



River, Resources, Resiliency: The Hancock County Way

Hancock County Comprehensive Plan 2014

Prepared for Hancock County
by the Western Illinois Regional Council
September 2014



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Introduction: Meeting the changing needs of Hancock County

Hancock County has never undertaken the task of developing a comprehensive plan. In 2013, with funding received from a special flood related grant, the County Board decided to initiate the planning process. Subsequently, a Planning Commission was established by the County Board as the committee to oversee the process. The Western Illinois Regional Council was hired to facilitate and assist in the process. A community-wide survey, key leader public meetings, in addition to meetings with the Planning Commission were conducted between August 2013 and September 2014 to gather, study and interpret information and to formulate goals, objectives and strategies. Much input has been received throughout this process, all

of which has been taken into consideration while preparing this document.

The Hancock County Comprehensive Plan, hereafter referred to as the Plan, is the official long range development policy document for the County. According to the Illinois Compiled Statutes (55 ILCS, Chapter 5), every county may create a plan commission, planning department, or both. The powers of the plan commission most significantly surround the creation of the comprehensive plan. An official comprehensive plan must be approved and formally adopted by the appropriate authorities, in this case, the Hancock County Board. The comprehensive plan is advisory and does not regulate or control the use of private property unless it has

been implemented by local ordinances. The Plan sets forth general planning policies and appropriation of land uses. The Plan should be used as a tool for the County Board while developing local policy and during the implementation of activities that impact local development in the county. The Plan serves as the basis for coordination of physical resources based on corporeal, social, economic and environmental factors and should be augmented, as needed, to meet the ever changing needs of the County. The County Board has made information available to assist in understanding the planning process and has encouraged citizen involvement.

INTRODUCTION

The major components of the Plan are primarily narrative. There are also several maps that have been produced which graphically depict land use and transportation routes. More specifically, the information included in the Plan is presented as follows:

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

A brief history of the development of the county.

GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE

A concise detail of the physical characteristics of the county.

COUNTY PROFILE

An identification of current attributes and trends within the county. The data collected for this section of the plan was compiled by reviewing the most recent U. S. Census, Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs' reports, the Western Illinois Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy and various site surveys.

COUNTY PERCEPTIONS

A detailed county survey was mailed randomly throughout the county and made available to all residents via the internet, at local libraries and at the County Courthouse. The survey covered a broad range of topics that were included in the overall long-range goals and objectives of the Plan. The survey instrument is included in the appendix.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & RECOMMENDATIONS

This portion of the document is one of the most significant elements of

the Plan. Goals are long term, general statements of desired direction. Objectives consist of more specific steps that can be developed and accomplished to achieve the overall long-term goals. The recommendations listed are more specific ways to achieve the individual objectives.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The strategies listed in this section of the Plan identify specific actions that the Hancock County Board and other governmental entities and organizations can take to achieve the Plan's goals and objectives. These items may include changes to local ordinances, codes and methods for funding various recommendations.

MAPS

The Plan includes the classification maps of current land use, future land use, and current and future transportation. These maps outline how land is currently being used; the recommendations for future development and land use; and the recommendations for future transportation development.

The goals, objectives and implementation strategies contained in this plan are not presented in any particular order of importance. The County recognizes that consensus is not always unanimous. While distinguishing these differences, the Plan attempts to consider the best

overall response to issues, maintaining that there might be minimal inconsistencies between individual strategies. Further, not all objectives can be resolved to the same degree as it is imperative that the County maintain a degree of flexibility within the process in order to maximize all practicable options.

The Plan maps are generalized graphics which depict current uses of land and transportation routes and recommended future uses. In addition, there is a map depicting recommendations for improvement and/or creation of additional transportation pathways. In many instances, there may not be changes to what is currently found within the County. However, in certain circumstances, there will be allowances made for development where beneficial for the overall county. The graph representations included in this Plan should not be utilized independently from the narrative or take precedence over the written portion of the Plan.

A draft comprehensive plan was made available throughout the County on August 27, 2014. A public hearing was held on September 15, 2014 to formally present the Plan by the Planning Commission. Following the recommendations of the Planning Commission, the Plan was submitted to the full Hancock County Board for its consideration at its meeting on September 16, 2014. The Plan was formally adopted at that time.



Geography: Prairie Lands to Streams & Rivers to Bluffs & Valleys

A TRI-STATE CONNECTION

Hancock County is located in western Illinois with its western boundary being defined by the Mississippi River. The river is a critically important waterway in the United States and is the fourth largest river in the world. Hancock County ranks 16th in size of the 102 counties in Illinois with a total land¹ area of 805.69 square miles. Hancock County's western border is adjacent to both the Iowa and Missouri state borders.

Hancock County is positioned 41 miles to the north of Quincy, Illinois located in Adams County, which is the largest population hub in the

region with a population of 40,633. Illinois Route 336, recently completed in 2008, is a four lane limited access highway between Quincy and Macomb, Illinois, 29 miles to the east. The highway runs through the southeast corner of the county serving the county seat of Carthage. The stretch of Route 336 between Tennessee, Illinois and Carthage is also designated as U. S. Route 136. Route 136/336 splits at Carthage with Route 136 continuing west to Keokuk, Iowa and Route 336 continuing to Quincy. Nineteen miles to the north lies the City of Burlington (pop. 25,663). Currently there are two bridges that cross the Mississippi River. The U. S. Route 136 bridge connects Keokuk, Iowa with Hamilton, Illinois and IL Route 9 bridge connects the northwest tip of Hancock County with Fort Madison, Iowa.

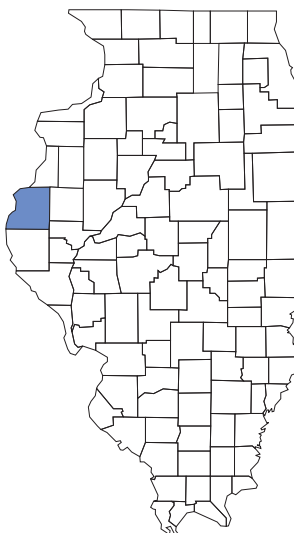
There are two operating rail lines that serve the county. BNSF Railway (Burlington North and Santa Fe Railway) operates the second largest Class One rail system serving the western United States. BNSF operates the rail line that extends from Chicago to Dallas City, Illinois and Fort Madison, Iowa. This rail line is also used by Amtrak, with a station located in Fort Madison. The second line is a Class Three railroad operated by Keokuk Junction Railway Company, which runs from Hamilton in the southwest corner of the county to LaHarpe in the northeast corner of the county before splitting to join with the BNSF railroad. Amtrak passenger rail service to Chicago is also available approximately 15 minutes from the county line in Macomb.

THE MIGHTY MISSISSIPPI

Most of Hancock County consists of flat upland prairies. These prairies have been eroded by streams and rivers, resulting in bluffs and valleys. The county watershed is divided in two. On the eastern half of the county, creeks and streams flow into the La Moine River that runs eastward before meeting with the Illinois River. On the west side of the county, the streams and creeks flow westward before connecting with the Mississippi River. The elevation of the upland prairies in the La Moine River watershed ranges from 515 to 700 feet², while the Mississippi River watershed ranges from 475 to 520 feet.² Glaciation played a role in how the county was formed, with the Illinoian glacier covering much of the county. As the glacier receded, a wide-ranging flat plain of glacial till was deposited, which was covered by wind-blown loess. The glacier's advance ended in southwest Hancock County, with the terminal moraine stretching from near Warsaw to Tioga. The moraine forms some of the highest ground in the county, with elevations of more than 740 feet.

With two rivers flowing through the county, flooding has been an historical problem. The county ranks high for flash flooding and moderate for general flooding based on the Illinois Hazard Rating System.³ Communities located along the Mississippi River are the most at risk from flooding, with serious flooding events occurring in 1993, 2008,³ 2013 and 2014.

Additionally the Midwest and Southern states have an increased



rate of severe tornados, which are generally accompanied by severe thunderstorms. As a result, the county is ranked high for both severe storms and tornados by the Illinois Hazard Rating System. Historical records indicated three F3 rated tornados have touched down since 1973.³

BLACK GOLD: A LAND OF CULTIVATION

Currently farmland accounts for over 392,898 acres of the total 507,987 acres in Hancock County, or 77% of the total land area.⁴ Agriculture is a very important industry in the county and is highly dependent on soil type. The county is made up of six primary soil type associations:

1. Ipava-Virden-Herrick (33% of total county)
2. Muscatine-Sable (9%)
3. Fishhook-Elco-Atlas (10%)
4. Rozetta-Hickory-Clarksdale (38%)
5. Lawson-Coffeen-Wakeland (6%)
6. Titus-Medway (4%).²

The USDA classifies all of these soil types as well suited for crop cultivation. Pasture land is mostly

associated with soil type associations Three and Four, which are suitable for grasses and legumes. The majority of forest land found in the county has soil association Four.

Rain and climate are also large factors in the success of agriculture. The total average precipitation for the county is 39.3 inches, of which 64% falls in April through September.² The average temperature for these months is 73.3 degrees F, while the average winter temperature drops to 25.8 degrees F.² Average snowfall in the winter is 24.6 inches. Prevailing wind for the county is from the south in the summer and north in the winter, with average speeds between 11 to 12 miles per hour.²

Sources

¹ Illinois Counties Ranked by Area. Illinois State Geological Survey, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, May 2011.
www.isgs.illinois.edu/education/hi-low/arearank.shtml

² Natural Resources Conservation Service. *Soil Survey of Hancock County, Illinois*. United States Department of Agriculture, 2001.

³ Hancock County. *Hancock County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan*. Hancock County Government. University of Illinois Extension, March 2010.

⁴ County Summary Highlights, Illinois. 2007 US Department of Agriculture, 2007 Census of Agriculture.



History: Mindful of Nature, Rooted in Land, Driven by Faith

The first known inhabitants of Hancock County were members of the Sauk and Fox Indian tribes that were found when white settlers arrived in what is presently known as Cedar Bluff in Hancock Township north of the Village of Plymouth. Originally Hancock County was part of the first French claim to the Mississippi River and all its tributaries made in 1682, but at the conclusion of the Seven Years War, the French ceded the land to the United States. In 1803, the U. S. government established an agency to teach agriculture techniques to the Native American population and in 1818, a trading post/factory was established to trade with the Fox and Sauk tribes. Six years later, the U. S. government constructed Fort Edwards to protect the area from a British invasion from

the north. On April 18, 1818, Illinois became an official state within the United States of America and Pike County was formed in 1821 containing all of the area west of the Illinois River. Four years later Pike County was split into eight counties, but Hancock County did not have the required population of 350 individuals needed, and thus, was attached to Adams County. It was not until June 1829 that the county gained the required population to become an official county of Illinois, taking its name from revolutionary war patriot John Hancock.

MORMAN INFLUENCE

The history of Hancock County has been influenced by the Mormon religion and vice versa. The Mormon religion was founded by Joseph Smith, and was later named The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. As an organized religion, the Mormon Church was first established in Seneca County, New York in 1830. For a country that was founded on Christian principles, the Mormon religion was often poorly received and greeted with open hostility. As a result, Joseph Smith led his followers from New York to Kirtland, Ohio, before moving to Independence, Missouri. Here they were eventually driven out due to events of the 1838 Mormon War and crossed the Mississippi in 1839 into what is presently Nauvoo, Illinois. It is here that Joseph Smith and his followers

settled and turned what was called a "swamp like land" into their home. Using the low land as a means to access the river for transportation and restocking of resources, they constructed a large temple. People at the time claimed it was the largest structure west of the Allegheny Mountains. By 1844, the population of Nauvoo had grown to nearly 15,000, with the Mormon religion at the heart of the city. Unfortunately, with such a large increase of inhabitants in such a short time, the city began to attract other unsavory characters. Using the Mississippi River as a means to come and go; horse thieves, counterfeiters, and other law-breaking individuals used the Mormon population as protection from law enforcement. The population growth of Nauvoo was larger than Chicago at the time. Nauvoo boasted a substantial militia called the Nauvoo Legion, which was estimated to be almost 1,500 men. With the rise in population, the community of Nauvoo established a set of charters to create the Nauvoo City Charter, the University of the City of Nauvoo, and the aforementioned Nauvoo Legion. The Charter was approved by the Illinois General Assembly giving Nauvoo the power of an autonomous city-state. As a result, people around the county and the state began to fear and dislike the control that was growing in Nauvoo. The Mormon vote became more and more of a political necessity for winning issues in the political battleground. As a result, individuals who did not like the Mormon's new found strength or who had grown dissatisfied with the church formed a paper called "The Expositor" which was highly critical of the Mormon faith. The paper often made claims that were held



Nauvoo Temple, Nauvoo, Illinois

highly unfavorable by those in the Mormon religion. The Nauvoo Mormon controlled City Council subsequently passed an order to shut down the paper and tasked its mayor, Joseph Smith, with the duty of doing so. Mayor Smith used the Nauvoo Legion to carry out the order, reportedly burning every copy of the paper that could be found. In response the editor of the paper requested a warrant for Joseph Smith's arrest based on rioting and violating the freedom of the press. The county government was more than willing to oblige this request hoping to remove Joseph Smith and diminish the Mormon influence in Nauvoo. Realizing the growing tension in the area Governor Ford promised Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum that a fair trial would be given and made his way to Nauvoo to disband the militia in hopes of diffusing the situation. Joseph and Hyrum Smith made their way to Carthage for their trial spending the night at the Hamilton House before being placed in the Carthage jail the following night. At approximately six o'clock in the

evening on June 27, 1844, a group of 150 disguised men approached the jail. Over powering the guards, they fired volleys into the jail cell killing Joseph and Hyrum Smith. As a result, a call from leaders of the Mormon religion was taken up by Brigham Young to leave the area and relocate to present day Salt Lake City. The Mormons left Nauvoo in 1846. However, the Mormon religion still boasts one of the strongest sources of history for the State of Illinois, perhaps only behind Abraham Lincoln, and certainly still enacts a great amount of historical weight in Hancock County.

FORTS JOHNSON AND EDWARDS

In the early days of the United States, the Mississippi River became a vital resource for transportation of goods and also a region used for trapping. As this area was inhabited by the Sauk and Fox tribes of Indians, the newly formed United States first needed to obtain the rights to the lands; they did so with

the signing of the Treaty of 1804 which was also called the Treaty of St. Louis. This treaty was signed in St. Louis, Missouri on November 3, 1804 to obtain all of northern Illinois from the Indian tribes. The treaty was signed by Quashquame (Jumping Fish) who was head of a Sauk tribe that lived near the Des Moines Rapids in what is presently Montrose, Iowa. General William Henry Harrison, who later became the ninth president, signed the document for the United States as the governor of the Louisiana Territory. However, a larger group of Saukenuk Indians near present day Rock Island held that Quashquame never held the right to sign the treaty. This group would later be led by their chief, Black Hawk, and joined by the Fox tribe, in the aptly named Black Hawk War approximately 100 miles to the north of Hancock County. While under contention by other tribes in the region, the Treaty of 1804 allowed the United States government to establish military posts, which were primarily used to trade pelts and furs with the local Indian population and to control the Mississippi River against the northern British threat in Canada.

The first of these fortifications was established in what is present day Fort Madison, which was used from 1808 until it was abandoned in the War of 1812. It was in the late summer of 1814 that the Federal Government tried once again to establish its presence on the Mississippi River under the Brevet Major Zachary Taylor, who later became the 12th President of the United States. He left St. Louis with 430 militia and rangers making his way to the mouth of the Rock River. Unfortunately for them they were met by a large contingent of Indians

who had joined up with the British from Canada. As a result, they decided to make their way south before landing at present day Warsaw in western Hancock County. There they began "constructing a rough stockade with blockhouses of round logs", which would eventually become Fort Johnson. The hastily constructed fort however did not last long. It was finished sometime in September 1814 and by late October, it was reported the troops had burned the fort down after running out of provisions and no longer being able to sustain the position.

Following the War of 1812, the hostilities between the early settlers and the Indians were at an all-time high. After careful planning, the United States once again tried to reinstate control of the northern Mississippi River region. Captain Thomas Ramsey was placed in control of building fortifications

where the old Fort Johnson had stood. In mid-April 1817, the fort became known as Fort Edwards after the governor of Illinois, Ninian Edwards. Brigadier General Thomas A. Smith, who was in command of the region at this time, commented on Fort Edwards completion in 1817, "This work has been erected with great labor and is to the extent of an equal to any stockade in the government." The fort became a trading post for the government run fur trading business and remained its principal use until the U. S. government ceased all trading operations on June 3, 1822, turning the industry over to private companies and entrepreneurs. Russell Farnham took up residence at the fort while employed with the American Fur Company. He maintained, and by some accounts improved, the fort before dying of cholera in October 1832. With Mr. Farnham's death, ownership of Fort Edwards was widely debated



Sauk native and mat-covered lodge



Hancock County Courthouse, Carthage, Illinois



LaHarpe Carnegie Public Library, LaHarpe, Illinois

between his descendants arguing it belonged to them and the government firmly disagreeing. Meanwhile settlers began to arrive and take up residency in the year 1834. The formation of this new community was led by a Lieutenant Wilcox and Mark Aldrich. They began to build houses to the south of the fort with land that adjoined the government's property. Early reports indicate the new residents named the community "Spunky Point." However, a popular book by Miss Jane Porter titled Thaddeus of Warsaw is credited with the influence on the present day city and it being named Warsaw. As for the fort, despite the Farnham descendants' objections, the United States government maintained ownership of the property before selling it to Judge James H. Ralston on June 5, 1844 for \$1,500. Judge Ralston, in turn, divided the property into 100 lots which he sold off to community members who removed the old fort and buildings for the construction of new homes. The present day Ralston Park now occupies the fort's parade ground where military personnel had conducted drills. In September 1914, the City of Warsaw placed a 50 foot monument commemorating Fort Edwards.

THE CITIES OF HANCOCK COUNTY

The county seat of Hancock County was determined by three men as directed by the Illinois General Assembly. The three men, William Gilham, Scott Riggs, and John J. Hardin, were given the responsibility for locating the county seat and also determining its name. Historians believe that since both Riggs and Gilham came from Carthage, Tennessee before moving to Illinois, this is how Carthage was named. The town of Carthage was incorporated in 1837 and reorganized in 1849 under a trustee form of government. The first town president, David E. Head, was elected in 1864. It was officially incorporated as the City of Carthage in 1883 with the first mayor being William C. Hooker.

A section of Hamilton, located on the western edge of the county on the Mississippi River across from Keokuk, Iowa was first awarded to John Kernell in recognition of his service in the War of 1812. However, Kernell never settled the land and it was forfeited back to the government in 1825 for \$5.53. The first settlement was made by John Gordon, who

purchased the land for \$153 in 1832 and built a log cabin on the site. Over time, the community grew with more individuals migrating from the south and east and the town of Hamilton was incorporated in 1854. Although many believe the town was named after Alexander Hamilton, a famous revolutionary and political leader, it was actually named after Artois Hamilton of Carthage, who helped finance the development of the city. The City of Hamilton was incorporated in 1859, with the local government erecting a three-story city hall in 1873.

The township and city of LaHarpe were named after a French soldier named Berrard de LaHarpe who led a group of French soldiers up the Illinois River to Fort Creve Coeur (now Peoria) in 1685-86. A separate group of soldiers under LaHarpe split from the group and went up the Mississippi River and stopped about four miles north of Keokuk. At this point they made their way east hoping to meet up with LaHarpe at Fort Creve Coeur. However, winter conditions forced them to stop and build a fort about two miles north of present day LaHarpe. The first settlers of LaHarpe arrived in 1830. They mainly consisted of English speaking men and referred to the

community as "Franklin." However, in 1836 they wanted to establish a post office but a Franklin, Illinois already existed, thus the name was changed to LaHarpe. The town was incorporated in February 1859 before becoming a city in 1873, with R.K. Shinn being the first mayor.

Although Nauvoo is perhaps best known for Mormonism and the last home for its founder Joseph Smith, it has a much larger history. In 1824 Captain James White built the first house in the area with legend stating he exchanged a sack of corn for the Sauk Indian Village of Quashquema. The village name was changed to Venus, followed by a short period where the village was called Commerce. When the Mormons arrived in 1839, they changed the name to Nauvoo, meaning "beautiful place" in Hebrew. After the Mormons left in 1846, the community slowly lost population. Germans began to take residence in the vacated community buildings, constructing much of the local business district that exists today. Nauvoo even became known as "the most German speaking town in Illinois" at the end of the 19th century. In the early 1850s, Nauvoo became home to the first permanent Icarian settlement. Led by their leader Etienne Cabet, the Icarians believed in equality, political freedom and strived for a self-reliant community. Though the population grew slowly in Nauvoo, in 1856 strife amongst the Icarians resulted in Cabet being expelled. By August 1858, all the Icarians had relocated or abandoned the movement. By 1860 the population was 3,000 and Nauvoo was granted a new town charter in 1869. In the year 1874 five Benedictine Sisters from Chicago opened a boarding school for girls

called St. Mary's Academy and Convent. The school was a prominent aspect of the Nauvoo landscape until it closed in 1997. The city was granted a charter in 1899 even though the population had dropped to around 2,000. Currently, Nauvoo is still one of the most historically rich places in the state.

FAMOUS PEOPLE FROM HANCOCK COUNTY

Secretary of State John Hay was the son of Dr. Charles Hay and was born October 8, 1838 in Salem, Indiana. In 1841 his father moved his family to Warsaw where he had a medical practice. John Hay graduated from Brown University in 1858 and along with John Nicolay became Abraham Lincoln's private secretary. He served President Lincoln until his assassination and would later write a biography of the president with Nicolay. He went on to serve as Assistant Secretary of State under President Hayes and Ambassador to England under President McKinley before he was named McKinley's Secretary of State in 1898. He maintained this position and served under President Theodore Roosevelt until his death on July 1, 1905.

Alice Lovina Kibbe was born in Bridgewater, South Dakota. She was known for her love of nature and attended school to become a botanist, receiving her Masters degree from Cornell University in 1920. She then came to Hancock County to work on her doctoral thesis, doing a botanical survey of the county. She published two books on the research conducted as well as establishing the Wild Life Preserve. Her two books received national

recognition and she is listed in the International Dictionary of Biography published in London. She passed away at the age of 88 in 1969. She has a 4.4 square mile research park along the Mississippi River dedicated to her, which is operated by Western Illinois University. Her collection of work is still housed in the Kibbe Hancock Heritage Museum in Carthage.

Virginia Cherrill was born on April 12, 1908 on a rural farm near Carthage. She made her way to Chicago, where she was voted "Queen of the Artists Ball" in 1925, and then headed to Hollywood. She met with Charlie Chaplin and made enough of an impression to star in one of Chaplin's greatest films, City Lights; a film some still view as one of the best films ever made. She was married four times throughout her life with one being to the famous Hollywood star Cary Grant. She passed away at the age of 88 in 1996 and has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

Conrad Nagel was born in Keokuk, Iowa on March 16, 1897, but much of his childhood was spent with his grandmother in Warsaw. After serving in the navy in World War I, he went on to star in Broadway productions and appeared in Hollywood movies. He is best known for founding the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences with 35 other movie insiders. He passed away at the age of 72 in 1970 and has three stars on the Hollywood Walk of Fame for film, radio, and television.

Source
1818 - Illinois Sesquicentennial Edition - 1968.
History of Hancock County, Illinois. Board of Supervisors of Hancock County Carthage, Illinois 1968.



County Profile: A county to call home

In order to adequately be prepared for future maintenance, development or growth, it is imperative that a thorough review of current conditions be performed in relation to the study area. Because of the complex nature

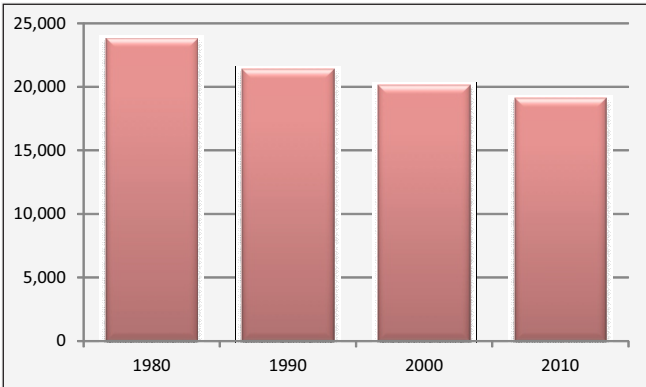
of data, it is also suggested that the review be concise and easy to follow. Data in this segment of the comprehensive plan should provide users of the Plan with information pertaining to current local conditions.

Due to the nature of inaccuracies in growth projections and other data estimation, no inference will be made in this Plan nor will any projections be made with available data.

POPULATION - The Face of the Region

According to the 2010 Census, Hancock County has a population of 19,104 individuals. Based on previous census data, and since 1980, Hancock County has lost 19.7% of its population (see Figure 1). However, decline has been slower in the past ten years with only a 5.1% decrease, or the loss of 1,017 individuals from 2000 to 2010, this compared to 1980 to 1990 where the population loss was at 10.2% or 2,432 individuals. Although Hancock County has seen a substantial loss in population, its situation is not much different than the surrounding counties in the area. Henderson County to the north has experienced a population loss of 10.7%

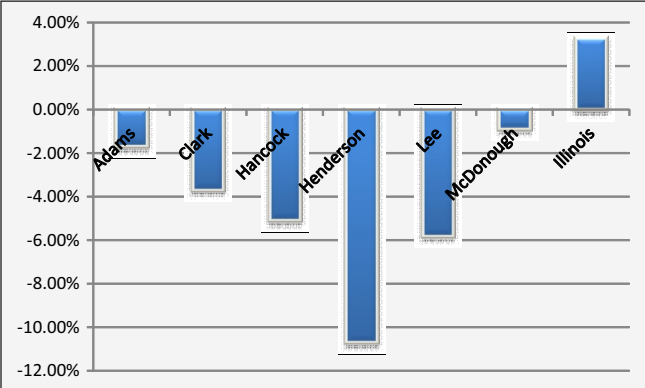
Figure 1 - Population Change from 1980 to 2010



Source: 1980 - 2010 U. S. Census of Population and Housing

from 2000 to 2010 and Lee County, Iowa to the west has seen a population decrease of 5.8% during the same time period (see Figure 2). This highlights that the region as a whole is losing population, thus it appears that the population loss in Hancock County may be attributed to economic and social conditions affecting the entire region. A key contribution to the loss of population in Hancock County has been attributed to the significant downsizing at Methode in Carthage starting in 2008. Methode is a designer and manufacturer of electronic components that are used in various products. The downsizing consisted of laying off over 600 individuals employed at the Carthage plant due to the lower sales to automakers across the U.S.

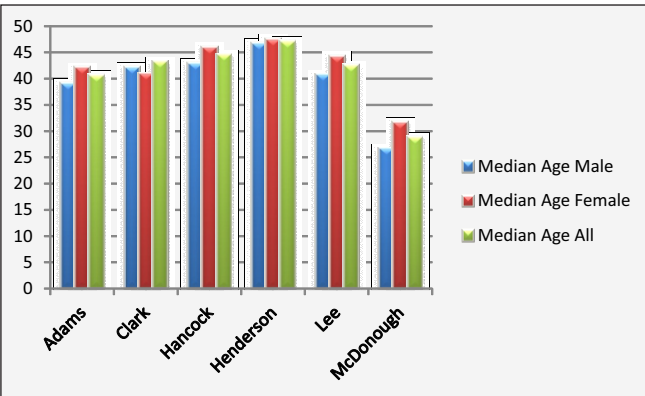
Figure 2 - Percent Population Change 2000-2010



Source: 2000 - 2010 U. S. Census of Population and Housing

The 2010 US Census has the median age in Hancock County at 44.6 years, putting it approximately eight years older than the median age for the State of Illinois at 36.6 years. Hancock County has the second oldest population of the surrounding region, with only Henderson County having an older median age at 47.2 years (see Figure 3). Most other counties in the region have similar median age numbers ranging from 40.7 years in Adams County to 42.6 years in Lee County. McDonough County is the only exception with a median age of 28.9 years due to the large college aged population attending Western Illinois University.

Figure 3 - Median Age of Population in Region



Source: 2010 U. S. Census of Population and Housing

POPULATION - The Face of the Region

Hancock County's largest age group demographic falls between 50 to 64 years with 22.4% of the total population (see Table 1). The portion of the county's population over the age of 65 is 19.8%, which is higher than the state average of 12.5%. The aging of the population may be one of the major causes of the overall population decline since 1980. However, 24.4% of the population in the county falls between 0 to 19 years, which is the same as the state average of 24.4%. Gender demographics for the county are 50.8% female and 49.2% male (see Figure 4), with the largest age category for both genders being 50 to 64 years of age.

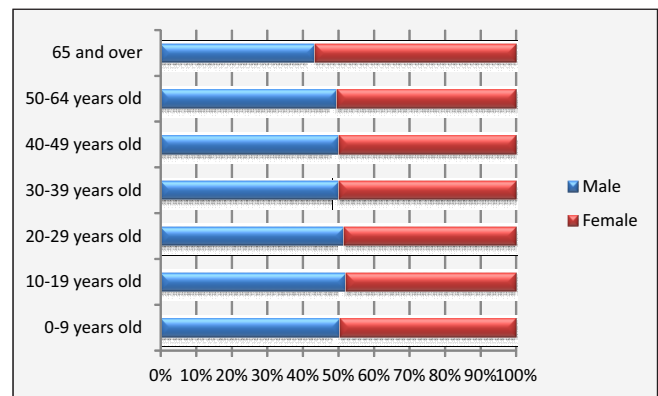
Table 1
Age Structure by Gender

| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 0-9 years old | 1,128 | 1,109 | 2,237 |
| 10-19 years old | 1,264 | 1,163 | 2,427 |
| 20-29 years old | 965 | 902 | 1,867 |
| 30-39 years old | 997 | 989 | 1,986 |
| 40-49 years old | 1,264 | 1,254 | 2,518 |
| 50-64 years old | 2,218 | 2,155 | 4,373 |
| 65 and over | 1,644 | 2,142 | 3,786 |

Source: 2010 U. S. Census of Population and Housing

The second largest age/gender group in the county is individuals 65 and over with 2,142 females and 1,644 males. The 65 and over age group also offers the largest disparity between males and females (see Figure 4), with 57% of all individuals 65 years of age and over being female. Males in the 10 to 29 age group are present in a larger quantity than females, with a 52% to 48% distribution throughout the county.

Figure 4 - Percent of Population by Gender Across Age Groups



Source: 2010 U. S. Census of Population and Housing

Race and ethnic groups in Hancock County have been relatively static since its founding in 1829 (see Table 2), although non-white racial groups have been slowly growing, currently making up 2.6% of the population. At the same time, the white population in the county has

Table 2
Population by Race & Ethnic Group

| | <u>1990</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>2010</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| White | 21,272 | 19,855 | 18,723 |
| Hispanic | 58 | 105 | 185 |
| Black or African American | 26 | 41 | 107 |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 25 | 36 | 120 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 37 | 51 | 90 |

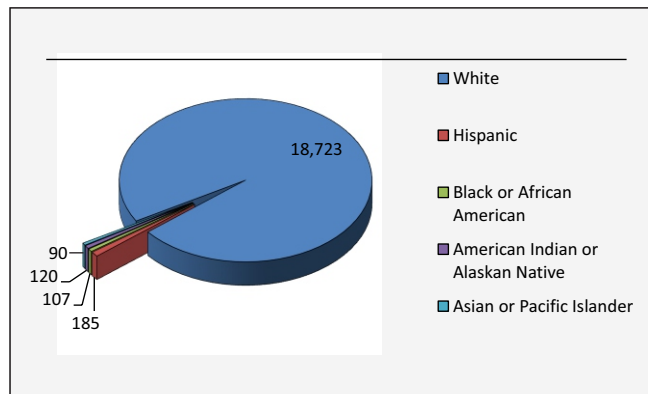
Source: 1990 - 2010 U. S. Census of Population and Housing

decreased by 12% since 1990, while the Hispanic population has grown by 219%. Since 1980, the Black or African American racial group has increased by 81, or 312%, making up .6% of the current population in the county.

POPULATION - The Face of the Region

Without the slow growth of these minority groups in the county, the overall decrease in population would be more severe than the county is already experiencing. The county still remains predominantly white with 98% of the total population. (see Figure 5)

Figure 5 - Population by Race and Ethnic Group



Source: 2010 U. S. Census of Population and Housing

As of this writing, data for the remainder of the population section has not yet been released by the Census Bureau for 2010 and thus all further data is presented from the 2000 Census.

Education attainment levels within the county have increased between 1990 to 2000, specifically when taking into account that the county has been decreasing in population (see Table 3). Even with this population decline as a factor, the county still has seen an increase in high school graduates of 1.3%; an increase in some college with no degree of 18.4%; an increase in associate degrees of 3.8%; an increase in bachelor degrees of 1.2%; and an increase in graduate or professional degrees of 10.5%.

**Table 3
Educational Attainment**

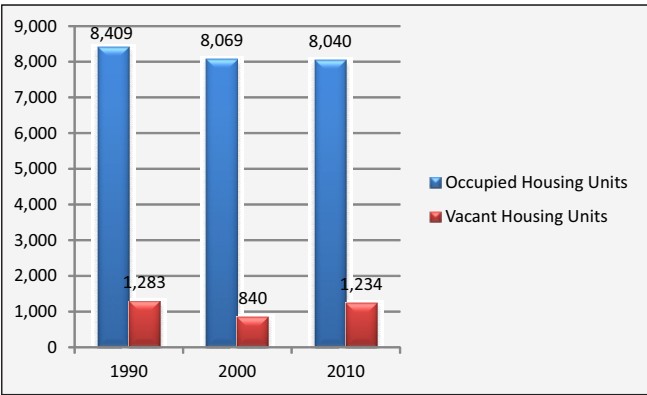
| | 1990 | 2000 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Less than 9th grade | 1,451 | 707 |
| 9th to 12th grade, no diploma | 1,766 | 1,260 |
| High School graduate | 5,612 | 5,686 |
| Some college, no degree | 2,534 | 3,002 |
| Associate degree | 890 | 924 |
| Bachelor degree | 1,516 | 1,534 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 553 | 611 |
| Total | 14,322 | 13,724 |

Source: 2000 U. S. Census of Population and Housing

HOUSING - Past & Present Challenges

The total number of housing units in Hancock County currently is 9,274, with 8,040 units occupied and 1,234 units vacant. (see Figure 6). Since 1990, occupied units

Figure 6 - Occupied vs. Vacant Housing Units from 1990 to 2010

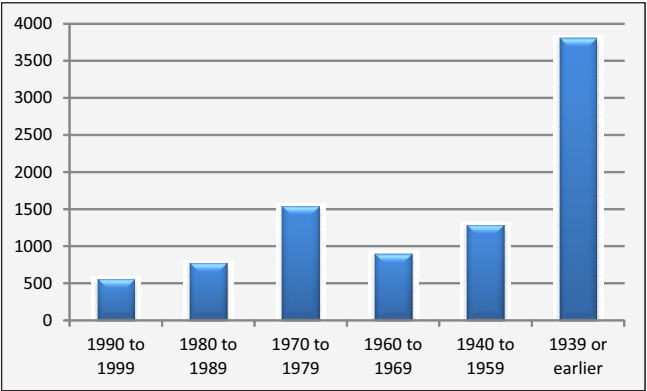


Source: 1990- 2010 U. S. Census of Population and Housing

have declined with a large decrease from 1990 to 2000 and a smaller decrease from 2000 to 2010. Meanwhile, the number of vacant housing units also saw a large drop from 1990 to 2000, only to rise to near the 1990 levels by 2010.

The majority of current housing units were built before the year 1939, with 43.1% of all units constructed during that period of time (see Figure 7). The next largest

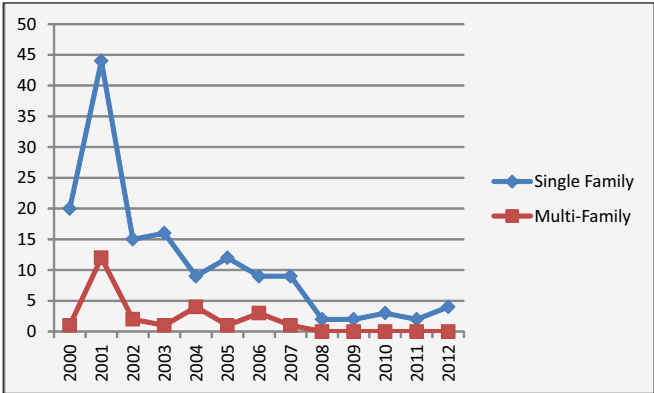
Figure 7 - Year Housing Units Built



Source: 2000 U. S. Census of Population and Housing

number of housing units were built from 1970 to 1979, with 17.4% constructed during that time period; only 14.9% of all housing units were built after 1979. This represents housing stock that will be increasingly in need of repair or replacement for the years to come, an issue that may negatively affect future population trends. Additionally, recent data suggests that housing is still on the decline from the housing market collapse in 2008 (see Figure 8). In 2000, Hancock County had 20

Figure 8 - Building Permits Issued (Incorporated) 2000-2012



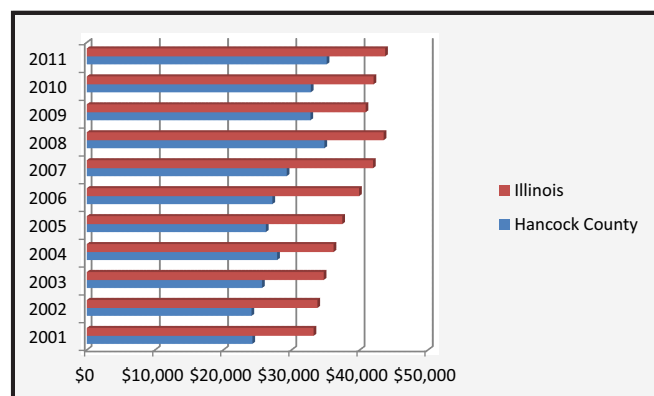
Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Building Permits Issued

permits for new single family housing units. This number then increased to 44 single family permits in 2001, along with 12 building permits for multi-family units, which was a 13 year high for the county. Since 2001, building permits have slowly decreased, with no multi-family unit permits issued since 2008 and only an average of 2.6 single family permits issued per year between 2008 and 2012. From 2000 to 2012, a total of 172 housing units were built. (Incorporated area tracking only.)

ECONOMY - Past & Present Challenges - Incomes/Employment

In 2000, the median income for Hancock County was \$36,654, which was nearly \$10,000 less than the State's median income of \$46,590. However, Hancock County had the highest median income of the six counties adjacent to its borders, with Henderson County close behind having a median income of \$36,405. Hancock County's median income was 78.7% of the state average, although recent income trends suggest this percentage may be increasing. Using the Bureau of Economic Analysis data, a comparison in per capita personal income (PCPI) can be calculated. PCPI is a measure of all personal income of the residents of a given area divided by the resident population of the area (see Figure 9). It is important to note that this

Figure 9 - Per Capita Personal Income for Hancock County

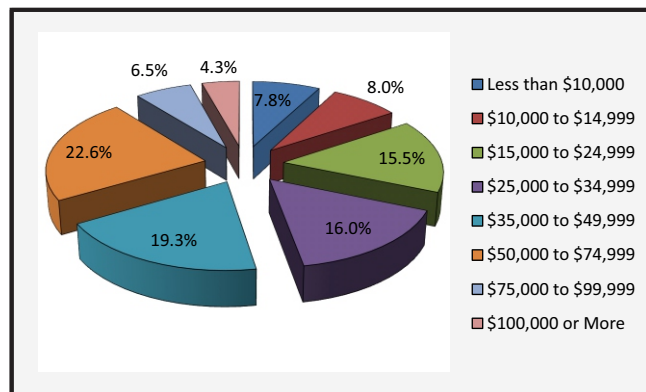


Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

number is smaller than median average income as it is spread across all individuals in a given area. In 2001, Hancock County had a \$24,270 PCPI as compared to the state average of \$33,232, which was 73% of the state average. However in 2011, Hancock County had a PCPI of \$35,155 compared to \$43,721 for the State of Illinois, which was 80% of the state average. Thus, over the last ten years, the income in Hancock County has been growing faster than the income level across the state.

The largest number of households in the county are in the \$50,000 to \$74,000 income range (see Figure 10).

Figure 10 - Median Household Income



Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

This was an increase of 14.4 percent over the number of households in that income category in 1990. The smallest income category, persons falling in the \$100,000 or more range, included 4.3% of all households. Additionally, only 5.4% of families in the county were below the poverty level in 2000, compared to 7.8% of families in the State of Illinois.

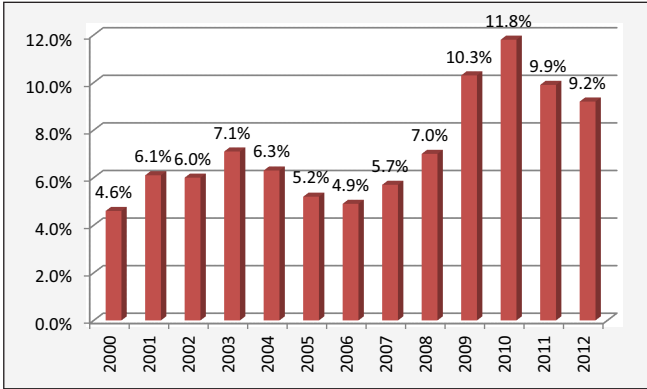
The 2000 poverty rates for individuals in the county was 8.3%, compared with 10.7% for the state as a whole. However, due to the recession and other factors, current estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau indicate the Illinois poverty rate for families is 9.6% and for individuals 13.1%. The current poverty rate estimates for Hancock County are 9.1% for families and 12.8% for individuals.

