areas conducted by French & Associates, Ltd., 2005.
15. *Windstorm Mitigation Manual for Light Frame Construction*, Illinois Emergency Management Agency, 1997.
16. Flood insurance data provided by FEMA, March 2005

Chapter 7. Emergency Management

Emergency management measures protect people during and after a disaster. A good emergency management program addresses all hazards, and it involves all municipal and/or county departments.

At the state level, programs are coordinated by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA). At the local level, programs are administered by the Kankakee County EMA (Emergency Management Agency), a unit of the County Sheriff's Police Department.

Kankakee County municipalities have emergency management contacts, usually the mayor, police chief, or fire chief. They generally leave emergency operations to the County. The exception to this is the Village of Manteno, which has its own detailed *Emergency Action Plan*, which was adopted in 2002.

This chapter reviews the County's emergency management measures following a chronological order of responding to an emergency. It starts with identifying an on-coming problem (threat recognition) and goes through post-disaster activities.

7.1. Threat Recognition

Threat recognition is the key to being able to respond to a threat before it hits. The first step in responding to a flood, tornado, storm or other natural hazard is knowing when weather conditions are such that an event could occur. With a proper and timely threat recognition system, adequate warnings can be disseminated.

Floods: A flood threat recognition system predicts the time and height of the flood crest. This can be done by measuring rainfall, soil moisture, and stream flows upstream of the community and calculating the subsequent flood levels.

On larger rivers, the measuring and calculating is done by the National Weather Service which is in the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Support for NOAA's efforts is provided by cooperating partners from state and local agencies.

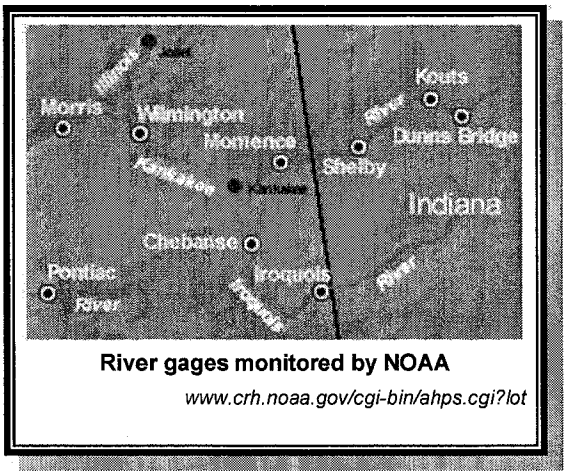
Forecasts of expected river stages are made through the Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service of the National Weather Service. Flood threat predictions are disseminated on the NOAA Weather Wire or NOAA Weather Radio. NOAA Weather Radio is considered by the federal government as the official source for weather information. The Weather Service also posts current and forecasted gage levels on its website, (http://weather.gov/rivers_tab.php) so anyone with access to the Internet can monitor current and potential flooding.

It was suggested that the County develop a trash disposal plan for areas not currently served by municipal contracts to help curb the burning of trash which is a major contributor to wildfires. In addition, the Regional Planning Commission feels the County should be more aggressive in the enforcement of county and state burning codes. One thought was to develop a red flag warning program utilizing National Wether Service notifications throughout the county which would include education, prevention, communication, and ordinance development.

Local implementation: The Kankakee County communications center (KANCOMM) provides 24-hour dispatch service for the Sheriff's office, 14 fire departments, 12 police departments, and 2 private ambulance services. Staff at KANCOMM monitor NOAA Weather Radio and LEADS. A policy and procedures manual provides guidance for what conditions warrant KANCOMM to contact the EMA Coordinator and other local officials on their pagers.

Bradley and Bourbonnais have their own dispatch services. Many critical facilities have NOAA Weather Radios and monitor them. For example, one is monitored by the Kankakee Community College Center receptionist desk. All schools and long term care facilities have been given NOAA Weather Radios by EMA.

Floods: The NOAA/Weather Service gages that serve the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers are shown in the map to the right. Real-time stream gage readings for the sites listed to the right can be accessed on the internet at the Weather Service's website, http://weather.gov/rivers_tab.php. This site tells the *current* stream conditions. It should be noted that the gage on the Iroquois River at Chebanse was disabled in May 2013 due to federal budget cuts.



River gages monitored by NOAA

www.crh.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/ahps.cgi?lot

The National Weather Service is able to issue a specific *prediction* of when and how high the river will crest at these gages. It does this for the Wilmington and Momence gages. NWS can also issue more general flood statements on smaller streams throughout the County.

One shortcoming of this system is that there is no gage close to where ice jams have caused the most problems – on the Kankakee River from the Aroma Park area and to Kankakee. The Momence gage is 12 miles upstream and the gage at Chebanse has been disabled. Ice jams can occur so quickly, that a real time reporting gage closer to the problem area would be useful. The US Geological Survey establishes such gages in cooperation with state or local sponsors. It costs $15,000 to install such a gage and $12,000 a year to maintain them. Sometimes, some of the costs can be picked up by USGS.

- Radio and television provide a lot of information, but people have to know when to turn them on.
- NOAA Weather Radio can provide short messages of any impending weather hazard or emergency and advise people to turn on their radios or televisions, but not everyone has a Weather Radio.
- Outdoor warning sirens can reach many people quickly as long as they are outdoors. They do not reach people in tightly-insulated buildings or those around loud noise, such as at a factory, during a thunderstorm, or in air conditioned homes. They do not explain what hazard is coming, but people should know to turn on a radio or television.
- Automated telephone notification services are also fast, but can be expensive and do not work when phones lines are down. Nor do they work for unlisted numbers and calling screener services, although individuals can sign up for notifications. Kankakee County now uses a text alert system to warn residents.
- Where a threat has a longer lead time (e.g., flooding along a large river), going door-to-door and radio can be effective.
- IPAWS is a mass public notification warning system. Kankakee County has been approved by FEMA to utilize this system.

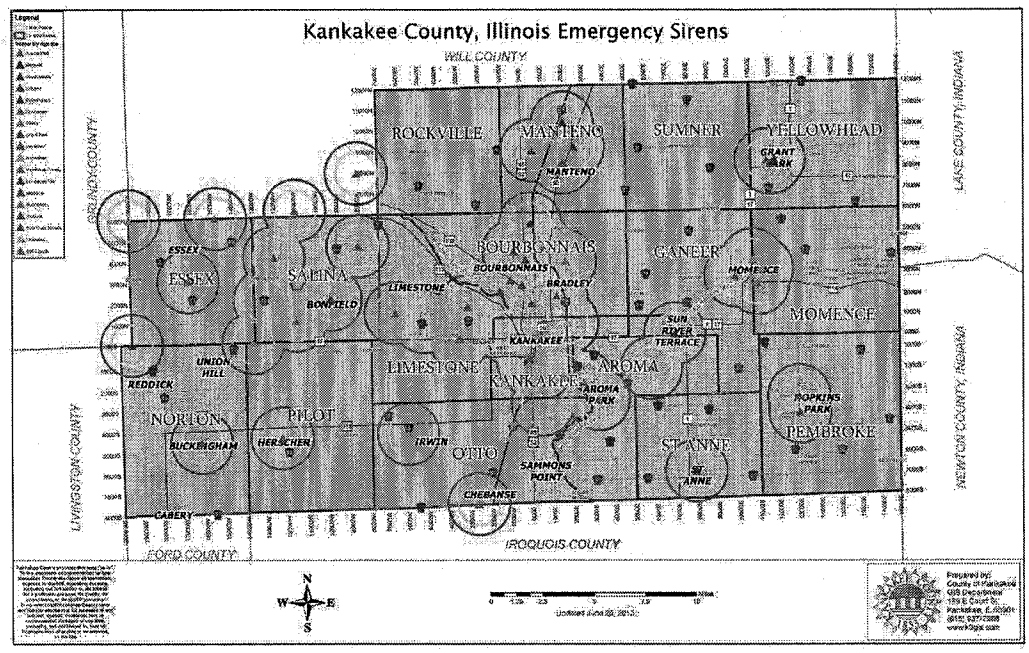
Just as important as issuing a warning is telling people what to do. A warning program should have a public information aspect. People need to know the difference between a tornado warning (when they should seek shelter in a basement) and a flood warning (when they should stay out of basements).

StormReady: The National Weather Service established the StormReady program to help local governments improve the timeliness and effectiveness of hazardous weather related warnings for the public.

To be officially StormReady, a community must:

- Establish a 24-hour warning point and emergency operations center
- Have more than one way to receive severe weather warnings and forecasts and to alert the public
- Create a system that monitors weather conditions locally
- Promote the importance of public readiness through community seminars
- Develop a formal hazardous weather plan, which includes training severe weather spotters and holding emergency exercises.

Being designated as a StormReady community by the Weather Service is a good measure of a community's emergency warning program for weather hazards. It is also credited by the Community Rating System. Kankakee County became a certified StormReady County in June 2007.



Outdoor warning siren coverage

Some populated areas could use better outdoor warning coverage, especially Cabery and Hopkins Park. The Pembroke Fire District, which covers Hopkins Park and the east part of the township, uses pagers to call its fire personnel, recently two sirens have been installed in the village.

Although Kankakee County has siren coverage not all areas are covered. One approach to remedy this problem that is being considered is to require subdividers and other large developers to contribute to a fund that will pay for a siren for the newly developed area.

StormReady: Kankakee County is a StormReady County but none of its municipalities are in StormReady. Nearby StormReady communities include Will and Kane Counties, Newton County, Indiana, and the cities of LaSalle, Marseilles, Plainfield and Bolingbrook.

NFIP/CRS

CRS credit: Community Rating System points are based on the number and types of warning media that can reach the community's floodprone population. Depending on the location, communities can receive 75 points for disseminating flood warnings to the public. Designation as a StormReady community can provide 25 more points.

7.3. Response

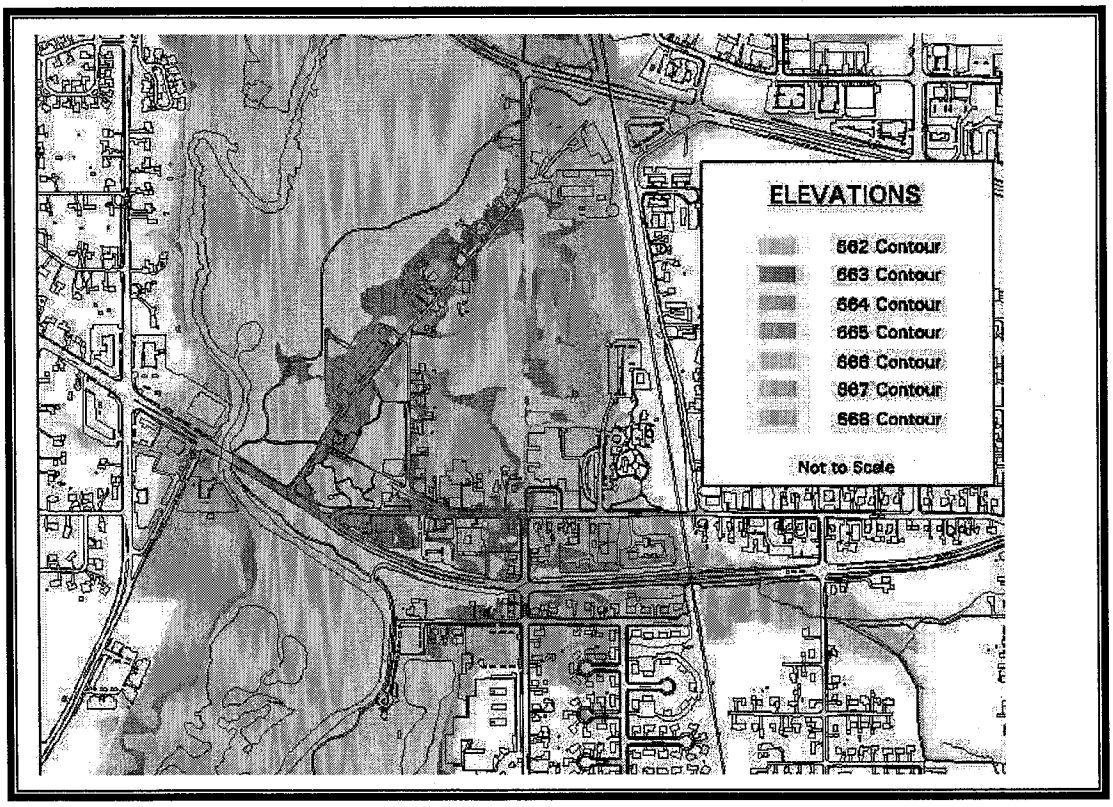
Concurrent with issuing warnings, a community should respond with actions that can prevent or reduce damage and injuries. An emergency action plan ensures that all bases are covered and that the response activities are appropriate for the expected threat. These

of major response activities for all types of natural and technological hazards. It establishes general procedures applicable to all types of emergencies and assigns responsibilities, such as for communications, evacuation and public health.