While income levels are a good indication of quality of life for a given population, a more focused economic indicator may be the unemployment levels from the Illinois Department of Employment Security. Over a 14 year period, Hancock County saw its largest unemployment rate of 11.8% in 2010. This has gradually decreased to a 2012 rate of 9.2% and 9.5% rate as of 2013 (see Figures 11 and 12). While all counties in the state have experienced large unemployment increases since the economic downturn in 2008 (see Figure 12), Hancock County has been especially hard hit as compared to the region (see Figure 13), having the highest average unemployment rate from 2006 thru

County Profile

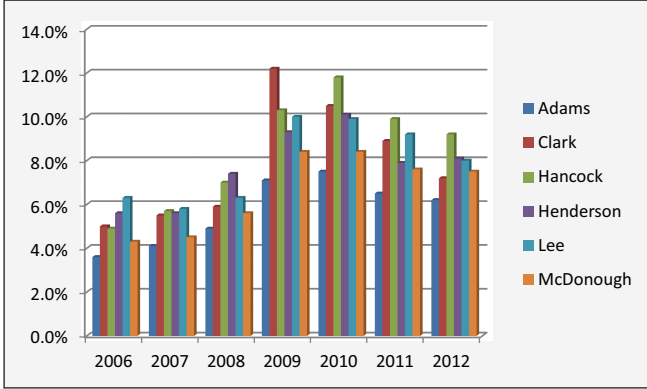
ECONOMY - Past & Present Challenges - Incomes/Employment

Figure 11 - Hancock County Unemployment Rate



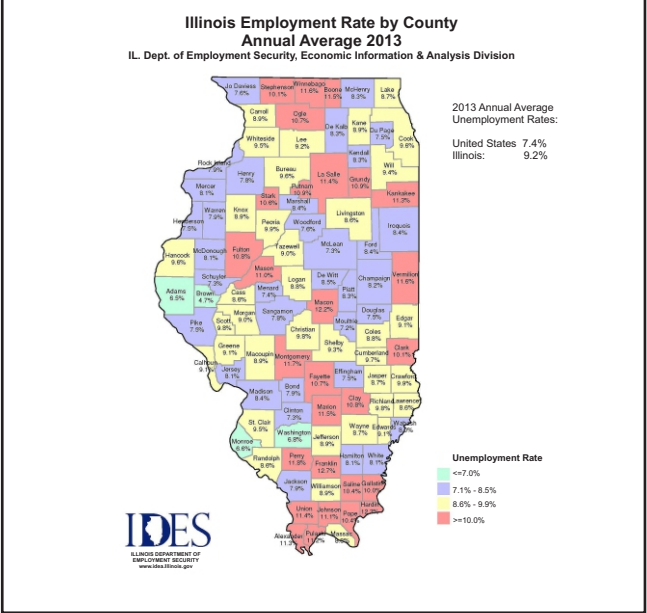
Source: Illinois Department of Workforce Development

Figure 13 - Regional Unemployment Rates



Source: Illinois Department of Workforce Development, Iowa Workforce Development, and the U. S. Department of Labor

Figure 12



2012. Hancock County's consistent high unemployment rates should be a concern because most other counties in the region have seen unemployment rates drop below 8% while the county's rate remained in the 9 to 11% range. Hancock County's overall economic recovery has been slower to rebound than its regional neighbors. The county has had the highest unemployment rates for three years in a row, with Henderson County to the north and Lee County to the west trading places for the second and third highest rates over that time period.

A major factor in the unemployment figures for Hancock County has been the loss of key employers in the area and the downsizing of other employers that has hit the county especially hard.

Table 4
Major Employers in Hancock County

| <u>Employer</u> | <u>Number of Employees</u> |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Memorial Hospital | 208 (130 FT; 78PT) |
| County of Hancock/ Hancock County Shelter Care | 153 (117 FT; 36PT) |
| CVS/Professional Swine Mgmt. | 140 (125FT; 15PT) |
| W. L. Miller Gray Quarries | 120 |
| Southeastern School District | 97 (91FT; 6PT) |
| Hamilton School District | 95 (48FT; 47PT) |
| Dadant & Sons | 90 |
| Warsaw School District | 77 (65FT; 12PT) |
| LaHarpe School District | 76 |
| Dallas City School District | 64 (53PT; 11 PT) |
| Nauvoo Restoration | 60 (15FT; 10PT; 35 volunteers) |
| Illini West High School District | 55 |
| Montebello Healthcare Center | 55 |
| Nauvoo-Colusa School District | 52 (48FT; 4 PT) |
| First State Bank | 50 |
| Methode | 50 |
| Marine Bank | 44 (41FT; 3 PT) |
| Carthage Elem. School District | 44 |

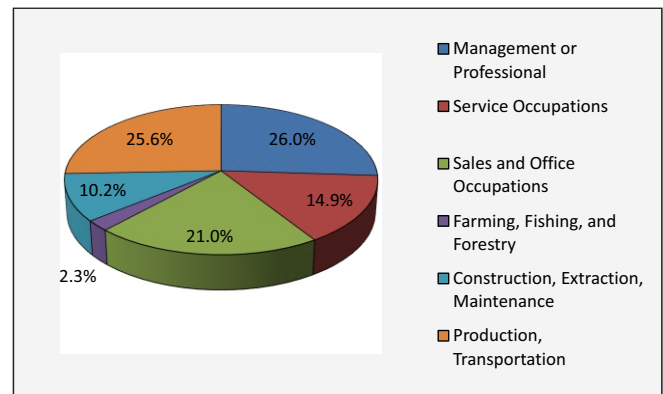
FT = Full Time PT = Part Time

Source: Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs, 2012 and Hancock County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2010

Currently, Memorial Hospital in Carthage is the largest employer in the county (see Table 4). Established in 1950, and newly constructed in 2009, it had 208 employees as of March 2010. The County of Hancock is the second largest employer with 153 employees. Rounding out the top three employers is Professional Swine Management (PSM) with 140 employees. PSM is the largest private company in the county. Previously, Methode Electronics, Inc. had over 600 employees, but the economic recession had a negative effect on the automobile industry, the main purchaser of its products, which resulted in restructuring and downsizing of the company reducing the workforce to around 50

employees. The major employers listed in Table Four account for 1,530 jobs. The largest number of these jobs are in the public sector, consisting of 43% of the total. The largest occupational category is Management or Professional Occupational Services, with 26% of the total workforce, followed closely by Production and Transportation with 25.6% (see Figure 14).

Figure 14 - Employment by Occupation



Source: 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

The main industries within these categories are educational, health, and social services under the Management or Professional Occupation Services, which consists of jobs in the local school districts and hospitals. In the Production and Transportation Occupations category, the jobs are mainly in the transportation, warehousing, utilities, and manufacturing industries. The remaining occupations total 48.4% of the workforce, and are comprised of Sales and Office Occupations (21%); Service Occupations (14.9%); Construction or Extraction Occupations (10.2%); and Farming or Forestry Occupations (2.3%). It should be noted that while farming as an occupation is only 2.3% of the overall workforce, many of the jobs that derive from the local agriculture industry are actually in other occupational categories.

Retail sales in the county totaled over \$112 million for 2012 (see Table 5). These numbers were calculated

ECONOMY - Past & Present Challenges - Business

Table 5
Retail Sales by Category

| <u>Type of Business</u> | <u>Retail Sales</u> | <u>% of Sales</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| General merchandise | \$280,844 | 0.3% |
| Food | \$18,441,252 | 16.4% |
| Drinking & eating establishments | \$8,588,347 | 7.6% |
| Apparel | \$348,606 | 0.3% |
| Furniture, household & radio | \$1,101,283 | 1.0% |
| Lumber, building & hardware | \$5,667,889 | 5.0% |
| Automotive & filling stations | \$50,845,423 | 45.3% |
| Drugs & miscellaneous retail | \$10,202,893 | 9.1% |
| Manufacturers | \$1,977,318 | 1.8% |
| Agriculture and all other | \$14,856,661 | 13.2% |
| Total Retail Sales | \$112,310,516 | |

Source: Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs, 2012

using the Illinois Department of Revenue's Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code Reporting. The largest retail sales were derived from automotive and filling stations, which accounted for 45% of all retail sales in the county. Automotive and filling stations were well ahead of the second retail sales category of food, which was made up mostly of grocery stores, followed in third place by agriculture and all other retail places, which accounted for 13% of total retail sales. Overall sales in the county have increased in all categories from 2000 to 2012, however, when considering inflation adjusted spending, sales growth has been declining at a substantial rate (see Table 6). Lumber, Building, and Hardware is the largest example of this, with a 40.8% decline since 2000, compared to an overall downstate retail sales decline of just 6.9%. Overall when adjusting for inflation, retail sales in the county have decreased 15.6% since 2000. This is due to many factors, but the economic recession of 2008, population loss, and

Table 6
Inflation Adjusted Retail Sales

| <u>Type of Business</u> | <u>Real Dollars</u> | | <u>Real Change</u> | <u>Hancock Co. Real Retail</u> | <u>Downstate Real Retail</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 2000 | 2012 | 2000-2012 | Sales Growth | Sales Growth |
| General merchandise | – | \$280,844 | – | – | 5.3% |
| Food | \$21,165,688 | \$18,441,252 | -\$2,724,436 | -12.9% | -10.7% |
| Drinking and eating establishments | \$10,973,319 | \$8,588,347 | -\$2,384,972 | -21.7% | 1.2% |
| Apparel | – | \$348,606 | – | – | 0.2% |
| Furniture, household and radio | \$1,718,091 | \$1,101,283 | -\$616,808 | -35.9% | -29.7% |
| Lumber, building and hardware | \$9,579,895 | \$5,667,889 | -\$3,912,006 | -40.8% | -6.9% |
| Automotive and filling stations | \$58,006,827 | \$50,845,423 | -\$7,161,404 | -12.3% | -2.0% |
| Drugs and miscellaneous retail | \$13,655,384 | \$10,202,893 | -\$3,452,491 | -25.3% | 48.5% |
| Manufacturers | \$2,510,680 | \$1,977,318 | -\$533,362 | -21.2% | -4.6% |
| Agriculture and all other | \$14,439,404 | \$14,856,661 | \$417,257 | 2.9% | 5.7% |
| Consumer Price Index | 75.0 | 100.0 | 33.30% | – | – |
| Total Retail Sales | \$133,040,523 | \$112,310,516 | \$20,730,007 | -15.6% | 2.6% |

Source: Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs, 2012

ECONOMY - Past & Present Challenges - Business

overall e-commerce growth are the main reasons for declining retail sales. (Of note: any areas that are blank in Table 6 are caused by four or fewer tax payers in a specific category resulting in the loss of confidentiality. Downstate refers to all counties outside of the Chicago collar region.)

Finally, Table 7 depicts pull factor numbers by retail sales for each category. This number shows the "pull" power of the county to draw consumers to its jurisdiction for sales. It is calculated as the ratio of local per capita retail sales divided by downstate per capita retail sales. A number of one or above reflects the ability to retain retail sales by its residents while also drawing sales from outside its boundary. A number less than one reflects a loss of sales to surrounding counties.

| Table 7 Pull Factor Numbers | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Type of Business | |
| General merchandise | – |
| Food | 0.63 |
| Drinking & eating establishments | 0.38 |
| Apparel | 0.08 |
| Furniture, household & radio | 0.15 |
| Lumber, building & hardware | 0.41 |
| Automotive & filling stations | 0.89 |
| Drugs & miscellaneous retail | 0.29 |
| Manufacturers | 0.38 |
| Agriculture and all other | 0.49 |
| Total Retail Sales | 0.47 |

Source: Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs, 2012

EDUCATION - Addressing Student Needs - Class Size

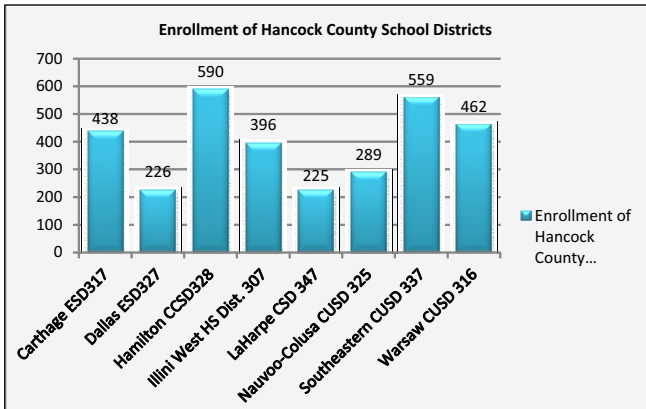
There are eight school districts in Hancock County. They are: Carthage ESD 317 with two schools; Dallas ESD 327 with one school; Hamilton CCSD 328 with two schools; Illini West High School District 307 with one school; LaHarpe CSD 347 with two schools; Nauvoo-Colusa CUSD 325 with two schools; Southeastern CUSD 337 with two schools; and Warsaw CUSD 316 with two schools. For 2013, total enrollment for all school districts was 3,185 students (see Figure 15). The county also

has one private Catholic school, St. Peter and Paul, located in Nauvoo and one school, the Hancock County Learning Center, for expelled or suspended students.

Due to the decrease in population in Hancock County, school districts have been in a state of fluctuation throughout the last decade. As a result, districts have shifted focus to consolidating services to better address students and budgetary constraints. This is reflected in average class size in the county, with Kindergarten classes at the Nauvoo-Colusa School District having the largest average size with 29 students. The smallest average class size was also in the Nauvoo-Colusa School District, with an average 8th grade class of 11 students (see Figure 16). Hamilton, Illini West, Southeastern, and Warsaw had lower class size averages in every category when compared to the state. The remaining schools; Carthage, Dallas, LaHarpe, and Nauvoo-Colusa all had class size averages above or near the state averages.

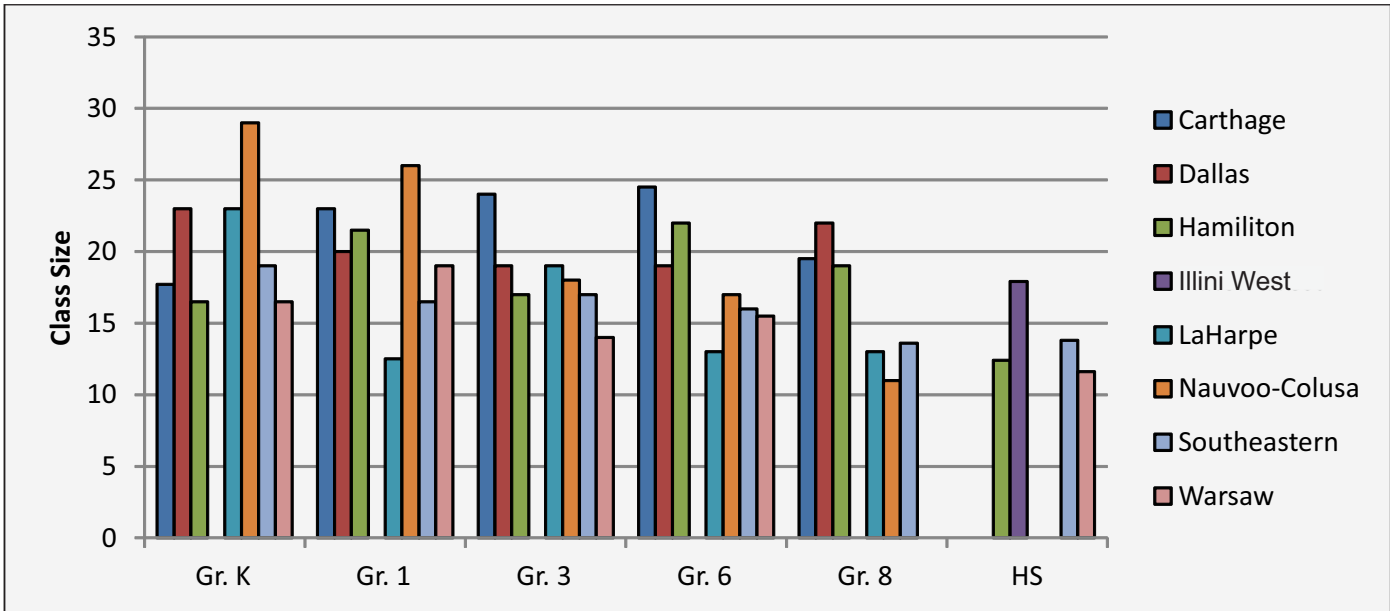
Instructional and operational expenditures for all Hancock County school districts are lower than state averages, with the exception of LaHarpe, where the operating expenditures per student exceeds the State

Figure 15 - Enrollment of Hancock Co. School Dist.



Source: Illinois Interactive Report Card, 2013

Figure 16 - Average Class Size

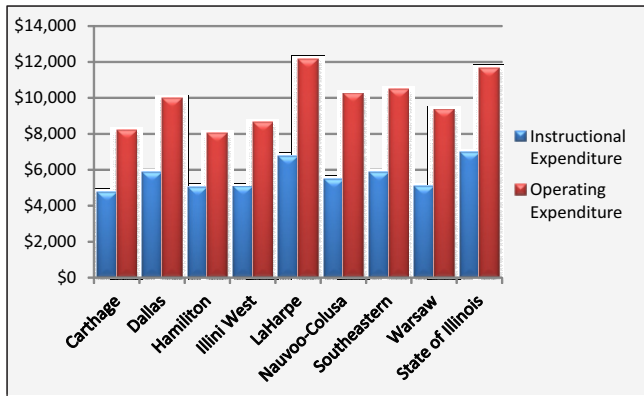


Source: Illinois Interactive Report Card, 2013

EDUCATION - Addressing Student Needs - Expenditures & Teacher Experience

average (see Figure 17). The 2013 averages for the eight districts in Hancock County were \$5,494 for instructional expenditures and \$9,639 for operating expenditures, \$1,480 and \$2,203 less than the state

Figure 17 - Expenditure Per Student



Source: Illinois Interactive Report Card, 2013

averages respectively. LaHarpe School District had the highest instructional expenditure per student of \$6,760 and also had the highest operating expenditure per student at \$12,166. Carthage and Hamilton school districts are experiencing the largest budget shortfalls compared to the state and the Hancock County averages. With an average instructional expenditure per student of \$4,910 and an average operating expenditure per student of \$8,110 between the school districts, both fall well short of the state averages. Many of the local school districts have already started working on consolidating services, with Illini West High School serving as an example of how several smaller districts can combine high schools to provide more course choices and still keep the elementary schools.

Teacher experience in the county ranges from an average of 13.5 years of experience in the Southeastern School District to 21.8 years of experience in the Carthage and LaHarpe school districts (see Table 8). With the exception of the Nauvoo-Colusa School District, all Hancock County districts exceed the state average of 12.9 years of experience. In the state

Table 8
Teacher Experience and Education

| | Teacher Experience (Yrs.) | % With B. A. | % With M. A. and Above |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Carthage | 21.8 | 59.3 | 40.7 |
| Dallas City | 15.9 | 73.7 | 26.3 |
| Hamilton | 17.1 | 67.8 | 30.0 |
| Illini West | 17.6 | 92.5 | 7.5 |
| LaHarpe | 21.8 | 80.1 | 19.9 |
| Nauvoo-Colusa | 12.8 | 83.3 | 16.7 |
| Southeastern | 13.5 | 58.5 | 36.6 |
| Warsaw | 17.6 | 71.2 | 28.8 |
| State of Illinois | 12.9 | 37.8 | 61.7 |

Source: Illinois Interactive Report Card, 2013

of Illinois, 61.7% of all teachers have Master's degrees or above. Hancock County districts have an average of 25.8% of teachers with Master's degrees or above. Carthage School District has the highest percentage, 40.7%, of teachers with Master's degrees, and Illini West has the lowest percentage in the county at 7.5% of teachers with Master's degrees or above.

The academic performance varies from school-to-school in the county (see Table 9). The State of Illinois reports on all public school districts through the website [Interactive Illinois Report Card \(iirc.niu.edu\)](http://iirc.niu.edu). All county school districts meet or exceed benchmarks set by the state for attendance and graduation rates. Every school passes the state's attendance rate benchmark of 91%, with Carthage having the highest attendance rate at 95.8% and Hamilton the lowest attendance rate at 94.9%. The state's graduation benchmark for high school students is 82%. Warsaw has the highest graduation rate at 96.9%, far exceeding the 82% threshold. Illini West School District has the lowest high school graduation rate at 89.3%.

EDUCATION - Addressing Student Needs - Graduation Rates & Testing

Table 9
Academic Performance

| | <u>Attendance Rate</u> | <u>Graduation Rate</u> | <u>Overall Performance</u> | % above ACT College Readiness Benchmark |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Carthage | 95.8 | — | 59.4 | — |
| Dallas City | 95.7 | — | 51.5 | — |
| Hamilton | 94.9 | 93.8 | 51.9 | 37% |
| Illini West | — | 89.3 | 54.2 | 34% |
| LaHarpe | 95.4 | — | 53.3 | — |
| Nauvoo-Colusa | 95.7 | — | 55.85 | — |
| Southeastern | 95.7 | 90.9 | 57.95 | 32% |
| Warsaw | 95.7 | 96.9 | 59.25 | 37% |
| State of Illinois | 94.2 | 83.2 | 58.4 | 42% |

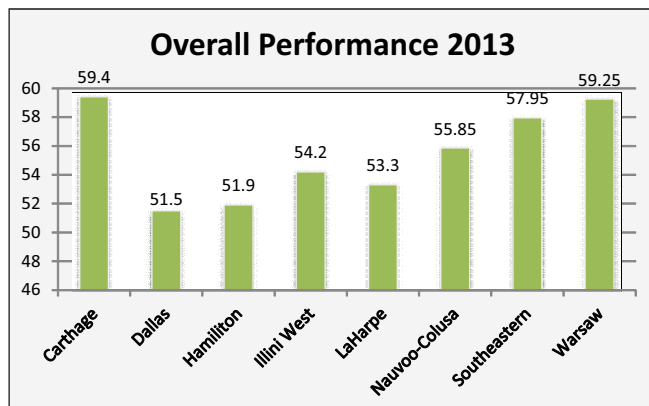
Source: Illinois Interactive Report Card, 2013

While attendance and graduation rates generally exceed state benchmarks, overall performance rates consistently fall short, and this trend is replicated in the state averages as well (see Figure 18). Overall performance is calculated by state test results in English and Mathematics that meet or exceed 85%. No Hancock County schools were able to meet or exceed this benchmark. The overall performance measurement, as depicted in Figure 18, is an average

of the scores between both Reading and Mathematics. Some schools may have performance measurements above the state benchmark of 85% in one of the two categories but, due to averaging, may fall below the benchmark as a whole. Dallas City has the lowest performance as a whole, with a 51.5% performance rate.

The ACT is a college preparedness test that allows prospective colleges or universities to gauge how a student may succeed when taking college level courses. This test is coupled with overall high school grades, or GPA, to earn acceptance into state or private universities. The test is in four parts consisting of: Reading with a college readiness benchmark of 22; Mathematics with a benchmark of 22; Science with a benchmark of 23; and English with a benchmark of 18. The state average across all four of these components is 42% of students exceeding the college readiness benchmarks. Of the Hancock County high schools, Hamilton and Warsaw students taking the test had the highest percentage above the benchmarks with 37%. Southeastern had the lowest percentage of students meeting the benchmarks at 32%, while Illini West had 34% of students exceeding the college readiness benchmarks (see Table 9).

Figure 18 - Overall Performance



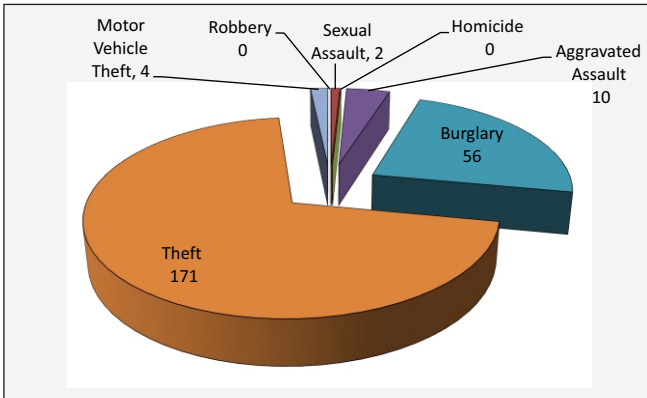
Source: Illinois Interactive Report Card, 2013

County Profile

PUBLIC SAFETY - Low Crime & Peace of Mind

Hancock County is a very safe county in the state to reside. When compared to the state crime rate, it is well below the average in every category. Per 100,000 individuals, the State of Illinois averaged 3,073 total crime offenses in 2011, while Hancock County averaged 1,287 crime offenses during the same time period. Figure 19 depicts total offenses committed in

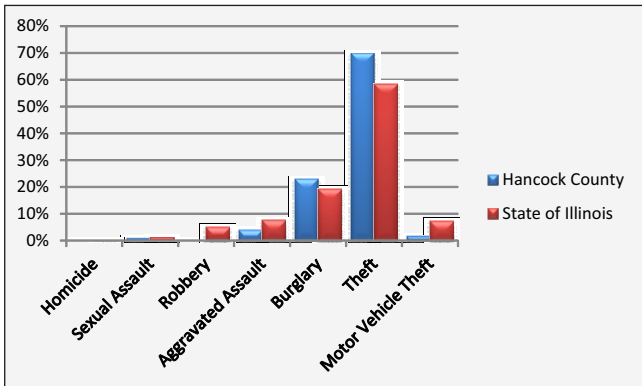
Figure 19 - Crime Offenses in Hancock County (2011)



Source: Illinois State Police 2010-2011 Index Crime Report

Hancock County in 2011. The largest crime by far in the county was theft at 171 cases reported. Coming in second was burglary with 56 incidents and finally aggravated assault with a total of 10 cases in 2011. These numbers are generated from all reporting police departments in the county so it represents a comprehensive list. Figure 20 gives a percentage of

Figure 20 - Percentage of Crimes in Hancock County Compared with State Average



Source: Illinois State Police 2010-2011 Index Crime Report

crimes as a percentage of all crimes reported in the county as compared to the State of Illinois. It is interesting to note that since most major crimes such as robbery, aggravated assault, and motor vehicle theft are so low in Hancock County, the percentage of theft and burglary are skewed, which demonstrates the safety and low crime rate that exists in the county. However, one area of concern may be the recent increase in crime rates. From 2010 to 2011, Hancock County saw a 39.2% increase in offenses as compared to the state, which saw a drop in crime offenses by 2.8%. Most of the increase in crime is from theft and burglary, which respectively saw 33.6% and 64.7% increases from 2010. The 2012 crime index report, which is not available at this time, will give an indication if this is a trend or an anomaly in the statistics.

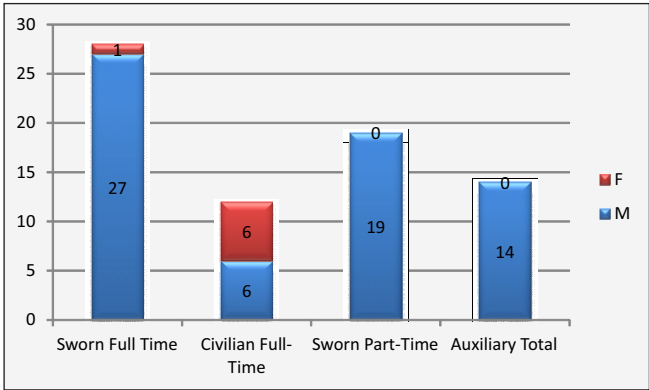
Law enforcement in the county is comprised of nine different county and municipal police departments. The largest is the Hancock County Sheriff's Office with a total of 38 office and support staff in 2011 (see Table 10). Eight municipal departments have between one and

| Table 10 Total Personnel by Department | |
|---|-------|
| Police Department | Staff |
| Augusta | 1 |
| Carthage | 6 |
| Dallas City | 4 |
| Hamilton | 5 |
| Hancock Co. Sheriff's Office | 38 |
| LaHarpe | 4 |
| Nauvoo | 6 |
| Plymouth | 4 |
| Warsaw | 5 |
| Total | 73 |

Source: Illinois State Police 2010-2011 Index Crime Report

eight officials each. Figure 21 gives a complete breakdown of the type of personnel for all the police jurisdictions combined in the county. The majority of personnel are sworn full-time officers with many of the

Figure 21 - Hancock Co. Police Personnel by Gender



Source: Illinois State Police 2010-2011 Index Crime Report

smaller municipalities supplementing their police departments with sworn part-time officers. The majority of females with these agencies serve as civilian full-time staff, with only one female officer in the county.

COUNTY SERVICES - The Quality of Life

Water and sanitary sewer systems are operated by most of the larger municipalities in the county. The smaller communities rely on septic tanks for waste disposal. The Dallas City Water District provides water to the smaller communities in the county including Adrian, Basco, Bentley, Burnside, Colusa, Denver, Ferris, Fountain Green, Niota, Pontoosuc, Sutter, and Webster. The water district also provides water to many rural residents.

One of the issues in the past in Hancock County was a lack of transportation services. In 2010 the Hancock County Board submitted an application to the Illinois Department of Transportation for federal and state funding to establish a demand response public transportation program for the residents of the county. This came after several years of work by the Hancock County Public Transportation Committee, a group of volunteers from various social service and community organizations that determined the need for a coordinated system to serve the public transportation needs of the elderly, disabled and transportation-disadvantaged general public. The new transportation system was designed, with the assistance of the Western Illinois Regional Council, to provide low cost, door-to-door service five days per week for all geographic areas of the county. Currently, the public transportation service provides nearly 14,000 rides each year using seven medium duty buses and minivans. All rides are scheduled through a central dispatching center. Limited out-of-county non-emergency medical transportation is also available.

In 2009 the Illinois Department of Transportation completed work on IL 336, which connects Quincy in Adams County to Macomb in McDonough County. This was the first four lane road constructed in the county and tentative plans are to further expand IL 336 from Macomb to Peoria to the east. This allows an increase flow of traffic into the area but also allows Hancock County residents faster access to nearby communities in the region. US Route 136 bisects the county from east to west and allows residents of Illinois to cross the Mississippi River to access employment and services in Iowa and vice versa.

The closest airports for the county are located in Burlington, IA and Quincy, IL, which both have commercial services, but are not primary hubs. Both airports together totaled over 7,000 commercial passenger boardings in the 2012 calendar year. The closest primary hub for commercial services is two hours to the east in Peoria, IL with 249,500 enplanements in 2012.

There are six libraries in Hancock County (see Table 11). The largest is Carthage Public Library with over 40,000 materials and 3,000 members.

Table 11
Hancock County Libraries

| <u>Public Libraries</u> | <u>Internet Stations</u> | <u>Fax/Copy</u> | <u>Number of Materials</u> | <u>Members</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Carthage | Yes | Yes | 44,500 | 3,050 |
| Greater West Central | Yes | Yes | | |
| Hamilton | Yes | Yes | 23,000 | 1,650 |
| LaHarpe | Yes | Yes | 22,000 | 300 |
| Nauvoo | Yes | Yes | 15,000 | 500 |
| Warsaw | Yes | Yes | 24,000 | 1,600 |

Source: Hancock County Library Directors

Hancock County has numerous public and private recreation areas totaling 645 acres (see Table 12). The largest is Camp Eastman along the Mississippi, which is operated by the Boy Scouts of America for training and recreation for boys participating in the program. Hancock County also has a state park within its borders. Nauvoo State Park has 148 acres offering boating, camping, and hiking trails. Mississippi River Sand Hills Nature Preserve is a 45 acre park that is operated by Western Illinois University in Macomb for research purposes. The remainder of parks are operated by local municipalities or park districts.

SERVICES - The Quality of Life

| | Table 12 Hancock County Parks | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| <u>PARK</u> | <u>ACRES</u> | <u>FACILITIES</u> |
| <u>Camp Eastman (Boy Scouts)</u> | <u>248</u> | |
| Camp Eastman | 248 | Camping, swimming pool, training sites, trails |
| <u>Carthage</u> | <u>39</u> | |
| Jaycee Park | 30 | Camping, playground, shelters |
| Joe Grate Sports Complex | 8 | Baseball, shelter, tennis |
| Worlds Wonder Park | 1 | Playground |
| <u>Dallas City</u> | <u>8</u> | |
| Dallas City Park | 8 | Shelter, softball field, swings, volleyball court |
| <u>Hamilton</u> | <u>105</u> | |
| Hamilton City Park | 8 | Basketball court, disc golf, playground, shelters |
| Montabello Park/Access | 65 | Boat access |
| Theodore Buerlin Softball Field | 6 | Softball fields, shelter |
| Wildcat Springs Park | 26 | Picnic tables, shelter, swimming pool |
| <u>LaHarpe</u> | <u>39</u> | |
| Mayor Memorial Park | 39 | Golf course, playground, shelter, softball fields, swimming pool |
| <u>Mississippi River Sand Hills Nature Preserve</u> | <u>45</u> | Managed by WIU for research |
| <u>Nauvoo</u> | <u>6</u> | |
| Nauvoo City Park | 1 | Basketball court, playground |
| Nauvoo Park District | 5 | Baseball diamonds, playground, shelter |
| <u>Nauvoo State Park</u> | <u>148</u> | Boating, camping, hiking trails |
| <u>Warsaw</u> | <u>14.5</u> | |
| Bellersheim | .25 | Playground |
| Brewery Curve | .25 | River lookout |
| Geode Glen | 12 | Baseball fields, historic log cabins, shelter house, facilities, hiking trails, picnic areas |
| Ralston | 2 | Shelter house, facilities, playground |



County Perceptions: Views of the people

In the spring of 2014, a survey of Hancock County was developed to determine residents’ views on a number of different issues facing the county today. Views on the following issues including: housing ,safety, and personal security; general development; county participation; the environment; and

county perceptions on services and quality of life in the county were sought. The methods used to obtain the findings in this report are reviewed, followed by an examination of the findings more relevant to assessing quality of life and community perceptions of the county today.

The survey methodology included three modes of data collection through a random survey process. A mail mode of data collection was utilized in the administration of the survey. A single mailing was made in March 2014 utilizing a random sample of 2,001 county residents followed by a reminder postcard (Table 1).

| Table 1. Responses by mode of distribution | | |
|---|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Random sample mail survey | 436 | 67 |
| Non-random self-administered survey | 138 | 22 |
| Non-random internet survey | 73 | 11 |
| Total: 647 | | |

HOUSING, SAFETY AND PERSONAL SECURITY

Overall, a majority (57%) of respondents reported that they are satisfied or very satisfied with the structural quality of the buildings in the county and 50 percent with the general appearance of the residences. Seventy-six percent of residents indicated that they were satisfied with the location of their homes relative to the places that they visit frequently (Table 2).

| Table 2. Level of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the specific aspects of the community/neighborhood | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Very Satisfied | Satisfied | Neutral | Dissatisfied | Very Dissatisfied |
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| The structural quality of residences | 5 (31) | 52 (321) | 31 (188) | 11 (70) | 1 (4) |
| The general appearance of the residences | 4 (25) | 46 (281) | 30 (183) | 18 (112) | 2 (13) |
| The location of your home relative to the places that you visit frequently | 22 (135) | 54 (331) | 12 (75) | 10 (59) | 3 (17) |

It is clear that most residents of Hancock County feel safe and secure in the county. Eighty-one percent of respondents indicated that they feel very or somewhat safe in the county (Table 3). However, 47 percent of residents believe that crime has gone up greatly (6%) or somewhat (41%) in the last two years.

| Table 3. Issues relating to safety and personal security | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Greatly increased | Somewhat increased | Stayed the same | Somewhat decreased | Greatly decreased |
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| Compared to 2 years ago, would you say that crime in the county has: | 6 (32) | 41 (224) | 41 (225) | 11 (59) | 1 (7) |
| | Very safe | Somewhat safe | Neutral | Somewhat unsafe | Very unsafe |
| How safe do you feel in and around the county after dark? | 33 (207) | 48 (304) | 10 (66) | 8 (50) | 1 (8) |

Overall, residents are satisfied with law enforcement, fire protection, and ambulance service in the county. Over three-quarters of respondents indicated that they are very or somewhat satisfied with these services (Table 4). Fire protection received the highest satisfaction scores with 90 percent of residents reporting positive ratings.

HOUSING, SAFETY AND PERSONAL SECURITY

| Table 4. Satisfaction with police, fire and ambulance services in Hancock County | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Very Satisfied | Satisfied | Neutral | Dissatisfied | Very Dissatisfied |
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| Law enforcement protection provided in the county | 23 (145) | 56 (351) | 13 (84) | 6 (38) | 2 (13) |
| Fire protection provided in the county | 35 (222) | 55 (346) | 8 (49) | 1 (9) | 0.2 (1) |
| Ambulance service in the county | 26 (160) | 50 (309) | 16 (99) | 7 (46) | 1 (9) |

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

When it comes to general development plans in the county, 76 percent of residents indicated that increasing the safety of county roads by widening and increasing visibility is of a high or medium priority (Table 5). Fifty-nine percent indicated that upgrading county roads to carry 80,000 lb. vehicles is a high or medium priority, while 27 percent indicated that constructing recreational paths/trails to connect communities, parks and other major destination points are high or medium priority development plans. Finally, 24 percent of residents indicated that they believe that widening select county roads to accommodate striped bike lanes with accompanying signs is a high or medium priority.

| Table 5. Priorities concerning road corridor design and construction | | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | High Priority | Medium Priority | Low Priority | Don't Invest |
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| Increase the safety of rural roads within the county by widening and increasing visibility | 31 (177) | 45 (258) | 21 (122) | 4 (20) |
| Upgrade county roads to carry 80,000 lb. vehicles | 18 (99) | 41 (223) | 32 (175) | 9 (47) |
| Widen select county roads to accommodate striped bike lanes with accompanying signs | 8 (46) | 16 (91) | 37 (205) | 39 (220) |
| Construct recreational paths/trails connecting communities, parks and other major destination points | 10 (58) | 17 (99) | 40 (228) | 33 (185) |

With regard to land development, the number one priority appears to be the establishment of clear requirements for new subdivisions ranks the highest with 77 percent of residents believing it to be a high or medium priority, followed closely by the importance residents placed on maintaining the rural nature of the county in promoting recreation and tourism (73%). Fifty-eight percent of respondents believe that restricting the development of "adult" entertainment is a priority while 37 percent of them indicated that restricting housing development is a priority (Table 6).

| Table 6. Priorities for land development and facility design strategies | | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | High Priority | Medium Priority | Low Priority | Don't Invest |
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| Maintain the rural nature of the county in promoting recreation and tourism | 27 (152) | 46 (262) | 21 (120) | 7 (37) |
| Restrict/prevent development of "adult" entertainment | 44 (250) | 14 (80) | 20 (115) | 22 (128) |
| Restrict housing development in rural areas | 10 (54) | 27 (147) | 42 (229) | 21 (112) |
| Establish clear requirements for new subdivisions (roads, septic, water, etc.) | 37 (217) | 40 (233) | 15 (86) | 8 (45) |

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

Most residents in Hancock County believe that growth is limited and what growth has occurred has not had a large impact on their lives. On a scale of 1 (no growth) to 5 (a lot of growth), only 11 percent marked 4 or 5 on the scale while 56 percent marked 1 or 2 (Table 7). In addition, 37 percent marked 1 (no effect) when asked how the growth in the county over the last 10 years has affected their quality of life, compared to just seven percent who marked 5 (a lot of effect).

| Table 7. Growth in Hancock County | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| | No Growth | 2 | 3 | 4 | A lot of Growth |
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| Please rate your experience for future growth in the county on a scale of 1 'No growth' to 5 'A lot of growth' | 22 (136) | 34 (209) | 34 (209) | 8 (49) | 3 (17) |
| | No Effect | 2 | 3 | 4 | A lot of Effect |
| Please rate how the growth in the county over the last 10 years has affected your quality of life on a scale of 1 'No effect' to 5 'A lot of effect' | 37 (232) | 23 (143) | 20 (126) | 12 (76) | 7 (44) |

Residents were asked a series of questions regarding their opinions on development in the county. These items included attitudes toward the strengths of the county as well as the best ways to develop the county. Several findings stand out among these items. First, the top three characteristics of the county include:

- Agricultural resources (76%) (Table 8)
- Existing communities (60%)
- Historic sites (52%)

Among available options, jobs was the most often cited indicator of economic development (69%) (Table 9) and only promoting/seeking additional industrial development received support from the majority of residents as an important economic development tool in the county (69%) (Table 10).

| Table 8. The three most significant characteristics of Hancock County | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Agricultural resources | 475 | 76 |
| Existing community | 370 | 60 |
| Historic sites | 323 | 52 |
| Natural resources | 223 | 36 |
| Parks and recreational facilities | 188 | 30 |
| Industrial development | 157 | 25 |
| Cultural sites | 26 | 4 |

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

Table 9.
Indicators of economic stability

| | Number | Percent |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Jobs | 414 | 69 |
| Income level | 59 | 10 |
| Business opportunities | 73 | 12 |
| Services available | 52 | 9 |

Table 10.
Most important economic development tools in the county

| | Number | Percent |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Promoting/seeking additional industrial development | 427 | 69 |
| Promoting the local agricultural industry | 254 | 41 |
| Promoting local sustainability | 227 | 37 |
| Promoting local tourism | 113 | 18 |
| Promoting a larger regional market | 93 | 15 |
| Expansion of transportation access | 84 | 14 |

In terms of managing growth, the two most cited options are a capital improvement plan (64%) followed by a comprehensive plan (58%) (Table 11). It is also clear that residents believe employment opportunities are the primary growth challenges in the county (79%) followed by lack of development (42%) (Table 12).

Table 11.
Tools for managing growth in the county

| | Number | Percent |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Capital improvement plan | 366 | 64 |
| Comprehensive plan | 330 | 58 |
| Transportation plan | 284 | 50 |
| Zoning | 174 | 31 |
| Updated/improved subdivision plan requirements | 128 | 22 |
| None needed | 92 | 16 |

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

Table 12.
Significant growth challenges in the county

| | Number | Percent |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Employment opportunities | 483 | 79 |
| Lack of development | 257 | 42 |
| Taxes are too high | 206 | 34 |
| Adequacy of infrastructure | 99 | 16 |
| Agricultural land preservation | 44 | 7 |
| Conservation and natural resources | 33 | 5 |
| Habitat preservation | 28 | 5 |
| Location of development | 27 | 4 |
| Too much growth | 2 | 0.3 |

Half of residents indicated that they believe that single family residences should be encouraged; the most popular option is one house on one acre of land (52% of those who supported the development of homes) (Table 13). Over half of residents agree that water and sewer services should be extended (55%) (Table 14). In addition, 58 percent of residents believe that improving existing transportation infrastructure is most important for the county, followed by public transportation services (38%) (Table 15).