Actual emergency response operations and training exercises rely more on IPRA, because most participants are familiar and comfortable with it. IPRA is the *Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents*. Having three nuclear power plants just west of Kankakee County has provided EMA with extra funds and many training opportunities that can pay off during other types of emergencies.

Kankakee County EMA's Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The *Emergency Operations Center Plan* has an introduction, the "Basic Plan" and 23 annexes that cover the details of various aspects of emergency response, such as communications, public information, evacuation, and mass care. The IPRA plan, in effect, acts as a hazard-specific annex to the overall Emergency Operations Center Plan. The earthquake annex only discusses assumptions, generic procedures, and general concerns about what may happen if an earthquake occurred.



Manteno's *Emergency Action Plan* is also designed as general procedures for responding to a variety of hazards. Most of the document assigns duties to Village officers and others, such as the Township Supervisor. This approach works because flooding is not a major problem and there is little warning or advanced preparation time for the major threats listed in the *Plan's* assumptions: tornadoes, hazardous materials incident, and mass casualty accident.

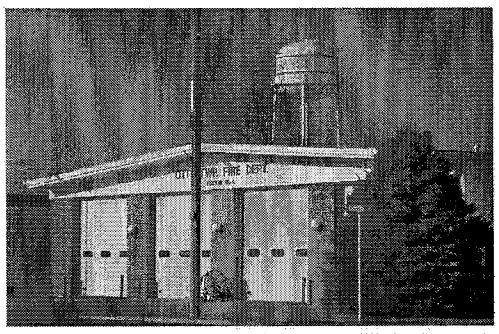
Fire response: One type of emergency response is for the fire department to extinguish fires. In the case of wildfires, a fast and the well managed response can contain and even eliminate the effects of the hazard.

The Insurance Services Office reviews fire departments for fire insurance ratings. Three general areas are scored: the alarm system (10% of the total score), the fire department (50%), and the water supply (40%). The classes and scores for the communities participating in the mitigation planning are shown on the next page. The actual insurance rates for a house are also based on distance from the fire station and from the nearest fire hydrant. When dealing with wildfires in areas beyond the reach of hydrants, the water supply score is not so important.

Fighting a wildfire
cnn.com

such plans. Many facilities would benefit from early warning, response planning, and coordination with community response efforts.

Local implementation: EMA is continually compiling and updating its list of critical facilities during emergencies. It has worked closely with critical facilities, such as the 2003 flood threat to the water treatment plant. Many of these facilities have emergency response plans and are members of the LEPC.



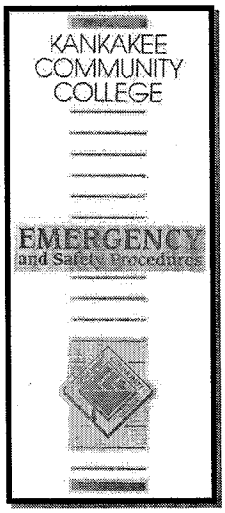
Two critical facilities in Chebanse

Some facilities have their own general emergency response plans. The Chebanse Elementary School has an 8-page *Crisis Management Plan* which provides procedures for all types of emergencies. The *Plan* includes the following:

- The chain of command and each person's duties,
- Where to find utility shut offs,
- Telephone numbers for support offices, such as the ambulance service,
- Actions taken at different warning code levels, and
- Templates for signs.

All in all, this *Plan* is simple and straight forward and should be easy for teachers and others to follow during an emergency. It does not have specific instructions for natural hazards, such as tornadoes.

Kankakee Community College: The College has developed its own procedures for warning and response to emergencies. A lot of information is spelled out in a brochure, "Emergency and Safety Procedures," including monitoring weather alerts, snowstorm and evacuation procedures, and where to go for first aid. The College has also organized a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) with County EMA.



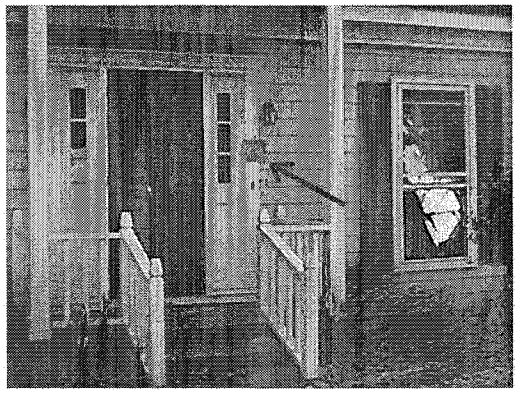
NFIP/CRS

CRS credit: The Community Rating System gives 75 points for coordinating flood warning and response activities with operators of critical facilities.

CRS credit focuses on coordinating the community's efforts with the facilities' managers and helping them develop their own flood-specific emergency plans.

These rules require that if the cost to repair a building in the mapped floodplain equals or exceeds 50% of the building's market value, the building must be retrofitted to meet the standards of a new building in the floodplain. In most cases, this means that a substantially damaged building must be elevated above the base flood elevation.

This requirement can be very difficult for understaffed and overworked offices after a disaster. If these activities are not carried out properly, not only does the community miss a tremendous opportunity to redevelop or clear out a hazardous area, it may be violating its obligations to the National Flood Insurance Program.



This home was inspected before it was repaired after a flood. It was "red tagged" as substantially damaged. The city applied for and received funds to purchase and clear the floodprone property.

Local implementation: The EMA Coordinator and Kankakee County Health Department conduct recovery operations, such as testing water supplies and food services that were affected. Annex E to the County's *Emergency Operations Center Plan* cover damage assessment. The Annex assigns duties to County Highways, the Assessor's Office, the Health Department, and the Red Cross. Their jobs are to report on damage in their areas of expertise (e.g., Highways collects and collates reports from township road commissioners).

Reconstruction is the job of the County and municipal building and code enforcement offices. There are no special procedures or public information handouts on post-disaster permit requirements or taking advantage of mitigation opportunities.

The Illinois Emergency Management Agency conducts a one day training course on damage assessment procedures. These courses can be taught on site and can involve full time and volunteer (e.g., CERT) emergency responders. Such a class would provide a good venue for the County and the municipalities to coordinate post-disaster recovery and mitigation procedures. Kankakee County has hosted several of these training courses.

7.6. Conclusions

1. There is a flood threat recognition system for clear water flooding on the Iroquois and Kankakee Rivers. The system does not cover smaller streams. In those areas, communities must use local river watchers.

2. The threat recognition system for severe weather hazards (tornadoes, winter storms, thunderstorms, and drought/heat) is as effective as the County can have for the cost.

3. There is no effective local threat recognition system for earthquakes and wildfires.

10. County and municipal emergency managers should review their emergency management operations and:

    a. Identify where additional activities are needed to respond to natural hazards.

    b. Ensure that all relevant offices and agencies are given clear and coordinated instructions. The Manteno *Emergency Action Plan* can be a model for this.

    c. Ensure they have access to information on all critical facilities and update that information annually.

    d. Attend training on damage assessment and post-disaster mitigation activities.

    e. Develop post-disaster procedures for public information, reconstruction regulation and mitigation project identification.

    f. Develop arrangements to provide and receive aid from other communities' permit departments to assist in post-disaster building inspection.

    g. Conduct exercises in compliance with HSEEP.

7.8. References

1. *CRS Coordinator's Manual*, Community Rating System, FEMA, 2002
2. *CRS Credit for Flood Warning Programs*, FEMA, 2002
3. Emergency Management: Principles and Practice for Local Government, International City Management Association, 1991.
4. *Emergency Action Plan*, Manteno, 2002.
5. *Emergency Operations Center Plan*, Kankakee County EMA, 2004.
6. *Flood Fighting*, Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources, 1985.
7. *Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning*, FEMA SLG-101, 1996
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9. Information on fire protection scores from the Insurance Services Office, Chicago.
10. Information on StormReady communities can be found on the National Weather Service website, www.nws.noaa.gov/stormready/
11. Interviews and meetings with County staff
12. National Weather Service river gage website, http://weather.gov/rivers_tab.php
13. *Post-Flood Mitigation Procedures,* Village of South Holland, Illinois, 1997.
14. Wildland Fire Assessment System website, www.fs.fed.us/land/wfas/map_list.htm

8.1. Flood Control Studies

Since structural flood control is generally the most expensive type of mitigation measure in terms of installation costs, maintenance requirements and environmental impacts. Larger projects have regional or watershed-wide implications. Therefore, a thorough assessment of alternatives needs to be conducted before choosing a project, a process that can be time consuming and expensive.

Because of these factors, flood control projects are often planned, funded and implemented at a regional level by state or federal agencies, such as the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Water Resources (IDNR-OWR), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Over the years, flood control studies have been conducted on the larger streams in Kankakee County. In most cases, these studies conclude that a flood control project would be too expensive for the benefits that would result. This was the case for IDNR studies on Bourbonnais and Gar Creeks and on the Iroquois River at Watseka.

A major "Kankakee River Basin Feasibility Study" was authorized by Congress in 1995. It was conducted by the Corps at a cost of $3.5 million, with half the cost picked up by the States of Illinois and Indiana. It concluded

> A basin-wide flood reduction program is not economically justifiable. Analyses of sediment transport and ecosystem restoration opportunities are ongoing. An Interim Report is being prepared that will provide recommendations for sediment reduction/removal and ecosystem restoration. *(www.lrc.usace.army.mil/projects/Kankakee%20GI%20FY05.htm)*

In fact, two restoration projects are being pursued, one channel project in Aroma Park and a wetland expansion at the state line. These may have some auxiliary flood protection benefits, but not enough to be measured as a flood control project.

The Corps and IDNR's predecessor agency, the Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources, have prepared "reconnaissance" reports. These review the level of a community's flood problem and conclude whether the problem is severe enough to warrant further study for a flood control project. One was published for Grant Park in 1981 that recommended against pursuing a study.

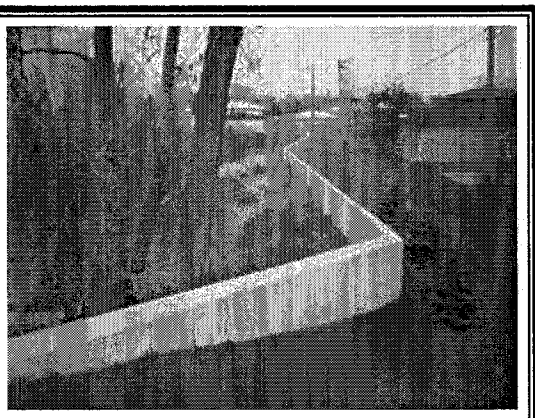
On the other hand, a Corps report for Soldier Creek in 1962 concluded

> That periodic flooding of such severity as to warrant consideration of remedial measures does occur on Soldier Creek. *(Survey Report for Flood Control and Drainage Development, Soldier Creek, Kankakee County, Illinois, 1962, p. 19)*

It took more studies and 25 more years for a Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources study to recommend the project that is shown on page 8-6.

Levees placed along the river or stream edge degrade the aquatic habitat and water quality of the stream. They also are more likely to push floodwater onto other properties upstream or downstream. To reduce environmental impacts and provide multiple use benefits a setback levee (set back from the floodway) is the best project design. The area inside a setback levee can provide open space for recreational purposes and provide access sites to the river or stream.