Table 13.
Should single family development be encouraged?

| | Number | Percent |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Yes | 304 | 50 |
| No | 83 | 14 |
| No opinion | 221 | 36 |
| If so, what size? | | |
| 1 house/1 acre | 158 | 52 |
| 1 house/2 acres | 82 | 27 |
| 1 house/3 acres | 27 | 9 |
| 1 house/5 acres | 36 | 12 |

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

Table 14.
Public water and sewer services should be extended

| | Number | Percent |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Strongly agree | 111 | 18 |
| Agree | 228 | 37 |
| Neutral | 184 | 30 |
| Disagree | 69 | 11 |
| Strongly disagree | 26 | 4 |

Table 15.
Types of transportation improvements

| | Number | Percent |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Improve existing transportation infrastructure | 357 | 58 |
| Public transportation services | 231 | 38 |
| Pedestrian and bike trail system development | 133 | 22 |
| None needed | 116 | 19 |
| Inter-city public transportation | 58 | 10 |

PARTICIPATION

When it comes to community participation, the majority of residents (68%) agreed that citizens have an important role in contributing toward the stability of the county (Table 16). While over half of residents (57%) indicate that they are prepared to help others in the county and believe that they can make a difference by contributing their ideas and skills (55%), only 14 percent believe that citizen participation in the county is high. Less than half of residents believe there is sufficient effort to make citizens aware of opportunities to participate in the county (38%) and only 34 percent of residents agree that they would be prepared to serve on a county committee. Despite this reluctance to formally serve on a committee, 45 percent of residents believe there are sufficient opportunities for citizens to participate in decisions being made by local government and 46 percent say that individual citizens and groups work together to get things done for the county.

| Table 16. Opinions about participation | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Statements | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| There are sufficient opportunities for citizens to participate in decisions being made by our local government | 4 (21) | 41 (235) | 22 (128) | 26 (147) | 8 (44) |
| Sufficient effort is made to make citizens aware of opportunities to participate | 3 (19) | 35 (205) | 24 (139) | 31 (181) | 7 (42) |
| Individual citizens and groups work together to get things done in the county | 5 (29) | 41 (231) | 29 (164) | 19 (107) | 6 (32) |
| Citizen participation in the county is high | 1 (6) | 13 (71) | 35 (188) | 42 (229) | 9 (49) |
| Individual citizens have an important role in contributing toward the health and stability in our county | 16 (93) | 52 (297) | 20 (111) | 10 (54) | 2 (12) |
| You personally can make a difference by contributing your ideas, skills, etc., to your county | 11 (62) | 44 (249) | 36 (204) | 6 (35) | 2 (12) |
| You would be prepared to volunteer to help others in the county | 9 (51) | 48 (271) | 35 (197) | 5 (30) | 2 (13) |
| You would be prepared to serve on a county committee | 6 (32) | 28 (151) | 42 (223) | 18 (98) | 6 (30) |

THE ENVIRONMENT

Majorities of respondents agreed with almost every environmental issue, policy, and priority assessed in the survey (Table 17). Improving the quality of drinking water showed the highest levels of agreement with 86 percent of residents indicating that they strongly or somewhat agreed with this item. Between 70 and 79 percent of respondents also agreed with the following environmental policies and priorities:

- Improving waste disposal (75%)
- Developing and/or improving soil conservation programs (75%)
- Increasing community-recycling efforts (74%)
- Improving community efforts to encourage energy conservation (74%)
- Using land more efficiently (74%)
- Protecting air quality (73%)
- Managing growth and development more effectively (72%)

It is clear that residents support these priorities equally strong. Smaller majorities of residents (between 60% and 69%) also support the idea that the quality of the environment should be a higher priority for county officials, the county should consider alternate means of energy production and developing and/or improving watershed protection programs. Retaining and expanding public transportation received the least amount of support with only 50 percent of residents agreeing that this issue is a priority.

Table 17.
Opinions regarding the importance of environmental issues, policies and priorities

| | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| The quality of our environment should be a higher priority for county officials | 15 (93) | 47 (284) | 30 (185) | 6 (34) | 2 (12) |
| Improving the quality of our drinking water should be an important local policy | 34 (211) | 52 (324) | 11 (69) | 2 (13) | 1 (4) |
| Our county should be considering alternate means of generating energy for use in homes, businesses and/or community (e.g., solar panels, windmills) | 21 (126) | 43 (259) | 23 (142) | 10 (63) | 3 (20) |
| Managing growth and development more effectively should be an important local environmental priority in the county | 16 (101) | 56 (343) | 22 (138) | 4 (27) | 1 (6) |
| Increasing community/county-recycling efforts should be an important local policy in the county | 24 (146) | 50 (307) | 22 (137) | 3 (21) | 1 (8) |
| Reducing the loss of agricultural land should be an important local policy in the county | 21 (128) | 51 (316) | 19 (117) | 6 (39) | 2 (15) |

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Table 17. (continued)
Opinions regarding the importance of environmental issues, policies and priorities

| | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| Using land more efficiently should be an important local policy in the county | 20 (123) | 54 (333) | 21 (128) | 4 (22) | 1 (6) |
| Improving waste disposal should be an important local environmental priority in our community/county | 19 (113) | 56 (341) | 22 (131) | 4 (23) | 0.3 (2) |
| Improving efforts to encourage energy conservation should be an important local priority in the county | 17 (107) | 57 (354) | 19 (115) | 6 (36) | 1 (6) |
| Protecting air quality should be an important environmental priority in the county | 21 (134) | 52 (325) | 21 (130) | 5 (28) | 1 (9) |
| Retaining and expanding public transportation should be an important priority in the county | 10 (63) | 40 (248) | 34 (207) | 12 (74) | 4 (24) |
| Developing and/or improving watershed protection programs should be important in the county | 17 (101) | 51 (308) | 25 (151) | 5 (30) | 2 (9) |
| Developing and/or improving soil conservation programs should be an important priority in the county | 19 (113) | 56 (339) | 21 (125) | 4 (25) | 1 (4) |

Residents were asked about the importance of natural resources and historical sites in the county and ways to preserve those resources (Tables 18-20). Ninety-nine percent of residents say that natural resources are important in the county and another 85 percent also believe that historical/cultural sites are important to them (Table 19). A plurality of residents indicated that voluntary participation in land preservation programs is the most effective way of land preservation (46%, Table 18), followed by promotion of the agricultural industry (40%). Similar proportions of residents believe that promotion of preservation through education is the most effective way of preserving natural, historical and cultural resources (46%, Table 20), followed by voluntary participation (26%).

Table 18.
Most effective way to preserve agricultural land

| | Number | Percent |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Voluntary participation in land preservation programs | 270 | 46 |
| Promotion of agricultural industry | 235 | 40 |
| Additional regulatory control of subdivision activities | 62 | 11 |
| Purchase/transfer development rights | 25 | 4 |

THE ENVIRONMENT

Table 19.
Level of importance of natural resources and historical/cultural sites

| | Very Important | Important | Unimportant | Very Unimportant |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| Natural resources | 54 (329) | 45 (278) | 1 (7) | 0 (0) |
| Historical/cultural sites | 26 (152) | 59 (345) | 12 (68) | 3 (17) |

Table 20.
Most effective way to preserve natural/historical/cultural resources

| | Number | Percent |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Promotion of preservation through education | 277 | 46 |
| Voluntary participation | 156 | 26 |
| Incentives | 114 | 19 |
| Regulatory control | 51 | 9 |

It is clear that residents of Hancock County most value undisturbed natural features such as forests and streams (41%, Table 21), followed by agricultural land (25%) and passive recreational space such as parks and trails (18%).

Table 21.
What type of open space do you value the most?

| | Number | Percent |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Undisturbed natural features (e.g., forests, streams) | 238 | 41 |
| Agricultural Land | 146 | 25 |
| Passive recreational space (e.g., parks, trails, greenways) | 107 | 18 |
| Active recreational space (e.g., soccer fields, playgrounds, etc) | 54 | 9 |
| Open space around pre-existing structures | 42 | 7 |

PERCEPTIONS, SERVICES, AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of satisfaction and dissatisfaction regarding several services in the county. Most residents were satisfied with garbage collection services (73%) and water treatment and distribution systems (63%) (Table 22). Just under half of residents are satisfied with the county's administrative services (45%) and road maintenance (40%). It is clear that satisfaction levels are lowest for recreational programs for people of all ages. Each of these items received the lowest satisfaction scores such as the availability of recreation programs for adults (22%) and the availability of recreation programs for seniors (26%). Twenty-nine percent of residents were satisfied with the availability of recreation programs for children and 27 percent of residents are satisfied with the availability of before and after school programs and 27 percent are satisfied with the availability of daycare services.

While only 23 percent of county residents indicate that they are satisfied with housing for single parents and just 33 percent of them are satisfied with housing for seniors, it is important to note that a majority or plurality are "neutral" on these matters (59% and 37% respectively), probably because the question does not pertain to many of the respondents. Similarly, less than half of respondents are satisfied with education in the county but a majority or plurality (over 40%) are neutral on these matters because they have no direct involvement in the education system.

| Table 22. Satisfaction with services | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Very Satisfied | Satisfied | Neutral | Dissatisfied | Very Dissatisfied |
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| Water treatment and distribution systems | 10 (57) | 53 (320) | 19 (116) | 15 (91) | 3 (18) |
| Road maintenance | 3 (20) | 37 (228) | 21 (129) | 29 (180) | 11 (68) |
| Garbage collection service | 13 (78) | 60 (361) | 20 (118) | 7 (40) | 2 (9) |
| County's administrative services | 4 (20) | 41 (230) | 43 (241) | 9 (52) | 3 (18) |
| The County Board's effectiveness representing interests of my community | 2 (11) | 31 (169) | 44 (241) | 18 (100) | 6 (32) |
| The availability of before and after school programs for children | 3 (13) | 24 (119) | 48 (241) | 22 (110) | 3 (15) |
| The availability of daycare services | 3 (13) | 24 (114) | 56 (269) | 16 (79) | 2 (10) |
| The availability of recreation programs for children (1-9) | 2 (7) | 27 (127) | 50 (238) | 20 (96) | 2 (10) |
| The availability of recreation programs for youth (10-18) | 2 (8) | 25 (121) | 45 (224) | 25 (122) | 4 (18) |
| The availability of recreation programs for adults | 1 (6) | 21 (114) | 49 (223) | 23 (125) | 6 (30) |
| The availability of recreation programs for seniors (65+) | 1 (7) | 25 (134) | 46 (247) | 23 (122) | 4 (22) |

PERCEPTIONS, SERVICES, AND QUALITY OF LIFE

| Table 22. (continued) Satisfaction with services | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Very Satisfied | Satisfied | Neutral | Dissatisfied | Very Dissatisfied |
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| The availability of recreation facilities | 1 (3) | 29 (164) | 41 (232) | 25 (143) | 4 (23) |
| The availability of adequate housing for seniors | 1 (4) | 32 (178) | 37 (204) | 25 (139) | 4 (24) |
| The availability of adequate housing for single parents | 2 (9) | 21 (100) | 59 (288) | 16 (76) | 3 (13) |
| The quality of elementary education | 3 (16) | 34 (171) | 43 (218) | 18 (90) | 3 (13) |
| The quality of secondary education | 4 (21) | 35 (183) | 42 (221) | 15 (78) | 4 (21) |
| The quality of education programs for those with special needs | 4 (20) | 29 (139) | 48 (230) | 16 (76) | 4 (19) |
| The quality of adult education programs | 3 (13) | 26 (133) | 55 (277) | 14 (68) | 3 (13) |

Most residents are satisfied with library and health services in the county. Seventy-three percent of residents indicate that they are satisfied or very satisfied with library services (Table 23). In terms of health care, 63 percent of residents indicate that are satisfied with the availability of health care while 59 percent report being satisfied with the quality of health care. Less than half of residents report being satisfied with the quality of education geared toward providing skills that new businesses seek (20%) but almost half (47%) are neutral on the issue; similarly, only 24 percent of residents are satisfied with educational programs geared toward the needs of employers but 52 percent of them are neutral on the topic, probably because they do not understand the needs of new businesses or employers.

| Table 23. Level of satisfaction with the availability of other services | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Very Satisfied | Satisfied | Neutral | Dissatisfied | Very Dissatisfied |
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| The quality of educational programs geared toward the needs of employers | 0.4 (2) | 24 (115) | 52 (253) | 21 (102) | 3 (13) |
| The quality of educational programs geared to provide skills new businesses are seeking | 1 (4) | 19 (92) | 47 (230) | 29 (144) | 4 (20) |
| The quality of health services | 7 (41) | 52 (320) | 24 (148) | 14 (85) | 4 (22) |
| The availability of health services | 7 (43) | 56 (343) | 21 (130) | 13 (79) | 4 (22) |
| The availability of library services | 17 (106) | 56 (340) | 19 (116) | 6 (35) | 3 (16) |

PERCEPTIONS, SERVICES, AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Residents were asked to indicate which shopping centers they most frequently visit on a monthly basis. It is clear that most residents shop in Keokuk (66%), followed by Quincy (60%) (Table 24). Less than half of residents report shopping in Burlington (43%), Macomb (33%), and Ft. Madison (18%). Less than 10 percent of respondents travel to Springfield, Peoria, the Quad Cities, or Galesburg to shop on a monthly basis.

Table 24.
Shopping centers visited most often

| | Number | Percent |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| Keokuk | 415 | 66 |
| Quincy | 374 | 60 |
| Burlington | 266 | 43 |
| Macomb | 206 | 33 |
| Fort Madison | 115 | 18 |
| Springfield | 16 | 3 |
| Peoria | 13 | 2 |
| Quad Cities | 5 | 1 |
| Galesburg | 7 | 1 |

Most residents in Hancock County do not believe that there are adequate employment opportunities in the county, nor do they think there are adequate training opportunities to upgrade skills to obtain employment. For instance, only seven percent of respondents agree that "there are adequate employment opportunities in general" (Table 25). Similarly, only 13 percent of them agreed that "there are adequate training opportunities in the county to upgrade skills to obtain employment/better paying employment."

Table 25.
Opinions about employment

| Employment | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|--|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| There are adequate employment opportunities in general | 0.3 (2) | 7 (40) | 13 (77) | 53 (314) | 27 (162) |
| There are adequate training opportunities in the county | 1 (3) | 12 (64) | 22 (123) | 47 (256) | 19 (104) |
| There are adequate employment opportunities for young people | 1 (3) | 5 (28) | 12 (71) | 54 (315) | 29 (171) |

PERCEPTIONS, SERVICES, AND QUALITY OF LIFE

It is clear that residents of Hancock County believe that it is a great place to raise children and people are friendly towards one another. Almost 80 percent of residents (79%) agree or strongly agree that the county is a great place to raise children (Table 26). Seventy-percent of residents also report that they believe that people in the county are friendly towards one another and visitors. However, only 10 percent of residents indicate that they believe that the county is ready to deal with external challenges such as the loss of jobs.

| Table 26. Opinions about the quality of life/sense of community | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| There is a strong community pride in our county | 8 (45) | 50 (302) | 27 (164) | 12 (74) | 2 (14) |
| The people in the county are friendly towards one another | 9 (58) | 61 (377) | 18 (110) | 10 (62) | 1 (8) |
| The people in the county are friendly towards visitors in the area | 8 (48) | 62 (369) | 21 (126) | 7 (44) | 1 (7) |
| The county is a great place to raise children | 17 (106) | 62 (376) | 17 (104) | 3 (21) | 1 (4) |
| The county is prepared to deal with external challenges that may seem beyond its control such as loss of jobs | 1 (6) | 9 (50) | 34 (189) | 43 (239) | 13 (73) |

County residents were asked a series of questions about their opinions of business and business development in the county. Most residents believe that local businesses are committed to the county and its future (60%) (Table 27). However, less than half of residents agree that innovative approaches are being used to attract new commercial business or industry in the county (13% and 11%, respectively). Similarly, residents are somewhat neutral about the expansion of the agricultural industry within the county, with 53 percent of residents indicating that they are "neutral" on the topic.

Regarding issues such as the quality of road conditions and other services, residents are most satisfied with public parks in the county. Sixty-four percent of residents agree that there are adequate public parks in the county (Table 27). However, less than half of residents agree that there is a solid waste program available in the county (43%), a good recycling program (28%), and that road surfaces in the county are in good condition (21%).

PERCEPTIONS, SERVICES, AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Table 27.
Statements on other local issues and concerns

| | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| Our local businesses are committed to the county and its future | 5 (28) | 55 (318) | 27 (158) | 11 (66) | 1 (8) |
| Innovative approaches are being used to attract new commercial business within the county | 1 (6) | 12 (58) | 37 (184) | 11 (66) | 11 (55) |
| Innovative approaches are being used to attract new industry within the county | 1 (7) | 10 (47) | 34 (167) | 43 (213) | 13 (62) |
| Innovative approaches are being used to protect and expand the agricultural industry within the county | 2 (8) | 25 (122) | 53 (257) | 17 (83) | 3 (16) |
| Innovative approaches are being used to encourage existing local businesses within the county | 1 (4) | 13 (66) | 40 (198) | 36 (180) | 9 (46) |
| Innovative approaches are being used to encourage residents to purchase goods and services locally | 3 (17) | 31 (173) | 30 (165) | 30 (164) | 7 (37) |
| The County Board has implemented adequate development controls to maintain and improve the quality and character of the county | 1 (4) | 19 (91) | 52 (249) | 21 (99) | 8 (38) |
| Road surfaces in the county are in good condition | 1 (4) | 20 (120) | 22 (131) | 40 (239) | 18 (111) |
| A solid waste program is available in the county | 3 (15) | 40 (218) | 33 (178) | 19 (102) | 5 (28) |
| A good recycling program is available in the county | 2 (11) | 26 (142) | 26 (145) | 33 (180) | 13 (71) |
| Adequate social service programs are available in the county | 3 (13) | 36 (177) | 41 (203) | 16 (79) | 5 (22) |
| There are adequate public parks in the county | 4 (24) | 60 (352) | 23 (137) | 10 (60) | 3 (19) |

PERCEPTIONS, SERVICES, AND QUALITY OF LIFE

About half of residents agree that there is good, unbiased newspaper coverage available in the county (54%) and that cable service is sufficient (49%) (Table 28). However, less than half of residents believe that the telecommunications infrastructure in the county is good with 46 percent of residents indicating that they agree or strongly agree with that statement. Just under half (48%) of residents agree that residents have accessible and affordable Internet services. It is important to note that most residents (76%) report having access to the Internet at home and most of them (55%) have DSL (Table 29).

Table 28.
Telecommunications in the county

| | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) | % (N) |
| Cable service in the county is sufficient | 4 (23) | 45 (248) | 20 (108) | 22 (120) | 10 (53) |
| Good, unbiased newspaper coverage is available in the county | 6 (33) | 48 (289) | 26 (159) | 14 (85) | 6 (36) |
| The telecommunications infrastructure in the county is good | 4 (19) | 42 (233) | 32 (177) | 18 (98) | 4 (23) |
| County residents have accessible and affordable internet access | 5 (28) | 43 (242) | 21 (114) | 23 (129) | 8 (44) |

Table 29.
Internet access at home

| | Number | Percent |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Yes | 460 | 76 |
| DSL | 226 | 55 |
| Wireless | 152 | 37 |
| Dial-Up | 19 | 5 |
| T1 | 18 | 4 |
| No | 147 | 24 |

PERCEPTIONS, SERVICES, AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Half of county residents report that they use Internet at work but only eight percent of them access it at the library (Table 30). Most residents (69%) report making online purchases, even if they have not done so in the last six months (Table 31).

| Table 30. Use of internet at work and library | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Work | 220 | 50 |
| Library | 47 | 8 |

| Table 31. Number of online purchases in the last six months | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| | Number | Percent |
| More than 15 | 71 | 12 |
| Between 10-15 | 72 | 12 |
| Between 5-9 | 80 | 13 |
| Between 1-4 | 121 | 20 |
| None, but I have made purchases online before | 70 | 12 |
| I never shop or make purchases online | 189 | 31 |



Goals, Objectives & Recommendations:

Putting quality of life first

Throughout the latter part of 2013 and nearly all of 2014, the Hancock County Planning Commission met and established county development goals, objectives, and relevant recommendations. These decisions were based on the county profile data gathered for the county, county survey responses, and input from commission members and the public/key leader meetings. Goals are statements that describe, in

general terms, a desired future condition. Objectives are statements that describe a specific future condition that is to be attained within a stated period of time. Recommendations are courses of action that can be used to achieve the goals and objectives of the plan. Specifically, the Commission determined that there are nine primary goals it seeks to fulfill in

order to secure the future development and growth of the county. The goals relate to economic development, transportation and infrastructure, education, agriculture, housing, emergency services and hazard mitigation, land use, historic preservation, and natural resources.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Expand the economic well-being of Hancock County.

Objective #1: Create and expand business and development opportunities in the county.

Recommendations

- Encourage involvement in the Hancock County Economic Development Corporation (HCEDC) as the economic development resource for the county.
- Continue the county-wide economic development program beyond the initial three-year period.
- Work with neighboring counties and/or communities to encourage a regional focus on economic development.
- Establish an economic development committee or liaison on the county board that will be the main point of contact relative to county government's involvement in the economic development issues.
- Develop information on the county and its municipalities for use to market the county as a prime location for business development.
- Strengthen communication and cooperation concerning economic development issues with Quincy, Macomb and southeast Iowa.
- Overcome divisive attitudes between Hancock County communities and develop a cooperative effort concerning economic development issues.
- Encourage area-wide state legislators to improve the Illinois economic climate and the state's financial problems.
- Promote recreation and tourism while maintaining the rural nature of the county.
- Solicit a study from an external source to determine the type of businesses that might be attracted to the county and what can be done to encourage such businesses to locate in the county.

Objective #2: Encourage entrepreneurship opportunities in Hancock County.

Recommendations

- Develop an entrepreneurial spirit and find means and methods to support such spirit financially.
- Develop innovative entrepreneurial approaches to attract new commercial businesses and industries to the county.
- Work with educational institutions to develop training and entrepreneurial programs.
- Coordinate with Workforce Investment for job training and development opportunities to employ and keep young people actively engaged in the area.
- Encourage the development of an entrepreneurial incubator facility in the county as a means to generate interest in the development of new businesses.
- Encourage the development of business plans for any business development and promote the use of the Small Business Development Centers to assist in the development of such business plans.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective #3: Encourage the development of additional agri-business in Hancock County.

Recommendations

- Develop new and expand existing local food initiatives throughout the county.
- Encourage the further development of locally grown foods and promote diversified agricultural products such as fruits, vegetables, chickens and livestock.
- Collaborate with educational institutions and other organizations to expand specialty agri-business in the county.
- Expand alternative crop development in the county.
- Promote and protect the county's agricultural economy while ensuring that all residents are good stewards of the land.

Objective #4: Encourage and promote the commercial redevelopment of Hancock County.

Recommendations

- Attract new retail stores to the county.
- Attract specialty anchors to downtown areas.
- Encourage mixed use development in downtown areas.
- Encourage local communities to participate in the Illinois Main Street and Hometown Award programs.
- Investigate possibilities for the establishment of qualified Enterprise Zones and TIF areas in the county.
- Utilize existing small business revolving loan funds to assist in the establishment of new commercial developments.
- Create a facade improvement program fund to assist in the rehabilitation of commercial store fronts.

Objective #5: Expand industrial development in Hancock County.

Recommendations

- Educate elected officials through a training series or seminar on available economic development tools to assist in attracting new industry to the county.
- Maintain an economic development fund at the county level that can be used to match federal and state funding for industrial attraction and retention activities.
- Develop and market industrial parks in the county.
- Assist local manufacturers and other industries when necessary to retain jobs in the county.
- Work with neighboring counties to develop regional industrial clusters.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective #6: Develop and maintain adequate public infrastructure throughout the county to ensure readiness for economic development opportunities.

Recommendations

- Complete a study of the county's transportation infrastructure to determine any deficiencies that need to be corrected to make the county a viable location for major business and industry.
- Encourage federal legislators to provide funding to make necessary improvements at the Keokuk lock and dam and the entire Mississippi River lock and dam system.
- Maintain existing telecommunication infrastructure and develop new telecommunication systems where voids exist.

Objective #7: Ensure the local workforce is properly trained to better fit the demands of potential economic development opportunities and to stem youth out migration.

Recommendations

- Develop new adult education programs that meet the needs of emerging technology-driven business and industry.
- Establish new and maintain/diversify existing technical training programs.
- Work with area colleges to expand curricula to meet the needs of up and coming technologies.
- Maintain the high quality education system to provide employers with a well-trained workforce.
- Promote executive training resources available through Carl Sandburg College and Western Illinois University.

TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal: Ensure a safe, comprehensive and efficient transportation and public infrastructure system that serves the needs of Hancock County's residents, businesses, agricultural interests, visitors and industries.

Objective #1: Maintain and expand effective transportation systems operating in Hancock County.

Recommendations

- Increase the safety of county roads by widening, increasing visibility and upgrading to carry 80,000 pound vehicles.
- Improve the quality of county and township roads to ensure that the local roads meet the needs of the agricultural economy.
- Increase communication between the county board, township road commissioners and the county engineer to ensure that local transportation resources are allocated in the most effective way possible.
- Maintain, and expand where needed, the public transportation system in the county by using federal and state funding opportunities and through contracts with local social service providers.
- Develop and maintain a five-year capital road improvement plan to target resources to those areas of the county in need of such capital improvements.
- Enhance the visual appearance of all major corridors throughout the county.
- Encourage state legislators to increase formula funding and allocations to local governments for road maintenance projects.
- Encourage area state and federal legislators to provide funding for a new river bridge between Niota and Ft. Madison.
- Encourage state officials to provide the necessary funding to continuously maintain Illinois Route 336 through the county and for its total length between Macomb and Quincy.

Objective #2: Maintain and improve the technological infrastructure.

Recommendations

- Create and maintain a centralized county website to provide information concerning county services and amenities.
- Explore the possibility of establishing a Geographic Information System (GIS) to provide up-to-date mapping information for all county users.
- Complete an inventory of the current technological infrastructure and create and maintain a technology plan for the county.
- Forge a regional partnership with neighboring counties for broadband and wireless technology development.

TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

Objective #3: Develop and maintain high-quality water, sanitary sewer, and storm sewer systems throughout the county.

Recommendations

- Extend water and sanitary sewer services to underserved areas of the county.
- Encourage improvements to the water distribution systems where necessary to increase pressure and flow rates and minimize water loss.
- Encourage improvements to sanitary sewer collection systems where necessary to minimize infiltration and inflow that can increase the load on sewage treatment facilities.
- Maintain high quality drinking water by encouraging necessary improvements to water treatment and storage facilities.
- Coordinate water, sanitary sewer and storm sewer improvements with other infrastructure improvements, such as roadway repairs and improvements, to reduce inconvenience to

residents and businesses and in an order that is most cost effective for the county and municipalities.

- Control storm water runoff from both public and private properties in the county.
- Work with the Western Illinois Regional Council to seek state and federal funding to assist in water, sanitary sewer and storm sewer improvements to reduce the financial burden on property owners and users.
- Encourage all residents and businesses to connect to public water and sanitary sewer services where such services exist.
- Work with the Hancock County Health Department to ensure private water and sanitary sewer systems are in compliance with applicable regulations.

Objective #4: Develop and maintain high quality community and human services for all Hancock County residents.

Recommendations

- Maintain existing and develop new library services for all areas of the county.
- Maintain existing and develop new public parks and recreational areas within the county.
- Maintain and expand health services in the county.
- Promote recycling efforts throughout the county by establishing local drop-off locations where other recycling is not available.
- Work with townships and municipalities to develop and maintain annual clean-ups to provide residents with a method to properly

dispose of items not collected at curbside waste collection.

- Maintain the high level of law enforcement, fire protection and ambulance services in the county.
- Promote existing human service programs and develop new programs where there are voids in the human service provider network.
- Develop new and maintain existing recreational programs for persons of all ages, especially young persons and senior citizens.
- Encourage community participation as a method to promote stability and make citizens aware of opportunities for citizen participation in all county activities.

EDUCATION

Goal: Ensure accessibility to high quality primary, secondary, post-secondary and vocational educational opportunities for all Hancock County residents.

Objective #1: Increase vocational technical education opportunities for county residents.

Recommendations

- Review existing programs and assess educational voids.
- Seek additional funding to expand vocational and technical offerings in high demand areas.
- Work with Workforce Investment and Carl Sandburg College to maximize vocation and technical training opportunities.

- Encourage local school districts to increase access to agricultural-based education programs.
- Explore ways to expand broadband within the schools to promote better communication, better educational opportunities and increased connectivity.

Objective #2: Ensure that local school districts and post-secondary schools have the financial resources to provide high quality education for county residents.

Recommendations

- Encourage state legislators to find a fair and equitable solution for education funding.
- Encourage state legislators to find the funding necessary to maintain existing school buildings and build new facilities as needed.
- Continue communication between school districts and explore all options regarding financial stability ensuring quality education.

- Conduct a survey in each of the school districts to determine current financial conditions.
- Encourage school district representatives to meet on a regular basis to discuss funding issues, possible solutions and other issues facing school district finances.

AGRICULTURE

Goal: Enhance and maintain the productivity and operational efficiency of Hancock County's agricultural land for current and future generations.

Objective #1: Preserve prime agricultural land.

Recommendations

- Improve and expand watershed protection programs and soil conservation programs in the county.
- Preserve agricultural land through voluntary participation in land preservation programs.

- Reduce the loss of agricultural land by establishing and adopting appropriate soil conservation programs and local land use policies.
- Create/update the land use plan utilizing NRCS soil data and county parcel data to create an accurate map of prime agricultural land.

Objective #2: Encourage and assist the local agricultural economy in maintaining competitiveness and overall profitability.

Recommendations

- Encourage the development of a local foods initiative.
- Work with Carl Sandburg College, other educational institutions and research groups to ensure that local producers are considering alternative crops and value added crops.

- Encourage young people to participate in the agricultural economy by developing youth-based entrepreneurship programs in the county and by encouraging incorporation of such programs in area curricula.

HOUSING

Goal: Maintain and expand affordable housing opportunities for Hancock County residents.

Objective #1: Promote and develop new and diverse housing options in the county.

Recommendations

- Encourage the development of housing of all types where community services and facilities are adequate to handle such development and where such development is compatible with surrounding land use.
- Encourage and promote the construction of single family residences in rural areas on one or more acre lots.
- Establish clear requirements for new subdivisions.
- Encourage developers to use private and public funding to construct affordable rental housing units for senior citizens and young people.
- Work with the Western Illinois Regional Council, local financial institutions and state agencies to continue and expand homebuyer assistance programs in the county.
- Work with developers and others to construct mid to upper priced single family homes for middle to upper income families and single professionals.
- Encourage the development of housing of all types on sites that include open space, woodland, and storm water retention and drainage.

Objective #2: Enhance and maintain the quality of the existing housing stock and the overall appearance of residential units in the county.

Recommendations

- Maintain the existing housing stock by maintaining adequate building and housing codes.
- Encourage governmental units to consider additional regulatory programs that require residential property owners to maintain structures and property areas.
- Maintain the structural quality and general appearance of residential structures by continuing and expanding owner and renter-occupied housing rehabilitation programs in the county.
- Work with regional and state agencies to develop new and innovative programs designed to eliminate sub-standard housing in the county.

EMERGENCY SERVICES/HAZARD MITIGATION

Goal: Promote programs and services to protect the life and property of Hancock County residents and businesses.

Objective #1: Maintain and expand public safety efforts and related services to protect the health and safety of all county residents and businesses.

Recommendations

- Encourage cooperative efforts and active coordination of all county and municipal emergency services to deal with man-made and natural disasters and emergencies.
- Encourage the establishment of emergency medical and rescue services where there are currently voids in such services.
- Encourage the continuous upgrade of equipment and training and encourage state and federal legislators to provide funding for such equipment and training.

- Seek funding to upgrade water mains in residential and commercial areas where water pressure is insufficient to provide adequate fire protection.
- Encourage local governmental units to seek funding for storm siren systems where existing systems are inadequate or non-existent.

Objective #2: Develop public awareness and education programs concerning the protection from and mitigation of potential natural and man-made hazards.

Recommendations

- Design and implement natural hazard education programs for county residents and businesses.
- Create natural hazard prevention and mitigation informational resources such as brochures, news releases and a website.
- Increase awareness about insurance availability for natural and man-made hazards.

- Maintain and improve communication and cooperation between residents, local governmental units and the private sector concerning the protection from and mitigation of natural and man-made hazards.
- Work with educational institutions to teach young persons about how to protect themselves during natural and man-made hazards.

EMERGENCY SERVICES/HAZARD MITIGATION

Objective #3: Promote the development and implementation of policies and procedures designed to prevent or reduce the risk from natural and man-made hazards.

Recommendations

- Encourage residents and businesses to avoid locating in flood prone areas.
- Encourage the implementation of natural and man-made hazard mitigation planning and incorporate hazard prevention and mitigation into county planning efforts.
- Create policies that ensure the protection of critical facilities such as medical facilities, governmental offices, nursing homes, law enforcement offices and fire departments.
- Encourage procedures designed to minimize risk by promoting public and private development plans that take natural and man-made hazard prevention and mitigation into account.
- Identify areas that have been repeatedly damaged by natural disasters and promote alternative locations or other actions that might limit their susceptibility.
- Preserve natural resources in such a way that may prevent or reduce natural disasters.
- Consider the adoption of regulations that restrict the use of water provided by public water supply systems during periods of extreme drought or water emergencies.

LAND USE

Goal: Ensure land use and planning strategies provide for orderly growth of Hancock County.

Objective #1: Develop land use policies that encourage development while preserving the natural and historic features of the county.

Recommendations

- Encourage improvements to the Mississippi River levee system; make sure canals are kept clear of debris; and encourage the Corps of Engineers to dredge the river where needed.
- Encourage the preservation of prime agricultural land.
- Develop clear requirements that will control the location of adult entertainment establishments in the county.

- Encourage growth that minimizes demand on local infrastructure.
- Encourage the preservation of ecologically significant land, open space, and natural resources.
- Encourage voluntary land conservation programs.
- Explore the development of ordinances/regulations that will control scrap/junk yards and other nuisance property developments in the unincorporated areas of the county.

Objective #2: Promote growth and development that is consistent with the comprehensive plan.

Recommendations

- Encourage state and federal agencies to review the comprehensive plan prior to initiating road and other construction projects in the county.
- Review the goals and objectives in the comprehensive plan on an annual basis and revise when appropriate.

- Establish new land use regulations where necessary.
- Establish and maintain intergovernmental agreements on growth and development issues.
- Discourage development in flood prone areas.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Goal: Preserve and promote Hancock County's historically significant features.

Objective #1: Increase public awareness of the county's historically significant features.

Recommendations

- Promote local historic preservation efforts through a website.
- Develop and maintain a map of the county's historically significant properties and structures.
- Promote and market structures in the county, including the courthouse, by developing events that center around the historic nature of the buildings and surrounding sites.
- Develop a plan to provide signage for historically significant properties and structures.

- Utilize the media, internet and other electronic means to promote historically significant sites in the county.
- Work with neighboring counties to promote historically significant sites on a regional basis.
- Work with neighboring counties to organize an historic site scenic drive to be held as a festival on an annual basis.
- Promote walking tours of historic homes and sites, cemeteries, barns, Mormon sites, etc. through publications, radio and TV, and the internet.

Objective #2: Preserve and protect the county's historically significant buildings and sites.

Recommendations

- Conduct a comprehensive survey and analysis of the county's historically significant properties and develop a catalog with details on each of those properties.
- Explore the possibility of adopting a historic preservation ordinance as a means to encourage the preservation of historically significant buildings and sites.

- Provide assistance to property owners who wish to participate in the state and federal historic preservation processes.
- Develop intergovernmental agreements between the county and local governments to ensure cooperation and avoid duplication in the historic preservation process.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Goal: Preserve and promote Hancock County's natural resources.

Objective #1: Protect the natural resources in Hancock County.

Recommendations

- Encourage conservation and habitat development through wildlife habitat maintenance education programs.
- Educate the public regarding invasive plant species and how they impact the environment.
- Promote the eradication of invasive plant species such as honeysuckle and multi-flora rose along streams and rivers.
- Work with NRCS and other local organizations to develop and promote educational programming related to erosion control, soil conservation, chemical run-off, sound farming practices and other conservation programs within the county.
- Increase awareness of, and participation in, voluntary conservation easement programs as a way to protect local habitat.

- Promote alternate means of generating energy for use in homes and businesses, such as solar panels and windmills.
- Improve waste disposal services in the county and increase community and county recycling efforts.
- Limit heavy recreational usage on highly sensitive natural resource areas.
- Promote the preservation of natural, historic and cultural resources through voluntary participation education programs.
- Promote and protect the county's agricultural economy while ensuring that all residents are good stewards of the land and the environment.

Objective #2: Provide a wide range of outdoor recreational opportunities for all county residents.

Recommendations

- Promote and support recreational hunting usage in the county through promotional materials and tourism.
- Work with local legislators to provide funding for continued maintenance of Nauvoo State Park and other state owned conservation areas.
- Work with local legislators to upgrade natural resource recreational areas so they are ADA compliant, have adequate parking, access and lighting.

- Encourage local governments to access funding opportunities for walking and biking trail development.
- Encourage and promote a feasibility study on the LaMoine Lake project as a solution to water shortage problems, increase tourism potential, provide wildlife habitat, increase the tax base and provide long-term and short-term job opportunities.



Implementation Strategies: Pathways to success

Having reviewed the Goals, Objectives and Recommendations as prepared with input from the public through the survey and two public meetings, the Planning Commission developed Strategies.

Strategies are actions to be taken throughout a five year and longer period in order to implement the comprehensive plan. The intent is to make the comprehensive plan a working and useful document and

not to gather dust on a shelf. These strategies are offered for consideration and are to be used as a guide for the County's future growth and development.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The overall economic development goal for Hancock County, as determined in the comprehensive planning process, is to maintain and expand the economic well-being of the county. The planning process established several objectives in order to accomplish this overall goal including the following:

- Create and expand business and development opportunities in the county.
- Encourage entrepreneurship opportunities in the county.
- Encourage the development of additional agri-business in the county.
- Encourage and promote the commercial redevelopment of the county.
- Expand industrial development in Hancock County.
- Develop and maintain adequate and appropriate infrastructure throughout the county to ensure readiness for economic development opportunities.
- Ensure that the local workforce is properly trained to better fit the demands of potential economic development opportunities and to stem youth outmigration.

In order to accomplish the overall goal and the specific objectives, the following actions and timeframes should be considered and implemented during the next five-year period.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Continue Funding for the Hancock County Economic Development Corporation (HCEDC). |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board, Municipal Governments and Private Business and Industry |
| Description: | Continue to provide funding for HCEDC and encourage involvement by all local governmental entities, as well as private business and industry in the county. The HCEDC should be the single organization spearheading economic development efforts in the county. The HCEDC should have a liaison on the county board that will be the main point of contact relative to county government's involvement in economic development issues. |
| Timeframe: | Year One (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2015) and on-going. |

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|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Create an Economic Development Marketing Plan. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Economic Development Corporation |
| Description: | Develop information on the county and its municipalities for use to market the county as a prime location for business development. The plan should have up-to-date demographics, information on workforce skills and availability, potential commercial and industry site information, and information on water, sewer and transportation infrastructure. |
| Timeframe: | Years One and Two (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2016), with annual updates as needed. |

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Establish an Entrepreneurial Incubator Facility. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock Economic Development Corporation |
| Description: | Working with other organizations and educational institutions, the HCEDC should establish a facility for small business start-up. The facility would provide space, telecommunication, internet and secretarial services at low cost for new businesses for a period of time until such businesses are able to relocate to their own facilities. The incubator would also provide assistance in completing business plans for new start-up businesses. |
| Timeframe: | Years One Through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

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|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Develop Training Programs for Hancock County Youth That Meet Employer Demands. |
| Sponsors: | Workforce Investment, Carl Sandburg College and School Districts |
| Description: | Complete a survey of local and regional employers to determine the skills that are needed by young people in the county for current or future job availability. Working with Workforce Investment and educational institutions, create training programs that teach the skills needed by business and industry in the county and region so that young people are not forced to relocate elsewhere to find good paying jobs and steady employment. |
| Timeframe: | Years One Through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

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|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Develop New Local Food Initiatives in the County. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Economic Development Corporation, Carl Sandburg College and University of Illinois Extension Service |
| Description: | Encourage the development of locally grown foods and promote diversified agricultural products such as fruits, vegetables, chickens and livestock. Develop a series of seminars on growing both organic and non-organic foods for distribution regionally through farmer's markets and food cooperatives. Work with local and regional supermarkets to sell foods that are grown locally and explore the possible development of a distribution network to assist local growers market their products throughout the Midwest. |
| Timeframe: | Years One Through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Utilize Existing Revolving Loan Funds for Business Start-up and Expansion. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Economic Development Corporation, Hancock County Board and Municipal Governments |
| Description: | Utilize small business revolving loan funds for new business development. The fund would provide low cost financing for working capital, building purchase and renovation and equipment. Applications for loan funds would be reviewed, approved or denied by the HCEDC board. Annual reports concerning the loan program would be prepared and distributed. |
| Timeframe: | Years One Through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Develop a Facade Improvement Program for Commercial Storefronts. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Economic Development Corporation and Municipal Governments |
| Description: | Establish and maintain a program that provides low interest or forgivable loans to make improvements to commercial storefronts primarily in downtown areas. The program would serve as a redevelopment incentive to reuse buildings along "main streets" in the county's municipalities for commercial purposes. This program, along with the small business revolving loan fund, would serve as a catalyst to attract new retail stores and specialty anchors to downtown areas. Funds would be used for exterior renovations, such as windows, doors, tuckpointing, awnings, and signage. |
| Timeframe: | Years One Through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

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|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Establish Qualified Tax Increment Financing and Enterprise Zones. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board and Municipal Governments |
| Description: | Explore the possibilities of establishing one or more Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Districts and Enterprise Zones in the county as economic development tools. Funds generated through TIF districts would be used for infrastructure improvements and economic development loans associated with new and expanding business development. Enterprise Zone incentives, such as sales and property tax abatements, would be used as tools to encourage business and industry to locate or expand in Hancock County. |
| Timeframe: | Years One Through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

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|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Make Necessary Improvements to the Mississippi River Lock and Dam Systems. |
| Sponsors: | Army Corps of Engineers |
| Description: | Work with local state and federal legislators to renovate the Keokuk Lock and Dam and the entire Mississippi River lock and dam system. Much of the lock and dam system is in need of repair and updating to handle the increase barge traffic on the river. Hancock County's agricultural economy uses the Mississippi River as a means to ship corn and soybean to market. Any disruption of this service due to poorly maintained infrastructure will have widespread economic consequences on the agricultural economy of the county and the entire region. |
| Timeframe: | Years One Through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and beyond. |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Improve and Expand the Transportation, Water and Sewer and Telecommunications Infrastructures. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board, Municipal Governments and Hancock County Economic Development Corporation |
| Description: | Complete a study of the current transportation, water and sewer and telecommunication infrastructure in the county to determine deficiencies that might impede economic development. At the completion of the study, develop a five to ten year capital improvement plan to create strategies for improving the current infrastructure and building new infrastructure needed by emerging business and industry. |
| Timeframe: | Years One and Two (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2016). |

TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

Ensuring a safe and efficient transportation and public infrastructure system throughout the county that serves the needs of Hancock County's residents, businesses, agricultural interests, visitors, and industries is the overall goal determined by the comprehensive planning process. In order to accomplish this goal, the following specific objectives were established:

- Maintain and expand the effective transportation systems operating in the county.
- Maintain and improve the technological infrastructure.
- Develop and maintain high-quality water, sanitary sewer, and storm sewer systems throughout the county.
- Develop and maintain high-quality community and human services for all Hancock County residents.