Floodwalls perform like levees except they are vertical-sided structures that require less surface area for construction. Floodwalls are constructed of reinforced concrete, which makes the expense of installation cost prohibitive in many circumstances.



Small floodwall on the Little Calumet River

Local implementation: There are no formal levee or floodwall systems in Kankakee County. The elongated development pattern along the larger rivers is such that it would take a long levee system to protect a relatively small number of properties, so the benefits would not be worth the cost.

NFIP/CRS

CRS credit: Up to 900 points are provided if a community has a levee system that does not provide 100-year flood protection, but is publicly maintained and subject to a special levee safety program. However, there are no such levees in Kankakee County.

8.3. Dams and Reservoirs

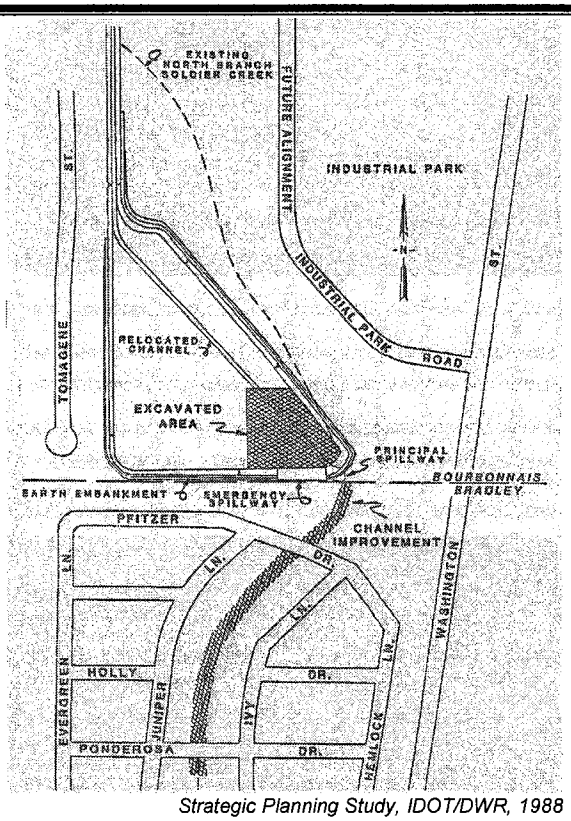
Reservoirs reduce flooding by temporarily storing floodwaters behind dams or in storage or detention basins. Reservoirs lower the flood height by holding back, or detaining, runoff before it can flow downstream. Floodwaters are detained until the flood has subsided, then the water in the reservoir or detention basin is released or pumped out slowly at a rate that the river can accommodate downstream.

Off-stream reservoirs can be dry and remain idle until a large rain event occurs. Or they may be designed so that a lake or pond is created. The lake may provide recreational benefits or water supply (which could help mitigate a drought).

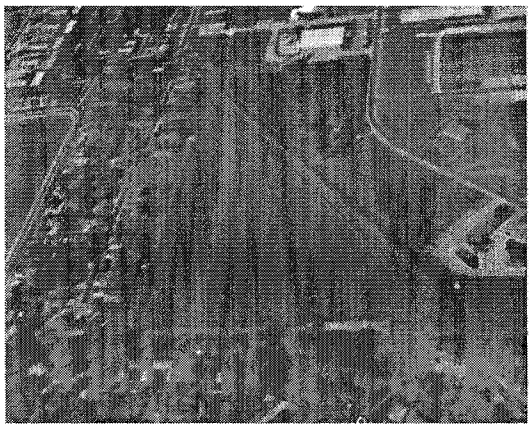
Dams and reservoirs protect the development that is downstream from the reservoir site. Unlike levees and channel modifications, they do not have be built close to or disrupt the area to be protected. Reservoirs are most efficient in deeper valleys where there is more room to store water, or on smaller rivers where there is less water to store.

The only major flood control reservoir in Kankakee County is the detention basin on the North Branch of Soldier Creek in Bourbonnais. It is illustrated below.

CRS credit: There are no flood control benefits from the Kankakee River dams. The North Branch Soldier Creek reservoir reduced the floodplain enough to warrant a new Flood Insurance Rate Map, so there is no credit for this project under the Community Rating System.



Strategic Planning Study, IDOT/DWR, 1988



Kankakee County Planning Department

The product of a joint effort by the City of Bradley and the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources, the project was completed in the early 1990's.

The project includes both a reservoir and downstream channel improvements. It lowers the 100-year flood level by up to 1.7 feet, which was calculated to produce average savings of over $40,000 in reduced flood damage each year. While located in Bourbonnais, the main beneficiary is Bradley, which is downstream.

North Branch Soldier Creek Reservoir and Channel Improvement

[The industrial park road is now Ernest Mooney Drive.]

8.4. Channel Improvements

By improving a channel's conveyance, more water is carried away at a faster rate. Four types of channel improvements are reviewed here:

- Channelization, i.e., making the channel wider, straighter or smoother,
- Diversion of high flows to another channel or body of water, and
- Improving crossings, bridges, and roadways.

vehicles may not be able to get through. A common safety hazard occurs when people try to drive through flooded streets or assume that a bridge that is underwater is still there. As noted on page 3-5, floods kill more people trapped in vehicles than anywhere else.

Another concern is when a small culvert or bridge opening constricts flows and causes localized backwater flooding. The common solution to these problems is to raise the roadbed and enlarge the culvert or bridge opening. However, designers need to consider the potential for a raised road acting as a dam, flooding people upstream and larger openings allowing more water downstream. Plans need to ensure that the projects do not worsen flooding on someone else.

Local implementation: The network of drainage ditches throughout the County is a product of channelization, but it was built in the first half of the 20th Century, without today's environmental protection restrictions. There was some channelization work as part of the North Branch Soldier Creek project (see page 8-6). There were no reports of diversion projects in the County.

In response to the municipal survey of mitigation measures, Herscher and Manteno identified bridges and other road crossings that impede or obstruct flows. Herscher's was fixed with the reconstruction of the state highway bridge over Horse Creek.

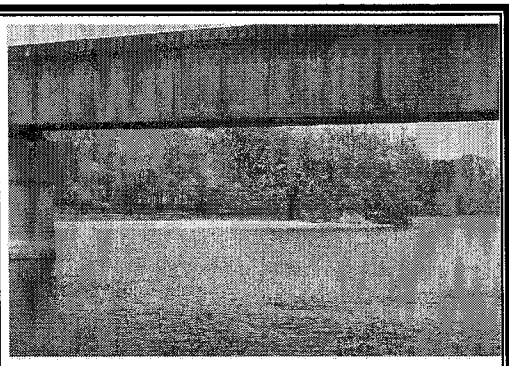
Manteno, the fastest growing municipality in the County, has several bridges and culverts that are now too small for the amount of water that is conveyed in the ditches. Two of them go under state highways. The Village also has a road that is covered by water when Rock Creek floods.

8.5. Sedimentation

Sedimentation is the deposit of sand and silt in the channel. The sand and silt come from two main sauces: upstream riverbanks and farms and construction sites in the watershed. Sedimentation raises the channel bottom and forms sand bars and islands. As a result, there is less room in the channel to carry higher flows. There are two ways to deal with sedimentation: dredge the channel and control the erosion.

Dredging: Dredging is the most common way to remove sediment. However, it has the following problems:

- Dredging is often cost prohibitive because the dredged material must be disposed of somewhere.
- Given the large volume of overbank floodwaters, removing a foot or two from the bottom of the channel will have little effect on large floods.



Kankakee River sand bar upstream of the railroad bridge. Aroma Park

> Originally, the Kankakee River meandered through some 2,000 bends over a 240-mile course. Limestone outcrops in the stream channel near Momence, Illinois, acted as a natural dam and created a vast marsh in Indiana. The Grand Marsh, or Kankakee Marsh, extended upstream of Momence to South Bend, Indiana, and covered some 500,000 acres, most of which was in Indiana.
>
> The Indiana portion of the Kankakee River was channelized in the late 1800's to early 1900's. The limestone outcrop near Momence was lowered 2½ feet in 1893. The poorly defined tributaries were also channelized [by drainage districts working to drain soggy farmland]. These changes drained a significant portion of the marsh, allowed agricultural production, and resulted in significant hydrologic changes....
>
> ... the reach between Aroma Park and Singleton Ditch [two miles upstream of Momence] experienced sediment deposition between 1966 and 1977, but has been fairly stable since 1977. The steep slope and rocky substrate are likely responsible for reduced sediment deposition in this reach. While absolute values of sediment deposition are small, some areas of the reach have been accumulating sediment. Some scour is evident in other parts.
>
> The Six Mile Pool downstream of this reach has filled with trapped sand at a rate of about 0.67 percent per year since 1980.... The upstream reach from Singleton Ditch to State Line Bridge is also losing capacity....
>
> It is expected that sedimentation will continue in the Illinois portion of the Kankakee River. While studies and projects currently underway will begin to address sedimentation entering the Illinois reach of the Kankakee River, additional efforts are needed.
>
> Sedimentation of key aquatic habitats is expected to continue. Side channel and pool areas are expected to continue to lose depth. The interstitial spaces between cobble and gravel substrates may become clogged with sediment. Overall, the high quality habitat of the Kankakee River is expected to decline due to sediment deposition. (Corps of Engineers' *Fact Sheet*, pages 4 – 6)

Measurements of erosion loss show that relatively little of the sedimentation is being washed down from the flat terrain in Kankakee County. In fact, the County was one of the first to reach the "T by 2000" soil erosion goal of the US Department of Agriculture. It appears that a lot of the sediment comes from the rolling land in Iroquois County and from Indiana. The Water Survey report notes that a substantial sand bar forms at the State Line Bridge. It may also be that much of the sediment is from channel erosion and is simply moving from one place to another.

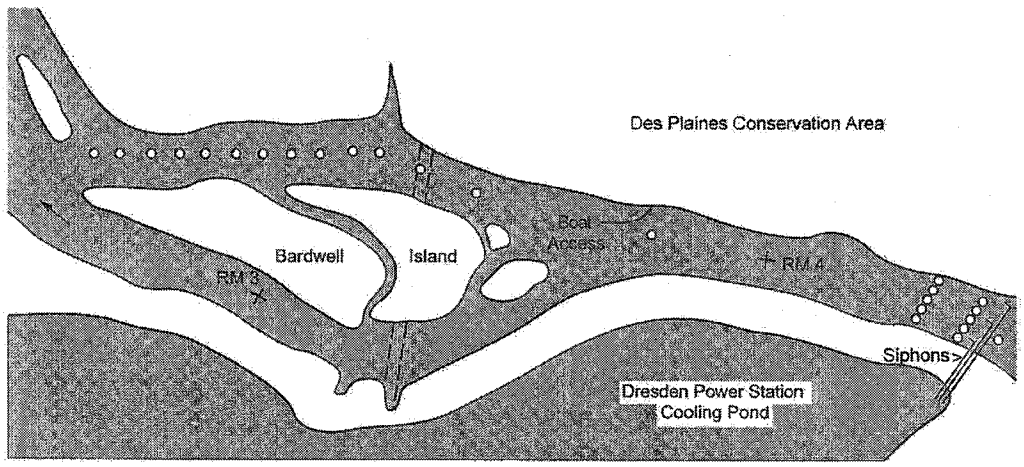
The Water Survey report lists three types of alternative measures to manage or reduce the sedimentation in the rivers:

- Reduce bank erosion through measures such as constructing stabilization projects at the most severe sites, recreating meanders, and retrofitting bridge openings.
- Capture or remove the sediment in the channel with traps and in-stream structures that increase velocity (allowing more sediment to be carried downstream). As for removing the sediment at locations such as the Six-Mile Pool and the State Line Bridge, the report notes,

Local implementation: Several of the methods listed above have been tried on the Kankakee River. In the mid-1980's, IDOT-Water Resources hired a barge which helped break up a jam. The 1982 flood brought additional Corps interest because the ice had damaged the locks at Dresden Island.

In 1987, the Corps tried a demonstration project. A siphon system was installed to pipe water from the cooling pond of the Dresden nuclear power station to the river. The siphon is located four miles upstream of the confluence with the Illinois River, six miles downstream of Wilmington and one mile downstream of Interstate 55.

Three 30" pipes convey 68° water from the cooling pond to the river. In January 1988, the siphon raised the river's water temperature less than one degree in a week. This was enough to open 2.6 miles of the river. Within two weeks of operation, the channel was clear of ice from the siphon outlet to the confluence with the Illinois River.



Location of the Dresden power plant ice jam siphon

The system has been used almost every year since and is no longer considered an experiment. For environmental protection reasons, it cannot be run for more than 14 days or more than two times a year. There is a fish barrier net around the siphon inlet. There have been no reported adverse environmental impacts.

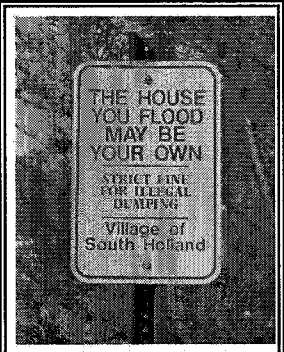
The Will County emergency management office that operates the siphon reports:

> Its exact impact on flood reduction is hard to say. Because of its location, it provides a direct impact on a relatively small portion of the River. It does indirectly benefit ice jamming upstream by helping to eliminate the downstream ice that helps to hold the upstream ice in place. But, there are a lot of other factors that influence ice production and jamming that are not affected by the siphon. *(e-mail message from Harold Damron, Will County EMA)*

The following additional concerns should be kept in mind about the utility of this system:

Cities and counties usually accept responsibility for maintaining facilities on public property and drainage districts have a duty over their own channels. However, in Illinois, the responsibility for drainageway maintenance on private property, where no easements have been granted, is with the individual private property owner. This often results in very little maintenance being accomplished.

Dumping regulations: One approach that can reduce drainage problems and the workload of the maintenance crews is an anti-dumping program. Many communities have nuisance ordinances that prohibit dumping garbage or other "objectionable waste" on public or private property. Drainageway dumping regulations need to also apply to "nonobjectionable" materials, such as grass clippings or tree branches which can kill ground cover or cause obstructions in channels. Regular inspections to catch violations should be scheduled.



Stream dumping notice

Many people do not realize the consequences of their actions. They may fill in the ditch in their front yard not realizing that it is needed to drain street runoff. They may not understand how regrading their yard, filling a wetland, or discarding leaves or branches in a watercourse can cause a problem to themselves and others. Therefore, an anti-dumping program should include public information materials that explain the reasons for the rules as well as the penalties.

Local implementation: The Northern Illinois Anglers Association, which is headquartered in Kankakee, has sponsored an annual river clean up for 31 years. With help from the State's C2000 program, it also sponsors Illinois' first Adopt-a-River program. Participants keep their own reaches clean and help during the annual cleanup each September. All but ten miles of the Kankakee River is covered. Some tributaries are also cleaned. According to the Northern Illinois Anglers Associations chairman, over 45 tons of debris was removed from the Kankakee River during the 2013 event.

The program has received some state and county funding in some years. However, it is primarily a privately-run activity, more oriented toward clean up and habitat improvement than flood control. For example, the program would prefer to leave logs in the streams as habitat than remove them as potential dams. Further, it does include most small streams and urban ditches, waterways that could flood buildings if not kept cleared out.

The County's Highway Department inspects every county road bridge at least once every two years. If a problem is found or a complaint is received, the department will work to clear things that may affect the right-of-way. The program does not include inspecting other parts of the County's drainage system.

Most of the municipalities clear debris as it is found or in response to calls. Neither the county nor the municipalities have written procedures. However, some are developing procedures as part of the Environmental Protection Agency's NPDES program, which

8.8. Conclusions

1. Structural projects can protect properties from flooding, but they can have adverse impacts on downstream properties and on the environment. They can also be very expensive. Therefore, a thorough study is needed before a larger project is constructed.

2. Most flood control studies in Kankakee County have concluded that a project would be either inappropriate or infeasible.

3. Two successful projects have been the reservoir on the North Branch of Soldier Creek and the Kankakee River ice jam siphon. Except for retrofitting or replacing undersized bridges and culverts, there do not appear to be more sites where flood control projects would be applicable.

4. Sedimentation of the Kankakee River will continue to be a problem, although there are Corps of Engineers restoration projects tackling two of the greatest problem areas, Six-Mile Pool (between Aroma Park and the Kankakee dam) and at the State line. The River Rountable will begin a pilot project to remove sedimentation in the Six-Mile Pool area as soon as funding is available.

5. Most approaches to modifying stream channels and ditches have adverse impacts. However, removing obstructions, undersized culverts and cleaning out the channels could help reduce flooding that follows smaller storms. Hopkins Park and Sun River Terrace could use help in cleaning out their ditches.

6. Flooding and local drainage problems would be reduced by periodic drainage system inspections and maintenance and stream dumping regulations. There is an excellent, privately run program for the largest rivers, but most small streams and ditches are not covered by a formal maintenance program.

8.9. Recommendations

1. While there are no potential large-scale flood control projects, the County and the municipalities should pursue local projects, such as enlarging bridge openings, where there is a large enough concentration of damage-prone properties to make the projects worthwhile. The following guidelines should be followed:

    a. Each project's study should look beyond the immediate project site to ensure that no other properties will be adversely impacted.
    b. Each project's study should consider protecting and improving the natural functions of the stream and floodplain, in addition to flood protection.
    c. The design and construction should be certified by a licensed professional engineer.
    d. All relevant federal, state and local permits must be obtained.
    e. Communities and property owners that may be affected by the project should be notified.

10. *River Geometry, Bank Erosion, and Sand Bars within the Main Stem of the Kankakee River in Illinois and Indiana,* Illinois State Water Survey, 2001

11. *Strategic Planning Study for Flood Control, North Branch Soldier Creek, Kankakee County, Illinois*, Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources, 1988.

12. Survey of municipal and County offices, Spring, 2005.

13. *Survey Report for Flood Control and Drainage Development,* Illinois Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of Waterways, 1962

The most effective types of outreach projects are mailed or distributed to everyone in the community or, in the case of floods, to floodplain property owners.

Local newspapers can be strong allies in efforts to inform the public, but they don't reach as many people as a community newsletter. Press releases and story ideas may be all that's needed to whet their interest. After a tornado in another community, people and the media become interested in their tornado hazard and how to protect themselves and their property. Local radio stations and cable TV channels can also help.

Other approaches: Examples of other approaches include:

- Presentations at meetings of neighborhood, civic or business groups,
- Displays in public buildings or shopping malls,
- Signs in parks, along trails and on waterfronts that explain the natural features (such as the river) and their relation to hazards (such as floods),
- Videos for cable TV or to loan to organizations or individuals,
- Brochures available in municipal buildings and libraries (see examples, below),
- School programs, activities, and handouts, and
- Special meetings, such as flood-proofing open houses.

These brochures were all prepared and distributed by private organizations. From left to right: Consumer's Illinois Water Company (now Aqua Illinois), the Red Cross, Farmers Insurance Group, and the Institute for Business and Home Safety.

- Staff from the County Planning Department regularly attends the Kankakee County Home Builders Association's annual spring home builder's show. At this event information, brochures, and other documents are distributed to the public.
- The Manteno Fire Department participates in Burning and Red Flag Warning Days to alert its citizens when open burning would be at a hazardous or dangerous level.

CRS credit: The Community Rating System provides up to 350 points for outreach projects on flood topics. 100 of those points are for having a public information program strategy. This *Plan* qualifies for the strategy credit (see Section 9.5).

Repetitive loss outreach project: The Community Rating System requires communities with one or more repetitive loss property to send out an outreach project at least once each year. This would affect Kankakee, Aroma Park and the County.

The project goes to all properties in the repetitive loss *areas*. Such projects are typically 2 – 6 page letters mailed before the local flood season. They must cover

- That the property is in or near an area subject to flooding,
- Property protection measures appropriate for the flood situation,
- Sources of financial assistance for property protection measures, and
- Basic facts about flood insurance.

9.2. Real Estate Disclosure

Many times after a flood or other natural disaster, people say they would have taken steps to protect themselves if only they had known they had purchased a property exposed to a hazard. Three regulations, one federal and two state, require that potential buyers of a parcel be told of their exposure to a hazard.

Flood Disaster Protection Act: Federally regulated lending institutions must advise applicants for a mortgage or other loan that is to be secured by an insurable building that the property is in a floodplain as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map.

Flood insurance is required for buildings located within the A Zone if the mortgage or loan is federally insured. However, there is no legal requirement as to how far in advance of closing the disclosure must occur. Sometimes, local officials are called on the day of closing by a distressed home buyer. Often, the bank's information is provided after the loan applicant is already committed to purchasing the property.

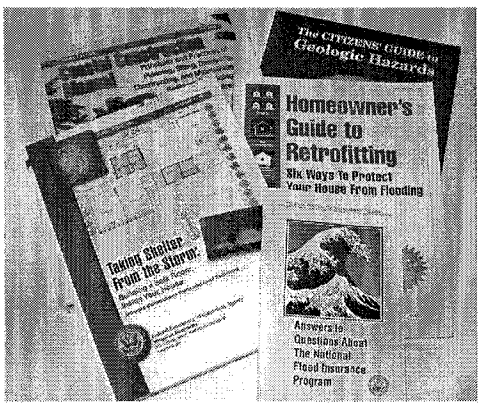
Illinois Residential Real Property Disclosure Act: This law requires a seller to tell a potential buyer:

CRS credit: Communities would receive 10 points for the two state laws. Up to 41 more points are available if real estate agents implemented a program that checked the FIRMs before a property was listed and provided the flood hazard information to house hunters. Ten points would be provided if local real estate agents gave out brochures that advised people to check out a property's hazards before they commit to a purchase.

9.3. Technical Information

After an outreach project or real estate disclosure makes a person aware that a property is subject to a hazard, that person should look further into the hazard and ways to mitigate its effects. The community can help by providing technical information and assistance. The community library and local web sites are obvious places for residents to seek information on hazards, hazard protection, and protecting natural resources.

Library: Books and pamphlets on hazard mitigation can be given to libraries, many of them obtained free from state and federal agencies. Libraries also have their own public information campaigns with displays, lectures, and other projects, which can augment the activities of the local government.



There are many hazard protection references that can be put in libraries

Handbook: Research has shown that a publication tailored to local conditions, especially one that is seen as written for the reader's situation, is more effective than a general reference. The reader can identify with the situation and may have personally seen some of the examples. As a result, readers of such localized books are more likely to implement a property protection project.

Website: Today, websites are becoming more popular as research tools. They provide quick access to a wealth of public and private sites and sources of information. Through links to other web sties, there is almost no limit to the amount of up to date information that can be accessed by the user.

In addition to on-line floodplain maps, websites can link to information for homeowners on how to retrofit for tornadoes, earthquakes and floods and a "FEMA for Kids" site (www.fema.gov/kids/). This website teaches children how to protect their home and what to have in a family disaster kit.

Local implementation: Library: Kankakee County libraries are members of the multi-county Heritage Area Library System, giving each access to the publications in

install a tornado shelter, or retrofit their homes without more specific guidance. Local building department staffs are experts in construction. They can provide free advice, not necessarily to design a protection measure, but to steer the owner onto the right track. Building or public works department staff can provide the following types of assistance:

- Visit properties and offer protection suggestions
- Recommend or identify qualified or licensed contractors
- Inspect homes for anchoring of roofing and the home to the foundation
- Provide advice on protecting windows and garage doors from high winds
- Explain when building permits are needed for home improvements

Local implementation: The last two columns in the table on page 9-3 identify which communities help inquirers read their Flood Insurance Rate Maps (six of the eight mapped communities) and provide technical advice on property protection (four communities). None of the communities advertise these services.

CRS credit: The Community Rating System provides 90 points for providing map information to inquirers.