The following actions and timeframes should be considered and implemented by the county in order to accomplish the overall goal and objectives:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Develop and Implement a County and Township Road Improvement Plan. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board and Township Road Commissioners |
| Description: | The County, with input from the township road commissioners, should develop a five and ten year road improvement plan. The plan should serve as a guide to direct the limited financial resources to those road improvement projects that will have the greatest benefit to the majority of county residents. The plan should also target road improvements that increase the safety of county roads by widening, increasing visibility and upgrading to carry 80,000 pound vehicles. The County's agricultural economy should be considered to ensure that local roads meet the needs of the farm economy. Enhancement of the visual appearance of major corridors in the county should also be considered in the plan. |
| Timeframe: | Years One and Two (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2016), with updates as necessary. |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Encourage Replacement of the Mississippi River Bridge at Niota and Continued Maintenance of Route 336. |
| Sponsors: | Illinois Department of Transportation and Iowa Department of Transportation |
| Description: | The county should encourage state and federal legislators to replace the Mississippi River bridge between Niota and Ft. Madison. The current toll bridge is owned by the BNSF railroad and is narrow and closed at times due to barge traffic on the river. The county should also encourage state legislators to provide continued funding to make repairs and upgrades to Route 336 through Hancock County. Route 336 is the major transportation route through the county and is a segment of the Chicago to Kansas City expressway. The highway provides Hancock County residents and businesses with four lane access to larger urban areas and markets in the Midwest and beyond. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

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|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Upgrade Notification Systems, Medical and Rescue Equipment and Training for Natural and Man-made Disasters. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board and Municipal Governments |
| Description: | The County and municipalities should seek available federal and state grant funding to upgrade emergency services. Federal agencies, such as USDA Rural Development and FEMA, and state agencies, such as IEMA and DCEO, should be contacted to determine funding opportunities for new rescue equipment, storm siren systems, and training. Local funds should be allocated, when budgets allow, to provide matching funds for available state and federal funding. A five year improvement plan should be prepared to provide a guide on how to best utilize limited financial resources. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Inventory the Current Technology Infrastructure and Develop a Technology Infrastructure Improvement Plan. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board, Municipal Governments and Hancock County Economic Development Corporation |
| Description: | The county, in cooperation with municipal governments and the HCEDC, should inventory the current technology infrastructure to determine voids. Using information from the inventory, a countywide technology improvement and expansion plan should be developed to serve as a guide for developing new and improving existing technology. Creation and maintenance of a county website, exploration of establishing a county-wide geographic information system and expansion of broadband and wireless service should all be reviewed and considered in the plan. |
| Timeframe: | Years One and Two (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2016), with updates as necessary. |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Seek Federal and State Funding to Improve the Water, Sanitary Sewer and Storm Sewer Infrastructure. |
| Sponsors: | Municipal Governments |
| Description: | Work with the Western Illinois Regional Council to prepare applications to the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and USDA Rural Development for funding to make improvements to water treatment and distribution systems, sanitary sewer collection and treatment facilities and storm sewer collection systems. Municipal governments should work with engineering firms to develop the necessary plans to make these improvements so that they are prepared to submit applications as funding cycles dictate. Water system pressure and flow data should be gathered and analyzed to determine where systems are not adequate to provide fire protection. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

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|--------------|---|
| Action: | Expand Recycling and Waste Management Services. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board, Municipalities and Townships |
| Description: | Promote recycling efforts in the County by working with the Western Illinois Regional Council regional collection facility to establish additional paint and e-waste recycling drop-off locations in the county where there are voids in the service. Local governments should develop and maintain annual clean-ups to provide residents with a method to properly dispose of items that are not collected at curbside waste collections. The County and municipal governments should apply to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency for used tire and hazardous materials collections in or near the county. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

EDUCATION

Ensuring accessibility to high quality primary, secondary, post-secondary and vocational educational opportunities for all Hancock County residents is the overall goal determined in the planning process. In order to accomplish this goal, the following specific objectives were established:

- Increase vocational and technical education opportunities for county residents.
- Ensure that local school districts and post-secondary schools have the financial resources to provide high-quality education for county residents.

The following actions and timeframes should be considered and implemented by the county in order to accomplish the overall goal and objectives:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Expand Vocational and Technical Education Opportunities. |
| Sponsors: | Workforce Investment, Carl Sandburg College and School Districts. |
| Description: | The County and the Hancock County Economic Development Corporation should work with Workforce Investment and local educational institutions to determine the need for expanded vocational and technical training for county residents. Such training will expand and enhance workforce skills needed by business and industry and will also train young people in the county for jobs resulting from the county's expanded economic development efforts. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Three (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2017) and on-going. |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Explore Financial and Educational Options to Ensure Quality Education. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County School Districts |
| Description: | A survey should be conducted by each school district to determine current financial conditions and what is needed to ensure financial stability and the continuous delivery of a quality education. School district representatives should continue to meet regularly to discuss funding issues, possible solutions and other issues facing school district finances. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and beyond. |

AGRICULTURE

Enhancing and maintaining the productivity and operational efficiency of Hancock County's agricultural land for current and future generations is the overall goal as determined by the Commission. In order to accomplish this goal, the following specific objectives were established:

- Preserve prime agricultural land.
- Encourage and assist the local agricultural economy in maintaining competitiveness and overall profitability.

The following actions and timeframes should be considered and implemented by the county in order to accomplish the overall goal and objectives:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Preserve Prime Agricultural Land. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Soil and Water Conservation District and Hancock County Board |
| Description: | The Hancock County Board should adopt a land use plan that includes policies that preserve prime agricultural land. The plan should encourage voluntary participation in land preservation programs and should have a map that accurately depicts the location of the county's prime farmland. The Soil and Water Conservation District should encourage and provide opportunities for participation in watershed protection and soil conservation programs. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and beyond. |

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|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Develop Alternative Crop Education Programs |
| Sponsors: | University of Illinois Extension, Western Illinois University, Carl Sandburg College and School Districts |
| Description: | Educational institutions should develop seminars and other training opportunities on the development of local food initiatives, alternative crops and value added crops. Entrepreneurship programs should be developed to assist in program start-up. Young people should be encouraged to participate in this new agricultural based economy by incorporating such programs in high school based curricula. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

HOUSING

The overall housing goal determined by the comprehensive planning process is to maintain and expand affordable housing opportunities for Hancock County residents. In order to accomplish this goal, the planning process established the following objectives:

- Promote and develop new and diverse housing options in the county.
- Enhance and maintain the quality of the existing housing stock and the overall appearance of residential units in the county.

In order to accomplish the overall goal and the specific housing objectives, the following actions and timeframes should be considered and implemented during the next five-year period:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Develop Clear Requirements for New Subdivisions. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board and Municipal Governments |
| Description: | Hancock County and its municipalities should review existing subdivision requirements and should update as needed so there are clear rules and regulations concerning the development of new subdivisions in the county. Protection of prime agricultural land and the provision of public infrastructure (roads, water, sewer and storm sewer) should be key elements of subdivision regulations. New subdivision regulations should be considered and encouraged for areas not currently covered by such regulations. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Two (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2016). |

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|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Construct Affordable Rental Housing for Senior Citizens and Young Persons. |
| Sponsors: | Private Developers |
| Description: | Private developers should be encouraged to build new affordable rental housing units for senior citizens and young people. These units should be located around the county and should have adequate open space, woodland, public infrastructure and storm water retention and drainage. The preservation of prime agricultural land and historically significant sites should be considered when selecting locations. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and beyond. |

| | |
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| Action: | Continue and Expand the Homebuyer Assistance Program. |
| Sponsors: | Western Illinois Regional Council, Illinois Housing Development Authority and Local Financial Institutions |
| Description: | The County, in concert with the Western Illinois Regional Council, should apply for funding from the Illinois Housing Development Authority to continue and expand the homebuyer assistance program for low and moderate income residents. The program should provide down payment and rehabilitation grant assistance. Local financial institutions should be encouraged to participate by providing loans at reasonable rates and terms for eligible applicants. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

HOUSING

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|--------------|--|
| Action: | Continue and Expand Housing Rehabilitation Programs. |
| Sponsors: | Municipal Governments, Hancock County Board and Western Illinois Regional Council |
| Description: | Municipal governments and the Hancock County Board should work with the Western Illinois Regional Council to apply for funding from the Illinois Housing Development Authority and the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to continue and expand owner-occupied housing rehabilitation programs. These programs would assist low and moderate income residents make health and safety related improvements to their homes. The goal of the program should be to improve the overall quality of the housing stock in the county. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and beyond. |

EMERGENCY SERVICES/HAZARD MITIGATION

Promoting programs and services to protect the life and property of all county residents is the overall goal established by the planning process. In order to accomplish this goal, the following objectives were selected:

- Maintain and expand public safety efforts and related services to protect the health and safety of all county residents and businesses.
- Develop public awareness and education programs concerning the protection from, and mitigation of, potential natural and man-made hazards.
- Promote the development and implementation of policies and procedures designed to prevent or reduce the risk from natural and man-made hazards.

In order to accomplish the overall goal and specific objectives, the following actions and timeframes should be considered and implemented:

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|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Upgrade Equipment and Training. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board, Fire Protection Districts and Municipal Governments |
| Description: | Hancock County, fire protection districts and municipal governments should seek funding from FEMA and IEMA to upgrade emergency services equipment and training. State and federal legislators should be contacted to encourage the continued funding of programs that provide local governmental units and emergency responders with new fire protection and other emergency services equipment, as well as funding for on-going training opportunities. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and beyond. |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Upgrade Early Warning Systems. |
| Sponsors: | Municipal Governments and Fire Protection Districts. |
| Description: | Local governmental units and fire protection districts should review current early warning systems and upgrade as needed. Applications should be made to USDA Rural Development for Community Facilities Program funding for new storm siren systems. Local funds should be allocated for such systems when matching funds are needed to secure federal and state funding. Early warning systems should be installed and maintained in all municipalities and other areas where there are clusters of residential units and commercial and industrial establishments. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

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|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Develop Natural Hazard Education Programs. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Emergency Service Disaster Agency (ESDA) |
| Description: | Education programs should be designed and implemented to increase awareness of natural hazard prevention and mitigation programs. Informational resources, such as brochures, news releases, and internet sources, should be developed for widespread distribution. All residents should be targeted, but emphasis should be on informing those most vulnerable to natural disasters, including senior citizens and young persons. Residents should be made aware of insurance availability for natural and man-made disasters. Residents and businesses should be encouraged to avoid locating in flood prone areas. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and beyond. |

EMERGENCY SERVICES/HAZARD MITIGATION

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Maintain and Update Natural and Man-made Hazard Prevention/Mitigation Planning Program. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Emergency Service Disaster Agency |
| Description: | The County's hazard prevention and mitigation planning program should be updated as needed. Other county and municipal planning efforts should also reference the plan and should incorporate hazard prevention and mitigation policies and procedures when applicable. Policies should be updated, or created if they are nonexistent, relative to protection of critical facilities, such as governmental offices, nursing homes, law enforcement and fire departments, and medical facilities. The planning program should identify areas that were previously damaged by natural disasters and alternative locations or actions should be promoted that might limit their susceptibility in the future. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and beyond. |

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|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Consider the Adoption of Water Use Restrictions During Drought Conditions and Water Emergencies. |
| Sponsors: | Municipal Governments and Dallas Rural Water District |
| Description: | Local governments and the Dallas Rural Water District should consider adopting regulations to restrict the use of water provided by public water supply systems during periods of extreme drought or water emergencies. Such restrictions would forbid, restrict or regulate water usage by high water users in order to protect the health and safety of the general public. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Two (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2016) |

LAND USE

Ensuring land use and planning strategies provide for the orderly growth of Hancock County is the overall goal established by the planning process. In order to accomplish this goal, the following objectives were selected:

- Develop land use policies that encourage development while preserving the natural and historic features of the county.
- Promote growth and development that is consistent with the comprehensive plan.

The development strategy, including actions and timeframes, to accomplish the overall land use goal and specific objectives, is as follows:

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| Action: | Develop Requirements for Locating Adult Entertainment Establishments. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board and Municipal Governments |
| Description: | Hancock County and municipalities should establish clear requirements that control the location of adult entertainment establishments. These requirements should provide for reasonable distances from schools, places of worship, recreational facilities and parks, governmental buildings and residential structures. The requirements should also specify water, sewer, storm sewer and parking lot requirements, as well as access to public streets and roads. |
| Timeframe: | Years One (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2015) |

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|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Consider relevant ordinances, when appropriate, to discourage the establishment of scrap/junk yards and other nuisance property developments. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board |
| Description: | The Hancock County Board should review and establish requirements that will control the development of scrap/junk yards and other property nuisances in the unincorporated areas of the county. The County Board should consider adopting nuisance ordinances, when appropriate, that will discourage such future developments and will eliminate over time existing scrap/junk yards and other nuisance developments. |
| Timeframe: | Years One and Two (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2016) and ongoing. |

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|---------------------|---|
| Action: | Maintain the Mississippi River Levee System. |
| Sponsors: | Levee and Drainage Districts, Army Corps of Engineers |
| Description: | Drainage and levee districts should be encouraged to maintain and upgrade the Mississippi River levee system to protect agricultural land, residential structures and commercial properties from flood waters. The Army Corps of Engineers should be encouraged to dredge the river where needed and to maintain the lock and dam system to help control flooding problems. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and beyond. |

LAND USE

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|--------------|---|
| Action: | Encourage the Preservation of Ecologically Significant Land, Open Space and Natural Resources. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board |
| Description: | The County should adopt appropriate land use regulations, as necessary, to promote the preservation of open space, prime agricultural land, wetlands, and other ecologically significant land in the county. The County should review the goals, objectives, recommendations and strategies in the Comprehensive Plan on a regular basis and should make appropriate changes and updates as needed. The County should work with other local, state and federal agencies to ensure that the land and environment are preserved for future generations. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and ongoing. |

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The preservation and promotion of the county's historically significant features is the overall goal determined by the Planning Commission. In order to accomplish this goal, the following specific objectives were formulated:

- Increase public awareness of the county's historically significant features.
- Preserve and protect the county's historically significant buildings and sites.

In order to accomplish the overall goal and specific objectives, the following actions and timeframes should be considered and implemented:

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|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Develop a Public Awareness/Education Program. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Historical Society, Hancock County Board, Municipal Governments and Local Historical Societies |
| Description: | The County and municipal governments should work with the Hancock County Historical Society and local historical societies to develop and maintain a public awareness and education program concerning the county's historically significant properties and structures. Public events and festivals should be planned so that they center around the historic nature of buildings and surrounding sites. Appropriate signage should be installed so visitors to the county are aware of the location and significance of historic buildings and sites. The media, internet and other electronic means should be used to promote the County's history. Walking tours should be developed and marketed that include historic homes and buildings, cemeteries, barns, Mormon sites and museums. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

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|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Consider the Adoption of an Historic Preservation Ordinance. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board |
| Description: | The County, with assistance from historic societies, should conduct a comprehensive survey and analysis of historically significant properties and develop a catalog and map with details on each of those properties. After completion of the survey and analysis, the County should explore the possibility of adopting an Historic Preservation Ordinance as a means to encourage the preservation of historically and culturally significant sites and structures. Information should be obtained and distributed on financial assistance available to property owners who may wish to participate in historic preservation efforts. |
| Timeframe: | Years One and Two (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2016). |

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| Action: | Organize an Historic Site Scenic Drive. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Historical Society, Other Historical Societies |
| Description: | Hancock County Historical Society and local historical societies should work with neighboring county historical societies to organize and promote an annual regional scenic drive of historically and culturally significant sites and structures in the Fall of each year. Maps and descriptions should be developed so residents and visitors can take a self-guided tour of the region to enjoy the Fall colors and visit historic homes, buildings, sites, cemeteries, Mormon sites, barns, etc. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

NATURAL RESOURCES

Preserving and promoting the county's natural resources is the overall goal established in the planning process. In order to accomplish this goal, the following specific objectives were formulated:

- Protect the natural resources within the county.
- Provide a wide range of outdoor recreational opportunities for all county residents.

In order to accomplish the overall goal and specific objectives, the following actions and timeframes should be considered and implemented:

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|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Develop a Natural Resources Protection Education Program. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Educational Institutions |
| Description: | The County should work with NRCS and educational institutions to develop and promote educational programming related to erosion control, soil conservation, chemical run-off, sound farming practices, and other conservation programs. The education program should provide information on voluntary programs that land owners can access to protect the natural resources in the county. The program should promote alternate means of generating energy, management of waste and recycling efforts. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and on-going. |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Develop and Promote Outdoor Recreational Opportunities. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board, Municipal Governments, Park Districts and Illinois Department of Natural Resources |
| Description: | Hancock County should work with other governmental units to promote existing and develop new outdoor recreational opportunities in the county and region. Recreational hunting promotional materials should be prepared and distributed. The County should work with state legislators to provide funding for maintenance and improvements at state-run recreational areas, such as Nauvoo State Park and Kibbe Field Station. Municipal governments should apply to Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) and Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) for funding for new parks and biking/hiking trails and for upgrades at existing facilities, such as parking, access roads, lighting and Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance issues. |
| Timeframe: | Years One through Five (December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2019) and beyond. |

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|---------------------|--|
| Action: | Encourage and Promote a LaMoine Lake Project Feasibility Study. |
| Sponsors: | Hancock County Board |
| Description: | The County should encourage appropriate governmental units to revisit the possibility of constructing LaMoine Lake in Hancock and McDonough counties. A new feasibility study should be prepared that examines the benefits of damming the LaMoine River to create a lake as a solution to water shortage problems, to increase tourism potential, provide wildlife habitat, increase the tax base and provide long-term and short-term job opportunities. |
| Timeframe: | Years Two and Three (December 1, 2015 through November 30, 2017). |



Summary: Getting started

The ideas presented in the comprehensive plan are conceptual and not regulatory. To ensure that local ordinances coincide with the direction of the plan, the Hancock County Board should review all appropriate local regulations. The county may find changes need to be made to the subdivision ordinance, or that the creation of new

regulations will be necessary in order to meet certain recommendations found within the plan.

Future needs of Hancock County have been considered in relation to several topics including, but not limited to, economic development, transportation and infrastructure, land use, hazard mitigation and

demographics. The plan is based on the most current information available and over time, some of the assumptions may change. It is the responsibility of the county to review the plan on an annual basis and to update the plan at least once every five years.

Attachments

Definitions

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| Capital Improvement Plan: | A short-range plan, usually four to six years, which identifies capital and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan. Essentially, the plan provides a link between a unit of government, school districts, parks and recreation departments and/or other local government entities and the comprehensive/strategic plans. |
| County: | Hancock County, Illinois. |
| County Engineer: | The Consulting engineer of the County. |
| Clerk: | The Clerk of the County. |
| Commission: | The Planning Commission of the County. |
| County Recorder: | The recorder of deeds, Hancock County, Illinois. |
| Dedication: | The deliberate donation of land by its owner for any general public uses or easement, reserving to oneself no other rights than such as are compatible with the full exercise of and enjoyment of the public uses to which this property has been devoted. |
| Development: | Any activity causing a change to be made in the legal rights or physical state of the real estate. |
| Easement: | A specific area of land over which a liberty, privilege, or advantage is granted by the Proprietor to the public, a corporation or some particular person or part of the public for specific uses and purposes and which shall be designated a "public" or "private" easement, depending on the nature of the use or user. |
| Governing Body: | The County Board of Hancock County, Illinois. |
| Highway Standards: | The most recent edition of "Highway Standards" as published by the Illinois Department of Transportation. |
| Improvements: | Grading, street surfacing, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, crosswalks, water mains, fire hydrants, sanitary sewers, storm sewers, culverts, bridges and other additions to the natural state of land which increases its value, utility or habitability. |
| Land: | Earth, water and air, above or below or on the surface, and includes any improvements or structures customarily regarded as land. |
| Major Streets or Thoroughfare Plan: | The part of a Capital Improvement Plan which sets forth the location, alignment and dimensions of existing and proposed streets and thoroughfares. |
| Master Plan: | The Official Comprehensive Plan for the County including graphic and written proposals indicating the general locations recommended for the streets, parks, schools, public buildings, and all physical developments of the County, including any unit or part of such plan separately adopted, and any amendment to such plans or parts thereof adopted by the County. |
| Median: | A permanent or temporary pavement separation used to separate motor vehicle traffic lanes moving in opposite directions. |

Definitions

Official Comprehensive Plan:

The Hancock County 2014 Comprehensive Plan including any successive amendments thereof of any successive comprehensive plan.

Person:

An individual, partnership, firm, corporation or association.

Prime Farmland:

The full definition in Illinois as identified by the USDA-NRCS with the following criteria:

A. The soils have sufficient available water capacity within the depth of 40 inches, or in the root zone if it is less than 40 inches deep, (a minimum of 4 inches of available water in the upper 40 inches), to produce the commonly grown crops 7 or more years out of 10.

B. The soils have mean annual soil temperature at a depth of 20 inches higher than 32 degrees Fahrenheit. In addition, the mean summer temperature at 20 inches is higher than 59 degrees.

C. The soils have a pH between 4.5 and 8.4 in all horizons within a depth of 40 inches or in the root zone if the root zone is less than 40 inches deep.

D. The soils have no water table or a water table that is maintained at a sufficient depth to allow crops common to the area to be grown.

E. The soils have in all horizons within a depth of 40 inches or in the root zone if the root zone is less than 40 inches deep, an exchangeable sodium percentage of less than 15.

F. The soils flood less often than once in two years during the growing season.

G. The soils have a product K (erodibility factor) X percent slope of less than 2.0.

H. The soils have a permeability rate of at least 0.006 inches per hour in the upper 20 inches.

I. Less than ten percent of the surface layer in these soils consists of rock fragments coarser than three inches.

Proprietor:

A natural person, firm, association, partnership, cooperation, or combination of any of them, which may hold any ownership interest in land, whether recorded or not.

Public Utility:

Any person, firm or corporation, municipal department, board or commission, duly authorized to furnish and furnishing under governmental regulations to the public: gas, steam, electric, sewage disposal, communication, television, transportation or water.

Right of Way:

The entire dedicated tract or strip of land that is dedicated for use by the public for circulation and/or service.

Definitions

Subdivision:

The division of a parcel, tract or area of land into two or more parts of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of transfer of ownership or building development or if a new street or easement of access is involved. Any division of a parcel of land, provided that division of land which may be ordered or approved by a court or affected by testamentary or interstate provision, or a division of land into lots or parcels of five acres or more and not involving a new street or easement of access shall not be deemed a subdivision. The term includes resubdivision and, when appropriate to the context, shall relate to the process of subdividing the land subdivided.

Survey:

The process of establishing the location, form, and boundaries of a tract of land by measuring the lines and angles as performed by an Illinois registered land surveyor.

Use:

The purpose or activity, for which land or structure thereon, is designed, arranged or intended to be occupied, or for which it is occupied, used or maintained.

2014 Hancock County Comprehensive Plan Survey

This survey is designed to assess the opinions of Hancock County residents on ways to improve the quality of life in the county today. Your answers will be kept confidential and your participation is voluntary. (Please check one box that best reflects your opinion, unless otherwise directed.)

Housing, Safety, and Personal Security

The first set of questions relate to housing, safety, and security in Hancock County today.

1. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the following aspects of your county in general?

| | <i>Very Satisfied</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Neutral</i> | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>Very Dissatisfied</i> | <i>Don't Know</i> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| The structural quality of the residences. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The general appearance of the residences. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The location of your home relative to the places that you visit frequently (e.g., your place of work, the grocery store, etc.). | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Compared to 2 years ago, would you say that crime in the county has:

☐ *Greatly Increased*
☐ *Somewhat Increased*
☐ *Stayed the Same*
☐ *Somewhat Decreased*
☐ *Greatly Decreased*
☐ *Don't Know*

3. In general, how safe do you feel in and around the county after dark?

☐ *Very Safe*
☐ *Somewhat Safe*
☐ *Neutral*
☐ *Somewhat Unsafe*
☐ *Very Unsafe*
☐ *Don't Know*

4. Please rate your level of satisfaction with law enforcement, fire, and ambulance services in the county.

| | <i>Very Satisfied</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Neutral</i> | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>Very Dissatisfied</i> | <i>Don't Know</i> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Law enforcement protection provided in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fire protection in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ambulance service in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

General Development

The next section is related to development plans in Hancock County.

5. What priority do you think the county should assign to corridor design and construction strategies when it comes to investing public funds?

| | High Priority | Medium Priority | Low Priority | Don't Invest | Neutral/Don't Know |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Increase the safety of rural roads within the county by widening and increasing visibility. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Upgrade county roads to carry 80,000 lb. vehicles. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Widen select county roads to accommodate striped bike lanes with accompanying signs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Construct recreational paths/trails connecting communities, parks and other major destination points. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6. What priority do you think the county should assign to these land developments and facility design strategies when it comes to investing public funds and working with developers?

| | High Priority | Medium Priority | Low Priority | Don't Invest | Neutral/Don't Know |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Maintain the rural nature of the county in promoting recreation and tourism. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Restrict/prevent development of "adult" entertainment. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Restrict housing development in rural areas | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Establish clear requirements for new subdivisions (roads, septic, water, etc.). | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7. Please rate your expectation for future growth in the county on a scale of 1 'No growth' to 5 'A lot of growth'.

☐ No growth...1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ A lot of growth...5

8. Please rate how the growth in the county over the last 10 years has affected your quality of life on a scale of 1 'No Effect' to 5 'A lot of effort'.

☐ No effect...1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ A lot of effect...5

9. What do you value as 3 of the most significant characteristics of the county? (Please check only 3 options.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Existing communities | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Historic sites | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and recreational facilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Natural resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial development | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural sites | |

10. What do you feel is the most important indicator of economic stability?

☐ Jobs ☐ Income level ☐ Business opportunities ☐ Services available

11. Which 2 economic development tools do you feel will be most effective in the county? (Please check ONLY 2 options.)

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting a larger regional market | <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting local tourism | <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting local sustainability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting the local agricultural history | <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting/seeking additional industrial development | <input type="checkbox"/> Expansion of transportation access |

12. What do you value as the 3 most significant tools for managing potential growth (if needed) in the county? (Please check ONLY 3 options.)
- ☐ Comprehensive plan ☐ Zoning ☐ Updated/improved subdivision plan requirements
- ☐ Capital improvement plan ☐ Transportation plan ☐ None needed
13. What are the 2 most significant growth challenges in the county? (Please check ONLY 2 options.)
- ☐ Lack of development ☐ Adequacy of infrastructure ☐ Agricultural land preservation
- ☐ Too much development ☐ Employment opportunities ☐ Habitat preservation
- ☐ Location of development ☐ Conservation of natural resources ☐ Taxes are too high
14. Should single family residential development be encouraged in unincorporated Hancock County?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No opinion
15. If yes, what kind of single family residential development should be encouraged?
- ☐ 1 house/1 acre ☐ 1 house/2 acres ☐ 1 house/3 acres ☐ 1 house/5 acres
16. To what extent do you agree or disagree that public water and sewer systems should be extended to areas that lack those services in the county?
- ☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neutral ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree
17. What 2 types of transportation improvements do you think should be made in the county (Please check ONLY 2 options.)
- ☐ Public transportation services ☐ Pedestrian and bike trail system development ☐ Inter-city public transportation ☐ Improve existing transportation infrastructure ☐ None needed

Community Participation

The statements in this section gather information on your opinions about participation in Hancock County.

18. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding county participation?

| | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | Don't Know |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| There are sufficient opportunities for citizens to participate in decisions being made by our local government. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sufficient effort is made to make citizens aware of opportunities to participate. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Individual citizens and groups in the county work together to get things done for the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Citizen participation in the county is high. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Individual citizens have an important role in contributing toward the health and stability in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| You personally can make a difference by contributing your ideas, skills, etc., to the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| You would be prepared to volunteer to help others in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| You would be prepared to serve on a county committee. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

The Environment

The questions in this section gather information based on your perceptions of various environmental issues affecting Hancock County

19. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding environmental issues?

| | <i>Strongly Agree</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Neutral</i> | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Strongly Disagree</i> | <i>Don't Know</i> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| The quality of our environment should be a higher priority for county officials. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Improving the quality of our drinking water should be an important local policy. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Our county should be considering alternate means of generating energy for use in homes, businesses and/or community (e.g. solar panels, windmills, etc.). | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Managing growth and development more effectively should be important local priority in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Increasing community/county recycling efforts should be an important local policy in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Reducing the loss of agricultural land should be important local policy in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Using land more efficiently should be an important policy in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Improving solid waste disposal should be an important local priority in our community/county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Improving efforts to encourage energy conservation should be an important local priority in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Protecting air quality should be an important local environment priority in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Retaining and expanding public transportation should be an important priority in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Developing and/or improving watershed protection programs should be an important priority in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Developing and/or improving soil conservation programs should be an important priority in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

20. What would be the most effective way to preserve agricultural land in the county?

| | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Promotion of the agricultural industry</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Purchase/transfer of development rights</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Additional regulatory control over subdivision activities</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Voluntary participation in land preservation programs</i> |

21. Please indicate the level of important for the following items:

| | <i>Very Important</i> | <i>Important</i> | <i>Unimportant</i> | <i>Very Unimportant</i> | <i>Don't Know</i> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Natural resources | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Historical/cultural sites | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

22. What is the most effective way to preserve the natural, historical and cultural resources of the county?

| | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Voluntary participation</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Incentives</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Regulatory control</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Promotion of preservation through education</i> |

23. What type of open space do you value the most?

| | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Active recreational space (e.g. soccer fields, playgrounds, etc.).</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Agricultural land.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Passive recreational space (e.g. parks, trails, greenways).</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Open space around pre-existing structures.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Undisturbed natural features (e.g. forests, streams).</i> | |

Community Perceptions, Services and Quality of Life

The following questions are about your perceptions of Hancock County community life.

24. Please rate your level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the following statements regarding community services in the county.

| | <i>Strongly Agree</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Neutral</i> | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Strongly Disagree</i> | <i>Don't Know</i> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Water treatment and distribution systems | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Road maintenance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Garbage collection service | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| County's administrative services | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The County Board's effectiveness in representing the interests of my community | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The availability of before and after school programs for children | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The availability of daycare services | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The availability of recreation programs for children (age 1-9) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The availability of recreation programs for youth (age 10-18) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The availability of recreation programs, activities, and entertainment for adults | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The availability of recreation programs, activities, and entertainment for seniors (age 65+) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The availability of recreation facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The availability of adequate housing for seniors | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The availability of adequate housing for single parents | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The quality of elementary education programs, including before and after school programs | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The quality of secondary education programs | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The quality of education programs for those with special needs | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The quality of adult education programs | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

25. Please rate your level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the following statements regarding community services in the county.

| | <i>Very Satisfied</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Neutral</i> | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>Very Dissatisfied</i> | <i>Don't Know</i> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Quality of educational programs geared to the needs of local employers | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The quality of educational programs geared to provide the skills new businesses are seeking | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The quality of health services | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The availability of health services | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The availability of library services | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

26. Please indicate which shopping centers you visit on a monthly basis. (Check all that apply.)

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quincy | <input type="checkbox"/> Burlington | <input type="checkbox"/> Peoria |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Keokuk | <input type="checkbox"/> Macomb | <input type="checkbox"/> Quad Cities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ft. Madison | <input type="checkbox"/> Springfield | <input type="checkbox"/> Galesburg |

27. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding employment/training services?

| | <i>Strongly Agree</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Neutral</i> | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Strongly Disagree</i> | <i>Don't Know</i> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| There are adequate employment opportunities in general. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| There are adequate training opportunities in the county to upgrade skills to obtain employment/better paying. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| There are adequate employment opportunities for young people. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

28. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding “quality of life/sense of community” in the county?

| | <i>Strongly Agree</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Neutral</i> | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Strongly Disagree</i> | <i>Don't Know</i> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| There is a strong community pride in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The people in the county are friendly towards one another. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The people in the county are friendly towards visitors in the area. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The county is a great place to raise children. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The county is prepared to deal with external challenges that may seem beyond its control, such as loss of jobs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

29. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

| | <i>Strongly Agree</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Neutral</i> | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Strongly Disagree</i> | <i>Don't Know</i> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Our local businesses are committed to the county and its future. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Innovative approaches are being used to attract new commercial business with the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Innovative approaches are being used to attract new industry within the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Innovative approaches are being used to protect and expand the agricultural industry within the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Innovative approaches are being used to encourage the expansion of existing local businesses within the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Innovative approaches are being used to encourage residents to purchase goods and services locally. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The County Board has implemented adequate development controls to maintain and improve the quality and character of the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Road surfaces in the county are in good condition. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| A good solid waste program (care and control of waste stream, collection of garbage, special collections, and program education) is available in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| A good recycling program is available in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Adequate social service programs are available in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| There are adequate public parks in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

30. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding telecommunications and the media in the county?

| | <i>Strongly Agree</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Neutral</i> | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Strongly Disagree</i> | <i>Don't Know</i> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cable service in the county is sufficient. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Good, unbiased newspaper coverage is available in the county. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The telecommunication infrastructure in the county is good. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| County residents have accessible and affordable internet access. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

31. Do you currently have internet access at home? (If No, skip to 33.) ☐ Yes ☐ No
32. If you have internet access at home, what kind of connection do you have?
☐ *Dial-up* ☐ *T1* ☐ *DSL* ☐ *Wireless*
33. If you work, do you use internet at work? ☐ Yes ☐ No
34. Do you use a library for internet access? ☐ Yes ☐ No
35. How many online purchases have you made in the last six months?
☐ *More than 15* ☐ *Between 1-4*
☐ *Between 10-15* ☐ *None, but have made purchases online before*
☐ *Between 5-9* ☐ *I never shop or make purchases online.*

About You

The questions in this section gather information about you and will assist in the understanding of how different demographics responded to this survey.

36. Are you: ☐ Male ☐ Female
37. How many people are currently living in your household?
38. Please indicate your age in years.
39. What is your current employment status?
☐ *Permanent full time* ☐ *Temporary part time* ☐ *Unemployed*
☐ *Permanent part time* ☐ *Self employed* ☐ *Retired*
☐ *Temporary full time* ☐ *Homemaker* ☐ *Permanent disability*
40. If working, how many miles one-way do you travel to work?
41. What is your present marital status?
☐ *Married* ☐ *Separated/Divorced*
☐ *Single, never married* ☐ *Widowed*
42. Do you own a vehicle? ☐ Yes ☐ No

43. What is your total income this past year before taxes and deductions? (All questionnaires are anonymous; no one has any way of knowing who filled out each questionnaire.)
- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Less than \$10,000</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>\$25,000 to \$34,999</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>\$75,000 to \$99,999</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>\$10,000 to \$14,999</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>\$35,000 to \$49,999</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>\$100,000 to \$149,000</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>\$15,000 to \$24,999</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>\$50,000 to \$74,999</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>\$150,000 or more</i> |
44. What is the highest level of education YOU have completed?
- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Less than high school degree</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Community college diploma/certificate</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Masters degree or higher (MA, PHD, JD, MD, etc.)</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>High school degree</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Bachelor's degree</i> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Some college (no degree)</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Some graduate work</i> | |
45. Is your residence:
- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Owned</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Provided as part of employment</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Public housing</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rented</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Co-op housing</i> | |
46. How long have you lived at your present residence?
- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Less than 1 year</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>1-5 years</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>6-10 years</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>More than 10 years</i> |
|--|---|--|--|
47. How long do you expect to continue living in Hancock County?
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Less than a year</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>More than 5 years but less then 10 years</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>More than 1 year but less the 5 years</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>10 years or more</i> |
48. What township do you live in?
49. Please tell us your thoughts about improving the quality of life in Hancock County in the space provided below.

Thank you for your participation in this survey! Please place your questionnaire in the self-addressed, prepaid envelope provided for your convenience.

2014 Hancock County Comprehensive Plan Community Poll

2014 Hancock County Quality of Life Report

Findings based on the Comprehensive Development Plan Community Survey

David E. Rohall, Ph.D.

Western Survey Research Center

May 29, 2014

Executive Summary

Survey Methodology

- Results in this report are based on a survey of 647 Hancock County residents conducted in the spring of 2014
- Three modes of data collection were employed in this survey: a mail survey utilizing a random sample of 2001 Hancock County residents yielding 436 responses, 138 surveys were obtained using self-administered questionnaires left at public locations, and an online version of the survey which yielded an additional 73 responses
- The survey instrument was comprised of over 140 questions placed within 49 formal questions in eight (8) pages under six headings: Housing, Safety, and Personal Security; General Development; Community Participation; The Environment; Community Perceptions, Services, and Quality of Life; Background Characteristics

Housing, Safety, and Personal Security

- Most residents of Hancock County are satisfied with the structural quality of the buildings in the county and the location of their homes relative to the places that they visit frequently
- Residents of Hancock County feel safe and secure in the community
- Over three-quarters of residents are satisfied with law enforcement, fire protection, and ambulance service in the county

General Development

- Regarding road corridors, 3 out of 4 residents believe that increasing the safety of county roads by widening and increasing visibility is of a high or medium priority; the second most cited priority is upgrading county roads to carry 80,000 lb. vehicles
- With regard to land development, the number one priority of residents appears to be the establishment of clear requirements for new subdivisions with 77 percent of residents believing it to be a high or medium priority, followed closely by the importance residents placed on maintaining the rural nature of the county in promoting recreation and tourism (73%)
- Most residents in Hancock County believe that growth is limited and what growth has occurred has not had a large impact on their lives

- Agricultural resources, existing communities, and historic sites are the three most significant characteristics of the county according to residents
- Jobs was the most often cited indicator of economic development (69%) and the same proportion of residents believe that promoting/seeking additional industrial development is the best way to achieve development in the county.
- In terms of managing growth, the three most cited options are a capital improvement plan (64%) followed by a comprehensive plan (58%) and a transportation plan (50%)
- It is also clear that residents believe employment opportunities are the primary growth challenges in the county (79%) followed by lack of growth (42%)
- Half of the residents indicated that they believe that single family residences should be encouraged; the most popular option is one house on once acre of land.
- In terms of transportation, resident most often cited the goal of the improving existing transportation infrastructure and residents believe improving existing infrastructure (58%) and public transportation services (38%) are the best ways to improve transportation in the county.

Community Participation

- When it comes to community participation, a majority (68%) of residents agreed that citizens have an important role in contributing toward the stability of the community and over half believe that they are prepared to help others in the county and believe that they can make a difference by contributing their ideas and skills.
- Less than half of residents believe there is sufficient effort to make citizens aware of opportunities to participate in the county and only 33 percent of residents agree that they would be prepared to serve on a county committee

The Environment

- At least half of respondents agreed with the 13 dimensions of the environmental issues included in the questionnaire
- Among the top priorities for the environment in Hancock County include: improving waste disposal (75%), developing and/or improving soil conservation programs (75%), increasing community-recycling efforts (74%), improving community efforts to encourage energy conservation (74%), using land more efficiently (74%), protecting air quality (73%), and managing growth and development more effectively (72%)

- Residents believe that the top ways of preserving agricultural land are through voluntary participation in land preservation programs (46%) while the most cited way to promote the preservation of natural, historical, and cultural resources is through education (46%)
- It is clear that residents of Hancock County most value undisturbed natural features such as forests and streams (41%), followed by agricultural land (25%)

Community Perceptions, Services, and Quality of Life

- Respondents were asked to indicate their level of satisfaction and dissatisfaction regarding several services in the county
- Most residents were satisfied with garbage collection services (73%) and water treatment and distribution systems (62%)
- Just under half of residents are satisfied with the county's administrative services (45%) and road maintenance (40%)
- It is clear that satisfaction levels are lowest for recreational programs for people of all ages; only 23 percent of respondents, for instance, are satisfied with recreation programs for adults
- While only 23 percent of county residents indicate that they are satisfied with housing for single parents and just 33 percent of them are satisfied with housing for seniors, it is important to note that a majority or plurality are "neutral" on these matters, probably because the question does not pertain to many of these respondents
- Most residents are satisfied with library and health services in the county
- Among available options, most residents shop in Keokuk (66%), followed by Quincy (60%), and Burlington (43%)
- Most residents do not believe that there are adequate employment opportunities in the county but most of them believe that the county is a great place to raise children and people are friendly towards one another
- Most residents believe that local businesses are committed to the county and its future but less than half of residents (13%) agree that innovative approaches are being used to attract new commercial business or industry in the county
- Regarding issues such as the quality of road conditions and services, residents are most satisfied with public parks in the county but less than half of residents agree that there is a solid waste program available in the county (43%), a good recycling program (28%), and that road surfaces in the county are in good condition (21%)

- About half of residents agree that there is good, unbiased newspaper coverage available in the county (54%) and that cable service is sufficient (49%)
- More than three out of four residents report having access to the Internet at home and most of them (55%) have DSL

Introduction

The 2014 Hancock County Poll was developed to determine residents' views on a number of different issues facing the county today. The Western Survey Research Center (WSRC) participated in this process by implementing the survey in the spring of 2014. All of the questions employed in the instrument were developed outside of the WSRC. The survey was designed to assess residents' views on the following issues: housing, safety, and personal security; general development; community participation; the environment; and community perceptions, services, and quality of life in the county. First, the methods used to obtain the findings in this report are reviewed, followed by an examination of the findings most relevant to assessing quality of life and community perceptions of the county today.

Survey Methodology

Results in this report are based on a survey of Hancock County residents conducted in the spring of 2014. A random sample of county residents was obtained from Survey Sampling, Incorporated. Three modes of data collection were employed in this survey. First, a mail mode of data collection was utilized in the administration of the survey. A single mailing was made in March of 2014 utilizing a random sample of 2,001 county residents followed by a reminder postcard. Of this sample, 51 of them were deemed "bad addresses" (e.g., respondent deceased) leaving 1950 eligible contacts.