9.5. Public Information Program Strategy

A public information program strategy is a document that receives CRS credit. It is a review of local conditions, local public information needs, and a recommended action plan of activities. A strategy consists of the following parts, which are incorporated into this plan.

- The local flood hazard – discussed in Chapter 2 of this plan.
- The property protection measures appropriate for a specific hazard – discussed in chapter 5.
- Flood safety measures appropriate for the local situation – discussed in the box on the next page.
- The public information activities currently being implemented within the community including those by non-government agencies – discussed in sections 9.1 – 9.4.
- Goals for the community's public information program – covered in Chapter 4.
- The outreach projects that will be done each year to reach the goals – in section 9.7's recommendations and Chapter 10's action plan.
- The process that will be followed to monitor and evaluate the projects – in Chapter 10's action plan.

Public information topics: At its June 21, 2013, meeting, the Mitigation Advisory Task Force reviewed the various public information activities and the conclusions and recommendations of this chapter. An exercise was conducted to identify the most

Public Information Topics

There are a variety of messages that can be delivered to property owners, businesses, school children and other members of the "public." The following are listed in alphabetical order.

Please review these messages and check off the **10** that you think are the most important. Scratch out any messages that should not be used and feel free to suggest different words.

4	Beautifying the riverfront
0	Benefits of open space
0	Dealing with contractors
0	Earthquake safety precautions
2	Economic impact of natural hazards
6	Emergency protection measures
8	Family preparedness
2	Flood Insurance Rate Maps
5	Flood safety precautions
1	Floodproofing a business
0	Floodproofing a house
3	Health hazards
3	How to evacuate during a storm/flood
1	How to get out of buying flood insurance
1	Local drainage protection
2	Making sure your yard drains
3	Materials on the website
1	Past disasters in the County
1	Preparing a building for a winter storm
0	Preserving and protecting wetlands
2	Protecting a manufactured home from wind
5	Protecting water quality
0	References in the local library
1	Reporting construction violations
1	Reporting dumping violations
0	Retrofitting a building for tornado protection
0	Retrofitting for earthquake protection
1	Rules against dumping in streams
3	Rules on building in the floodplain
1	Safety in buildings
4	Safety in vehicles
3	Sewer backup protection measures
3	Sources of assistance
0	Status of flood control projects
0	Status of implementing the mitigation plan
5	Storm safety precautions
2	Substantial damage regulations
7	Tornado safety precautions
5	Warning signals
0	Ways to protect a building from hail
0	What a flood insurance policy covers
1	What state and federal agencies are doing
4	What the community is doing
0	What to do during an ice jam
0	When flood insurance must be purchased
2	Whether a building is in a floodplain
1	Who is responsible for flooding
1	Why channel maintenance is important
0	Why it floods
0	Wildfire property protection measures
2	Wildfire safety precautions
0	Wind protection measures
5	Winter storm safety precautions
0	Other:
0	Other:
	Other: _____
	Other: _____

— **Handout used to determine the most important topics for a public information program to explain to residents and businesses.**

CRS credit: The Community Rating System provides 200 points for a public information program strategy. The CRS provides the most credit for direct mailings to floodplain residents. Credit also favors newsletters, websites, libraries, and providing map information and technical assistance. Fewer points are given for other media, such as presentations at meetings and booths at shopping malls because they reach fewer people.

9.6. Conclusions

1. There are many ways that public information programs can be used so that people and businesses will be more aware of the hazards they face and how they can protect themselves.

2. Outreach projects, newsletters, libraries and websites can reach a lot of people, but most communities are not including much hazard or mitigation information in their current activities.

3. Current practices that disclose hazards to buyers of property are either dependent on the seller or provide the information late in the process.

4. The most important topics to cover in public information activities are:

   Family preparedness.
   Protecting water quality.
   Flood safety precautions.
   Winter storm and thunder storm safety precautions.
   Warning signals.
   Beautify the riverfront.
   Safety in vehicles.

5. The preferred ways to get the messages out are:

   - Newspaper articles.
   - County-wide newsletter.
   - Website with links to other sources.
   - Radio public service announcements

9.7. Recommendations

1. Public information activities should advise people about ways to protect themselves and their properties from natural hazards. They should also cover ways to protect natural features, such as streams and water quality. Special attention should be given to floodplain management issues.

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Momence, and Sun River Terrace. Repetitive flood losses are almost all along the Kankakee River, in the unincorporated areas of the County. Other municipalities may have an overbank flood hazard, but current floodplain maps do not provide complete coverage of the County.

b. Local drainage and thunderstorms come in second in causing property damage. The expected average annual property damage from tornadoes, earthquakes, winter storms and drought/heat is relatively minor. Wildfires deserve attention in Pembroke and St. Anne townships.

c. Tornadoes potentially cause the most economic disruption. However, on a regular basis, winter storms are more disruptive and more costly to local governments more than the other hazards due to plowing and power losses.

d. Tornadoes and drought/heat kill more people, but from overall life, safety, and health concerns, more attention should be given to winter storms and thunderstorms.

2. **Appropriate measures:** The recommended action items need to be appropriate for the type of threat presented. For example, Chapter 3's analysis notes that the major threat presented by floods and local drainage problems is property damage, so property protection and preventive measures, such as retrofitting and code enforcement should be directed toward those hazards.

   On the other hand, the threat presented by winter storms and thunderstorms is primarily a life safety one. Appropriate measures for life safety threats are emergency warning and public information activities.

3. **Costs and benefits:** The Task Force considered the costs and relative benefits of alternative measures. These factors are listed in the description of each action item. It is desirable to list costs in terms of dollars, but most of the recommendations involve staff time rather than the purchase of equipment or services that can be readily measured in dollars.

   In many cases, benefits, such as lives saved or future damage prevented, are hard to measure in dollars, so narrative discussions are provided. In all cases, the Task Force concluded that the benefits (in terms of reduced property damage, economic harm prevented, lives saved, and/or health problems averted) outweighed the costs for the recommended action items.

4. **Affordability:** Not only must the benefits exceed the costs, the projects must be affordable given the County's and municipalities' available resources and staffing. In some cases, the total cost was not clear, so an action item recommends pursuing more information. Action item 13, for example, calls for more research on the installation and annual maintenance costs of another river gauge.

5. **Environmental impact:** The impact of a project on both the natural and human environment was considered. Projects such as acquiring and clearing large floodprone

Deadline: September 1, 2013

Cost: Staff time.

Benefits: Formal adoption of the plan ensures that County and municipal staffs are authorized and instructed to implement the action items. Adoption is also a requirement for recognition of the plan by mitigation funding programs and the Community Rating System.

2. Monitoring and Reporting: A plan is worthless if there is no instrument for ensuring that it is carried out. Accordingly, the Kankakee County Regional Planning Commission is proposed to monitor the implementation of this *Plan*, report to the County Board and municipalities on its progress, and recommend revisions to this *Plan* as needed. The Commission would:

- Act as a forum for hazard mitigation issues,
- Disseminate hazard mitigation ideas and activities to all participants,
- Monitor implementation of this Action Plan,
- Report on progress and recommended changes each year to the County Board and each municipality, and
- Draft the five-year update mandated for continued FEMA recognition of the *Plan.*

The Commission would not have any powers over County or municipal staff. It would be purely an advisory body. Its primary mitigation duty is to collect information and report to the County Board, the municipalities, and the public on how well this *Plan* is being implemented.

The Commission would be, in effect, Kankakee County's hazard mitigation conscience, reminding the agencies and municipalities that they are all stakeholders in the *Plan's* success. The resolution charges it with seeing the *Plan* carried out and recommending changes that may be needed. While it has no formal powers, its work should act as a strong incentive for the offices responsible for the action items to meet their deadlines.

The resolution in Section 10.6 calls for each municipality to appoint a mitigation liaison who is to attend the meetings of the Commission when it reviews mitigation issues. The liaison is to report on his or her community's activities and provide input for the annual plan implementation progress reports.

Responsible office: Chair, Kankakee County Regional Planning Commission and each municipality. Staff support for the Commission and drafting the reports will be provided by the County Planning Department.

Deadline: The annual progress report would be due by September 30 of each year, the same deadline that other progress reports are due to the Community Rating System. A five year update is required for continuing credit of this *Plan* under the Community Rating System and FEMA's mitigation funding programs.

Responsible office: County Planning Department, municipal planners or engineers.

Deadline: The County Planning Department will provide model ordinance language to the Spring 2014 mitigation review meeting of the Regional Planning Commission. Communities will review the language and incorporate it as appropriate when their relevant plans and ordinances are up for review.

Cost: Staff time.

Benefits: By incorporating mitigation provisions into other plans and regulations, more offices will be implementing mitigation activities, hazardous areas will be avoided, and new developments will be better protected.

5. Building Code Improvements:

- Aroma Park, Grant Park, and Hopkins Park should adopt the latest International series of codes (I-Codes), the new national standard that is being adopted throughout the country.
- Bradley and Herscher should request a Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) survey. The other communities should request one after they have adopted the I-Codes.
- Kankakee Community College should require that all construction projects receive a building permit from the City of Kankakee, thereby assuring that the latest I-Code standards will be met.
- Every community should update its building code at least every five years.

Background information: Sections 5.3, 5.9 (recommendations 3, 4 and 5).

Responsible office: County Planning Department, municipal building or code enforcement offices, Kankakee Community College Physical Plant.

Deadline: The first three actions should be completed by January 1, 2014.

Cost: Staff time.

Benefits: Adoption of the I-Codes will improve the hazard protection standards for new construction and will ensure a consistent set of building standards across the County. It will also assist communities to improve their BCEGS rating. A new BCEGS rating will better convey the community's code administration program and identify if there are any weaknesses that should be addressed.

6. Regulation Administration: While current regulatory programs appear to be well administered, the following improvements would help:

- Code administrators need to ensure that newly installed manufactured homes, especially those in manufactured housing communities, are being properly installed to

Background information: Sections 6.1 – 6.7 and 6.10 (recommendation 2).

Responsible office: County Planning Department and municipal engineers

Deadline:

- Establish evaluation procedures by June 2014
- Do at least 25% of the facilities within each jurisdiction each following year

Cost: Staff time.

Benefits: Keeping critical facilities and other public buildings operational during and after a natural disaster, hazardous materials spill, or other type of emergency is vital to public health and safety. This action item would provide a summary for each facility of its exposure to damage by natural hazards and other known hazards and a general blueprint of what could be done to reduce that exposure. It is hard to put a dollar value on potential damage averted, but damage to even one critical facility could exceed $100,000 in repair costs and the ripple effect on other people and property.

10. Repetitive Loss Evaluations: The County will apply for funds to support an evaluation of all 124 properties in the 16 repetitive loss areas. If funded, the County will conduct a field survey to collect more data on each property. The data will be recorded in FEMA's new software for mitigation of repetitive loss properties, which will provide more detailed mitigation recommendations than those in Chapter 6. The owners will be contacted before this work.

Each owner will receive a report itemizing what could be done to reduce the building's exposure to repetitive flooding. If the recommendations are for acquisition or elevation of the structure, and it can be shown that the project would be cost-effective, funding assistance could be applied for from IDNR, IEMA, or FEMA.

Background information: Sections 3.4, 6.1 – 6.8 and 6.10 (recommendation 6).

Responsible office: County Planning Department, with support from Kankakee and Aroma Park for the properties in their jurisdiction.

Deadline: Apply for funding by the deadlines for the Flood Mitigation Assistance, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs, as appropriate.

Cost: Based on a similar project underway in Kane County, it is expected that this project would cost $30,000. It would be dependent on funding support from one of FEMA's mitigation programs.

Benefits: Repetitive flooding takes its toll on people and property and leads to deterioration of neighborhoods over time. Reducing the damage caused by repetitive flooding will address the number one reason why the National Flood Insurance Program has to raise premium rates. Lower cost projects can be funded by the owners, resulting in no cost to

12. Tree City USA: Each municipality will implement an urban forestry program that qualifies it to become a Tree City, USA. To qualify for Tree City USA, a city or village must meet four standards, which are explained in more detail on page 6-9:

- A tree board or department,
- A tree care ordinance,
- A forestry program with an annual budget of at least $2 per capita, and
- An Arbor Day observance and proclamation.