Of the legitimate sample, 436 of them responded to the survey request, yielding a 22 percent response rate (Table 1). Another 138 surveys were obtained using self-administered

questionnaires left at public locations. Finally, 73 questionnaires were obtained via the Internet at <http://www.wiu.edu/users/dmp102/HancockCounty2014/>. Hence, a total of 647 completed questionnaires were obtained in this study.

| Table 1. Responses by Mode of Distribution | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Random sample mail survey | 436 | 67 |
| Non-random self-administered survey | 138 | 22 |
| Non-random Internet survey | 73 | 11 |
| Total | 647 | |

The survey instrument was comprised of over 140 questions placed within 49 formal questions in eight (8) pages. These questions were under the following six sections (see Appendix for a copy of the questionnaire):

- Housing, Safety, and Personal Security
- General Development
- Community Participation
- The Environment
- Community Perceptions, Services, and Quality of Life
- Background characteristics

This report focuses on findings most relevant to perceptions of quality of life and community services, community participation, safety and personal security issues, and general development among others in the county. Most questions rely on the following response categories; "Strongly Agree", "Agree", "Neutral", "Disagree", "Strongly Disagree", and "Don't Know". Secondly, community perceptions and participation in the county utilize outcome categories such as "Very Satisfied", "Satisfied", "Neutral", "Dissatisfied", "Very Dissatisfied", and "Don't Know". Don't know responses were coded as "missing" and not used to calculate percentages in most of the tables. In addition, most analyses in this report combine the two categories at either end of the response spectrum (e.g., very satisfied and satisfied).

Survey Findings

The average person responding to this survey is male (58%), working full-time or retired (85%), and married (64%). Just over half of respondents (51%) made less than \$50,000 in the last year and most of them did not have a college education (71%). Most respondents own or are buying their homes (94%) and they have lived in Hancock County for over a decade (80%). A full review of the demographic characteristics of the respondents can be found in the appendix.

The distribution of findings in this report is under five subsections such as safety and personal security, general development, community participation, the environment, and community perceptions, services, and quality of life as well as other county issues and concerns. For purposes of interpretation, the responses are added up and are reported on the basis of the following categories; "satisfied/very satisfied", "neutral", "dissatisfied/very dissatisfied", "agreed and strongly agree", "neutral", and "disagree and strongly disagree". However, some of the categories such as level of priority or safety issues are reported by their respective categories. Percentages reported in each response category are rounded up to the nearest whole number and may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Housing, Safety, and Personal Security

Overall, a majority (57%) of respondents reported that they are satisfied or very satisfied with the structural quality of the buildings in the county and 50 percent with the general appearance of the residences. Seventy-six percent of residents indicated that they were satisfied with the location of their homes relative to the places that they visit frequently.

Summary and Conclusion

The 2014 Hancock County Comprehensive Plan Survey provided an opportunity for 647 county residents to share their opinions on a variety of issues facing the community today.

Findings from the survey clearly show that residents feel safe and secure in Hancock county and have a positive opinion of law enforcement, fire protection, and ambulance services in the county. They believe that businesses are committed to the community and they are satisfied with other services such as library and health services, as well as garbage collection services and water treatment and distribution.

Most residents of Hancock County are concerned with environmental issues, especially with regard to solid waste disposal and developing or improving soil conservation programs. These findings are important in light of the fact that less than half of residents believe that there are good solid waste and recycling programs available in the county.

In terms of development, residents' priorities appear to be widening and increasing visibility of road corridors and establishing clear requirements for new subdivisions. In addition, most residents believe that it is important that the county maintain its rural nature by promoting recreation and tourism and focusing on its agricultural resources.

Residents are concerned with economic growth and recreational opportunities in the county but it is also clear that most residents of Hancock County believe that it is a wonderful place to live and raise children and most of them plan to stay in the county over the next 10 years, a sign that they are committed to living and working in the county.

Appendix

| Table 32. Gender, Age and Work Status | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Male | 358 | 58 |
| Female | 259 | 42 |
| Number of people in household (mean number) | 619 | 2.08 |
| Age (mean years) | 532 | 66 |
| Employment status | | |
| Permanent full time | 202 | 32 |
| Permanent part time | 19 | 3 |
| Temporary full time | 4 | 1 |
| Temporary part time | 15 | 2 |
| Self employed | 41 | 7 |
| Homemaker | 23 | 4 |
| Unemployed | 10 | 2 |
| Retired | 320 | 52 |
| Permanent disability | 19 | 3 |
| Miles to work (mean) | 260 | 16.46 |

| Table 33, Marital Status | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Married | 398 | 64 |
| Single, never married | 35 | 6 |
| Separated/Divorced | 74 | 12 |
| Widowed | 113 | 18 |

| Table 34, Ownership of Vehicle | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| 1.00 Yes | 602 | 97 |
| 2.0 No | 18 | 2 |

Table 35. Total household income this past year before taxes and deductions

| | Number | Percentage (%) |
|------------------------|--------|----------------|
| Less than \$10,000 | 18 | 3 |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 37 | 7 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 62 | 11 |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999 | 78 | 14 |
| \$35,000 to \$49,999 | 90 | 16 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 135 | 24 |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 68 | 12 |
| \$100,000 to \$149,999 | 46 | 8 |
| \$150,000 or more | 36 | 6 |

Table 36. Highest level of education

| | Number | Percentage (%) |
|--|--------|----------------|
| Less than high-school degree | 14 | 2 |
| High-school graduate | 223 | 36 |
| Some college (no degree) | 135 | 22 |
| Community college diploma/certificate | 68 | 11 |
| Bachelor's degree | 95 | 15 |
| Some graduate work | 18 | 3 |
| Master's degree or higher (MA, PhD, JD, MD, etc..) | 62 | 10 |

Table 37. Residential status

| | Number | Percentage |
|--------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Owned | 587 | 94 |
| Rented | 26 | 4 |
| Provided as part of employment | 7 | 1 |
| Co-op housing | 2 | 0.3 |
| Public housing | 1 | 0.2 |

Table 38. How long have you lived at your present address?

| | Number | Percentage |
|--|--------|------------|
| Less than a year | 3 | 1 |
| More than 1 year but less than 5 years | 54 | 9 |
| More than 5 years but less than 10 years | 70 | 11 |
| 10 years or more | 498 | 80 |

Table 39. How long do you expect to continue living in Hancock County

| | Number | Percentage |
|---|--------|------------|
| 1.00 Less than a year | 4 | 1 |
| 2.00 More than 1 year but less than 5 years | 54 | 9 |
| 3.00 More than 5 years but less than 10 years | 70 | 12 |
| 4.00 10 years or more | 463 | 78 |

| Table 40. Township | Number | Percentage |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 Appanoose | 9 | 1.6 |
| 2 Augusta | 32 | 5.5 |
| 3 Bear Creek | 6 | 1.0 |
| 4 Carthage | 98 | 16.6 |
| 5 Chili | 8 | 1.4 |
| 6 Dallas City | 25 | 4.3 |
| 7 Durham | 10 | 1.7 |
| 8 Ft. Green | 10 | 1.7 |
| 10 Hancock | 49 | 8.4 |
| 11 Harmony | 9 | 1.6 |
| 12 LaHarpe | 69 | 11.9 |
| 14 Montebello | 87 | 15.0 |
| 15 Nauvoo | 22 | 3.8 |
| 16 Pilot Grove | 4 | .7 |
| 17 Pontoosuc | 10 | 1.7 |
| 18 Prairie | 12 | 2.1 |
| 19 Rock Creek | 13 | 2.2 |
| 20 Rocky Run | 2 | .3 |
| 21 Sonora | 21 | 3.6 |
| 23 St. Albans | 3 | .5 |
| 24 St. Mary's | 9 | 1.6 |
| 25 Walker | 10 | 1.7 |
| 26 Warsaw | 48 | 8.3 |
| 27 Wilcox | 10 | 1.7 |

Responses the question: "Please tell us your thoughts about improving the quality of life in Hancock County in the space provided below."

Augusta needs a park for its children. It would help with children's physical fitness and give them a place to socialize. All other small towns in this area have a park. I have nowhere to take my grandchildren unless we drive to Weinberg-King State Park(State Park). It is a nice park, but I would enjoy being able to walk to a park. The libraries are also a good place to invest in for our children, my daughter went there every time it was open after school. After living in various small towns I must say the libraries here could and should be improved. For instance, the last time I visited the library in Carthage it had dirty sticky computers all two of them, that is pure laziness and lack of caring. It is unbelievable and

Shameful there were only two old computers and both are filthy. I would say the library in Augusta is better organized and cleaner than Bowen's or Carthage's. These are places our children can go and socialize also, adults should enjoy libraries too. But who knows perhaps the computer accesses at home make libraries less appealing but I doubt it. If our children have places to go that are safe and healthy where they can meet after school, our problems with drugs would go down. I remember a small town in Wisconsin, New London's library it contained an artifact case with arrowheads and other things gathered in the area. I know we have items such as these to gain interest in the history of this county and we shouldn't have to only have an old jail and rocks where Lincoln spoke as history markers, let us dig deeper.

Key-words are "innovative" and visionary. It takes a coordinated and visionary approach to make improvements in any area and in attracting younger people with the knowledge and skills to meet target goals -and it takes money. Our schools provide excellent education but the brightest do not remain in the area. We need to value and focus on how to retain them so that they can make a difference in the county. Historic preservation and tourism are also key. Once buildings are gone, we cannot bring them back. And restoration efforts need to be in keeping with tradition and preservation of the county's rich history. Western IL Threshers is one example of how the area promotes agriculture that also brings tourists to the area but sadly, many people involved are aging volunteers. This is true also of our volunteers at local historical societies even though there are a large number of visitors each year to the Hancock Co. Historical Society and Kibbe Museum. There needs to be at least one salaried position to coordinate use of interns and volunteers with the proper skill set and for promotional activities. To avoid competition between organizations or those with a specific mission, that person needs supervision (board or volunteer directed by the board) that is directing an overall plan for the entire county. Each of our townships has something unique and something to offer: river, lock and dam, agriculture, museums, multi-cultural Nauvoo, Warsaw's famous me, Lincoln / Douglas connections and much more. County sponsored websites need to reflect all of the strengths of the county.

Promote healthy lifestyle, trails, infrastructure. LIMIT! RESTRICT! Concentrated animal feeding operations! Enforce illegal immigrants status! Promote/ invest in education. Promote diverse agriculture production! Promote diverse services, Employment opportunities in progressive manner.

1.Factories 2.factories 3.factories 4.factories 5. k mart 6.Jacks 7. Lady clothes B.Shoe store 9. book store 10. bowling lanes. JOBS! No more eating places.

2/3rds of the county population is less than 5 miles east of the Mississippi. The County Board should look at that area as the most potential for the future of Hancock County.

A better water/sewer treatment system would be beneficial.

Abandoned and dilapidated building should be hazed encouraged in fill house appropriate neighborhood. Improve county bridges. I am very concerned about the growth afod < afos in county. Bad for environment, bad for groundwater and bad for animals.

Actively pursue new businesses and jobs. Keep out "affordable" housing; we need employment, not housing that only empties more single family residences.

Adding nice play areas for children; tearing down abandoned buildings; implementing an ordinance to clean up trash in yards in town; Hancock County is more than just Carthage. Some money should be spent here to recruit jobs and people.

Address issue of animal confinement units, provide for regional economic development.

All of these are necessary and need to lean toward preserving what we have while building upon it and sharing with everyone while having balance. We have to look at what things will keep us all healthy and living long lives, and things to keep residents here as well as draw great residents into the county!

Ambulance and fire protection in all areas along with medical staff in each city. I'm on well water and I believe tilling making me to buy Nauvoo water for the past five years. Grocery store in Nauvoo needs new owner so he can retire. Past due.

Ambulance service within 10 minutes in each community. Farm land prices are high- need to be taxed higher. Instead of all on homes-lot of new combines and tractors. No wind farms-No county Board Member should be on committee that approves wind energy on his farm-criminal-conflict of Interest. Hog farms need Legal Citizens to work-English mandatory. Adult Entertainment is "vague" one place I think you mean "xxx" another it seems like "bars"-fuzzy question.

Approve large retail stores, such as Walmart. Put a truck stop in Carthage at the new industrial complex. Recruit more and larger companies to the area.

As I don't have too many years on this earth, I shall say-keep up the good work-with all the crazies we have running around and people trying to blow things up-only the good Lord knows what the future shall bring-Life in Hancock County is pretty good for an old lady.

| |
|--|
| At my age I'm more interested in. Although I have survived 77 years in Hancock County. I must be satisfied with quality or too stupid to move on. My biggest concern is the long winter weather which I didn't read a question on. The answer to the questions wouldn't be the same if I was younger. |
| Be a good neighbor. Share God's Blessings. Give of one self. Act Responsibly. |
| Better communication to county residents of services available and general "what's happening" ways to improve our agricultural standing to bring more money into county. Find ways to encourage jobs for the young people and develop a desire for them to return to Hancock co. after they school. |
| Better roads and enforce property clean up. |
| Better roads, better jobs. |
| Better sheriff's patrol, there very little or no patrol in our area. When called little or no response. |
| Better transportation for high school kids during sports. |
| Better transportation for seniors. |
| Bring grocery stores each we have to go out of state to get them, we have no stores to shop in. There are so many people leaving Hamilton, so many homes for sale. |
| Bring jobs back, losing Methode killed Carthage. |
| Bring more jobs including professional type jobs. Increase health care and senior living options. Improving school buildings and give out more funds for our schools. Engage the farms families in the growth of Hancock County. |
| Check out the sink holes in Niota. |
| Citizens of local towns are very loyal to their towns and local school. However, there is much resentment of these in other towns in the county and from one area of the county to another. We would be better for each other if we united and pulled together. I am a life-long resident of the county. |
| Clean up the town. Keep the dogs tied up and stop them from barking. |
| Communities need to work together more. |

| |
|---|
| Connector between river road and 19th street would be desirable. |
| Continued service by local grocery store. Develop strip mall and a convenience gas station on interstate east of Carthage. Acquire some industry. Keep the junior college visible and active. Build a new high school with a large sports complex that is utilized by all citizens. |
| Continue to maintain roads and focus on economic development of both industrial and service based businesses. |
| County roads need to be upgraded to handle our major business-grain trucks. The Colusa blacktop is so deeply rutted that it is dangerous to drive on when it is wet. Movement of grain is a huge economic driver in this county. Better zoning and enforcement! |
| County roads not enough advertisement on program need more to do for the young. |
| Creating jobs gets people to work and keeps them in the county, while provides revenue from good and services so the co. can continue to grow and provide more education of various types. When people work and have money they are happy! happy! happy! so they spend money locally. |
| Cut taxes, stop consolidation of schools, fix roads, actually start trying to get industry to locate in Hancock County, stop putting Carthage first and put the county first. Help stop "corporate" farming by our "ruling" county families. Stop LIBERALISM and return us to old fashioned values. |
| Do something with the public aid people. Do something like cut their payments back, but I know that is a government thing. It is so frustrating to see people like that sit around all day and drink beer, when the rest of us are working hard to support them. |
| Dollar General would be nice. |
| Don't Know. Don't Care. |
| Down the old houses and buildings their falling in and no one does anything about it, we live on 336, a lot of traffic comes thru our town to Carthage IL. They see these old run down homes, it doesn't look good. |
| Employment; more senior housing; something for seniors to do. |
| Encourage more local businesses and industry. |
| Encourage small business, help the local farm business and industry encourage young people to get more education get the state and federal governments to help us instead of passing laws and regulations that hurt our growth. |

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| Encouraging the development of recreational opportunities for people of all ages would be welcomed. Church membership is the primary social outlet for seniors. It would be good if there were more activities for seniors. |
| Enjoy living in a small community. Wish there were more job opportunities for younger people. Appreciate community leaders and county board; their work takes lots of volunteer hours and is a thankless job. |
| Environmental concerns are important if you destroy the earth it won't matter how many jobs you created if you can't drink the water or breathe the air or eat the food out of your garden. |
| Even though we don't have before & after school programs, we have an excellent elementary school. Our largest businesses are the school, agricultural, & nursing home. We need to keep all of the above & we need to stomp out Drugs! |
| External challenges first need to be recognized and identified before solutions are found. "Innovative" implies creative approaches to solutions and we could do a better job than just wanting a difference. Cooperative efforts need to be found and implemented to match resources with needs. There are many groups doing a number of good things, projects etc. with pride, but can also be territorial; less gets done and resources are not as effective as they could be. A vision (mission(s) statement) for the entire county in multiple areas to coordinate tourism, economic development, and values, is needed, for example. And- paid position(s) to meet the challenges aligned with the mission need to be seen as a priority and valued. Volunteers are great but they are in short supply and sometimes have a different mission. |
| Fix the roads!!!! Please. Bring in jobs; help the farmers. |
| Find a way to lower gas prices and eliminate up and down prices every week. |
| Find some way to get more people interested and involved in the county. It is a good county in which to live. We need more available employment. |
| Fire protection and ambulances are so helpful. The law protection needs to be more helpful and watchful. Single family residential development is only if they want. |
| Fix the roads. |
| Focus on growing local industry and parks for healthy family recreation. |

For all practical purposes, my area of the county has no law enforcement- there have been 3 instances in recent months when law enforcement has been needed- 2 times no response, 1 time minimal response. Much of our county services are inept and inefficient and are a waste of tax payer dollars-sheriff's department, 911 services and the supervisor of assessment's office being leading areas, the health dept. leaves much to be desired. Our education system in the county is far from being optimal (sadly). The county lacks leadership.

For me quality of life is fine but for many finding satisfying jobs is a problem. Maybe a job service of some kind would be helpful. County board could organize or look into this possibility.

For past 3 years, North County Road 650 has been closed during winter months, because of snow on hill. This results in my driving an additional 100 miles per week. This also affects owners of many new residents on CR 650. Road commissioner cannot be blamed for this. Would expect some work on the hill so traffic can continue throughout winter. As a nearby road (near Hamilton) has been permanently closed, there is an increase in traffic on this road. Most traffic from direct on of Quincy to Keokuk. This is a small part of Hancock County but would be an improvement. I would also like for Warsaw Water Dept. to acquire a co op water line along CR 650.

For there to be a more cohesive means of communities working together and seeing the value of each and every community. The hiring of an economic development director for Hancock Co is a very good start. Visiting each town, seeing first-hand the strengths and weaknesses. Also some recreational activities that would be of interest to adults and senior adults. That's an age group that gets forgotten in the physical activity department. Ex. Walking trails that are scenic.

Force Hamilton to join Warsaw and NC for a more viable school system to serve western Hancock Co.

Form an entrepreneur board (not bankers, educators, or well-meaning citizens) to new mentor new business and help in the transition of existing business to new entrepreneurs. The county has lost too many existing business because we didn't have entrepreneurs to replace them. We are not assisting with the management skills that new business needs to survive.

Frustrated with the lack of enforcement when it comes to junk dealers/cars that are left sitting on lots in villages like Burnside and Fountain Green. The junk is not hidden by fences, and the items are in the open in the middle of residential areas. Where is the zoning and enforcement? The water and road infrastructure is substandard for attracting and retaining business. There is a lack of assisted living facilities for seniors. Wish a shopping service or retail consulting service could be engaged to assess local businesses and provide them with guidance on how to improve their operations. There needs to be a regional effort with Lee County, Iowa, not just Adams County.

Get active to bring in new industry/jobs. Reduce state taxes. Give incentives for current local business to stay/expand.

Get jobs for the county residents, good paying jobs. There is very little here to keep the young here. Tourism is not an industry. In Hancock County it is promotion of one religion.

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| Get more good paying jobs. |
| Get more jobs to the county. |
| Get police that are not out to get revenge, and harassing people that don't believe their way. To be cautious people, and not just a job. Reduce their pay 10% or more. Do away with high speed chases. They do more harm than good. Use tazer guns less. |
| Get rid of buildings that are falling down and boats and autos not in operation. Clean up their yards of trash! |
| Getting back business that are lost, such as our grocery store, Lumber yard, and restaurants are all closed down. So sad. People should "Volunteer" more. It's a blessing! |
| Give small town tax Breaks so they can start A family own store. Give Low Interest Rates To help Them get started. Give Incentive And try to keep or store's in town, Instead of have to go too Big City to shop. |
| Good quality of life. Age of population is quite high. No employment other than AG to keep young people in county. |
| Government should stick to providing good basic services at low cost, and let the private sector do the rest. Governments do not make the best decisions about what to invest in. Good county governments and good schools will provide what is needed by the private sector. |
| Hancock County has for many generations been focused on agriculture and the businesses to support it or the attendant families, with but few and more recent expectations in non ag-manufacturing (e.g., Methode), efforts to recruit alternative manufacturing should target Industrial sectors that are of low impact to the environment and communities is opposed to a heavy manufacturing industry with the attendant heavy impacts. New industries at high technology would be a place to attract and keep young workers and their families. |
| Hancock County is a great place to live. |
| Hancock County is a wonderful place to live if you can find a job that can support a decent lifestyle. I think we could better develop tourism to bring dollars to Hancock County. |
| Hancock County needs more jobs and more industry work. |
| Hancock County needs to work on economic development-getting businesses to locate here, possibly finding ways to help entrepreneurs establish businesses. Improve infrastructure-small airport. As it is, there are no jobs or opportunities for our children here, so they must seek work elsewhere further decreasing the county's population. Less regulations on homes outside city limits-this is one reason people prefer to live in the county. Seek funding or establishing wind farms. |

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| Have better water. Better job selection. |
| Have many activities for young people to try to keep them in Carthage maybe having a place for them to play indoor games or hang out such as what Scottie's fun spot in Quincy. Need to have movies shown at the theater on the old Carthage campus where they do have something once in a while. |
| Have none. |
| Having recycling pick up more reliable. |
| Having the number of schools in our county that we have is ridiculous! Educating our children should be our #1 priority and if all the current schools can't come together on some type of solution, then the rest of this survey means very little. The arrogance and stubbornness of our school district leaders is beyond embarrassing! I've lived in this county my entire life, but if things don't change soon, I wouldn't lose a wink of sleep by moving... probably out of state since Illinois is the laughing stock of the nation with our lack of leadership in Springfield! |
| Help to fix our roads; Help to get jobs for our people or all the clean water etc. won't keep people living in our county. |
| I am a senior citizen and I don't think about quality of life for myself. A lot of people in Warsaw are friendly. |
| I am housebound most of the time, so do not have a good judgment about many of the questions. Thank you! Maybe you should discard this reply. |
| I am very advanced in age to answer. Encourage our young people to assist in making my community a good place to live and raise their family. I was a legal secretary for many years in the City of Carthage. |
| I believe that our roads all over are in great need of repair. |
| I came here from Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1971. It was a great place for my family and children. Both of my kids have moved away to larger cities with good jobs. As we are a rural area that is to be expected. But this is a very nice place to live with very friendly people. |
| I can't see quality of living could be improved any more than it is. |
| I continue to be amazed at the County Board's history of conflict and inability to strongly agree on anything. There appears to be a block of voters who usually vote no on the majority of issues. Maybe a reduction in members should be considered. The financial problems of HCHD possibly could have been avoided if the County Board had kept a closer eye on HCHD's accounting practices. Shame on you!!!! |

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| I could write a book, but there is not enough room. |
| I enjoy the small town feel. But I think more jobs and industry are needed. Also more businesses as the price of gas rise. |
| I feel if the town would get the old houses torn down and burned or save the lumber if worth it and clean the weeds up we would be much better as far as the county I can't speak for them it just takes everyone working at their own place to clean things up and make everything around it look better. |
| I hate the taste of your water. I have kidney disease, I drink a lot of water. I want to drink water but the taste is BAD so I drink pop. |
| I have lived most of my life here. Think it's a great place to live. Young people don't think enough activity. we are central to large cities. |
| I have lived in Hancock County all my life, I'm 92 and I will stay here. |
| I have lived in Hancock County for 7 years and have not had any Information about county boards, supervisors, etc., nor have I heard of any "duties" they are supposed to do. With only one weekly newspaper and very poor website there's not much information five to the citizens about what is going on a county level – citizens and education are primary, then other problems and their solutions can come about and I do vote! |
| I have lived in Hancock County all my life and I love it here. It's been great for me and my family. The one thing that upsets me the most is the amount of trash that gets thrown out along our roads. I wish more could be done to stop this. |
| I have lived in the county my whole life, excluding the three years for college. I lived in Hamilton and now in Warsaw. Many of my answers reflect Warsaw. Most of the county has fine water but Warsaw's has a poor taste. The police dept. is not available during the day. Many of the businesses have closed. I enjoy the location and small town feel of the county, but I know most people live here and work elsewhere. It would be great if we could attract a factory to Warsaw, where there is space near the river. My husband works part-time here and also telecommutes to work for a company out of the state. We've wondered if the county could attract telecommuting companies and their employees with our small town charm and slower paced life by providing a nice office space that would be available for rent. That could be a new marketing angle to take. Also, enforcing the building ordinance, leash laws, and littering laws would help make the town more attractive. It's sad to see homes falling in and old store fronts turned to apartments. It's not appealing to take a walk when stray dogs and cats always follow along. |
| I have no comment. I am too old to make any statements on this subject. |
| I have no ideas on improvements. I think you made a poor choice when you picked me for this survey. |

I have seen Dallas City lose their groceries, lumber co, high school, restaurants, movies, locally owned gas stations, 2 churches, newspaper, senior citizen group, the bank is owned by FT. Madison, etc. It has gone from a thriving community to a place that is pleasant to live in but needs so very much.

I have a house for sale!

I like the idea of improved biking/Walking trails that connect communities. Parks need to be cleaned up/organize volunteers to clean up- too many cigarette butt and trash! Make walking, biking, healthy activities or health promotion culture of life- something not expensive to do but is family fun.

I live in Tioga. There are several houses that have been empty since the flood of 1993. A house that is fire damaged. Sewer system in Tioga is horrible, sink holes in yards where it has caved in. Rural water is too high. We need help with flood and appreciate whom it is given. Roads are always a problem.

I live in Tioga, having a sewer system and some of the people who live here need to clean-up there property starting to look like a salvage yard.

I really don't have any input!

I served four years on the county board and we tried to get zoning with county to encourage business and light industry but at every meeting only the same 7 or 8 people showed up that had no children and said they didn't want change in the county! Because we failed to get cooperation from residence we failed to get anything done constructive so I did not run again. People have to understand you can't stay the same, you have to work at improving or go backwards as we have for many years and our small towns will eventually disappear. Ps. I was a member of the Western IL, Regional Council for many years while I was mayor of Hamilton and board member.

I strongly believe that we have adequate or more than adequate services in Hancock Co, however there is always room for improvement with good paying employment. I feel that employers take advantage of employees with good education and work experience that have been displaced by a company etc. moving out of the Co. Carthage Nursing home closed- this could have been avoided (sold, better managed etc.). Hancock County public transportation- maybe a grant, but costing the tax payers "daily"- Cost of driver, fuel, maintenance, insurance, - never have seen more than 1 or 2 passengers on a 10-20 passenger bus. Health Dept- you can say a lot of good about it, but can we afford the costs? Home health is very much needed, but feel like the expansion of the dept. in general is not needed and should definitely be scaled back!! We have a hospital in Carthage and doctor's offices in most of towns in Hancock Co. to provide health care.

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| <p>I strongly believe the largest fear and care for concern is the effect of the closing or such as Methode electronics, moving of a single manufacturing plant causing such panic and uncertainty of our futures. Even if it is a closure in SE Iowa the effect on people psyche and sense of security that comes along with strong local government and sense of community becomes relatively non-existent. These things once taken or second guessed cannot be restored with the wave of a wand I I strongly believe the largest fear and care for concern is the effect of the closing or such as Methode electronics, moving of a single manufacturing plant causing such panic and uncertainty of our futures. Even if it is a closure in SE Iowa the effect on people psyche and sense of security that comes along with strong local government and sense of community becomes relatively non-existent. These things once taken or second guessed cannot be restored with the wave of a wand or a cleverly devised grouping of words to passify a county that needs that sense of security to merely exist, much less attract the growth needed to maintain it. Thank you for including my thoughts as they pertain to our futures.</p> |
| <p>I strongly feel greater concern and action should be taken regarding animal confinements especially hog confinements. Pollution of the air and water requires strenuous watching.</p> |
| <p>I think that improving the air quality by leaf-burning ban would be a positive move in health for the community. I know many would say they can't do it, but they have done it with a community pick up of yard waste and a compost pile that residents can then use for their own home gardens--win/win. The leaf burning is my nightmare every year as I feel miserable when it happens with breathing and sinuses. It has been shown in studies to be harmful to people with asthma and breathing problems. And even with my windows closed as they are, I can smell it and "enjoy" the headache (literally) for hours.</p> |
| <p>I think we could use more assisted living housing.</p> |
| <p>I think we should utilize the river more. It could attract a lot of interest.</p> |
| <p>I totally disagree with the Hogwash beginning to close to the hospital. It stinks.</p> |
| <p>I was born and raised here and plan to stay here. I would like to see more job opportunities for everybody</p> |
| <p>I would like to see more jobs in the county via agriculture, factories, clean energy and tourism. A county wide education system with a county wide elementary, middle and high school with plentiful opportunities for sports would improve childhood education. It would be nice to have Hancock County Community college. This county is a great county that needs a kick in the rear to get better.</p> |
| <p>I'm a business owner and know how serious the economy is at this time. with that in mind let's not do anything that can wait a couple of years. Keep our ag field strong, fix schools, DON'T build schools, keep our water safe. Later we can do more aggressive things-but not now.</p> |
| <p>I am perfectly happy with the quality of life where I live.</p> |

If government gets out the way, people and the economy would thrive. 1.) This questionnaire seems to be leading towards bigger government and more government control and government oversight. This is totally the opposite of what we need. 2.) Smaller government, less spending, and less taxes are what we need. 3.) Stop the low income housing, stop the food stamps, stop the welfare, stop farm subsidies, stop taking from one person and then giving to another. I call playing Robin Hood is just coverage for a robbery. 4.) All these people getting this type of help have little respect for the help they are getting. They want this money, they expect this money, they even feel they are owed this money! 5.) Make people simply pay their own way and all will correct itself in the world.

If Property Taxes Are Not Lowered More People Will Leave The County. We Need One County Wide School District. We Need Good Local Services. But The More Expensive Or Complex Services Should Be Done On An Area Wide, Not County Basis. There Should Be More Emphasis On Helping People Start A Business. It Should Start In Elementary School Having Kids Invent Products (Automatic Dog Feeder, etc.) And Continue In JR & SR High (Developing Business Plans) And Continue With Adult Education Assistance Along These Lines. Consider Having The County Or Area Put In A Good High Speed Internet Service Connecting Schools, Business, City And Homes. This Will Help People Start A Business And Provide Good Jobs. Instead Of Just Selling To The People Who Comes To You, You can Sell Throughout The World.

If something isn't done about the high taxes in Hancock County it will become a ghost county.

I'm sorry I cannot answer a lot of these questions at my age I don't get out like I used to.

Improve education at the public school level to better prepare students for college and employment more emphasis needs to be put on academics and less on sports. Teachers need to be supervised better to maintain consistency in procedures so that all students are given the same opportunities.

Improve employment opportunities by working to attract industry, young people have no hope of living here and raising a family without employment.

Improve roads, attract business/industry, 1 county high school, continue to promote tourism throughout the county.

Improve the quality of secondary schools by deemphasizing High School sports. Promoting Mississippi River environmental tourism. Promoting county wide volunteerism through a volunteer coordinator and seeking out grants to establish seed money for local projects. County board members should be required to have publicized meetings with their township residents to give residents a greater opportunity to invest in their county. Establish a scenic bike trail between Nauvoo and Warsaw along the river. This could use the abandoned railroad bed between Hamilton and Warsaw. Improved Ambulance service in Western Hancock County. Enacting county wide zoning. Warsaw Hamilton Nauvoo school consolidation.

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| Improved alternative farming techniques and Implementation. Improve Industrial opportunities to support local farming and markets... |
| In my town and probably county wide, a lack of volunteerism is strongly lacking. Lack of businesses. |
| In the west part of town we have a terrible water problem. Every time it rains to amount to anything we have water in our basement. The situation has cost a great deal of money, large appliances (washer, dryer, water heater, and furnace) besides the walls and all the work. |
| Invest in programs for youth. |
| It is my understanding that Hancock County is about 80% Senior Citizens, my wife and I are in that group. Our children have had to leave the state to find employment. Encouraging more business opportunities within the county might help. Most shopping and employment is done outside of the county, or the state. We have five adult children. Of them, one does live in Hamilton, but he works in Iowa. The rest live out of state. We, my wife and I were born in Chicago, but, have live: in Florida, Missouri, Iowa. We moved from Iowa to Hamilton and like it here much better than Iowa. |
| It is very safe, our roads are well taken care of. We used to have grocery stores Lumber co. and local businesses (Dallas City) but have to travel to Burlington or Ft. Madison for even a haircut. I do believe ag. pollution has hurt our environment immensely. Times do change and this is permanent but could be better. I am too damned old to worry about it. |
| It would be nice to have certain areas cleaned up. When you have a complaint it would be nice to see it followed through. I feel a lot of times that I am not being heard. |
| It's good that is why we choose to live here, if you want something else you would move there. |
| It's a catch 22 problem with the taxes. We could improve / maintain better with more money, however you don't want to over:tax to cause already struggling people & business to fold. Police, healthcare, fire and schools are very important in county structure, next would be roads, public services, and utilities. As much as I enjoy parks and recreation, its seat is farther down the list. I enjoy riding a bicycle and bike paths would be a lot safer, however I would not want to take away money from more important things to get them. I do have grandchildren in school, and if possible would like to see a more central high school, but again not if the burden is too large. |
| Jobs and employment opportunities. Too many people (myself included) leaving county for work each day. |
| Jobs are Important to be able to stay in this area. |
| Jobs for all ages. |

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| Jobs Infrastructure - Roads, Bridges New High School- Centralized North of Carthage (as voters were told when Convergence was voted on). |
| Jobs Infrastructure - Roads, Bridges New High School- Centralized North of Carthage (as voters were told when Convergence was voted on). |
| Jobs less taxes. |
| Jobs to keep our families in Hancock County. Better roads. We must leave the county to shop, lost many small businesses in the past 5 to 10 years. |
| Jobs; fix infrastructure; address school issues (all); address rain/snow runoff. |
| Jobs! |
| Jobs=Business=Jobs it's all about jobs, jobs, jobs. |
| Keep Government out. |
| Keep jobs available for our people. Keep roads passable. Do something about wildlife volumes. Keeping taxes so people can afford to make their payments. We are not Chicago or St. Louis! Keep our county safe and secure so we do not have the pressures of the big cities for our families and children. |
| Keep promoting industry and service! |
| Keeping the jobs in the town should be just as high a priority as getting new ones here. With the need to drive 35 plus miles one way to work for a good paying job, when those jobs were already here. Unfortunately they are no longer. |
| LaHarpe business establishments are almost-non-existent. We have R+D Foods, Dollar General, and Casey's General Store. I pray that we can keep them. We also are fortunate to have the Country Cafe, LaHarpe, Illinois Is really hurting for retail businesses. Main street at times looks like a ghost town. |
| Large trees are being cut down + not replaced? Natural food, like Blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries. Walnut + Hickory nut trees, wild grapes, etc. all food for wild animals, birds + humans are being destroyed. I have deer, fox, raccoons, possums + etc. quite often. Why? Why are they coming to town? Why are freeway development allowed to destroy so much land? |
| Law enforcement is rarely seen In rural areas. We have one provider for internet available and the service is frequently "down". Must travel 20 miles or out of state for basic healthcare/emergency care. Real Estate taxes are too high. Broader participation by residents in local government would benefit us. |
| Less souvenir shops and more businesses that would bring in local people to trade in. |

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| Let's let the ones paying the bill for improvement decide this. |
| Limit hog confinements!! Strong regulations to control smell and waste disposal! Owner/ Operators required to live on sites. Hancock Co. is a "rural" co. with a population of 20,000 or less. The 2 largest towns have less than 3,000 ea. Tax burden of property owners needs to be shared by all citizens. With miles of country roads, nature trails would be a complete waste of tax dollars. Were any farmers or local citizens in creating and management regulations should be ver1limited.Top priority=Hancock Co. needs JOBS!! |
| Limit hog confinements. Stricter regulation & set back requirements. |
| Limit number of hog confinements. Fix local highways. Programs in all schools for special needs kids. Tax breaks for small local businesses. Preserve our forests and wetlands. Create more wetlands in flood prone areas. |
| Little can be done at the county level until there is a change in leadership at the State and Federal level. |
| Lived here all my life except when I was in the military. What I've seen disturbs me. Population decline, towns reduced to nothing but bedroom communities, no real new industry, kids being advanced in school who can't even add or subtract, no respect for anyone or the law. We seem to be the cesspool for the whole state. |
| Lower property taxes- don't penalize people who work hard- pay their own way, make improvements to their community, clean up junk houses, stop welfare payments- too easy to get money- make them work to get money- clean up their property. |
| Lower school tax's by getting rid of so many localized schools. |
| Lower taxes, income and property. Stop giving subsidies to farms. We will always farm, and the subsidies should have been gone a long time ago. Give tax breaks to business that want to start. Reward business that are 100 percent production in US. Have a tax assessor go around to every house and balance out the taxes so it is fair for everyone. Have an ordinance to clean up the looks of properties. |
| Make sure every town has a grocery store, gas station with repair, hardware store, then you will shop at home more. |
| Make the most of what you can afford. |
| Many people in this county commute outside this county for employment. |

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| <p>More small farms, We need more jobs-good paying jobs-keep youth here. More local businesses-we have lost a lot. Been here 30 + years. Better roads-especially rural. Better internet in my rural area. I have almost zero choices. Better accessibility! -airports, interstates, 4 lanes! This is a great, safe, friendly place to live, but they don't call us "Forgotonia" for nothing.</p> |
| <p>Money needs to be used to keep what we already have fixed (roads, buildings, vehicles all get older). We don't need to start new projects and programs.</p> |
| <p>Montebello Township maintain their roads--- county does not do very good to keep their roads safe. It creates tension among residents that is not very helpful. I think law enforcement It is doing a good job keeping crime low. Need more good paying jobs and businesses for retail shopping.</p> |
| <p>More businesses, more restaurants (not fast food), more stores.</p> |
| <p>More competition In retail services</p> |
| <p>More employment for the work force and the downsizing of Methode has hurt us all.</p> |
| <p>More employment-more businesses-would like to have places to shop locally.</p> |
| <p>More factories. More employment. Better paying jobs. Better roads in the rural areas and some towns. Plant lots more trees.</p> |
| <p>More jobs and less drugs.</p> |
| <p>More jobs. More businesses. Better water.</p> |
| <p>More jobs, better education, activities for teens, housing (affordable) for seniors and low income residents.</p> |
| <p>More jobs, less taxes, more programs for the children- to give them a better chance for a better life.</p> |
| <p>More jobs!</p> |
| <p>More jobs. Improve roads. Recycling needs to be expanded to more than 1 community. More controls on hog confinements and animal waste. Stop running water lines that serve nobody.</p> |
| <p>More law enforcement for small communities especially during dark hours.</p> |

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| More law enforcement; Road improvements and new bridges on some rural roads, more mental health help; parenting classes/education. |
| More local places to shop. Older folks don't like to drive long distances. |
| Move forward. |
| My biggest complaint is no cable internet in the county. I am a computer tech and recent WIU graduate and DSL is the fastest I can get but is insufficient for my needs. |
| My concern is the need for jobs! We need more manufacturing jobs and keeping them in the area. |
| My husband asked me to help him fill this out. He has early on-set dementia, so many of the questions he did not seem to understand. |
| My opinion doesn't amount to anything. As a county we have only one place to dine. If you don't belong to the crowd your opinion doesn't amount to the paper this is written on. There is only one grocery store in county that's at Carthage .80 closer to go to Keokuk. |
| Need a recycle drop off. Place for teens to hang out. Some Boards have too much power. Example County says no new school. Board doesn't listen. Nursing home closed. Not what the citizens wanted. We needed that home in Carthage! |
| Need better roads and better jobs. More stores to shop. |
| Need better roads, need a county mentality no just town to town pride. Need something done about "rundown" properties, our taxes are too high. People are struggling to make ends meet and our property taxes are so high they encourage relation instead of growth. No one seems to pay attention to this. It could be the single most crippling Issue for our county. If a family can pay lower taxes in an area with more to offer what is the logical choice? |
| Need broadband available everywhere in the county. Maybe seceding from the state of Illinois might make us more attractive as a place to do business. |
| Need for some Industries, so people could get decent paying jobs, which in turn would benefit anyone. |
| Need good paying jobs. |

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| Need more businesses. Warsaw and Hamilton no longer have grocery stores. Carthage hospital did not have equipment to care for newborn with breathing problems. Weather was bad so could not air him to Peoria. Had to wait on ambulance from Peoria to get baby while performing hand held bag to pump air to baby for 4 hours. |
| Need more employment opportunities to retain young people. |
| Need more jobs, need Industries. |
| Need more lite industry to create more job opportunities. Youth are all leaving the area to find work. |
| Need more stores like Aldis-Walmart-Kmart-McDonalds takes need to be reduced- more things to keep the teenagers busy. Reps from SS and Vets need to visit at least once a month for questions and so on. More jobs. Tearing down old houses that are an eye sore in town. |
| Need strong limits on animal confinements. Set back should be at least 1 mile from any dwelling. Waste treatment facility should be included in the required plan. Owner of facility must be a resident of the township where the facility is placed. Owner of facility must be responsible for additional cost of road repair necessary due to heavy transportation requirements. |
| Need to add jobs and population. |
| Need to attract industry, for employment and population. City of Carthage has dated infrastructure. Updates for water and sewer needed badly. Current Carthage government is stagnant. Promotion needed to expand toward 336 east, otherwise traffic has no reason to stop. The city is dying slow but sure. |
| Need to bring closure to school consolidation and invest tax payer money into updated or new high school. Somehow encourage existing factory (Methode) to reinstate production, facility is in place...need to encourage production In Carthage, IL. Need to provide a skilled Nursing Home to the residents of Carthage, IL. Hotel-Motel Accommodation improvement to accent our existing winery business and Sullivan event center. A large convenience -fuel - center on Hwy 336 east of Carthage. |
| Need to bring more jobs. We need more housing for seniors and young families. We would like Casey's, Dollar General, or Ayerco's Convenience stores. Better town roads, drug stores, more housing for seniors and a nice park for young children to play. Also something for our young teenagers to do. |
| Need to create more job opportunities so that our young people can move back. Good place to raise children. County government needs to do more to improve the local economy and create jobs that should be their number one priority! |

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| Need to improve elementary and high school education to complete high school foreign students instead of just state or national level. Promote the work ethic of west central businesses just like Iowa has in becoming a premier business environment. We have decent roadways but poorly engineered and requires frequent repair mainly because of inadequate foundation and drainage. Build good rock foundation to hold 80,000-1000,000 loads like Burnside, Ferris and Adrian roads were rebuilt in early 1980s and see them 30+ years with little maintenance. |
| Need-jobs in the county. Some kind of transportation and housing for Seniors that is affordable. |
| No jobs, no shopping, high taxes, can't wait to move. |
| No more law enforcement since 9-11-01 fire spending has also become adequate if not over spent gravel and paved roads in my township are exemplary but that is due to a large tax base and quality employees. County roads need to be improved to accommodate truck traffic generated by agri-business, smaller townships need subsidized for road repair due to low tax base and rising costs. With the river and railway services we have, we need to exploit these features for businesses that need this transportation. More service type business do not generate enough revenue to sustain a community, we need a business that produces a product. |
| No thoughts because it will take cash to improve the quality of life in Hancock County. That is something the county does not have. Plus the county board has made wrong decisions for the county. Example – hog confinements. That is not improving the quality of life in Hancock County, that lessens it. |
| Not enough business based in the area. Business brings tax base and jobs. Without new business a town will die like we are now. |
| Not enough room. Zone ins. Infrastructure. Water. Waste management farms. |
| On your website make sure that the information is correct, up to date and comprehensive! |
| One thing that would help is better internet service. It is very hard at times, the service has some problems. We have been told since we moved here that fiber optics were coming. We're still waiting. |
| Other counties are expanding and Hancock is dormant. Get with it, it the 21st century lets improve economically. |
| Our family life in the county is a bit fractured. We live here, daycare here, but have jobs and medical provided elsewhere. The hospital is great but the clinics are run awfully. Business of every sort are centered around Carthage. If don't work, live, or do a lot of business then you can't really be engaged with county life. It's tough to feel a sense of community when you have a young family. Even when you have extended family around unless you live/work in Carthage. |

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| Our infrastructure and roads need more funding. We also need to bring more work to the county. I would like to see more to keep the young here. |
| Our rural population is depleting at an alarming rate in our area. The population of the cities/towns change a little, but the country folks are becoming very few. New housing, and more folks living in the country would certainly help our local living. In the country would certainly help our local school districts keep their numbers up. Were low on young-un's out here in the sticks. |
| Overall things are good. |
| People and business will not locate to an area with inadequate transportation access. More government involvement in social and personal choice is not needed. |
| People need jobs-those on welfare need to be put to work. Start a job program like the WPA, CCC and let people earn their money. It can be done if there is an organizer. It takes effort. |
| Positive outlook for progress in county. |
| Property taxes are way too high, compared to other surrounding states. |
| Quality employment opportunities via diversified economic base, not just agricultural, restrict further development of hog confinements. |
| Question 16: Sewer system not needed-only water! Question 17: Public transportation should be funded by fee per ride cost not by tax payer! Question 24: If people want children, the parents should be responsible for daycare- not the tax payer! Secondary education has too much priority on sports (high cost) and not enough on education. In general, if taxes were used like a "good" business uses its money there would be plenty of money! People need to be more responsible for themselves, "Less government". |
| Quit spending unnecessary money on useless surveys! |
| Quit worrying about social work (i.e. Health Dept), and start worrying about attracting businesses and industry. You have a major highway in the county. Get some business there fast before some other county does. A truck stop-a hotel- a restaurant. Work at it or put me to work at it! The Health Dept is not meant to be a doctor's; dentist's office. You've let that become a monster and let Methode leave with nothing to replace it. This county can thrive but you have to get off your collective asses on the County Board to get it done. |
| Reduce R.E. Taxes In our area. |

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| Remove the negativity and the "I know" and "you don't" attitudes. |
| Repair Warsaw city streets and raise water st. above high water stage from elevator to boat harbor and pave. Get rid of deer, I've hit 3, the wife and son 2 each. One of the deer I hit was with my Harley Davidson killing it and I had 7 hours in the emergency room and 26 stitches cost me a lot of money. |
| Residence living on main street business area does not help a town. Apartments should have a back entrance for dogs and enforced. Warsaw needs grocery people to help with the elderly or people who don't have a car, so they won't have to depend on their neighbors to help them. |
| Residential property taxes are too high to the point that they are punitive, when compared to similar properties in urban areas. |
| Road improvements, rural internet, tech-vocational skills in high school. |
| Roads and bridges. |
| Roads need improvement. Towns need better infrastructure. County needs more industrial development. High school needs to be centrally located. Keokuk, Burlington, have new highway bridges. Let fix Fort Madison! |
| Seek small manufactures starting up with tax incentives. Bicycle trail construction. Marketing of the regional area... to include Hancock County. Website expansion to promote tourism... especially to the LOS w/Carthage jail and Nauvoo. Promotion of incentives to other non-manufacturing businesses looking to relocate... such as, call centers, internet services, trucking companies, etc... {low taxes, available workforce at reasonable pay rates, etc...} |
| Seek out better energy efficient means of electricity solar panels wind. |
| Senior citizen housing. |
| Should not have closed the nursing home was glad to see new management at health dept. maybe that will help -health dept needs better location bigger building and parking. Need better management at local hospital. The closing or major downsizing of Methode was devastating to the community a plan should have been in place to bring with another manufacturer to use some of those buildings that were tore down and replace lost jobs. Need more retail businesses around the square. they want us to shop locally but there is nothing to buy. That's why we go out of town need more affordable groceries for seniors and return of meals on wheels for seniors. (then is controlled by Quincy Sen service) Need new school building but not placed on high priced land that has to be purchased. Work out some way to build at current site in phases. This is what should have been done with new hospital. The old Lincoln school probably should be closed also as for as waste disposal was not rights to have out others and make citizens of Carthage use the city supported one. |

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| <p>Something must be done to bring more good jobs to the county to help offset the past job losses. The loss of jobs has created a negative population growth in the county. From personal experience I had 4 children, 3 left the county due to lack of job opportunities.</p> |
| <p>Something needs to be done about the Ft. Madison bridge. It is obvious the railroad is not going to take care of it. Sonora Township needs to be consolidated with another township so the roads are maintained correctly.</p> |
| <p>Sometimes we feel as though northern Hancock County is being ignored.</p> |
| <p>Spend money getting people to work at full time permanent jobs and less on handouts and social programs in Hancock County. Jobs, jobs, jobs, jobs. We have CVS swine management with ads for jobs in every local newspaper and still employ people from another country. Hancock County should have 0% unemployment rate. Hog buildings are already here embrace them and capitalize on them.</p> |
| <p>Spruce up the Carthage square and then get some more business. On the 4 lane highway get signs and some business along the 4 lane highway. More activities for youth and adults.</p> |
| <p>Stop DOT from throwing garbage, trees and dead animals In or near the river.</p> |
| <p>Stop losing business. Replace existing board members. Lower taxes to encourage new business.</p> |
| <p>Stop the building of more hog confinements. Hancock County is becoming a hog. These building are polluting our water and the air that we breathe.</p> |
| <p>Take care of what we already have (parks, roads); expand rural water service to all residents (rural).</p> |
| <p>Take the dips and bumps out of the black top rds.</p> |
| <p>Tear down abandoned/ dilapidated buildings. Enforce animal controlcats, neuter strays.</p> |
| <p>Thank you for the opportunity to complete the survey. There needs to be more informed awareness of mental health issues.</p> |
| <p>The county board needs to balance the budget without raising taxes. Fix roads up. The conable is terrible for our kids on school buses, our homes are half the value they were 7 years ago, but our taxes keep going up. That's not fair at all!! If the state is not giving the county the money they are supposed to, then quit doing some of their stupid programs the state makes us do. Cut out some programs that are stupid, and very costly. Thanks!</p> |

The county and towns do not care about the lack of shopping in the area. The only businesses that seem to survive are the bars, which is fine. But should be trying to draw more to areas.

The internet availability is terrible once you are just outside a city or town boundary. I suspect that the county has no ability to influence better internet. In general the tax rate is atrocious and the laws around here penalize people for trying to improve their home or business. That is likely more a town/city problem, but still needs to be said.

The main focus of county board members has to be promoting economic development. Without jobs, this county will "dry up and blow away". Our young citizens won't live here without jobs. That makes it tougher on everyone living here as a few have to do everything; including paying taxes which will be increasing due to the school referendum coming up on March 18th you vote for increased taxes due to fewer students in our district and less Federal and state funding for education. Not Fair but we have no say in this matter. So, no matter what we vote for, we get to pay higher taxes!

The most of the problems facing the county board is caused by the lack of interested local people getting involved In their city government most of our city leaders are in office because they like to feel Important. We need young people to get interested in their local government. We need new ideas and we will not get them from people in local government who have been in office forever. That is why young people leave town.

The quality of life in Hancock County is fine if you are retired. But, if you are trying to find employment or change positions the county does not offer that many opportunities. I feel we are a very rural county and not has changed for the better in many years. We seem to be very stagnant county. If you own a farm or involved with agriculture your opportunities are better. I do not believe the loss of Methode was the result of any incorrect action by the county. However, as everyone knows that left a big hole in Hancock County. Believe this survey could help in direction of the county. Good luck and thanks for the effort.

The quality of life is dependent on each individual.

The quality of air and water is not a priority in Hancock County.

The rapid proliferation of non-farmer owned hog confinements is a major detriment to the quality of life in Hancock County. The air and water pollution and odors encourage leaving the county. While the old campus In Carthage is maintained, rurallife has paid and continues to pay a high price. Desire for development should be tempered by a balance to quality of life. The county board has merely deferred to the Farm Bureau and has been negligent in its duties to the citizens and real farmers in the county by favoring corporate development of CAFOs. People who drive around the county to enjoy it's natural beauty are offended by these developments and are less likely to move to or invest in Hancock County. Continuing to ignore this situation is irresponsible. All development is not beneficial.

The small communities need more connection with the larger areas.

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| <p>The success of Hancock County is something that is going to require communities (and residents) to partner together, celebrate each others success and work to fix failures. We also need to engage our youth so they will want to live here.</p> |
| <p>There are people who are disabled and then there are people who just collect disability. Perhaps some of those who do not work, could be helpful in promoting things for the county (community service required.) There are a lot of things that can be done and be helpful in serving the community, if we would require it. Get the disabled involved and helping. Some are heavy and can't get around but they have a good mind. It seems like there is always a "few" who do most of the work. If people are aware of the need (where to go, what to do) they may be wanting to help. As far as Fountain Green township-clean up the town-why "no regulation?"</p> |
| <p>There are so many unemployed people in our areal There are not any jobs close by and they don't have money for gas to travel to a bigger city. The housing In our area is very poor. People are living in homes owned by land lords that don't provide heat! There is no other place for them to go because we don't have adequate housing in our area. That is a desperate need in Augusta. We don't have a good police presence in town any longer and being so far from other police stations we are having a longer response time to our emergencies. That is very scary for a mom with three little kids.</p> |
| <p>There has to be some control. re: the livestock(hog)confinement operation beyond the state guidelines. The ammonia smell etc from these buildings goes for 2+ on quiet mornings. There should be a set number for the county and for each township. Also some few days if the wind is right you can smell for 3 or more miles. You cannot enhance rural life allowing this.</p> |
| <p>THERE ISN'T ALWAYS A LOT TO WORK WITH.</p> |
| <p>There needs to be more economic development and CAFO's need to be outlawed in the county. They destroy property values.</p> |
| <p>There needs to be more jobs created. The ambulance service in the county needs more AIS units thought the county. Put an AIS Ambulance in Hamilton or Warsaw that is where the majority of the population lives is on the west side of the county.</p> |
| <p>There should be more public transportation available in Hancock County, people would have more access to public facilities if there was more public transportation available.</p> |
| <p>They desperately need better roads and more job opportunity. We are moving back to McDonough County when possible because I have to drive so far for work.</p> |

They need to try to get a business to take over Methode factory when it closes all together companies like Frito Lay- Pepsi something stable. Bring in a McDonalds so much better than Hardee's or Subway (YUK!) Mark the Turn off to Quncy and Macomb better of Hwy 94 It's confusing. Please and to new Goke) of a hospital should've never, never been put out there!! Hate it and so do a lot of people. It was stupid. Only benefited some landowners and very few others it's ALWAYS freezing in there. Never want to go there.

They should build more senior housing.

This is a farming area, most people who live here were born here and came home after retirement. Many of us are related or school friends. There is seldom ground for sale. Our quality of life is good. I have did volunteer work all my life everywhere I have lived and still do. Nothing has changed much in my lifetime and probably won't.

This is a good place to live. I have been here practically all my life. Now that my wife and I are Senior citizens and on a fixed income. It's challenging to pay high taxes here.

This is a nice area to raise a family. Being small population is causing a lot of tax burden on families. Many of the old names are going to more developed areas. I am just afraid like everywhere else, we are going to run out of money to keep up a nice county. It is just the time we we're in. I hope this survey helps you out.

This is a small town, but it has lots of pride and people out for events and are very supportive.

This is an interesting well thought out survey. However, I wonder how many people will participate. I hope you get better than a 50% response. Hancock County needs many things such as, good attractive living conditions, sidewalks, better roads, attractive schools, courageous public officials to enforce local ordinances (if they exist), to clean up the town, sidewalks, attractive dining and recreational facilities, something to draw people into the county. We all need to work together to promote Hancock County as a good place for us to live and educate our children. I have lived in Hancock County for about 25 years, unfortunately Hancock County has not grown but has declined. We need to spend a lot of money to turn our economy around. People with money need to get behind those who have a motivation to get something done.

This was a historical bridge used for getting access to the Keokuk bridge. I am writing to address issues affecting Hancock County's not just Hamilton's natives. I am referring to an article on front page of Journal Pilot of January 22, 2014.

To improve the quality of life in Hancock County we need more local businesses and industry. We need more jobs. We need to be more careful of the environment. We need a greater emphasis on farming and environmental safety and care of the land. We need an increase in income, both for better life and for a better tax base. But, you know what? I don't have a clue how to make these things happen! Sorry.

To provide good paying jobs so our young people have the opportunity to stay in the area in which they reside.

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| Too many good ole boys locked Into county and city government positions. |
| Unity. |
| Upgrading the camping area at the recreational park would draw more clientele. Upgrades would include gravel or paved camper sites. The best upgrade would be a shower/bathroom complex, much like the one at the National Park at Nauvoo. Improving appearances of residences, especially on Buchanan Street, would be great. Macomb Beautiful is successful program for improving appearances. There needs to be more youth and family programs. I personally would like to work with low income or under privileged families in offering activities and church attendance. |
| Use more space between our distance to McDonough County for businesses + recreational use. Utilize more Lamoine River possibilities. More off highway signs designations what + whereabouts of possible of interesting items of interest. |
| We are a small town environment, in a big city trend, I think we should work on keeping our young people happy with being in a small city environment, by doing WHATEVER it takes to do that. I was born and raised in a small town (1,800 population) and I never forgot. You have a much harder times doing that today. I wish you luck. I forever you any help I am able to give, given my age and health. Thank you. |
| We are not Hancock Co. residents. We have a LaHarpe address, but live in Hancock Co. |
| We elect a Co board and feel they do a good job making county decisions. Maybe could focus more on bringing in new businesses to the county. |
| We lost Methode as an employer- we need to attract other businesses to get back employees who will live in the county- encourage the state to complete the 4-lane through Macomb- perhaps food would consider a store in Carthage (probably be good competition for Wal Mart)I know Illinois is not Interested In attracting businesses in the state, but this would be big help: with some of the woes of Hancock County- since most everything you do is geared around money. |
| We moved here when we retired. Purchased an acreage in the county and very happy! |
| We need a grocery store owned by Americans. |
| We need better jobs. |
| We need bike trails-i.e.Hamilton to Warsaw on old railroad. |

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| <p>We need jobs for the young people to stay in the area, but we don't need any more pig farms! Non-college people need light industry jobs and our county, state and country need to channel funds for road and bridge work here and all over. County towns need to enforce building codes and structures that are uninhabitable and unsightly need to be demolished. People looking to move to a "country setting" are discouraged by unsightly properties right next to a cared for piece of property. Junk cars and just plain trash needs to be removed. Pride in your property should be encouraged. We need affordable senior housing. Not everyone is in a position to go to the places in the area. We don't need a ghetto, but we need simple, clean affordable places for people to go. Hope your survey does some good!</p> |
| <p>We need more jobs and jobs that will support families not low paying grocery clerk and clerical positions. There needs to be a county-wide rental zoning to prevent slums in terrible conditions, and sometimes with no heat or water from being rented- which will result in not only more community pride in homes but reduce crime. The only desperate people that will live in a slum probably don't have a good job and unfortunately promote drug/alcohol abuse and drug mfg. The cities are not preventing slumlands-which encourages crime.</p> |
| <p>We need more jobs for the future of the younger generation to stay and work in the area they were born raised. We also need activities for the young kids to keep them off the street and out of trouble.</p> |
| <p>We need more jobs in the county. We have a landlord owner that doesn't keep up their house. We have a lot of building that need torn down for public safety.</p> |
| <p>We need more jobs! Opportunities are few and far between for most people in the county. They are lucky enough to have a full time job, but most are part time, and no benefits. So the better paying jobs are found outside the county, and wages are spent that way as well. Goods are cheaper, across the bridge. With families, pennies must be watched. The population of the county is made up of mostly the aged, and services that they require. Young families find it hard, when it comes to services for their needs.</p> |
| <p>We need more retail stores in our county, as well as other business centers.</p> |
| <p>We need more stores-clothing, shoes, another discount grocery store.</p> |
| <p>We need to bring in industry, this brings jobs and more tax revenue.</p> |
| <p>We need to create jobs. Need attract business to create jobs. Need to make our roads better. They are narrow and bumpy. We need to take advantage of having US 336 highway run through our county. We need better recycle programs. I would also like to see more parks and recreational opportunities.</p> |
| <p>We need to find more jobs here. People are moving away. Hancock County needs industrial jobs.</p> |

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| We need to increase the population of the county with more employment opportunities, increase businesses and increase services. To attract businesses to come to Hancock we need better affordable housing and adequate water supply. The local and county government must truly support the businesses that are already in place. |
| We need to maintain the law enforcement and public schools in the county. New employment opportunities are vital for Hancock County to survive. I have lived in the county my whole life and plan to continue to raise my family here. |
| We need to try and attract new business and help existing business to grow. Taxes are a great concern for all and need to be addressed. |
| What is it about 9 billion in debt that you don't understand? County zoning will get you run out of town. The insurance institute has lost statistics showing senior citizens are not the most dangerous drivers. 18 to 35 year olds are but I still have to take a road test each 2 years? Illinois and New Hampshire are the only states that require this. Not a good incentive to remain in this state. |
| Where I live, across the road from me, there is a house trailer falling apart plus weeds, remains of another trailer, cannot see a block away to the main blacktop road. Has been this way for 5 or 6 years. Wish I knew who could get it cleaned up. |
| Why do people in the city pay township tax when people in the township don't pay city tax? |
| With winter hanging on, road conditions and snow removal are on my mind. I want to keep the township road commissioners *****CAN'T READ***** so to the county or state maintaining all roads. |
| Without a doubt, job opportunities are essential to county growth and development. Without them nothing positive happens. |
| Without jobs taxes do not come in people have to work to pay taxes if not no money comes in and you cannot keep raising taxes on the small working people every year. |
| Work on the gravel roads. |
| Work together. Need a grocery store in Hamilton. |
| Work with employees in the County to stay and grow-not make them leave. Part of this is state and not all county. |
| Would love to call this place home for good. I think the county has a lot to offer. I would like to see more tourist attractions, but do not know what those would be. Good schools and a good place to raise a family. Would like to see more jobs here and more community pride. It is not what it used to be. |

Would suggest county wide recycling program since we lost our land waste facility here in Hamilton. We must go to Keokuk or those unable to go that far are probably dumping in the farm lands.

You left out "Development of Entrepreneurs" as a possible means to growth, a glaring omission! That's where our Mure lies. Some of these questions should have been open-ended, allowing comments to go with them. For example, combining water and sewer service expansion into one question is crazy: Water is much cheaper than sewer so I'd STRONGLY agree with expanding water to all parts of the county, but would STRONGLY DISAGREE with expansion of sewer! Other questions should have allowed for comments, as check-boxes alone will probably not tell the whole story. Thanks!

You need to open shops in this town, we only have Casey's and Circle K for shopping. There isn't any pharmacy's or doctors in town and what we have in Carthage are cracks. The hospitals don't want good doctors. This town does not want to grow and all the buildings are falling apart. The town looks like a DUMP! It has nothing for the kids to do. The older people don't have anything to do. The town is a complete dead town! The sidewalks are broken, and people don't try to keep up the yards on my street. It is a shameful thing.

Zero social services locally, zero health services locally. Small town, so it's understandable. Would like a book mobile! County roads, poor maintenance. Need employment opportunities, work construction out of union hall so personally not affected but others are. Taxes are high for no services. I love living in Dallas City, but like all other towns it is dying! Need commerce other than gas stations and grain elevators.

Hancock County, Illinois Flood Hazard

Flooding is a significant natural hazard throughout the United States. The type, magnitude, and severity of flooding are functions of the amount and distribution of precipitation over a given area, the rate at which precipitation infiltrates the ground, the geometry of the catchment, and flow dynamics and conditions in and along the river channel. Floods can be classified as one of two types: Flash floods or riverine floods. Both types of floods are common in Illinois.

Flash floods generally occur in the upper parts of drainage basins and are generally characterized by periods of intense rainfall over a short duration. These floods arise with very little warning and often result in locally intense damage, and sometimes loss of life, due to the high energy of the flowing water. Flood waters can snap trees, topple buildings, and easily move large boulders or other structures. Six inches of rushing water can upend a person; another 18 inches might carry off a car. Generally, flash floods cause damage over relatively localized areas, but they can be quite severe in the areas in which they occur. Urban flooding is a type of flash flood. Urban flooding involves the overflow of storm drain systems and can be the result of inadequate drainage combined with heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt. Flash floods can occur at any time of the year in Illinois, but they are most common in the spring and summer months.

Riverine floods refer to floods on large rivers at locations with large upstream catchments. Riverine floods are typically associated with precipitation events that are of relatively long duration and occur over large areas. Flooding on small tributary streams may be limited, but the contribution of increased runoff may result in a large flood downstream. The lag time between precipitation and time of the flood peak is much longer for riverine floods than for flash floods, generally providing ample warning for people to move to safe locations and, to some extent, secure some property against damage. Riverine flooding on the large rivers of Illinois generally occurs during either the spring or summer.

Hazard Extent for Flooding

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provided the Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) that identifies studied streams. The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), which represents the modeling of the 1%-annual-chance flood, was used in the analysis to identify specific stream reaches for analysis.

Flood hazard scenarios were modeled using GIS analysis and Hazus-MH. The existing DFIRM maps were used to identify the areas of study.

Identify facilities

This study includes one type of facility: Essential Facilities

ESSENTIAL FACILITIES are defined as those that are vital to the county in the event of a hazard. These include emergency operations centers, police departments, fire stations, schools, and care facilities.

Table 1 identifies the essential facilities that were added or updated for the analysis.

Table 1: Essential Facilities of Hancock County

| Category | Number of Facilities |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Care Facilities | 8 |
| Emergency Operations Centers | 1 |
| Fire Stations | 13 |
| Police Stations | 9 |
| Schools | 18 |
| Total | 52 |

Facility Replacement Costs

Facility replacement costs and total building exposure, which reflect local data, are identified in Table 2 along with the estimated number of buildings within each occupancy class. The data were compiled by Western Illinois University GIS Center staff for all properties within the 1% SFHA. WIU staff compiled property improvement information from scanned property record cards. The records were linked to the GIS parcel file using the property identification number (PIN). Points were created for each structure. The points were moved to the appropriate structure using orthophotography.

Table 2: Building Exposure

| General Occupancy | Estimated Total Buildings | Total Building Exposure |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Agricultural | 725 | \$15,413,130 |
| Commercial | 335 | \$9,920,450 |
| Education | 1 | \$674,111 |
| Government | 1 | \$85,861 |
| Industrial | 98 | \$11,601,018 |
| Religious/Non-Profit | 0 | \$0 |
| Residential | 537 | \$49,936,204 |
| Total | 1,697 | \$87,630,774 |

Vulnerability Analysis

Hazus-MH generated the flood depth grid for a 100-year return period and made calculations by clipping the IGS 1/3 ArcSecond DEM to the DFIRM boundary. Next, Hazus-MH utilized a user-defined analysis of Hancock County with site specific parcel data provided by the county. Site-specific analysis is based upon loss estimations for individual structures. For flooding, analysis of site-specific structures considers the depth of water in relation to the structure. Hazus-MH also considers the actual dollar exposure to the structure for the costs of building reconstruction, content, and inventory. Damages, however, are based upon the assumption that each structure will fall into a structural class, and structures in each class will respond in a similar fashion to a specific depth of flooding. Site-specific analysis is also based on a point location rather than a polygon; therefore, the model does not account for the percentage of a building that is inundated.

Hazus Analysis of Buildings

Hazus-MH estimates the 1%-annual-chance flood (AKA 100-year flood) would damage 273 buildings county wide at a replacement cost of \$4,491,000 and content cost of \$7,275,000. The total estimated numbers and cost of damaged buildings are given in Tables 1 and 2. Figure 1 depicts the Hancock County parcel points that fall within the 1%-annual-chance flood risk area (AKA 100-year floodplain). Figures 2 and 3 highlight damaged buildings within the floodplain areas in each flood prone jurisdiction.

Table 3: Number of Buildings Damaged by Occupancy

| Total Buildings Damaged | Building Occupancy Class | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Agriculture | Commercial | Education | Government | Industrial | Religious | Residential |
| 273 | 89 | 41 | 0 | 1 | 37 | 0 | 105 |

Table 4: Cost of Buildings Damaged by Occupancy

| Total \$ Losses | Building Occupancy Class | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Agriculture | Commercial | Education | Government | Industrial | Religious | Residential |
| 4,491,000 | 695,000 | 914,000 | 0 | 81,000 | 914,000 | 0 | 1,887,000 |

Table 5: Cost of Contents Damaged by Occupancy

| Total Content \$ Losses | Building Occupancy Class | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Agriculture | Commercial | Education | Government | Industrial | Religious | Residential |
| 7,275,000 | 1,726,000 | 1,567,000 | 0 | 85,861 | 2,972,000 | 0 | 923,000 |

Figure 1: Hancock County Buildings in Floodplain (100-Year Flood)

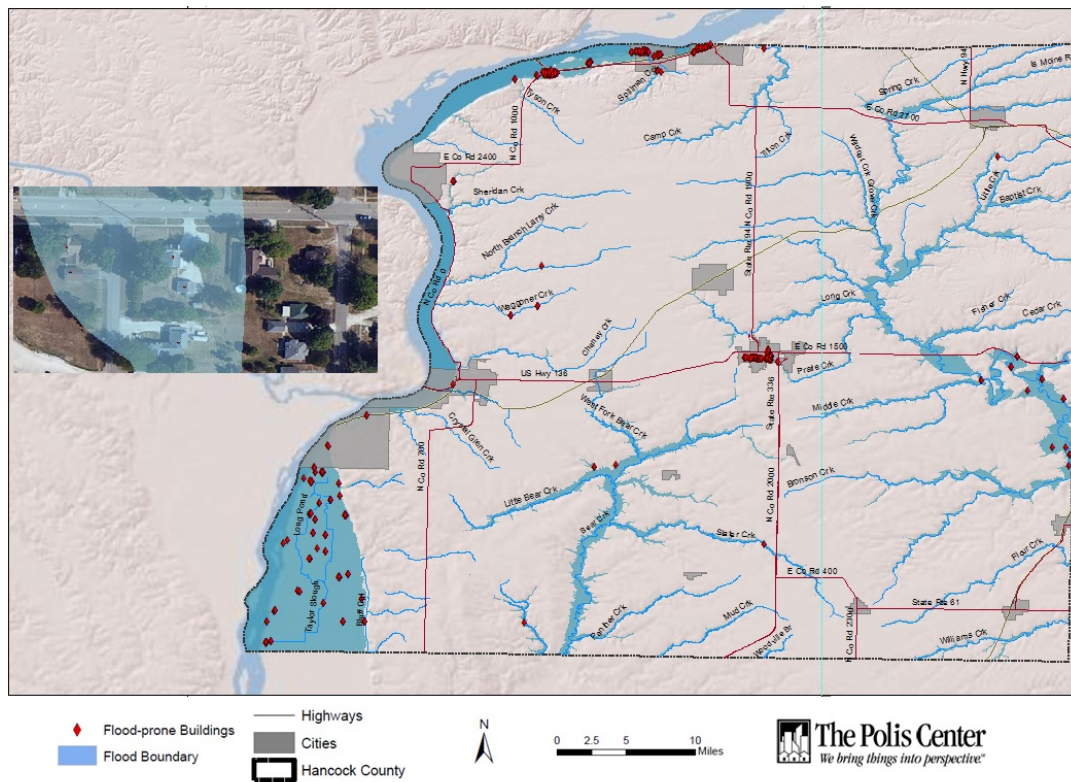


Figure 2: Hancock County – Village of Pontoosuc Damaged Buildings

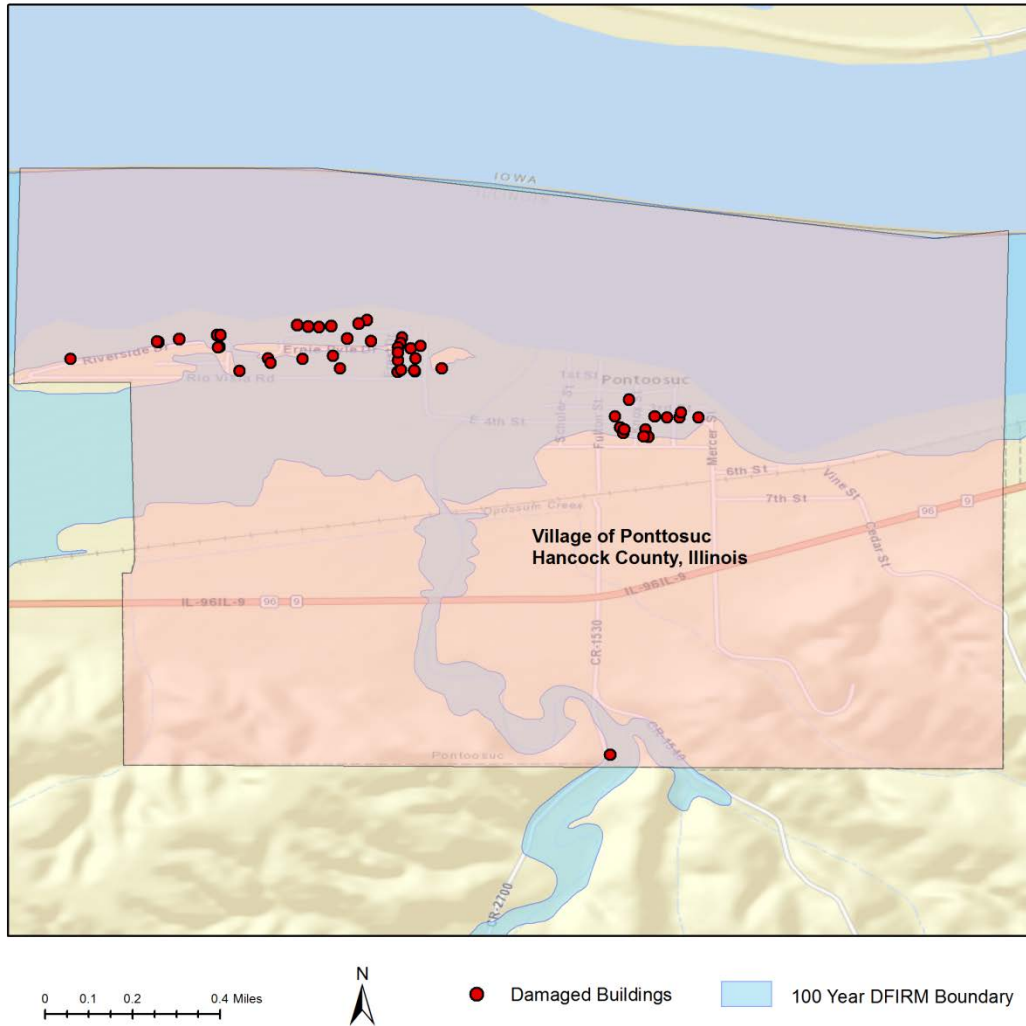


Figure 3: Hancock County – City of Warsaw Damaged Buildings

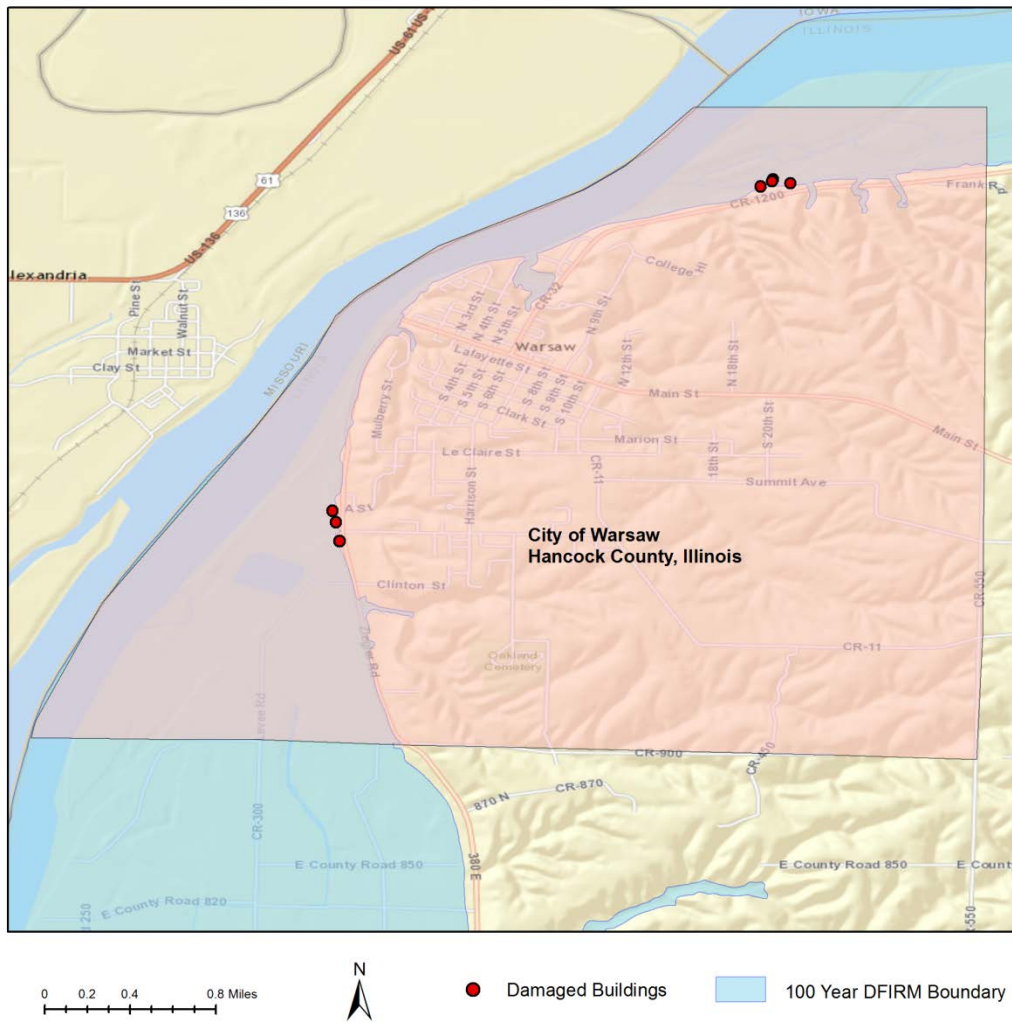


Figure 4: Hancock County – City of Carthage Damaged Buildings

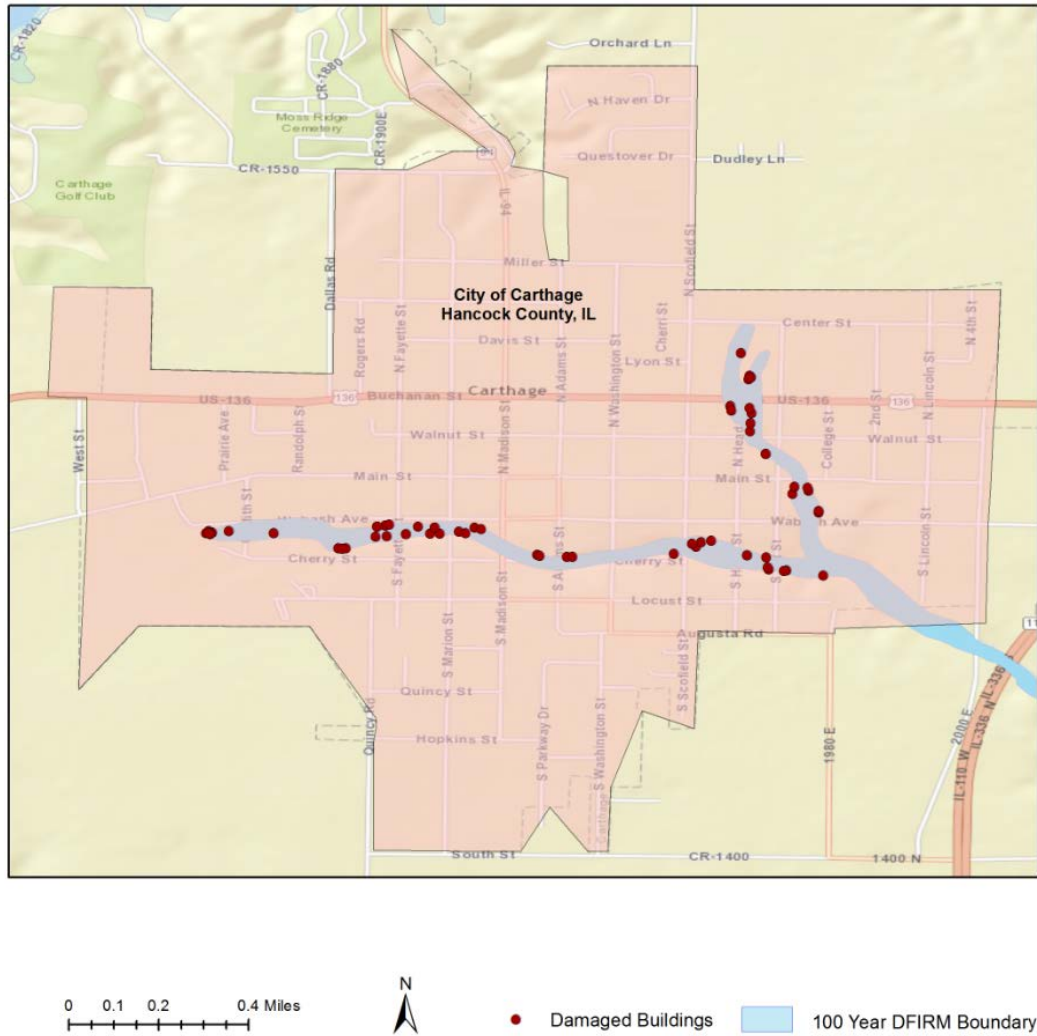
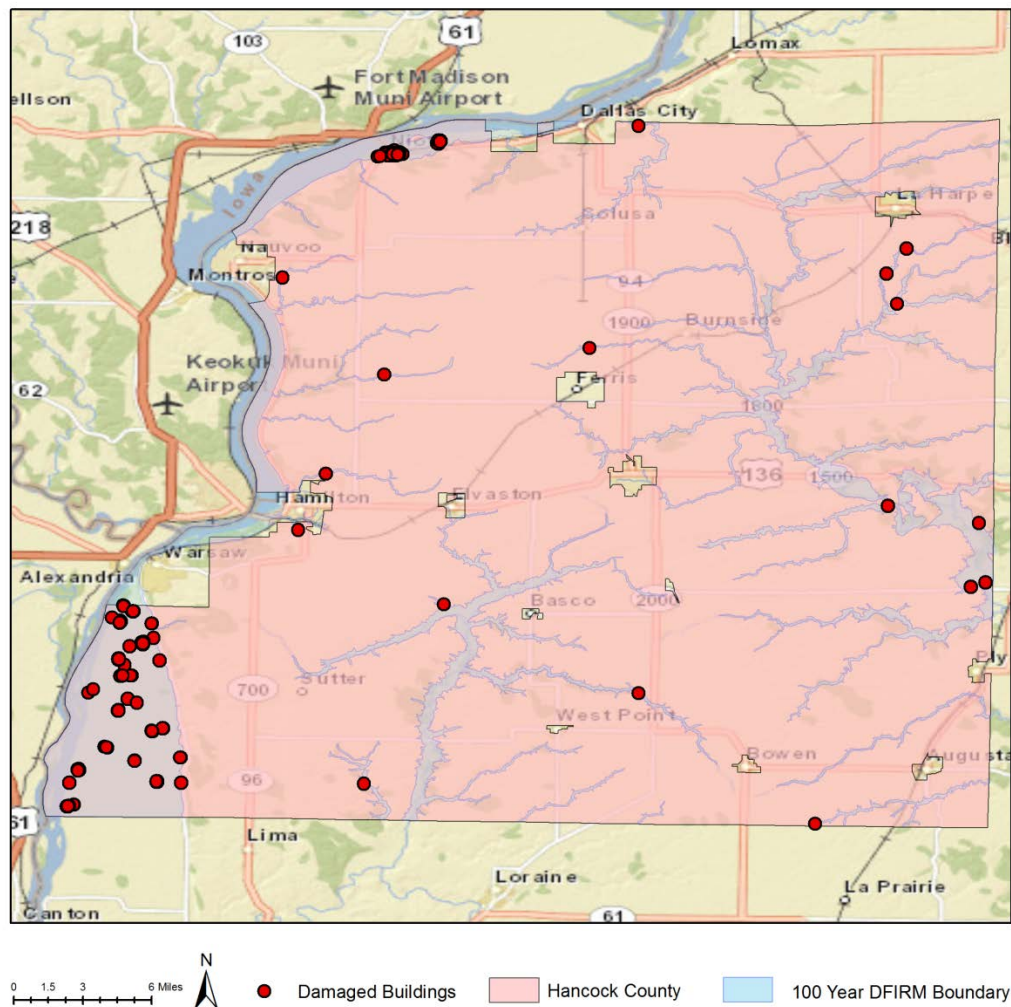


Figure 5: Hancock County – Hancock County (Unincorporated) Damaged Buildings



Hazus Analysis of Essential Facilities

An essential facility will encounter many of the same impacts as other buildings within the flood boundary. These impacts can include structural failure, extensive water damage to the facility and loss of facility functionality (e.g. a damaged police station will no longer be able to serve the community).

Hazus estimates that one essential facility in Hancock County could sustain damage. The Dallas City of Fire Protection facility is located within the 100-year floodplain as shown in Figure 4. Flood replacement cost analysis was not performed due to lack of building replacement cost.