Kankakee and Momence are already Tree City USA, designees, so this action item is for them to maintain their eligibility.

Background information: Sections 6.5 and 6.10 (recommendation 4).

Responsible office: To be designated by the municipality's adopting resolution.

Deadline: Incorporate the program into the fiscal year 2015 budget cycle.

Cost: $2 per capita, staff time. It should be noted that some communities already spend this much or more on tree trimming contracts or related work.

Benefits: In addition to improving a community's appearance, an active urban forestry program will address the major problems caused by winter storms and high winds – loss of power, telephone and cable services and damage to vehicles and buildings due to falling trees or limbs.

13. Flood Warning and Response: EMA will review what is needed to install new gauges or otherwise improve the County's flood threat recognition system. It will also explore preparing a flood stage forecast map for one or more stretches of the County's major rivers. The map will show areas that will be inundated at various flood levels and will identify properties and roads that will be affected. The map will be reviewed with affected agencies and "calibrated" to historical floods.

Background information: Sections 7.1 – 7.4 and 7.7 (recommendations 1 and 6).

Responsible office: County EMA will take the lead with support from the Planning Department's GIS staff, the County Highway Department, and each affected municipality and township.

Deadline: Report on findings at the Spring 2014 meeting of the Regional Planning Commission.

Cost: Staff time.

Benefits: Early recognition of an impending flood can save lives and prevent property damage. A flood stage forecast map can quickly show the impact of a predicted flood and help EMA, municipal, and township officials take appropriate actions before an area is

- County EMA will invite the municipal coordinator/liaisons to an exercise at least once a year.

Background information: Sections 7.1 – 7.5 and 7.7 (recommendations 2, 9, and 10).

Responsible office: County EMA, municipal coordinator/liaisons

Deadline:

- Each municipality will identify its emergency management coordinator/liaison when it passes its resolution to adopt this *Plan* [see Section 10.4].
- County EMA will host a county-wide meeting of emergency personnel and review procedures, mutual aid arrangements, and training needs by February 28, 2015.

Cost: Staff time.

Benefits: Emergency response plans that have been carefully prepared, that utilize the latest planning and management tools, that are coordinated with the affected municipalities, and that are regularly exercised will greatly improve local disaster response capabilities. Better disaster response means less loss of life, injury to people and damage to property.

16. Fire Protection Operations: The Essex, Salina, and Pembroke Fire Protection Districts will review the criteria for the Insurance Services Offices' fire department classification system. They will determine whether they have been accurately scored and, if so, they will identify steps to take that will improve both their operations and their insurance classification.

Background information: Sections 7.3 – 7.4 and 7.7 (recommendation 8).

Responsible office: Essex, Salina, and Pembroke Fire Protection Districts, with support from the Kankakee Valley Fire Chiefs Association.

Deadline: Conduct the review by February 28, 2014.

Cost: Staff time.

Benefits: The review will identify any shortcomings and needs of the districts.

If they are corrected, their constituents will be better protected from urban and wild fires and will benefit from reduced insurance premiums.

17. Small Flood Control Projects: When drainage improvement, flood control, or bridge and culvert repair projects are pursued, the following guidelines will be used:

ing which areas can be accessed for inspection and maintenance, preparing procedures modeled on Community Rating System and IDNR program guidance, conducting an annual inspection, and removing debris as needed. It would include educating and working with homeowner associations and other non-governmental entities responsible for maintenance on their own properties.

Background information: Sections 8.7 and 8.9 (recommendations 4 and 5).

Responsible office: Municipal public works departments, Kankakee Community College Physical Plant, active drainage districts. Model procedures will be developed by the Planning Department based on CRS and IDNR guidance.

Deadline: Develop the model procedures by March 31, 2015, in conjunction with the CRS workshop (action item 3).

Cost: Staff time.

Benefits: An obstruction to a channel, such as a plugged culvert, can result in overbank flooding during a small rainstorm. By inspecting and maintaining the drainage system, potential flood problems can be identified and corrected before the next big rain. A proactive preventive activity like this can prevent a great deal of flood damage, closed streets, and threats to people.

20. Water Use Management: The Regional Planning Department, the Kankakee River Basin Commission, and Aqua-Illinois Water Company will review the long term potential for a shortage in water supplies and diversion of water to other areas. A report will be prepared that summarizes the potential problems, analyzes alternative solutions, and makes recommendations to the County Board, city councils, and village boards.

Background information: Sections 2.7, 3.10, 5.7, and 5.9 (recommendation 11).

Responsible office: The Planning Department, the Kankakee River Basin Commission, and Aqua Illinois Water Company, with support from municipal water departments.

Deadline: Draft the study for presentation to the Regional Planning Commission by August 2015.

Cost: Staff time.

Benefits: The study will shed light on the problem and the possible solutions. It will help inform the public and elected officials provide a factual basis for action by the local governments and water suppliers. Such actions may prevent or reduce the adverse impacts of a drought on people, property, and habitat.

Background information: Sections 5.9 (recommendation 6), 6.7, 6.10, (recommendation 3), 9.1 – 9.5, and 9.7 (recommendations 2, 5 and 6).

Responsible office: County Planning Department and EMA

Deadline: Ongoing.

Cost: Staff time to prepare the materials. Some funding may be needed for reproduction of items like the brochures. Sponsorship could be sought from utilities or companies interested in hazard mitigation or public safety.

Benefits: There are many benefits to having a well-informed public. For example, deaths from lightning have steadily decreased over the years because people are more aware of what they should and should not do. More self-help and self-protection measures will be implemented if people know about them and are motivated to pursue them.

23. Municipal Activities: Each municipality will review its needs, resources, and interest in CRS credits and will determine what public information activities it will implement. Municipalities will be supported with materials and templates provided by the County Planning Department that will help with the following:

- Articles in their newsletters,
- An annual mailing on flood protection to all residents of the floodplain,
- Appropriate handouts at permit offices for applicants and other interested parties,
- References in the local public library,
- Information and links on their website,
- Helping people obtain information from the Flood Insurance Rate Map,
- Providing technical advice to people interested in property protection,
- Making site visits to review drainage and other problems facing a property, and
- Annual Arbor Day celebrations pursuant to being a Tree City USA community.

Background information: Sections 6.5, 6.7, 6.9 (recommendations 1, 3 and 4), 9.1 – 9.5, and 9.7 (recommendations 2, 3 and 6).

Responsible office: Determined by each municipality.

Deadline: Ongoing

Cost: Staff time. There may be printing and mailing costs, depending on the extent of the project.

Benefits: Same as the previous action item.

24. Real Estate Disclosure: The County Planning Department will meet with the Association of Realtors to review ways to inform people of the natural hazards that

Action Items, Goals and Recommendations						
Action Item	Goal 1. Protect health and safety	Goal 2. Protect public services	Goal 3. Educate people	Goal 4. Manage future develment	Goal 5. Protect rivers & floodplains	Chapter – Recommendation
10.2. Administrative Action Items						
1. *Plan* Adoption	X	X	X	X	X	All
2. Monitoring and Reporting	X	X	X	X	X	All
3. Community Rating System	X	X	X	X	X	All
10.3. Program Action Items						
4. Development Regulations	X	X		X	X	5-1, 5-2, 7-4
5. Building Code Improvements	X	X		X		5-3, 5-4, 5-5
6. Regulation Administration	X	X		X	X	5-7, 5-9
7. Floodplain Mapping	X		X	X	X	5-8
8. Stormwater Management	X			X	X	5-10
9. Property Evaluations	X	X				6-2
10. Repetitive Loss Evaluations	X	X	X		X	6-6
11. Property Protection Assistance	X	X	X		X	6-5, 9-1
12. Tree City USA	X	X	X	X		6-4
13. Flood Warning and Response	X	X				7-1, 7-6
14. Outdoor Warning Systems	X	X	X			7-3, 7-4
15. Emergency Response Operations	X	X	X			7-2, 7-9, 7-10
16. Fire Protection Operations	X	X				7-8
17. Small Flood Control Projects	X	X			X	8-1, 8-2
18. River Restoration Projects					X	8-3
19. Drainage System Maintenance	X	X	X		X	8-4, 8-5
20. Water Use Management	X	X	X	X	X	5-11
10.4. Public Information Strategy						
21. Messages and Templates	X	X	X	X	X	5-6, 6-1, 7-7, 9-1
22. County-Wide Activities	X	X	X	X	X	5-6, 6-3, 9-2, 9-5, 9-6
23. Municipal Activities	X	X	X	X	X	6-1, 6-3, 6-4, 9-2, 9-3, 9-6
24. Real Estate Disclosure	X		X	X	X	9-4

This table relates the 26 action items to the 5 goals of this *Plan*. The goals are stated in full on pages 4-6 and 10-1. The table also shows the relation between the action items and the recommendations at the end of chapters 5 – 9. For example action item 6, Regulation Administration, is drawn from recommendations 7 and 9 at the end of chapter 5.

A.2. Newspaper Coverage

A news release was issued at the beginning of the planning process and was covered by local newspapers.

that typically serves 140 people six days a week and daily food giveaway for the needy along with many others.

Current locations of The Salvation Army drop boxes

began placing its distinctive white and red drop boxes at locations throughout Kankakee County.

Submitted photo

County seeks public input

Win a tractor and more added to Tractors for a Cure

Kankakee County is in the process of updating the existing Kankakee County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. With re-adoption of the plan, Kankakee County and its municipalities will maintain their eligibility to apply for federal funding towards natural hazard and mitigation projects. This local planning process includes a wide range of representatives from city and county government and emergency management personnel.

A natural hazards mitigation plan provides community officials with a set of goals, action items and resources designed to reduce risk from future natural disaster events.

Engaging in mitigation activities provides jurisdictions with a number of benefits, including reduced loss of life, property, essential services, critical facilities and economic stability; reduced disruption and increased potential for rapid and long-term recovery; and reconstruction costs; increased cooperation and communication within the community through the planning process; and increased potential for state and federal funding for recovery and reconstruction projects.

To comment on hazard mitigation plan projects, visit http://planning.k3county.net and fill out the survey. A survey is available on the website for citizens to provide information about their natural hazard experiences in Kankakee County. This information will be utilized in updating the plan. The survey will be available until July 5, 2013.

A draft version of the Kankakee County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan will be available for formal public comment in July. Copies of the plan will be available on the planning department's website.

For more information regarding the Kankakee County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan or the update process, contact Delbert Shimerhorn, planner at 1-815-937-2940 or email Dshimerhorn@k3county.net.

Submitted photo

Win a 1953 Allis Chalmers D-17 Series 6 tractor at the third annual Tractors for a Cure event, Saturday, June 15, 2013 from 9 a.m. until midnight at Firemen's Park. Booster Raffle tickets for the tractor are $10 each. All proceeds from the TFAC event and raffle go to the American Cancer Society to help find a cure for cancer. This year's event is once again family oriented. Lunch and dinner are included in the ticket price. Tickets/wristbands are $25 for ages 13 and over and $15 for children ages 5-12. Kids 5 and under enter free with a paying parent. There will be a silent and live auction, tractor poker run, a cancer ribbon of tractors in a local farm field and parade at 1 p.m. Entertainment will be provided by DJ Misty Mayes beginning at 9 a.m. Added to the schedule of events is Bernie Glim and the County Roads Band from 4-7 p.m. The Greg Schneider Band will perform at 8 p.m. and the candlelight event and tribute video with the Stockyard Kelly Band begins at 9 p.m. New this year will be a bean bag tournament at 1 p.m. with registration at 11 a.m. The Color Guard with Arnvets Post 87, National Anthem and Tribute to Troops will begin at 6 p.m. Several residents from the Veterans Home in Manteno will attend. The beer garden will be open from 4 p.m. to midnight. For more information, contact Dean Bettenhausen at 1-708-248-8877, visit www.tractorsforacure.com or like them on Facebook.