Figure 5: Boundary of 100-Year Flood Overlaid with Essential Facilities



NFIP Analysis

FEMA provides annual funding through the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) to reduce the risk of flood damage to existing buildings and infrastructure. These grants include Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC), and the Severe Repetitive Loss (SRC) program. The long-term goal is to significantly reduce or eliminate claims under the NFIP through mitigation activities.

FEMA defines a repetitive loss structure as a structure covered by a contract of flood insurance issued under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which has suffered flood loss damage on two occasions during a 10-year period that ends on the date of the second loss, in which the cost to repair the flood damage is 25% of the market value of the structure at the time of each flood loss.

FEMA Region V's comprehensive Community Action Potential Index (CAPI) provides data for every community in the region based on 16 risk indicators, which include, but are not limited to, number of repetitive losses and insurance claims, number of previous disaster events, percent of the community in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), and total population. The CAPI data for Hancock County including the jurisdictions in the study area is given in table 6.

Table 6: NFIP Claims Data

| Community | Number of Insurance claims | Value of Insurance Claims | Num. Repetitive Losses | Repetitive Losses in Dollars |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| PONTOOSUC, VILLAGE OF | 50 | 760,579 | 2 | 70,790 |
| WARSAW, CITY OF | 11 | 364,070 | 0 | 0 |
| HANCOCK COUNTY UNINCORPORATED | 99 | 2,404,177 | 2 | 57,574 |
| CITY OF CARTHAGE | 6 | 42,257 | 0 | 0 |
| HAMILTON | 13 | 100,690 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 179 | 3,671,773 | 4 | 128,363 |

HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

PURPOSE STATEMENT

The Hancock County Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies local hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and specific hazard mitigation actions to implement over the long term. The intent is to reduce the risk and potential for future losses associated with the occurrences of natural and human made hazards.

INTRODUCTION

Units of government look to protect the health, safety and welfare of their citizens. Related to natural and human made hazard events, this has traditionally meant responding to the needs of the public after an event occurs. Mitigation looks to reduce the need for response by being proactive and anticipating and removing people and structures from harm's way when a known area of impact can be identified (such as a floodplain) or significantly reducing the impact from a known risk (such as a tornado). This plan provides an assessment of some of the risks to Hancock County and offers possible plans of action to take to prepare for these identified hazards.

Natural Hazards Being Considered

Flood
Drought
Severe Storm/Tornado
Severe Winter Storm
Extreme Temperature
Earthquake

Human Made Hazards Being Considered

Terrorism
Fire
Loss of Power

MITIGATION STRATEGY

HANCOCK COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal 1 Protect Life and Property

- Objective 1.a.* Implement procedures and actions that will protect life and property in the event of a natural hazard. This includes making homes, businesses, infrastructure, and other types of property less prone to natural hazard damage.
- Objective 1.b.* Identify areas that have been repeatedly damaged in natural hazards and suggest alternative locations or other actions that might limit that susceptibility.
- Objective 1.c.* Increase awareness about insurance availability for catastrophic hazards.
- Objective 1.d.* Encourage procedures designed to minimize risk by supporting development plans that take natural hazards into account.

Goal 2 Public Awareness

- Objective 2.a.* Design and implement natural hazard education programs for the citizens of Hancock County.
- Objective 2.b.* Create natural hazard mitigation resources (brochures, websites, etc.) for the public.

Goal 3 Natural Systems

- Objective 3.a.* Preserve natural resources in such a way that they serve natural hazard mitigation purposes.
- Objective 3.b.* Encourage the implementation of natural hazard mitigation planning with watershed protection, land use planning, and other planning issues.

Goal 4 Partnership and Implementation

- Objective 4.a.* Develop communication and coordination systems for the various agencies potentially involved in natural hazard mitigation.
- Objective 4.b.* Maintain and improve communication and cooperation between residents, government, and the private sector.
- Objective 4.c.* Incorporate natural hazard mitigation into community plans within the county and regulations as deemed necessary.

Goal 5 Emergency Services

- Objective 5.a.* Create policies that insure the protection of critical facilities like medical facilities, nursing homes, law enforcement offices, and fire departments.
- Objective 5.b.* Ensure that different emergency agencies coordinate with one another.

NATURAL HAZARDS

Flood

Except for fire, the most common hazard in the United States is flooding with thousands of flood events occurring each year from oceans, rivers, lakes, small streams, gullies, creeks, culverts, dry streambeds or low-lying ground. The standard definition of a flood is “A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waves, (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, or (3) mudflows or the sudden collapse of shoreline land.” A simpler definition is too much water in the wrong place. Since water circulates from clouds to the soil to streams to rivers to the oceans and returns to the clouds, a scientific definition of a flood is an imbalance in the “hydrological system” with more water flowing through the system than the system can draw off.

Floods are not all alike:

- Riverine Floods: develop slowly, sometimes over a period of days or weeks.
- Flash Floods: develop quickly, sometimes in just a few minutes. Usually flash floods are the result of intense storms dropping large amounts of rain within a brief period.
- Overland Floods: occur outside a defined river or stream (e.g., ponding in a low lying area).
- Aquifer Flood: water is expelled from a subterranean geologic formation to the surface causing flooding in the immediate area.
- Subterranean Flood: water floods into tunnels that are normally dry.

Snow melt filling rivers too quickly, heavy rainfall associated with slow-moving, low-pressure or frontal storm systems or storm surge creates excess water. This water accumulates and overflows onto adjacent lands not normally covered by water. These floods can occur any time of the year, any time of the day or night and in any part of the country. Flooding can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community, or very large, affecting entire river basins and multiple states. The severity of floods is determined by the amount of rainfall or other water source, duration, topography, ground cover, frozen soil, wet or saturated soil that can't hold any more water, full reservoirs, high rivers or stream levels, ice-covered rivers or urbanizations (lots of buildings, parking lots and roads). The majority of scientists believe that global warming causes extremes in weather that have increased flooding. Human activity influences the frequency and severity of floods.

Historically and because of its location along the Mississippi River, Hancock County has experienced many significant flood events. The following years have been noted as years of severe flooding: **1927**, 1985, 1990, **1993**, 1996, 2001, 2002, 2003, **2008**. (Bold signifies a particularly devastating flood.) It is evident that flooding is not an uncommon occurrence in Hancock County and steps should be taken to prepare for floods, as flooding has been costly as a result of damages in and around the county.

Considerations for possible projects related to flood mitigation:

- Dredging of small streams.
- Research potential funding sources to acquire information regarding boundaries of the floodway and floodplain throughout unincorporated areas of the county.
- Maintain NFIP Participation Status; adopt or amend floodplain management regulations to comply with NFIP requirements and review periodically.
- Evaluate/Update Watershed/Drainage System throughout the county and establish and adopt policies and procedures.
- Identify and permanently mark roadways that flood frequently with appropriate signage.
- Facilitate and support buyout/elevation projects for severe repetitive loss properties throughout the county.

Drought

Drought is a complex physical and social phenomenon of widespread significance, and despite all the problems droughts have caused, drought has been difficult to define. There is no universally accepted definition because: (1) drought, unlike flood, is not a distinct event, and (2) drought is often the result of many complex factors acting on and interacting within the environment. Complicating the problem of drought is the fact that drought often has neither a distinct start nor end. It is usually recognizable only after a period of time and, because a drought may be interrupted by short spells of one or more wet months, its termination is difficult to recognize.

Drought is also a temporary feature of the climate of Illinois, and it occurs only when less than adequate precipitation exists for an extended period of time. Because of the complex nature of drought, there are many definitions often reflecting a specific area of concern for an individual, a city, a county or a region.

The most commonly used drought definitions are:

1. Meteorological or Climatological Drought- a period of well-below-average precipitation that spans from a few months to a few years.
2. Agricultural Drought – a period when soil moisture is inadequate to meet the demands for crops to initiate and sustain plant growth.
3. Hydrological Drought – a period of below-average stream flow and/or depleted reservoir storage.

Considerations for possible projects related to drought mitigation:

- Map water mains to establish points where connections may be made to ensure potable water throughout the county.
- Create a water conservation plan and educate the public in the methods that can be used to conserve water.

Severe Storm/Tornado

Severe storms present risk to life and property from the presence of strong winds, lightening and hail. Additionally, in severe wind situations, damage to real property (i.e. buildings) can occur directly from the wind and flying debris.

A tornado is a mobile, destructive vortex of violently rotating winds having the appearance of a funnel-shaped cloud and advancing beneath a large storm system. The potential loss from a tornado can be devastating.

Hancock County is located in what is known as “Tornado Alley”. Since 1930, at least eighteen tornadoes have touched down in the county causing an estimated \$24.5 million in damages.

Considerations for possible projects related to severe storm/tornado mitigation:

- Establish a county wide early warning system for natural hazards.
- Develop a tree program including regular structural pruning and the removal of hazardous trees.
- Require the construction of storm shelters in existing and new mobile home developments.
- Adopt building regulations that require wind-resistant construction measures for critical facilities that house vulnerable populations or that house volatile liquids or hazardous waste.

Severe Winter Storm

Severe winter storms have the potential to paralyze due to power outages, immobilization, and potential vehicle accidents. This winter of 2014 has been an example with frequent sub-zero temperatures and wintery conditions that made road access difficult and dangerous. Expenses due to a severe winter storm include: damages to property, snow removal, road treatment, labor hours and other public expenditures related to severe winter storms.

Considerations for possible projects related to severe winter storm mitigation:

- Enlist and educate Storm Spotter program volunteers.
- Identify existing buildings as heating/storm shelters for vulnerable populations; create map(s) and make available to public.

Extreme Temperature

Extreme heat is a combination of high temperatures and high humidity. Conditions of extreme heat are dangerous and can cause injury and death. The Heat Index is apparent temperature or a measure of how it feels when temperature and humidity are combined. It is a result of biometeorological studies and takes into account body size, core and body surface temperatures, clothing, the skin’s resistance to heat and moisture transfer away from the body. The Heat Index assumes an average-sized adult with clothing in the shade with a 5-mph wind. Being in the full sun or in an area with little air movement can increase the apparent temperature.

What makes extreme heat dangerous? The body cools itself by sweating because the evaporation of moisture has a cooling effect. High humidity reduces this evaporation and hinders the body’s effort to cool itself. The dew point temperature is a useful measure of the moisture content of the atmosphere. During summer in Illinois, dew point temperatures in the 50s are generally comfortable. Most people begin to feel the humidity when dew point temperatures are in the 60s. Dew point temperatures in the 70s are rare and cause significant discomfort.

Effects of extreme heat:

- Heat cramps: muscular pains and spasms due to heavy exertion, usually involving the abdominal muscles or legs. It is thought that the loss of water from heavy sweating causes the cramps.
- Heat Exhaustion: occurs when people exercise heavily or work in a warm, humid place where body fluids are lost through heavy sweating. Blood flow to the skin increases, causing blood flow to decrease to vital organs. This results in mild shock.
- Heatstroke/Sunstroke: LIFE THREATENING. The person's temperature control system stops working as the body quits producing sweat. The body temperature can rise so high that brain damage and death may result if the body is not cooled quickly.

Effects of extreme cold:

- Hypothermia: is the lowering of the body temperature at a rate faster than the body can produce heat. Causes of hypothermia may be general exposure or the sudden wetting of the body by falling into a lake or spraying with fuel or other liquids. If not treated, hypothermia can lead to death.
- Frostbite: an injury that is the result of frozen tissues. Light frostbite involves only the skin that takes on a dull, whitish pallor. Deep frostbite extends to a depth below the skin. The tissues become solid and immovable. Your feet, hands and exposed facial areas are particularly vulnerable to frostbite.

Considerations for possible projects related to extreme temperature mitigation:

- Develop multipurpose shelter facilities for areas of dense rural population.
- Identify existing buildings as heating/cooling/storm shelters for vulnerable populations; create map(s) and make available to public.

Earthquake

Earthquakes occur when rocks forming the earth's crust slip past each other along a fault. This slippage occurs when the buildup of stresses gets to the point that they are greater than the strength of the locked up section of rocks along the fault plane. When fault slippage takes place, the sudden release of energy produces vibrations or seismic (shock) waves that radiate from the main fault movements. These waves cause the shaking or "quaking" that lasts tens of seconds to a few minutes, depending on the magnitude of the event (energy released), what kinds of rocks being traveled through, and the stiffness, or lack of stiffness, of the soils at a site. Where the faulting starts, at some depth below the earth's surface, is the hypocenter (focus) of an earthquake. The point on the surface directly above the focus is the epicenter.

The magnitude is a calculation of the seismic energy released and is measured through ground vibrations with a seismograph. The familiar Richter Scale is one way of reporting magnitude. The increments of magnitude are logarithmic. An increase of 0.2 on the Richter Scale indicates a doubling of the amount of energy released. For example, a magnitude 7 earthquake releases about 32 times more energy than a magnitude 6 earthquake. A single magnitude number is calculated for each earthquake event.

The intensity relates to the effects of an earthquake and is based on descriptions provided by people experiencing the event rather than readings from an instrument. The intensity decreases when moving away from the epicenter. The type of soil influences intensity which will be stronger through the thick, loose, saturated soils found along river valleys. The Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale is used in the United States

to report earthquake intensities. Multiple intensities are indicated for each earthquake event based on distance from the epicenter and soil type.

Although there is no record of significant earthquake damage in Hancock County, there is a long record of activity in the state of Illinois. The 1800s are full of accounts of earthquakes, particularly 1838, 1857, 1876 and 1895. In these earthquakes small amounts of damage was sustained. The largest earthquake in Illinois history happened on November 9, 1968; it measured 5.4 on the Richter scale. It mostly caused damage to buildings that were 30-50 years old but did cause thousands of dollars in damage. Although 80 percent of Illinois' previous earthquake activity has occurred in the southern third of the state, one of the largest earthquakes in Illinois occurred in northern Illinois on May 26, 1909. It was felt over 500,000 square miles; buildings swayed in Chicago where there was fear that the walls would collapse; houses were jostled out of plumb in Beloit, Wisconsin; and brick walls cracked as far away as Bloomington, Illinois. Hancock County has felt seismic events due to the New Madrid Fault Line which is located in Missouri.

Considerations for possible projects related to earthquake mitigation:

- Identify and implement an improved emergency response communication system.
- Adopt building regulations that require earthquake-resistant construction measures for critical facilities that house vulnerable populations or that house volatile liquids or hazardous waste.

HUMAN MADE HAZARDS

Terrorism

Since the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001, all Americans have become more conscious of the threat terrorism poses. While the threat to Hancock County is small, all citizens can become more vigilant and aware to the threat of terrorism.

Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for purposes of intimidation, coercion or ransom. Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism, and to get immediate publicity for their causes. Terrorism may take many different forms and terrorists may use biological, chemical, nuclear, incendiary, or explosive materials.

Although we are not expecting a terrorist attack in Hancock County, it is a good idea to be prepared for small acts of terror that could occur in the courthouse or the city/village halls. This could include acts of electronic terrorism.

Considerations for possible projects related to terrorism mitigation:

- Provide terrorism training and equipment to local first responders such as law enforcement officials and fire departments.
- Create a terrorism response plan.
- Have all data in county offices backed-up daily and kept in a secure, off-site location, if possible.
- Encourage local residents to create a disaster preparedness supply kit that contains food, water, etc. in case of an emergency.

Fire

Since most communities are equipped with access to, at minimum, a volunteer fire department and many have building codes that enforce smoke detector and sprinkler systems, fire will be discussed as it relates to loss of data or important information. All data in the courthouse and city/village halls should be backed up in a secure location everyday so that in the event of a fire that damages the building or the computer system, the data will be protected.

Considerations for possible projects related to fire mitigation:

- Have all data in county offices backed-up daily and kept in a secure, off-site location.
- Ensure that all government buildings have established, are up to, fire codes.

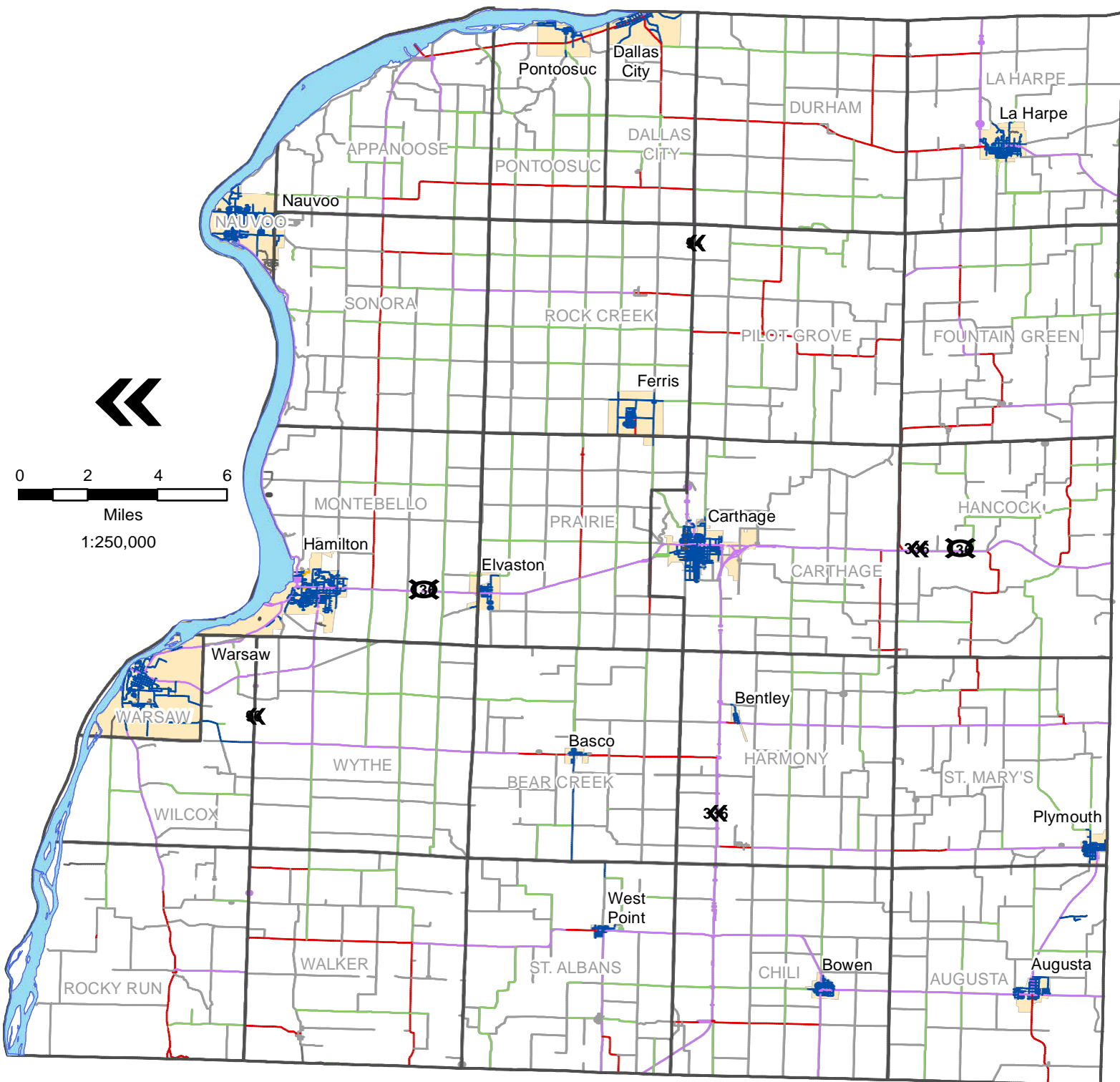
Loss of Power

A normal loss of power is not a big problem and is usually remedied quickly, but a large-scale, grid-wide loss of power that could be the result of a terrorist attack would create chaos. Hancock County should have a plan in place in the event that all power is disabled for an extended period of time.

Considerations for possible projects related to loss of power mitigation:

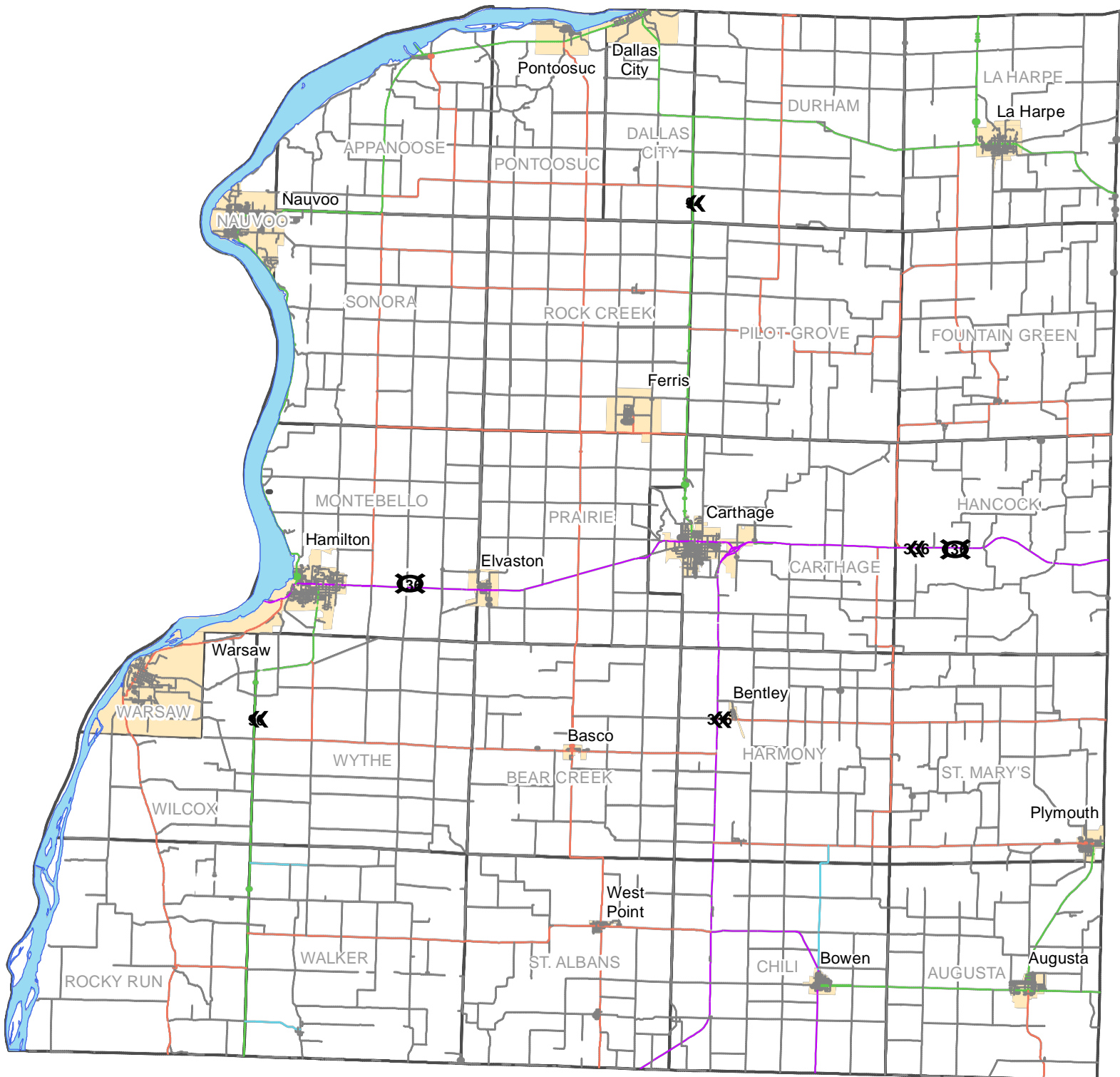
- Create a plan of action in the event of a large scale loss of power.
- Educate employees, officials and county/community volunteers on the protocol developed for emergency situations.
- Develop a public education campaign to inform residents on what to do and where to go in the event of an emergency.
- Provide information to local cable and public radio and television stations regarding emergency warning and public service announcements.
- Inventory existing stock, determine both new and replacement needs and cost and have a backup generator so that governmental business can continue to be transacted with some semblance of normalcy.

Original Developer



- State (includes FA roads on State system)
- County
- Township or road district
- City, town, or village by agreement with State (i.e. partial or total refund)
- City, town, or village (includes city park district)
- Park district or State division of Parks and Memorials
- Private
- Unknown

Functional Classification



- Local road or street
- Major collector
- Minor collector
- Minor arterial
- Other principal arterial



Miles
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148.

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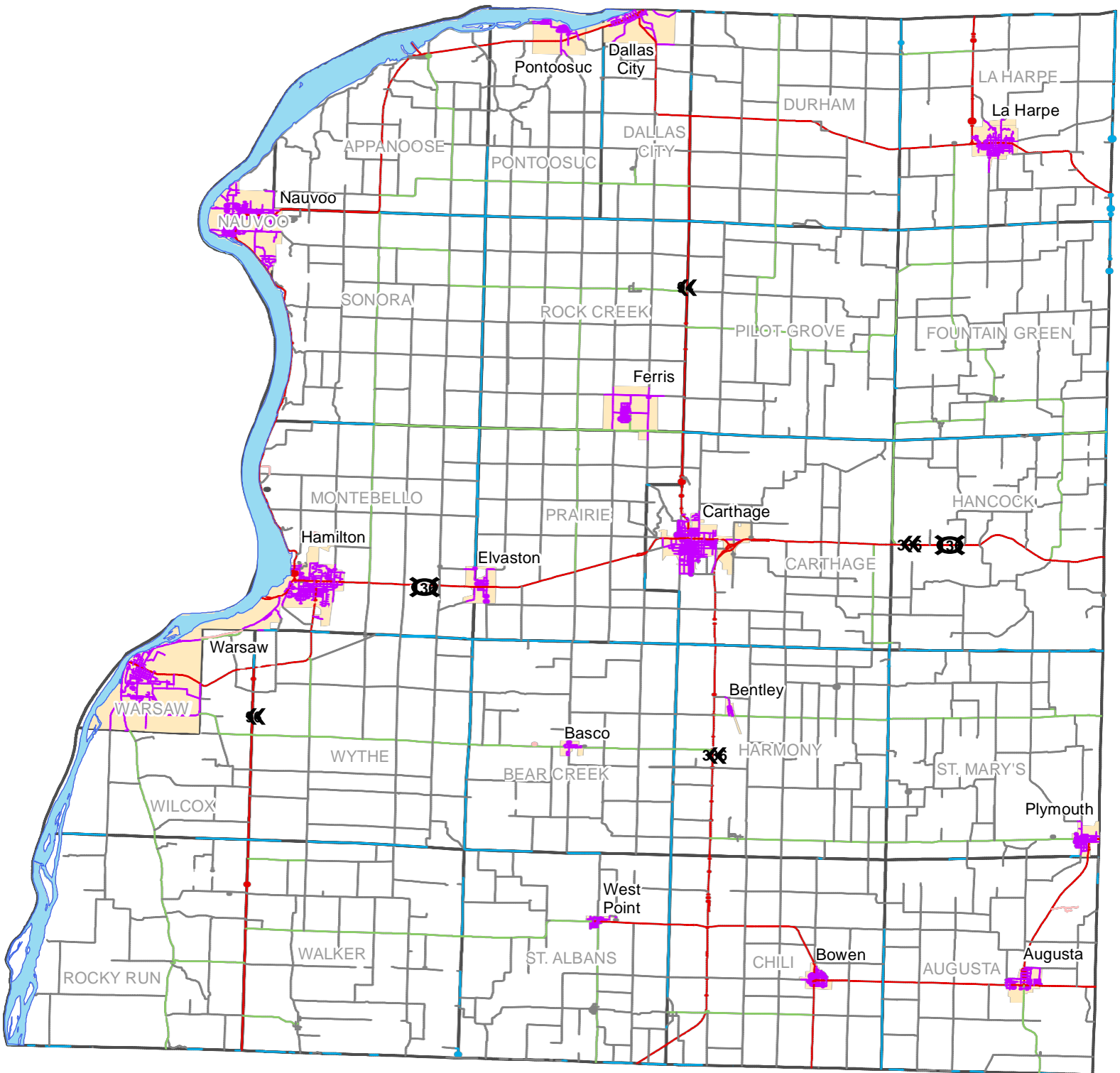
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Source: IDOT, Illinois Roadway Information System

Jurisdictional Responsibility



- Illinois Division of Highways
- County
- Municipality
- Township or road district
- Adjacent township or road district
- Private (including toll authorities)



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Miles

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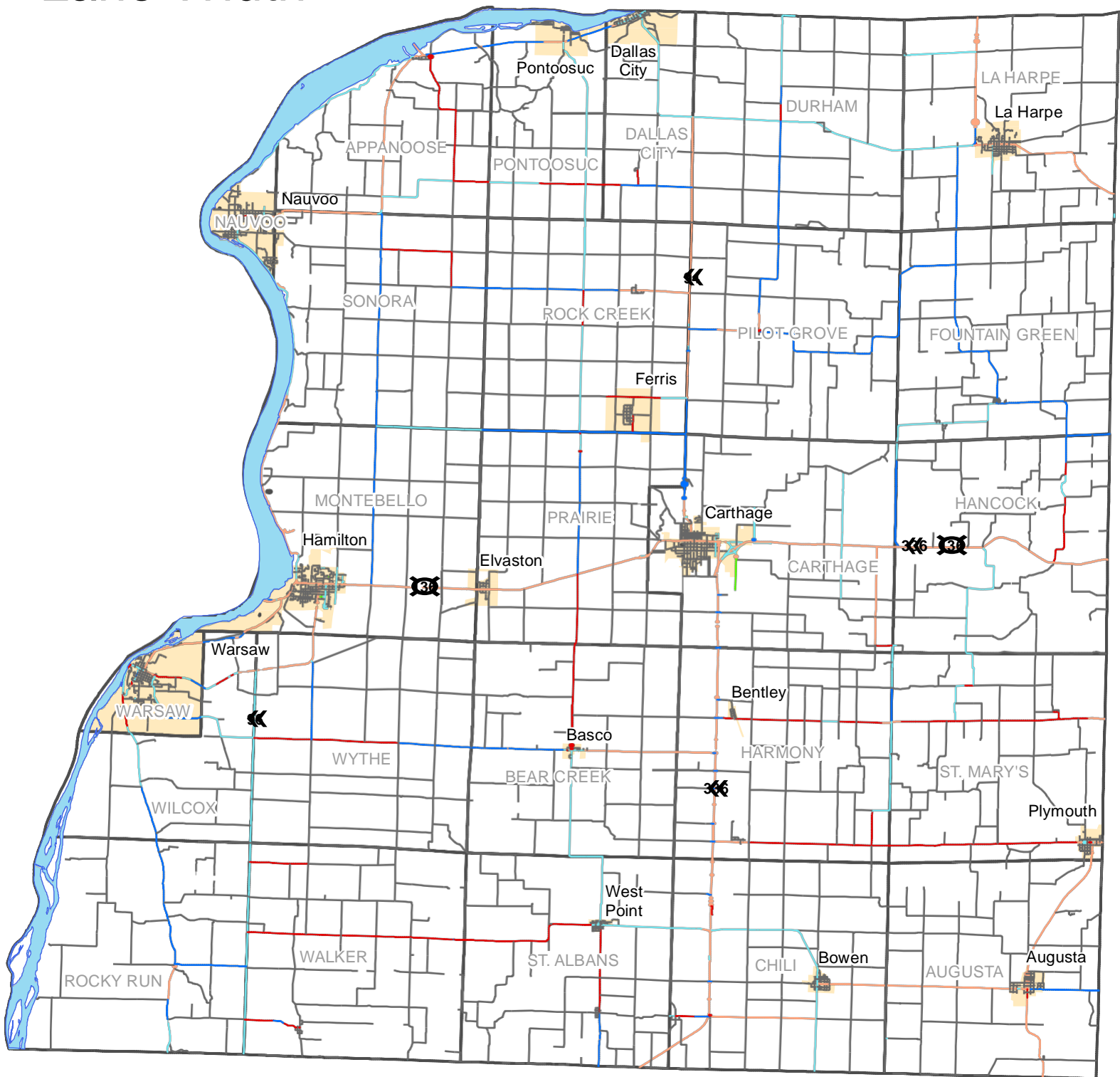
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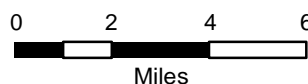


Source: IDOT, Illinois Roadway Information System

Lane Width



- All through-traffic lanes are 12 ft wide
- One through-traffic lane is 10 ft wide, other is 11 ft
- One through-traffic lane is 10 ft wide, other is 12 ft
- Minimum lane width
- Not reported
- Other



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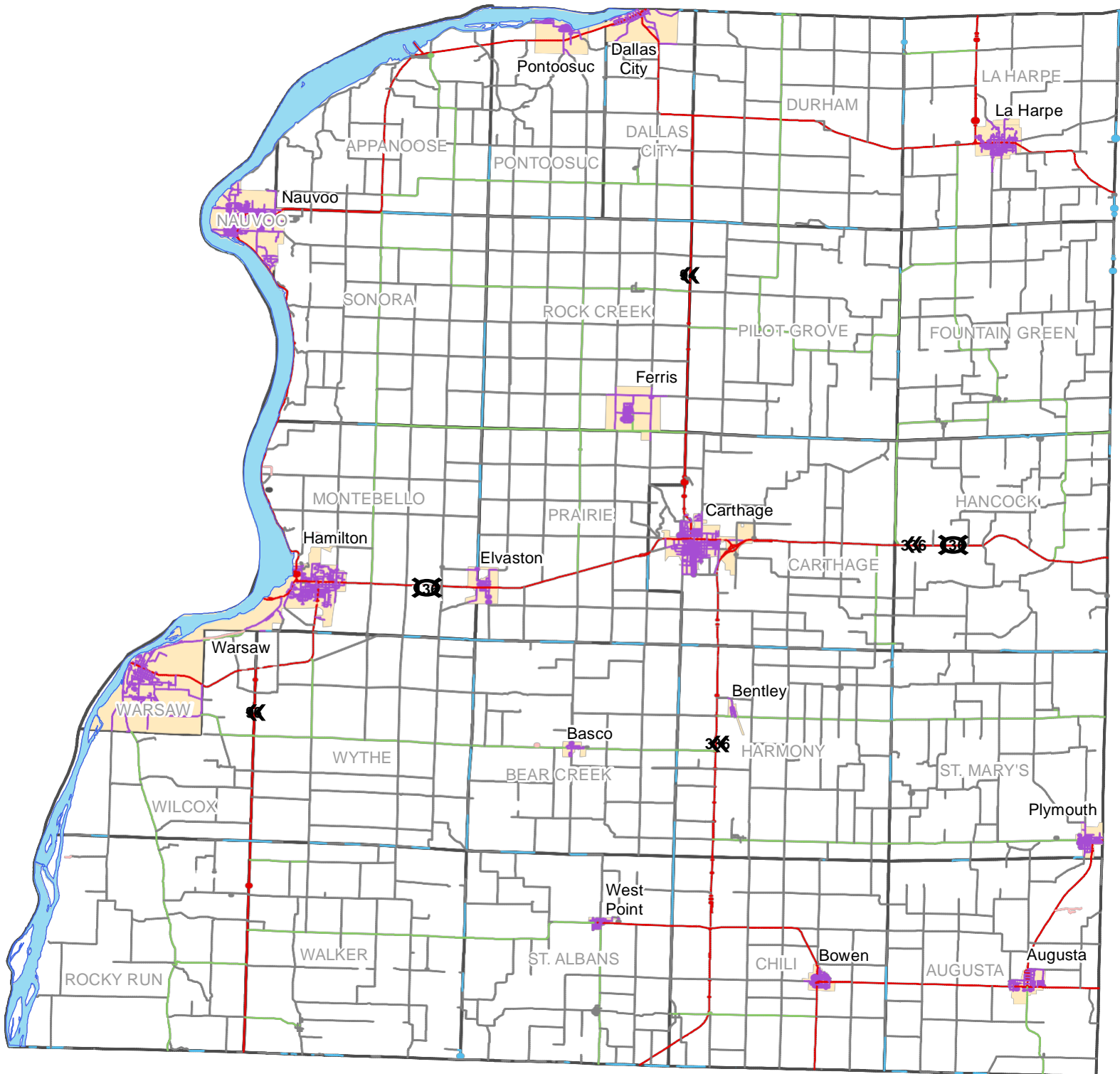
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Source: IDOT, Illinois Roadway Information System

Maintenance Responsibility



- Illinois Division of Highways
- County
- Municipality
- Township or road district
- Adjacent township or road district
- Private (including toll authorities)



Miles

1:250,000

151.