KCC South Extension Center

Mosquito spraying

Kankakee Community College's new South Extension Center opened its doors June 3, 2013 at 1438 E. Walnut St. in Watseka, adjacent to Riverside Medical Center. A grand opening celebration will be held Wednesday, June 26 from 4:30 to 7 p.m., with remarks at 5:45 p.m. The public is invited and refreshments will be served.

KCC's former Iroquois County Satellite Center moved from 1001 E. Grant St. Watseka to the new location and was renamed the KCC South Extension Center.

The new location provides expanded access to KCC classes and services in the southern part of the KCC district, with four classrooms, clinical space, a testing area, offices and a student gathering area.

KCC is offering college credit, continuing education, GED and adult education classes at the site. In addition to classes, students can register, meet KCC's financial aid information, take placement tests and pick up KCC class schedules and catalogs.

The full schedule of summer and fall classes for KCC can be viewed at www.kcc.edu/get/. Fall classes begin the week of Aug. 19.

For more information, phone the KCC South Extension Center at 1-815-432-4670, email see@kcc.edu or phone KCC's main campus at 1-815-802-8500.

The villages of Bradley public works department will spray for mosquitoes as needed in streets and alleys across town. Spraying will be done weekly throughout the summer on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. No spraying will be done on windy or rainy evenings.

A.4. Public Meeting

On July 23, 2013, the Task Force held a public meeting to hear comments on the draft Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

A.5. Survey Results

To gather public input on hazard mitigation activities, the Planning Department created an online survey for citizens to complete. The survey was available for over five months and 13 responses were received. Below is a synopsis of those responses.

Question 1: Please indicate your age. – 7.7% were 18 to 30, 23.1% were 31 to 40, 7.7% were 41 to 50, 30.8% were 51 to 60, and 30.8% were 60 and over.

Question 2: Gender. – 53.8% were male, and 46.2% were female.

Question 3: Please indicate what area of Kankakee County you live in. - The largest number of respondents were from the Village of Aroma Park (30.8%) and Unincorporated Kankakee County (23.1%) had the next highest. In third was the City of Kankakee and the Village of Manteno each with 15.4%. The rest were scattered throughout the County.

Question 4: If you answered unincorporated Kankakee County for question 3, which township do you live in? - The respondents were equally dispersed between Kankakee, Yellowhead, Limestone, Manteno, and Bourbonnais.

Question 5: How long have you lived in the County? – The majority of respondents have lived in the county more than 20 years (61.5%).

Question 6: Have you been impacted by a natural hazard in the last 5 years while living or working in Kankakee County? Most respondents indicated that they had been impact by natural hazards in the last 5 years in some fashion.

Question 7: Please rank how prepared you feel you and your household are for the probable impacts of natural hazard events. – Most respondents felt they are prepared (53.8%).

Question 8: Why do you think you are prepared for the probable impacts from natural hazards? – The majority of respondents indicated that locally provided news and media information made them prepared for natural hazards (61.5%).

Question 9: In the past 10 years, which of the following natural hazard events have you or someone in your household experienced within Kankakee County? – Property flooding and Drought topped the lists.

Question 10: Information on the impacts of and how to prepare for a natural disaster can be disseminated to the public in various ways. Of the methods, please identify the top 3

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Appendix B. Summary of Plan Changes

B.1. Summary of Plan Changes

The following is a brief summary of changes made in the 2013 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, Kankakee County, Illinois, from the 2006 version of the Plan:

Executive Summary: Updated with the new information from the plan.

Chapter 1 – Introduction: New Task Force membership was provided and demographics from the 2010 census were added. A new county map and critical facilities information was added.

Chapter 2 – Hazard Profile: Historical hazard data was updated to reflect conditions since 2006 including new maps and tables.

Chapter 3 - Vulnerability: New building values, insurance claims, and information on repetitive loss properties were added. Vulnerability to various hazards was reviewed and updated as needed.

Chapter 4 – Goals: County and municipal plans and ordinances were reviewed and the Chapter was updated accordingly. A new goal setting exercise was performed and the plans goals were updated as needed.

Chapter 5 – Preventative Measures: The Chapter was reviewed and local implementation sections were updated to reflect projects that have occurred since 2006.

Chapter 6 – Property Protection: Insurance and repetitive loss information was updated.

Chapter 7 – Emergency Management: Procedures were reviewed and updated as needed. New information concerning warning sirens was added, as well as, a new map showing their locations.

Chapter 8 – Flood Control: Local implementation sections were updated to reflect changes since the 2006 plan.

Chapter 9 –Public Information: Updated to reflect public information activities that were conducted as part of the update.

Chapter 10- Action Plan: The action Plan was reviewed and revised. Items that were completed since the previous plan have been noted.

C.1 Action Plan Table

Actions	Projected Resources	Rational for Action	How Action Contributes to Mitigation Strategy	Update Status (2013)
10.2 Administrative Action Items				
Action 10.2.1 – Plan Adoption	Staff Time – General Revenue Funds	The County, each municipality, and Kankakee Community College will adopt this *Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan* by passing the resolution in Section 10.5 or 10.6, as appropriate. The County's resolution charges the Planning Department with the tasks described in the next action item. The municipal resolution adopts the action items that are pertinent to the community and assigns a person responsible for them.	Formal adoption of the plan ensures that County and municipal staffs are authorized and instructed to implement the action items. Adoption is also a requirement for recognition of the plan by mitigation funding programs and the Community Rating System.	In progress, to be completed after FEMA, IEMA review.
Action 10.2.2 – Monitoring and Reporting	Staff Time – General Revenue Funds	A plan is worthless if there is no instrument for ensuring that it is carried out. Accordingly, the Kankakee County Regional Planning Commission is proposed to monitor the implementation of this *Plan*, report to the County Board and municipalities on its progress, and recommend revisions to this *Plan* as needed	The Commission would be, in effect, Kankakee County's hazard mitigation conscience, reminding the agencies and municipalities that they are all stakeholders in the *Plan's* success. The resolution charges it with seeing the *Plan* carried out and recommending changes that may be needed. While it has no formal powers, its work should act as a strong incentive for the offices responsible for the action items to meet their deadlines.	On-going process throughout life of the plan.
Action 10.2.3 – Community Rating System	Staff Time – General Revenue Funds	With help from the Insurance Services Office, the Planning Department will develop an abbreviated application to the Community Rating System that includes those activities undertaken by communities in Kankakee County and/or are recommended by this *Plan*. The Department will host a workshop to review the application. Participants will determine whether to apply for a Community Rating System flood insurance	There are many benefits to CRS participation, as explained in Section 1.4. In addition to saving residents money, the CRS has been shown to provide an effective incentive to implement and maintain floodplain management activities, even during times of drought.	In progress. A workshop will be held in Spring 2014.

			of runoff, prevent local drainage problems, protect natural areas, & ensure a consistent set of standards.	

Actions	Projected Resources	Rational for Action	How Action Contributes to Mitigation Strategy	Update Status (2013)
Action 10.3.8 – Property Evaluations	Staff Time – General Revenue Funds	Each entity should assess its critical facilities and publicly owned buildings and their insurance policies for exposure to damage.	Keeping critical facilities and other public buildings operational during and after a natural disaster, hazardous materials spill, or other type of emergency is vital to public health and safety. This action item would provide a summary for each facility of its exposure to damage by natural hazards and other known hazards and a general blueprint of what could be done to reduce that exposure. It is hard to put a dollar value on potential damage averted, but damage to even one critical facility could exceed $100,000 in repair costs and the ripple effect on other people and property.	On-going.
Action 10.3.10 – Repetitive Loss Evaluations	Apply for funding for the Flood Mitigation Assistance, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs, as	The County will apply for funds to support an evaluation of all 124 properties in the 16 repetitive loss areas. If funded, the County will conduct a field survey to collect more data on each property. The data will be recorded in FEMA's new software for mitigation of repetitive loss properties, which will provide more detailed mitigation recommendations than those in Chapter 6. The owners will be contacted before this work.	Repetitive flooding takes its toll on people and property and leads to deterioration of neighborhoods over time. Reducing the damage caused by repetitive flooding will address the number one reason why the National Flood Insurance Program has to raise premium rates. Lower cost projects can be funded by the owners, resulting in no cost to the County or municipality. If an acquisition or elevation project is recommended, a favorable benefit/cost ratio is a prerequisite for financial assistance.	Apply for grant funding in 2014.

Actions	Projected Resources	Rational for Action	How Action Contributes to Mitigation Strategy	Update Status (2013)
Action 10.3.13 – Flood Warning & Response	Staff Time – General Revenue Funds	EMA will review what is needed to install new gauges or otherwise improve the County's flood threat recognition system. It will also explore preparing a flood stage forecast map for one or more stretches of the County's major rivers. The map will show areas that will be inundated at various flood levels and will identify properties and roads that will be affected. The map will be reviewed with affected agencies and "calibrated" to historical floods.	Early recognition of an impending flood can save lives and prevent property damage. A flood stage forecast map can quickly show the impact of a predicted flood and help EMA, municipal, and township officials take appropriate actions before an area is flooded. For example, ten minutes of warning would give local authorities time to close a road or evacuate a parking lot before they are flooded. The data collected from a new gauge would also help in evaluating watershed plans and models.	To be completed by Spring 2014.
Action 10.3.14 – Outdoor Warning System	General Revenue Funds	The County will establish a program to continue to install or upgrade outdoor warning systems. Priority funding should go to Hopkins Park, Cabery, and Irwin, the only municipalities that have no outdoor warning sirens or in the case of Hopkins Park, minimal warning sirens.	Outdoor warning systems are the most effective way to protect people who are outdoors and exposed to an impending hazard, such as a tornado or severe thunderstorm. By making such systems affordable for the smaller communities, many lives will be protected from such hazards. A cost-sharing approach will also ensure that new sirens will be consistent with EMA's standards	In progress.

	Revenue Funds	Services Offices' fire department classification system. They will determine whether they have been accurately scored and, if so, they will identify steps to take that will improve both their operations and their insurance classification.		by February 2014.

Actions	Projected Resources	Rational for Action	How Action Contributes to Mitigation Strategy	Update Status (2013)
Action 10.3.18 – Small Flood Control Projects	General Revenue Funds	Ensure that certain criteria are met when local government pursue small flood control projects.	The benefits of each project will vary, but this approach ensures that the projects selected will provide the most protection for the cost. Several of the listed criteria assure that adverse impacts will not be transferred on to neighboring or downstream properties.	On-going.
Action 10.3.19 – River Restoration Projects	Staff Time – General Revenue Funds	The Corps of Engineers should implement its planned projects to remove sediment and restore habitat at Six-Mile Pool and the State line	The primary benefit will be improved habitat, but there will be secondary flood protection benefits from the removal of sediment and the provision of some upstream flood storage.	Progress report due Spring 2014.
Action 10.3.20	Staff Time – General Revenue Funds	Each municipality, in coordination with appropriate active drainage districts, will implement a formal and regular drainage system maintenance program. This would involve mapping the local drainage system, determining which areas can be accessed for inspection and maintenance, preparing procedures modeled on Community Rating System and IDNR program guidance, conducting an annual inspection, and removing	An obstruction to a channel, such as a plugged culvert, can result in overbank flooding during a small rainstorm. By inspecting and maintaining the drainage system, potential flood problems can be identified and corrected before the next big rain. A proactive preventive activity like this can prevent a great deal of flood damage, closed streets, and threats to	Develop model procedures by March 2015.

Action 10.4.24 – Municipal Activities	Staff Time – General Revenue Funds	Each municipality will review its needs, resources, and interest in CRS credits and will determine what public information activities it will implement. Municipalities will be supported with materials and templates provided by the County Planning Department.	Same as the previous action item.	On-going.
Action 10.4.25 – Real Estate Disclosure	Staff Time – General Revenue Funds	The County Planning Department will meet with the Association of Realtors to review ways to inform people of the natural hazards that properties are exposed to. A special effort will be made to advise people to check out a site's flood hazard before they are committed to a purchase	This action item has both a consumer protection benefit and a flood protection benefit. House hunters will be more aware of what they are purchasing and can ensure that they can afford flood insurance. They may even plan to retrofit or otherwise protect the property before they move in.	First meeting to be held by March 2014.

Resolution of the County Board of Kankakee County, Illinois

RE: RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EXECUTION AND AMENDMENT OF SECTION 5311 GRANT AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the provision of public transit service is essential to the transportation of persons in the non-urbanized area; and

WHEREAS, 49 U.S.C. § 5311 ("Section 5311"), makes funds available to the State of Illinois to help offset certain operating deficits and administrative expenses of a system providing public transit service in non-urbanized areas; and

WHEREAS, the State of Illinois, acting by and through the Illinois Department of Transportation, is authorized by 30 ILCS 740/3-1 *et seq.* to provide the Section 5311 grant; and

WHEREAS, grants for said funds will impose certain obligations upon the recipient, including the provision by it of the local share of funds necessary to cover costs not covered by funds provided under Section 5311.

WHEREAS, the Planning, Zoning and Agriculture Committee (PZA) at its regularly scheduled and duly notice meeting of February 20, 2019 having reviewed, discussed and considered the matter, has recommended that it is in the best interest of the County to authorize the execution of Section 5311 Grant Agreement for FY20.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF KANKAKEE COUNTY

Section 1. That an application be made to the Office of Intermodal Project Implementation, Department of Transportation, State of Illinois, for a financial assistance grant under Section 5311 for fiscal year 2020, for the purpose of off-setting a portion of the Public Transportation Program operating deficits of Kankakee County.

Section 2. That while participating in said operating assistance program, Kankakee County will provide all required local matching funds.

Section 3. That the Chair or Vice Chair of the Kankakee County Board is hereby authorized and directed to execute and file on behalf of the Kankakee County such application.

Section 4. That the Chair or Vice Chair of the Kankakee County Board is authorized to furnish such additional information as may be required by the Office of Intermodal Project Implementation and the Federal Transit Administration in connection with the aforesaid application for said grant.

Section 5. That the Chair or Vice Chair of the Kankakee County Board is hereby authorized and directed to execute and file on behalf of the Kankakee County a Section 5311 Grant Agreement ("Agreement") with the Illinois Department of Transportation and amend such Agreement, if necessary, in order to obtain grant assistance under the provisions of Section 5311 for fiscal year 2020.

Section 6. That the Chair or Vice Chair of the Kankakee County Board is hereby authorized to provide such information and to file such documents as may be required to perform the Agreement and to receive the grant for fiscal year 2020.

PRESENTED and ADOPTED this 12th day of March 2019.

Andrew H. Wheeler, County Board Chairman

ATTEST:

Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk

COMMITTEE REPORT

Planning, Zoning, and Agriculture Committee

To the Honorable County Board of Kankakee County:
Your committee, to who was referred the matter of:
Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

The committee recommends the adoption of said resolution herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Committee Members	Aye	Nay	Abstain
Mr. Olthoff			
Mr. Fetherling			
Mr. Washington			
Mr. Tholen			
Ms. Polk			
Mr. Payton			
Ms. Peters			
Ms. Dunbar			
Mr. Kinzinger			
Mr. Fairfield			
Mr. Smith			
Mr. Swanson			
Mr. Dunnill			
Mr. Wheeler			
Mr. Sirois			

FY 2020 FTA SECTION 5311 APPLICATION

(Issue)

Resolution of the County Board of Kankakee County, Illinois

RE: RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EXECUTION AND AMENDMENT OF DOWNSTATE OPERATING ASSISTANCE GRANT AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the provision of public transit service is essential to the people of Illinois, and;

WHEREAS, the Downstate Public Transportation Act (30 ILCS 740/2-1 *et seq.*) ("Act") authorizes the State of Illinois, acting by and through the Illinois Department of Transportation, to provide grants and make funds available to assist in the development and operation of public transportation systems, and;

WHEREAS, grants for said funds will impose certain obligations upon the recipient, including provision by it of the local share of funds necessary to cover costs not covered by funds provided under the Downstate Public Transportation Act.

WHEREAS, the Planning, Zoning and Agriculture Committee (PZA) at its regularly scheduled and duly notice meeting of February 20, 2019 having reviewed, discussed and considered the matter, has recommended that it is in the best interest of the County to authorize the execution of the Downstate Operating Assistance Program for FY20 following the review of the Kankakee County State's Attorney's Office.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF THE COUNTY OF KANKAKEE

Section 1. That an application be made to the Office of Intermodal Project Implementation, Department of Transportation, State of Illinois, for a financial assistance grant under Downstate Operating Assistance Grant for fiscal year 2020, for the purpose of off-setting a portion of the Public Transportation Program operating deficits of Kankakee County.

Section 2. That the County of Kankakee enter into a Downstate Public Transportation Operating Assistance Agreement ("Agreement") with the State of Illinois and amend such Agreement, if necessary, for fiscal year 2020 in order to obtain grant assistance under the provisions of the Act.

Section 3. That the County Board Chairman of the County of Kankakee is hereby authorized and directed to execute the Agreement or its amendment(s) on behalf of the County of Kankakee for such assistance for fiscal year 2020.

Section 4. That the County Board Chairman of the County of Kankakee is hereby authorized to provide such information and file such documents as may be required to perform the Agreement and to request and receive the grant funding for fiscal year 2020.

Section 5. That while participating in said operating assistance program the County of Kankakee shall provide all required local matching funds.

PRESENTED and ADOPTED this 12th day of March 2019.

Andrew H. Wheeler, County Board Chairman

ATTEST:

Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk

COMMITTEE REPORT

Planning, Zoning, and Agriculture Committee

To the Honorable County Board of Kankakee County:
Your committee, to who was referred the matter of:
Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

The committee recommends the adoption of said resolution herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Committee Members	Aye	Nay	Abstain
Mr. Olthoff			
Mr. Fetherling			
Mr. Washington			
Mr. Tholen			
Ms. Polk			
Mr. Payton			
Ms. Peters			
Ms. Dunbar			
Mr. Kinzinger			
Mr. Fairfield			
Mr. Smith			
Mr. Swanson			
Mr. Dunnill			
Mr. Wheeler			
Mr. Sirois			

FY2020 ILLINOIS DOWNSTATE OPERATING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM APPLICATION

(Issue)

Resolution # 2019-03-12-52

Resolution of the County Board
of
Kankakee County, Illinois

RE: GENERAL FUND INTER-FUND BORROWING ACCOUNTS AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 2018

WHEREAS, following the adoption of a county budget, funds in one account may be transferred to another account under the authority of Illinois Supreme Court case Gates v. Sweitzer, 347 Ill. 353, 359, and 55 ILCS 5/6-1003; and,

WHEREAS, the Kankakee County Board passed its annual budget for the fiscal year 2018, by resolution #2017-11-29-205 and the County's Finance Director had advised that the general fund had a tendency to become short of funds at certain times of the year and recommends inter-fund borrowing to correct any deficiencies that may occur in the general fund; and,

WHEREAS, the Kankakee County Board, by resolution #2018-02-13-31 authorized the inter-fund borrowing and transfer of funds from various cash reserves of other special reserve fund accounts to the general fund in an amount of up to six million, nine hundred twenty five thousand dollars ($6,925,000.) for fiscal year 2018 and it was determined that the sums will be paid back as of November 30, 2018; and,

WHEREAS, the attached report, prepared by the County Finance Director, demonstrates that any and all transferred money so authorized was returned to the originated account on or before November 30, 2018.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the County Board of Kankakee, Illinois that after review, discussion and consideration, accepts the attached report of the County Finance Director and affirms its accuracy.

PASSED and adopted this 12th day of March, 2019.

Andrew H. Wheeler, County Board Chairman

ATTEST:

Dan Hendrickson, County Clerk

Kankakee County
General Fund Inter-Fund Borrowing as of 11/30/2018

Account Code	Account Title	Balance	Balance
10122	1st American Bank - Checking Acct		
110	General Fund		**(3,665,859.35)**
200	Tort Fund	500,000.00	
430	Matching Tax	1,900,000.00	
440	County Bridge	1,500,000.00	
500	GIS Fund	400,000.00	
	Total Borrowed	4,300,000.00	

Total Borrowed	4,300,000.00
Beginning GF Cash Balance	(3,665,859.35)
Ending GF Cash Balance 11/30/18	634,140.65

Terms: 0.00%

General Fund Inter-Fund Borrowing Summary

Annual Inter-Fund Borrowing Amounts:

GF Inter-fund borrowing 11/30/14	5,620,000
GF Inter-fund borrowing 11/30/15	7,885,000
GF Inter-fund borrowing 11/30/16	6,530,000
**GF Inter-fund borrowing 11/30/17	6,925,000
GF Inter-fund borrowing 11/30/18	4,300,000
FY17 to FY18 Difference	(2,625,000)

****Please Note for 11/30/17**

FY16 - Items that were deposited before 11/30/16:

Final Property Tax Distribution	933,405
Year-end Grant Deposits	96,340
	1,029,745

FY17 - the dates the same items were deposited (all after 11/30/17):

Final Property Tax Distribution	12/15/2017	428,472
Final Property Tax Distribution	1/03/2018	455,842
Year-end Grant Deposits	2/20/2018	92,066
Year-end Grant Deposits	3/13/2018	18,387
		994,767

In summary, if all of the FY17 deposits would have been available before 11/30/17 the County would have inter-fund borrowed $599,767 less than 11/30/16.

COMMITTEE REPORT
Finance Committee

To the Honorable County Board of Kankakee County:

Your committee, to who was referred the matter of:
Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

The committee recommends the adoption of said resolution herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Committee Members	Aye	Nay	Abstain
Mr. Liehr			
Mr. LaGesse			
Mr. Washington			
Mr. Olthoff			
Mr. Hess			
Mr. Byrne			
Ms. Webber			
Mr. Payton			
Ms. Parker			
Mr. Kinzinger			
Mr. Zenz			
Ms. Haas			
Mr. Swanson			
Ms. Zuccollo			
Mr. Dunnill			
Mr. Wheeler			
Mr. Sirois			

General Fund Inter-Fund Borrowing as of November 30, 2018

(Issue)

Resolution # 2019-03-12-53

Resolution of the County Board Of Kankakee County, Illinois

WHEREAS, on February 14, 2019 bids were received and opened and the committee on Public Highways and Buildings of the Kankakee County Board met to consider the bid for the public highway improvements now coming under the jurisdiction of the Kankakee County Board,

WHEREAS, the said Committee determined that the following qualified bidder submitted the low bid as listed below for the work herein described and did award the bid subject to the confirmation of this County Board.

WHEREAS, the said Committee recommends that the confirmation of the award of the contract be as follows:

BIDDER	JOB	AMOUNT
TOBEY'S CONSTRUCTION & CARTAGE PO BOX 588 HERSCHER, IL 60941	SEC. 06-02105-01-BR BOURBONNAIS	$529,864.05

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the County Board of Kankakee County confirms the award of the foregoing contracts heretofore awarded by the Committee on Public Highways and Buildings contingent on IDOT approval; and, subject to the confirmation hereby enacted.

ADOPTED AND PASSED THIS 12th DAY OF MARCH, 2019.

ANDREW H. WHEELER
COUNTY BOARD CHAIRMAN

ATTEST:

DAN HENDRICKSON, COUNTY CLERK
(SEAL)

COMMITTEE REPORT

Highways and Buildings Committee

To the Honorable County Board of Kankakee County:

Your committee, to who was referred the matter of:

Beg to submit the following report on the matter before them:

The committee recommends the adoption of said resolution herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Committee Members	Aye	Nay	Abstain
Mr. Washington			
Mr. Kinzinger			
Mr. Olthoff			
Mr. Hess			
Mr. Tholen			
Ms. Polk			
Mr. Snipes			
Ms. Peters			
Mr. Ritter			
Mr. Zenz			
Ms. Haas			
Mr. Carrico			
Mr. Ekhoff			
Mr. Fetherling			
Mr. Smith			
Mr. Dunnill			
Mr. Wheeler			
Mr. Sirois			

Concurring Resolution – Bourbonnais – 06-02105-01-BR
Lowest Bid after review

(Issue)