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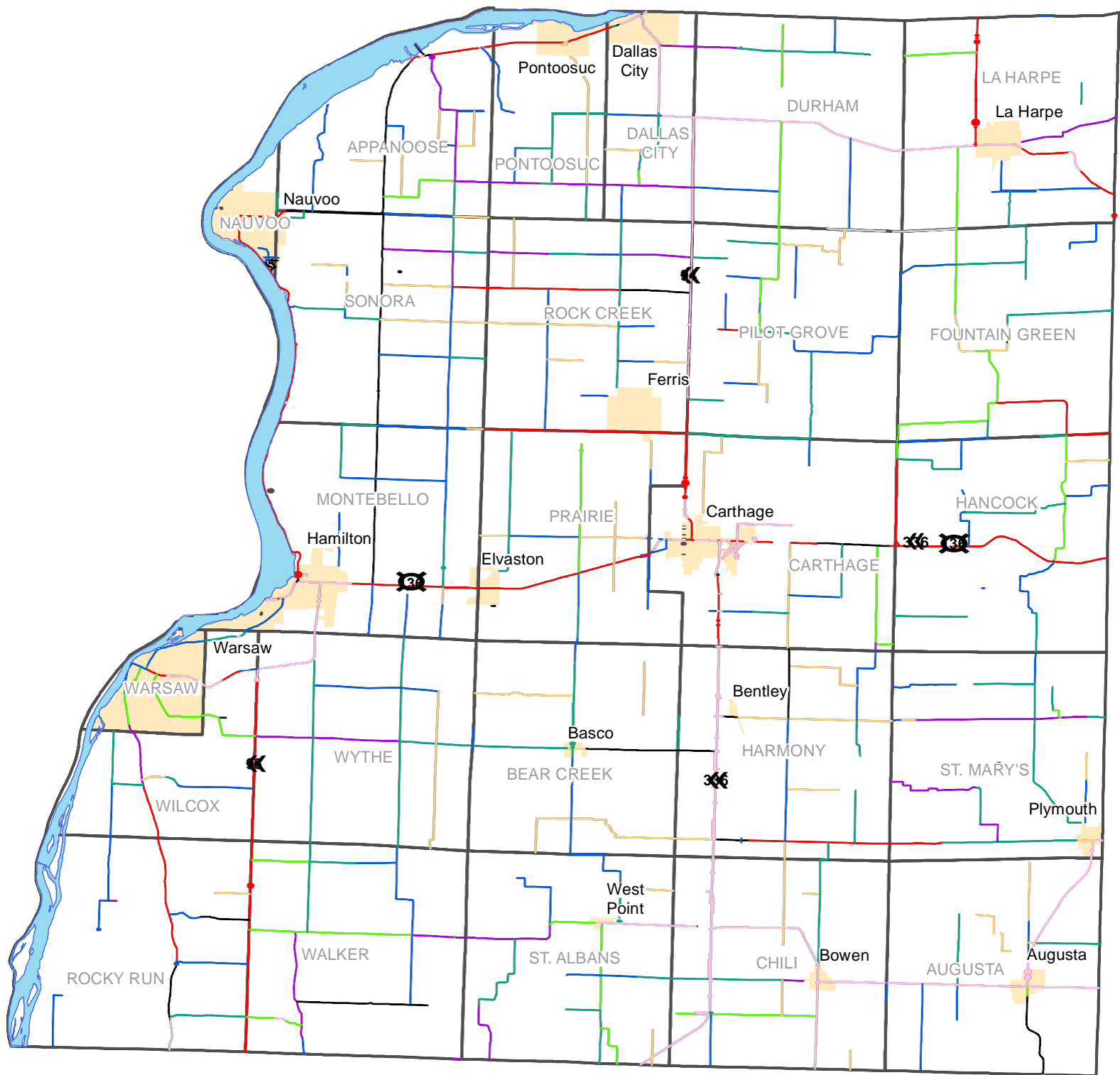
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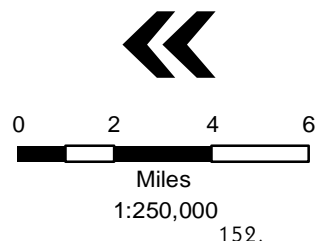


Source: IDOT, Illinois Roadway Information System

Surface Construction Year



- 1900-1929
- 1930-1939
- 1940-1949
- 1950-1959
- 1960-1969
- 1970-1979
- 1980-1989
- 1990-1999
- 2000-2011



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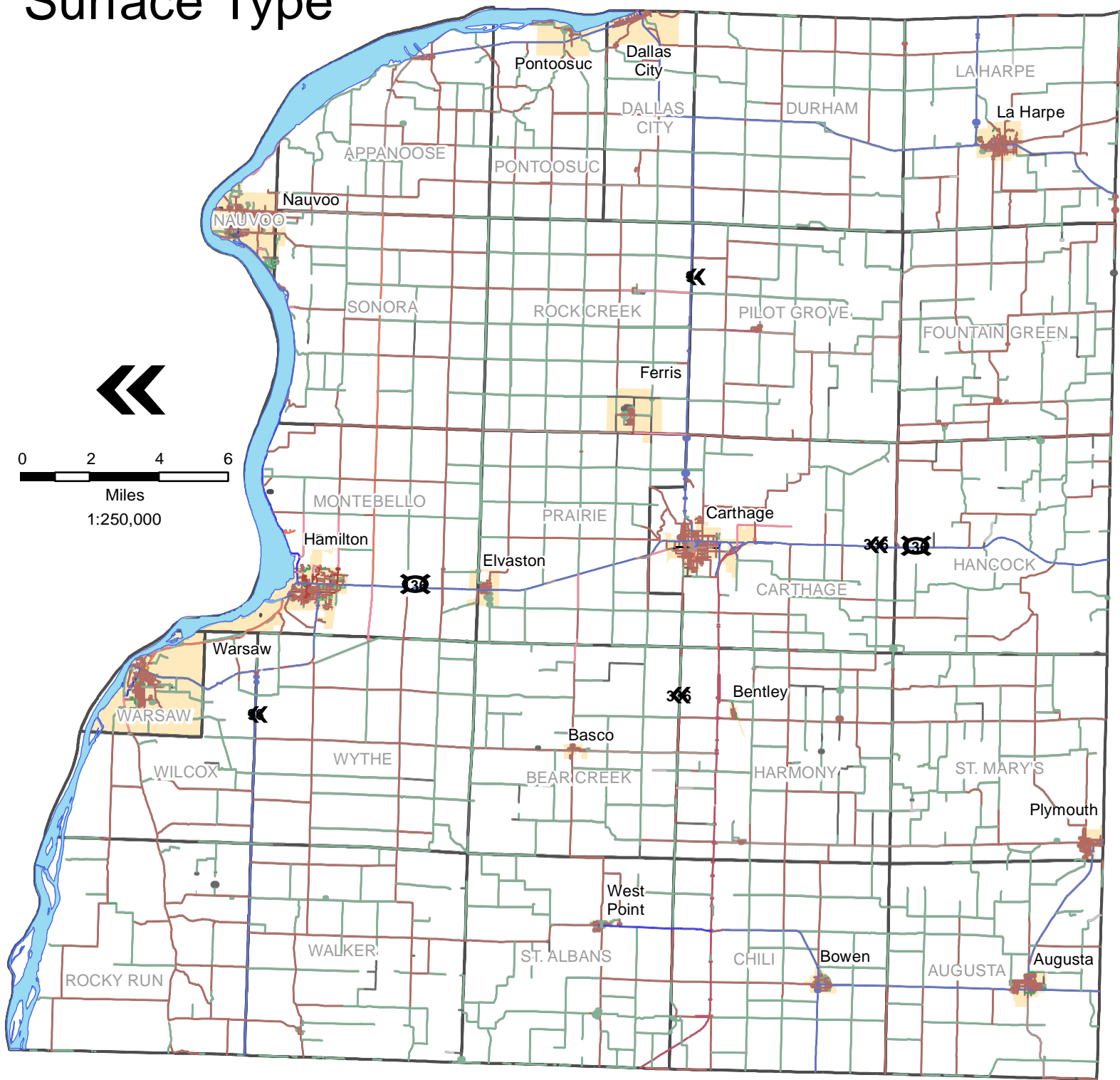
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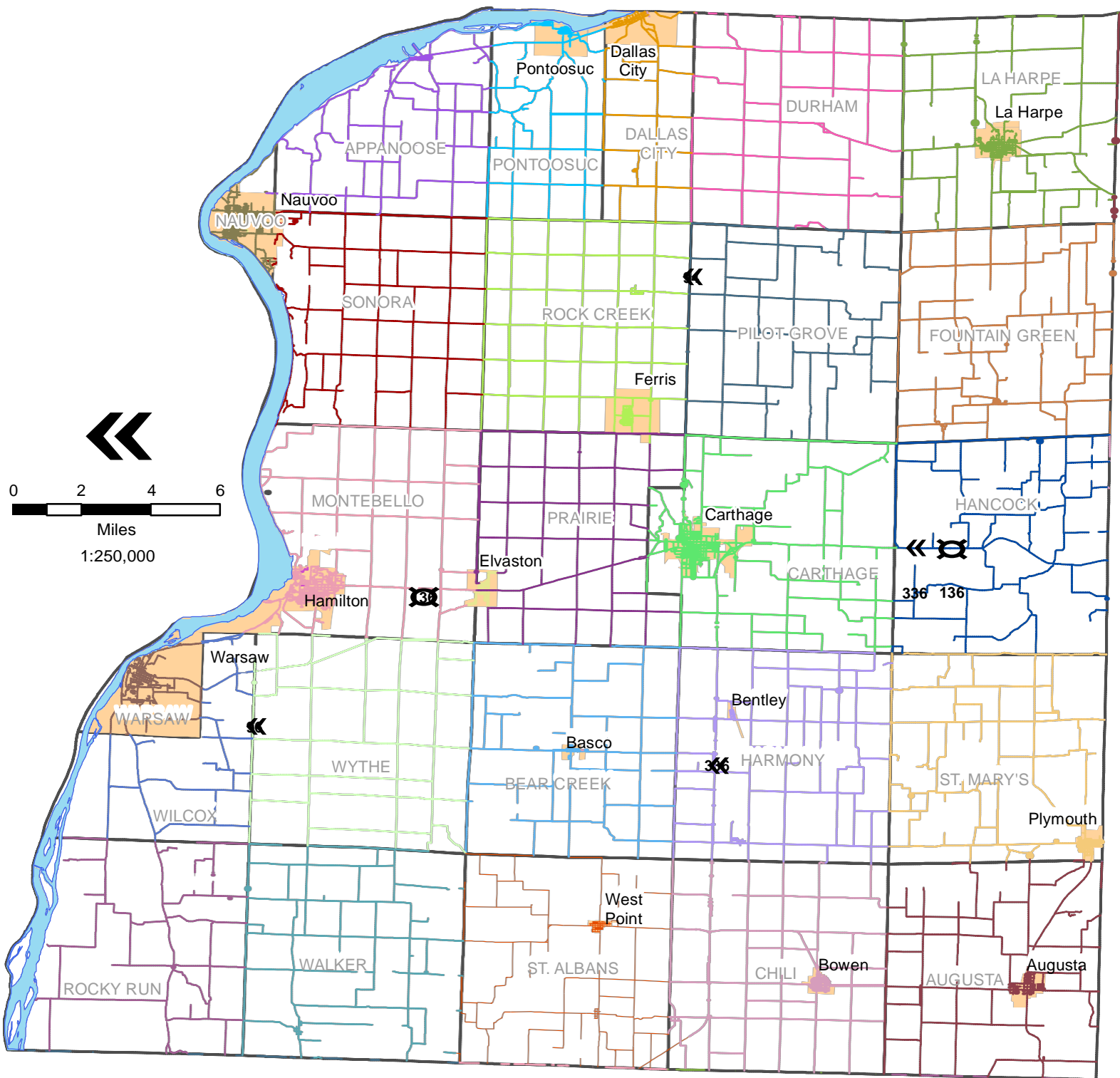
Source: IDOT, Illinois Roadway Information System

Surface Type



- Without dust palliative treatment
- With dust palliative (oiled)
- With dust palliative treatment
- Bituminous surface - treated
- Mixed bituminous (low type)
- Bituminous penetration (low type)
- Bituminous surface treated
- Bituminous concrete (other than Class I), sheet asphalt or rock asphalt
- Bituminous concrete pavement (full-depth)
- Over PCC - reinforcement unknown
- Over PCC - no reinforcement
- Over PCC - full reinforcement
- No reinforcement
- Full reinforcement
- Unimproved
- Graded and drained
- Brick, block or other

Township and Road Districts



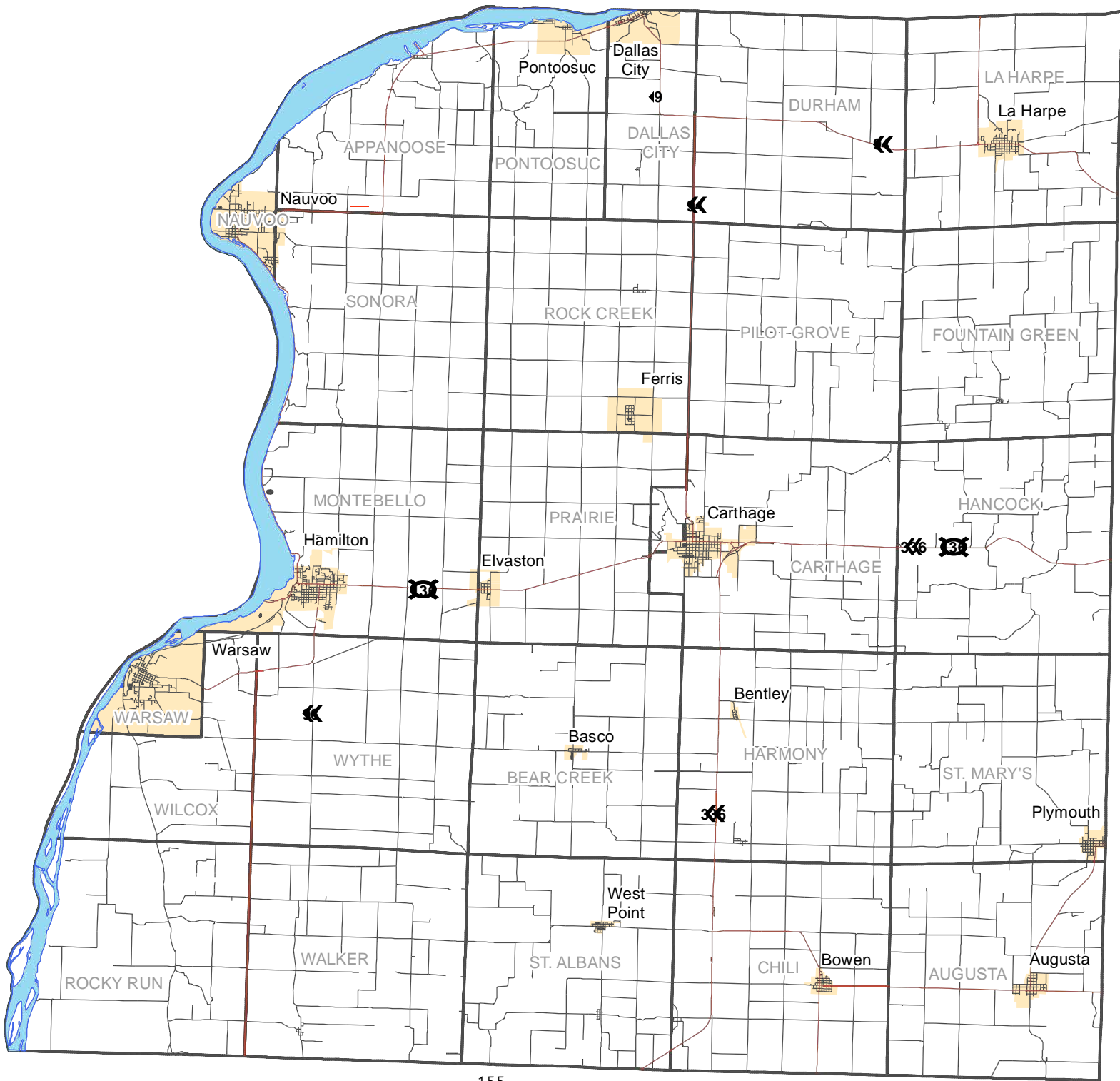
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|
| Appanoose | Fountain Green | Pontoosuc | Walker |
| Augusta | Hancock | Prairie | Warsaw |
| Bear Creek | Harmony | Rock Creek | Wilcox |
| Carthage | Laharpe | Rocky Run | Wythe |
| Chili | Montebello | St Albans | Hamilton Pk District |
| Dallas City | Nauvoo | St Mary | Unknown |
| Durham | Pilot Grove | Sonora | |

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 Fax: (618) 529-1567
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Designated Truck Route



- Approved for all load widths of 8 foot 6 inches or less and wheel base no greater than 55 feet.
- Not on a designated truck route - not a parkway



Miles
1:250,000

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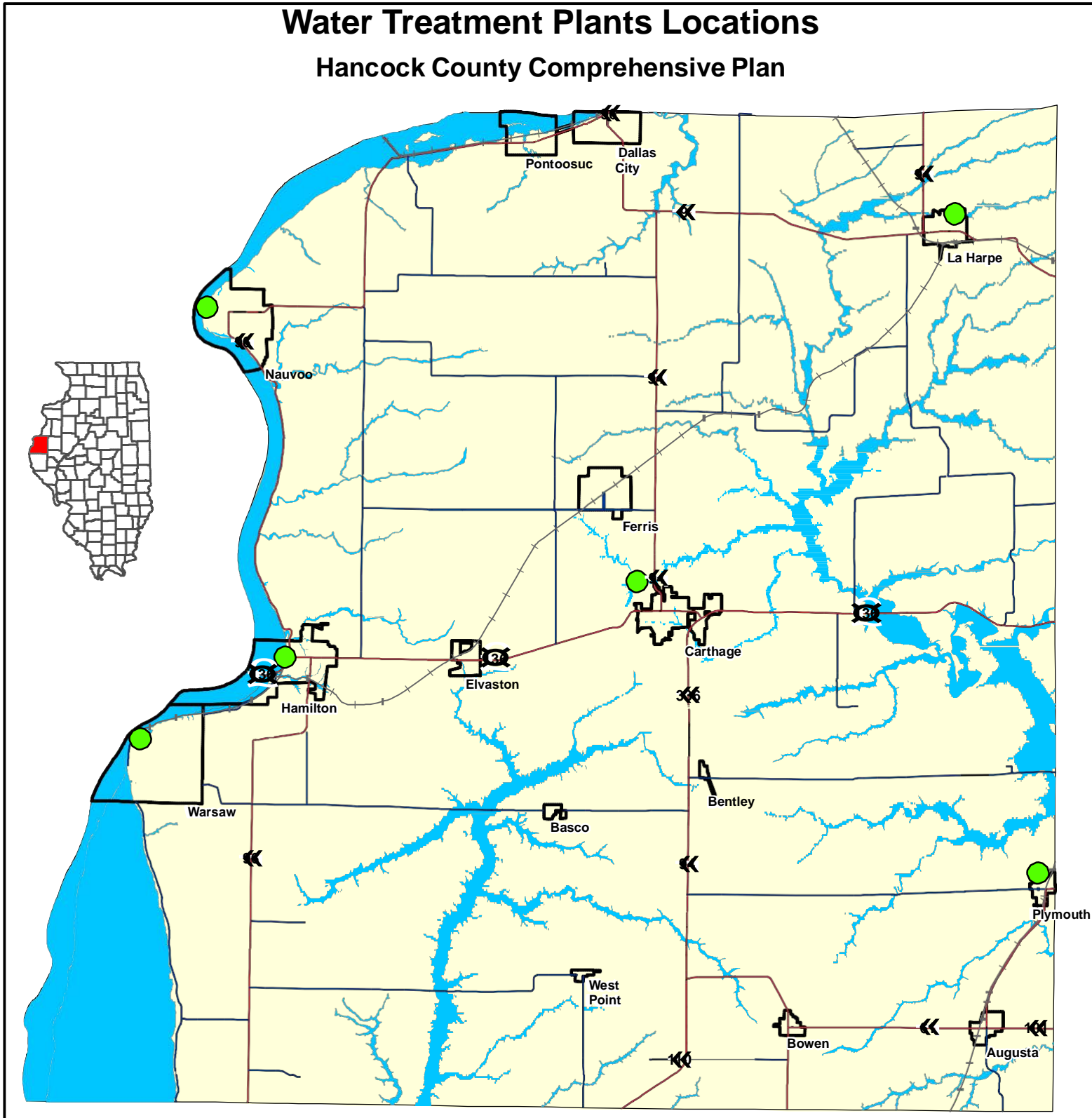


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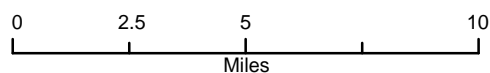
Source: IDOT, Illinois Roadway Information System

Water Treatment Plants Locations

Hancock County Comprehensive Plan



156.



Water Plant

Out of Floodplain

Floodplain

US/State Highway

County Highway

Railroad

Town



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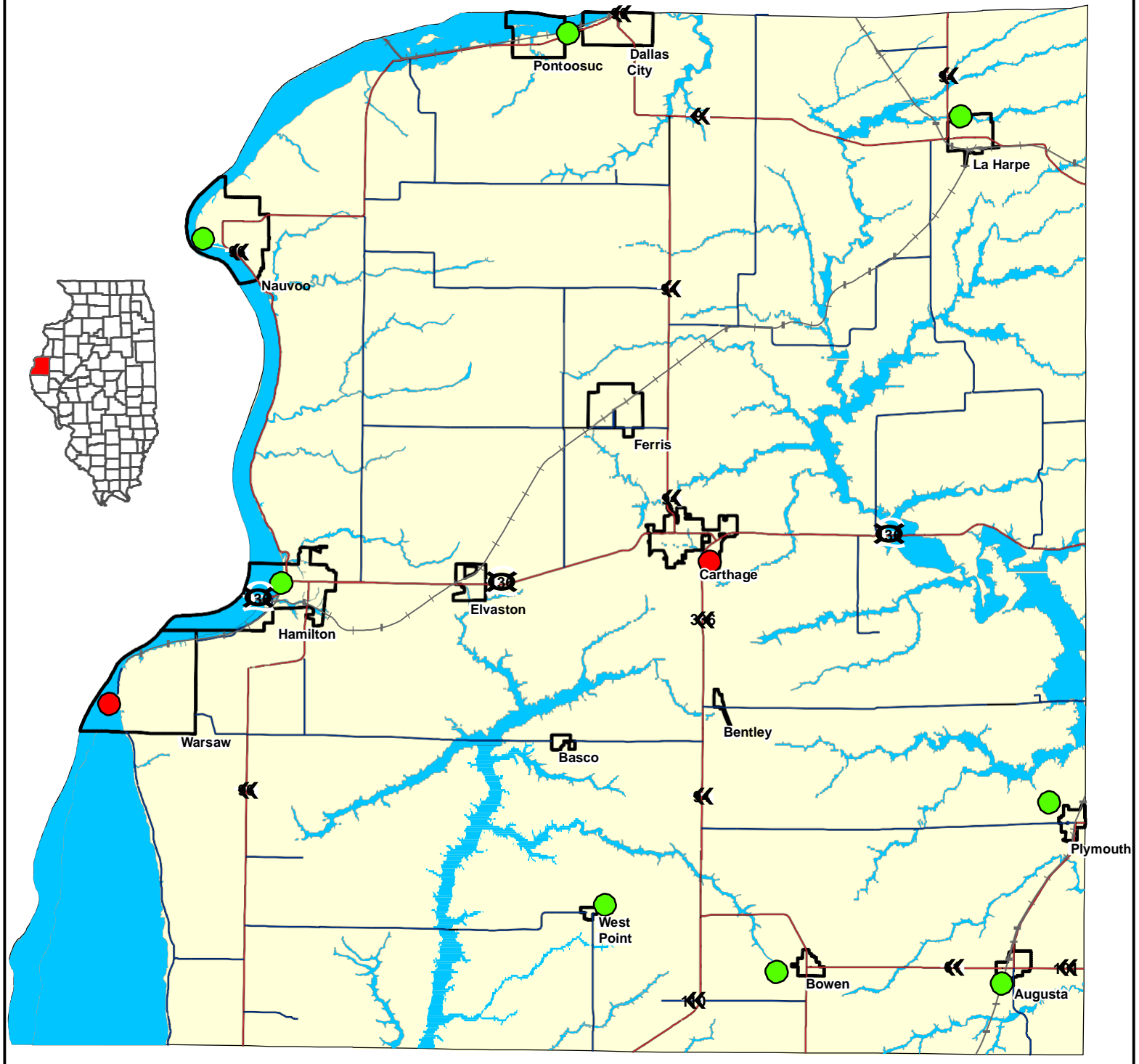
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Sewer Treatment Plants Locations

Hancock County Comprehensive Plan



157.



Sewer Plant

● Out of Floodplain

● In Floodplain

● Floodplain

— US/State Highway

— County Highway

— Railroad

□ Town



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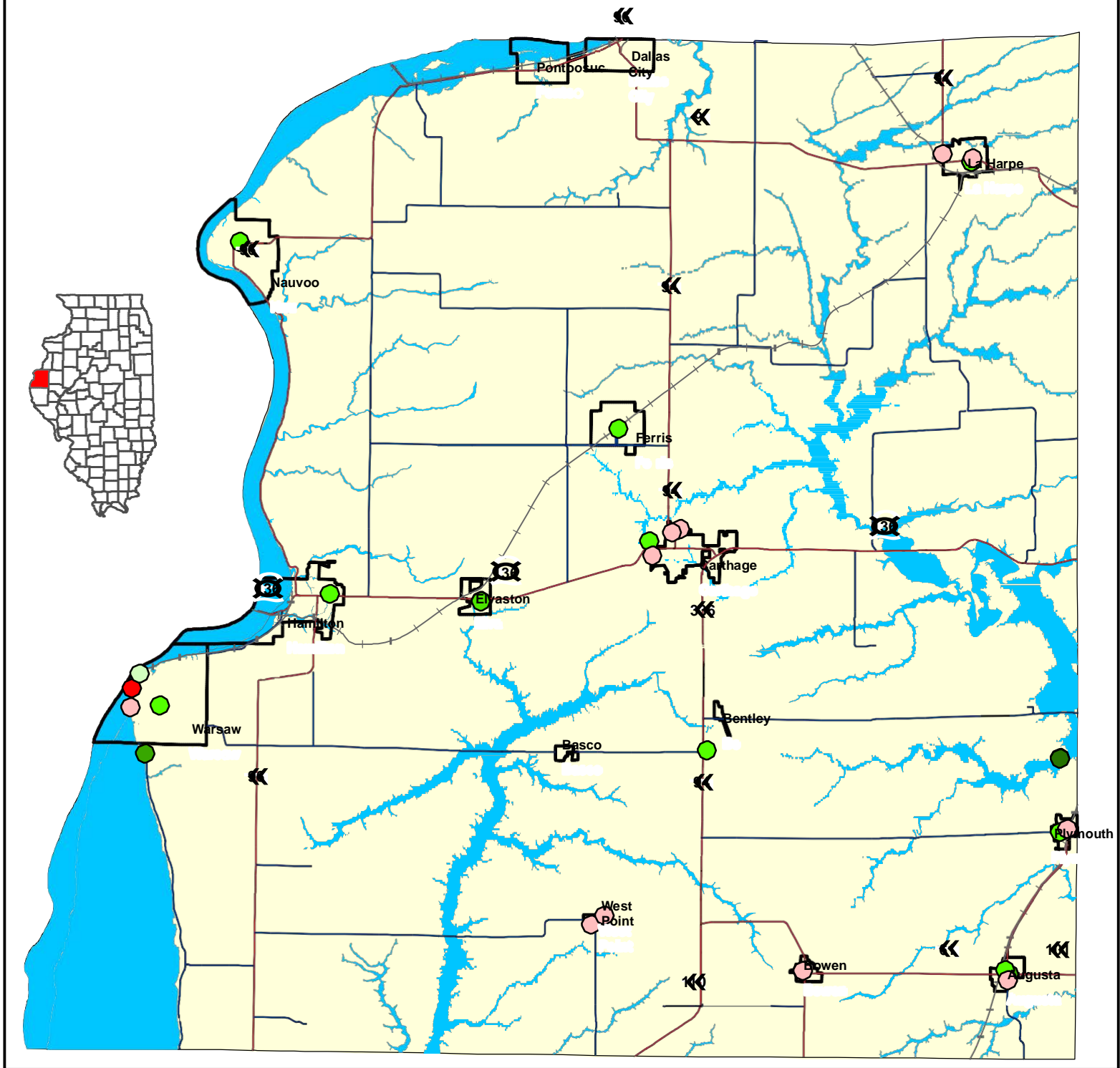
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Water and Sewage Facilities Locations

Hancock County Comprehensive Plan



158.

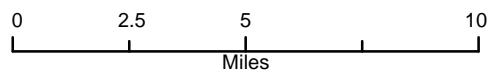
Water and Sewer Facilities

Location in Floodplain

- Sewer, No, Lift Station
- Sewer, Yes, Lift Station
- Water, No, River Pump

- Water, No, Water Tower
- Water, No, Water Tower (Not in use)
- Water, No, Well
- Water, Yes, Well

- Floodplain
- US/State Highway
- County Highway
- Railroad
- Town



| | Appanoose Township | | | Augusta Township | | | Bear Creek Township | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 18.66 | 0.03 | 0.10% | 71.84 | 0.11 | 0.30% | 6.05 | 0.01 | 0.03% |
| Crop | 10529.96 | 16.45 | 54.34% | 17693.87 | 27.65 | 72.81% | 15547.51 | 24.29 | 66.73% |
| Floodplain | 4277.95 | 6.68 | 22.08% | 1088.61 | 1.70 | 4.48% | 3823.20 | 5.97 | 16.41% |
| Forest | 3891.09 | 6.08 | 20.08% | 4348.68 | 6.79 | 17.89% | 3199.93 | 5.00 | 13.73% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 37.48 | 0.06 | 0.19% | 19.73 | 0.03 | 0.08% | 7.46 | 0.01 | 0.03% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railraod/Road | 277.59 | 0.43 | 1.43% | 317.37 | 0.50 | 1.31% | 264.34 | 0.41 | 1.13% |
| Residential | 290.61 | 0.45 | 1.50% | 220.54 | 0.34 | 0.91% | 243.56 | 0.38 | 1.05% |
| Urban | 3.22 | 0.01 | 0.02% | 459.79 | 0.72 | 1.89% | 142.26 | 0.22 | 0.61% |
| Water | 52.43 | 0.08 | 0.27% | 82.66 | 0.13 | 0.34% | 65.21 | 0.10 | 0.28% |
| Total | 19379.00 | 30.28 | 100.00% | 24303.09 | 37.97 | 100.00% | 23299.52 | 36.41 | 100.00% |
| | Carthage Township | | | Chili Township | | | Dallas City Township | | |
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 134.92 | 0.21 | 0.52% | 21.85 | 0.03 | 0.09% | 24.44 | 0.04 | 0.25% |
| Crop | 16770.39 | 26.20 | 65.07% | 21179.83 | 33.09 | 87.72% | 6306.50 | 9.85 | 63.61% |
| Floodplain | 2004.91 | 3.13 | 7.78% | 514.81 | 0.80 | 2.13% | 257.05 | 0.40 | 2.59% |
| Forest | 4123.56 | 6.44 | 16.00% | 1369.79 | 2.14 | 5.67% | 1725.80 | 2.70 | 17.41% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 49.94 | 0.08 | 0.19% | 6.18 | 0.01 | 0.03% | 4.40 | 0.01 | 0.04% |
| Public Recreation | 124.54 | 0.19 | 0.48% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 463.47 | 0.72 | 1.80% | 472.79 | 0.74 | 1.96% | 113.61 | 0.18 | 1.15% |
| Residential | 394.37 | 0.62 | 1.53% | 240.38 | 0.38 | 1.00% | 216.69 | 0.34 | 2.19% |
| Urban | 1603.00 | 2.50 | 6.22% | 278.37 | 0.43 | 1.15% | 1254.74 | 1.96 | 12.66% |
| Water | 104.11 | 0.16 | 0.40% | 60.49 | 0.09 | 0.25% | 10.74 | 0.02 | 0.11% |
| Total | 25773.20 | 40.27 | 100.00% | 24144.50 | 37.73 | 100.00% | 9913.97 | 15.49 | 100.00% |

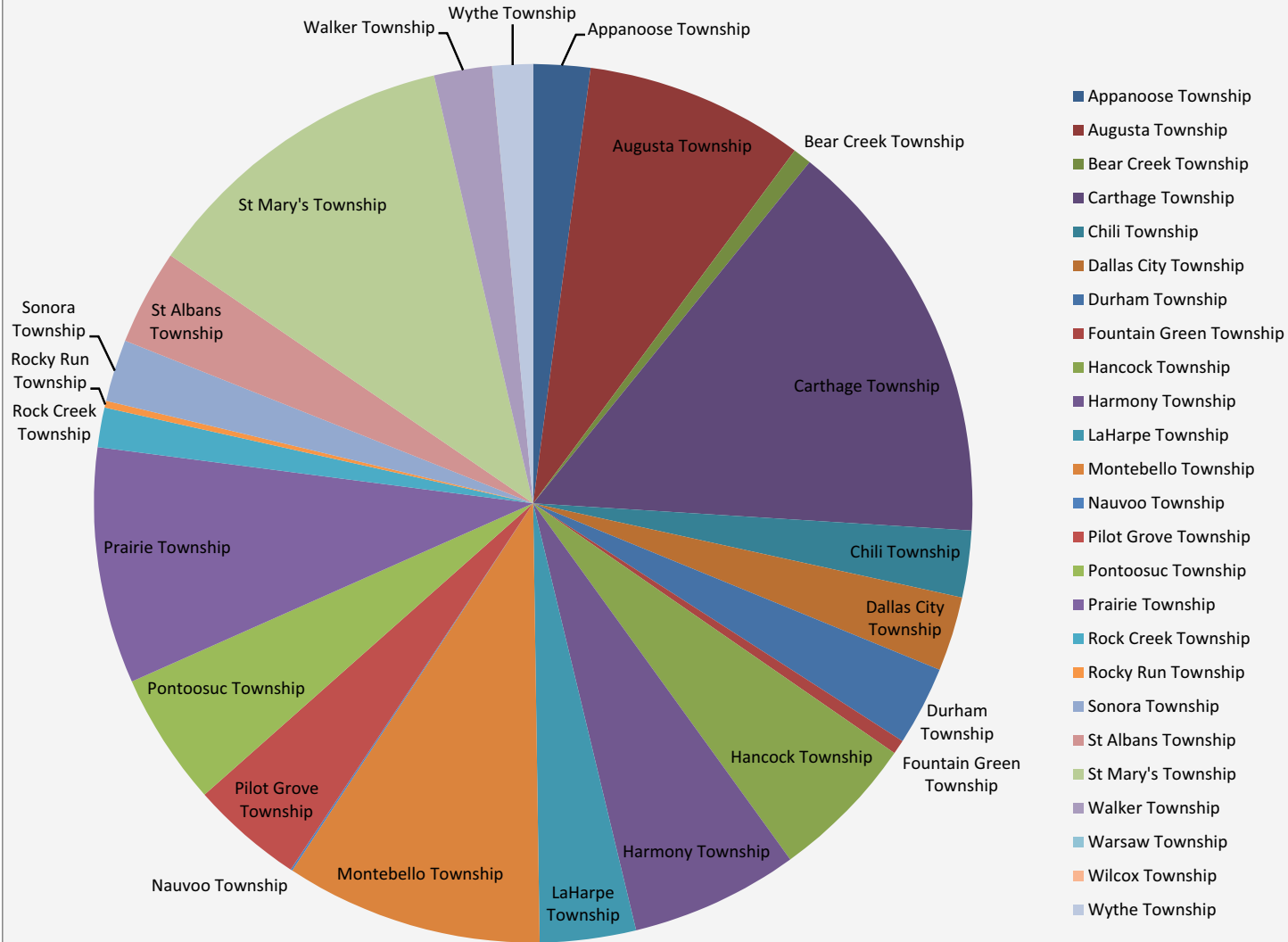
| | Fountain Green Township | | | Hancock Township | | | Harmony Township | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 4.68 | 0.01 | 0.02% | 48.28 | 0.08 | 0.20% | 55.05 | 0.09 | 0.23% |
| Crop | 15507.04 | 24.23 | 64.54% | 10278.60 | 16.06 | 42.07% | 20154.09 | 31.49 | 83.76% |
| Floodplain | 1949.46 | 3.05 | 8.11% | 5172.20 | 8.08 | 21.17% | 462.94 | 0.72 | 1.92% |
| Forest | 5937.49 | 9.28 | 24.71% | 8299.57 | 12.97 | 33.97% | 2418.65 | 3.78 | 10.05% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 2.51 | 0.00 | 0.01% | 3.80 | 0.01 | 0.02% | 28.85 | 0.05 | 0.12% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 334.59 | 0.52 | 1.39% | 315.14 | 0.49 | 1.29% | 503.35 | 0.79 | 2.09% |
| Residential | 271.74 | 0.42 | 1.13% | 235.13 | 0.37 | 0.96% | 277.30 | 0.43 | 1.15% |
| Urban | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 92.53 | 0.14 | 0.38% |
| Water | 18.81 | 0.03 | 0.08% | 76.81 | 0.12 | 0.31% | 70.36 | 0.11 | 0.29% |
| Total | 24026.32 | 37.54 | 100.00% | 24429.53 | 38.17 | 100.00% | 24063.12 | 37.60 | 100.00% |
| | LaHarpe Township | | | Montebello Township | | | Nauvoo Township | | |
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 31.51 | 0.05 | 0.13% | 84.43 | 0.13 | 0.32% | 0.60 | 0.00 | 0.01% |
| Crop | 16058.71 | 25.09 | 67.23% | 16273.53 | 25.43 | 62.29% | 142.09 | 0.22 | 3.53% |
| Floodplain | 1452.61 | 2.27 | 6.08% | 2116.20 | 3.31 | 8.10% | 657.86 | 1.03 | 16.33% |
| Forest | 4809.97 | 7.52 | 20.14% | 3099.62 | 4.84 | 11.86% | 339.48 | 0.53 | 8.43% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 5.26 | 0.01 | 0.02% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 1.28 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 78.79 | 0.12 | 0.30% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 324.82 | 0.51 | 1.36% | 352.20 | 0.55 | 1.35% | 6.83 | 0.01 | 0.17% |
| Residential | 302.41 | 0.47 | 1.27% | 600.37 | 0.94 | 2.30% | 29.64 | 0.05 | 0.74% |
| Urban | 870.28 | 1.36 | 3.64% | 3476.76 | 5.43 | 13.31% | 2852.50 | 4.46 | 70.80% |
| Water | 35.96 | 0.06 | 0.15% | 37.69 | 0.06 | 0.14% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Total | 23886.26 | 37.32 | 100.00% | 26126.14 | 40.82 | 100.00% | 4028.99 | 6.30 | 100.00% |

| | Pilot Grove Township | | | Pontoosuc Township | | | Prairie Township | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 36.94 | 0.06 | 0.16% | 43.54 | 0.07 | 0.34% | 77.44 | 0.12 | 0.36% |
| Crop | 16308.44 | 25.48 | 68.80% | 7291.01 | 11.39 | 57.75% | 18674.20 | 29.18 | 88.01% |
| Floodplain | 2556.74 | 3.99 | 10.79% | 934.57 | 1.46 | 7.40% | 303.50 | 0.47 | 1.43% |
| Forest | 4133.17 | 6.46 | 17.44% | 2655.22 | 4.15 | 21.03% | 1078.54 | 1.69 | 5.08% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 8.73 | 0.01 | 0.04% | 10.21 | 0.02 | 0.08% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 324.44 | 0.51 | 1.37% | 159.63 | 0.25 | 1.26% | 369.55 | 0.58 | 1.74% |
| Residential | 275.60 | 0.43 | 1.16% | 166.10 | 0.26 | 1.32% | 239.66 | 0.37 | 1.13% |
| Urban | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 1324.80 | 2.07 | 10.49% | 410.20 | 0.64 | 1.93% |
| Water | 58.67 | 0.09 | 0.25% | 39.04 | 0.06 | 0.31% | 65.48 | 0.10 | 0.31% |
| Total | 23702.74 | 37.04 | 100.00% | 12624.11 | 19.73 | 100.00% | 21218.57 | 33.15 | 100.00% |
| | Rock Creek Township | | | Rocky Run Township | | | Sonora Township | | |
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 12.97 | 0.02 | 0.06% | 2.27 | 0.00 | 0.01% | 20.29 | 0.03 | 0.08% |
| Crop | 20799.91 | 32.50 | 90.37% | 5140.63 | 8.03 | 20.17% | 17811.59 | 27.83 | 74.11% |
| Floodplain | 232.49 | 0.36 | 1.01% | 16142.08 | 25.22 | 63.35% | 2040.58 | 3.19 | 8.49% |
| Forest | 219.93 | 0.34 | 0.96% | 3697.69 | 5.78 | 14.51% | 2971.47 | 4.64 | 12.36% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 2.93 | 0.00 | 0.01% | 27.86 | 0.04 | 0.12% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 90.53 | 0.14 | 0.38% |
| Railroad/Road | 331.61 | 0.52 | 1.44% | 129.72 | 0.20 | 0.51% | 348.82 | 0.55 | 1.45% |
| Residential | 206.37 | 0.32 | 0.90% | 115.51 | 0.18 | 0.45% | 433.72 | 0.68 | 1.80% |
| Urban | 1211.74 | 1.89 | 5.26% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 222.14 | 0.35 | 0.92% |
| Water | 1.99 | 0.00 | 0.01% | 249.93 | 0.39 | 0.98% | 65.95 | 0.10 | 0.27% |
| Total | 23017.01 | 35.96 | 100.00% | 25480.78 | 39.81 | 100.00% | 24032.95 | 37.55 | 100.00% |

| | St. Albans Township | | | St. Mary's Township | | | Walker Township | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 31.28 | 0.05 | 0.14% | 105.34 | 0.16 | 0.45% | 19.04 | 0.03 | 0.08% |
| Crop | 15865.59 | 24.79 | 68.61% | 14068.06 | 21.98 | 59.46% | 14863.06 | 23.22 | 60.91% |
| Floodplain | 1081.33 | 1.69 | 4.68% | 3002.00 | 4.69 | 12.69% | 2252.12 | 3.52 | 9.23% |
| Forest | 5391.63 | 8.42 | 23.31% | 5614.98 | 8.77 | 23.73% | 6490.27 | 10.14 | 26.60% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 5.93 | 0.01 | 0.03% | 12.09 | 0.02 | 0.05% | 14.17 | 0.02 | 0.06% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 330.08 | 0.52 | 1.43% | 260.60 | 0.41 | 1.10% | 304.48 | 0.48 | 1.25% |
| Residential | 210.74 | 0.33 | 0.91% | 197.80 | 0.31 | 0.84% | 369.78 | 0.58 | 1.52% |
| Urban | 107.45 | 0.17 | 0.46% | 345.50 | 0.54 | 1.46% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Water | 101.49 | 0.16 | 0.44% | 51.41 | 0.08 | 0.22% | 87.08 | 0.14 | 0.36% |
| Total | 23125.53 | 36.13 | 100.00% | 23657.78 | 36.97 | 100.00% | 24400.00 | 38.12 | 100.00% |
| | Warsaw Township | | | Wilcox Township | | | Wythe Township | | |
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 13.27 | 0.02 | 0.05% |
| Crop | 0.65 | 0.00 | 0.01% | 4250.86 | 6.64 | 31.66% | 20587.95 | 32.17 | 84.35% |
| Floodplain | 22.67 | 0.04 | 0.47% | 4431.93 | 6.92 | 33.00% | 978.22 | 1.53 | 4.01% |
| Forest | 9.10 | 0.01 | 0.19% | 4398.22 | 6.87 | 32.75% | 2168.72 | 3.39 | 8.89% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 2.10 | 0.00 | 0.02% | 8.99 | 0.01 | 0.04% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 1.54 | 0.00 | 0.03% | 136.95 | 0.21 | 1.02% | 330.44 | 0.52 | 1.35% |
| Residential | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 180.13 | 0.28 | 1.34% | 255.59 | 0.40 | 1.05% |
| Urban | 4756.50 | 7.43 | 99.29% | 5.25 | 0.01 | 0.04% | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Water | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 23.03 | 0.04 | 0.17% | 65.53 | 0.10 | 0.27% |
| Total | 4790.48 | 7.49 | 100.00% | 13428.47 | 20.98 | 100.00% | 24408.75 | 38.14 | 100.00% |

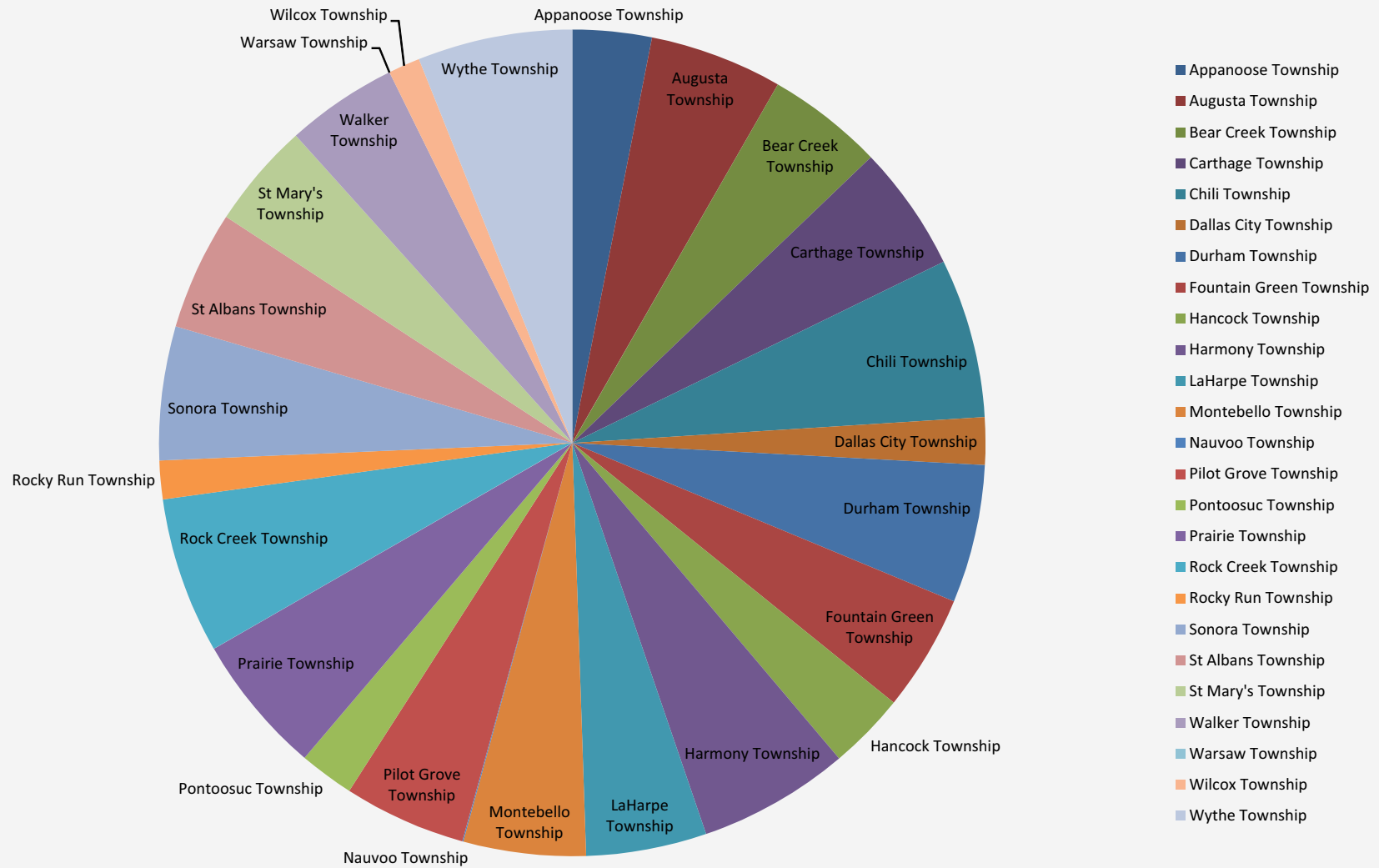
| Hancock County | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Township | Commercial Area | | Percentage |
| | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | |
| Appanoose Township | 18.6553 | 0.0291 | 2.0945% |
| Augusta Township | 71.8375 | 0.1122 | 8.0655% |
| Bear Creek Township | 6.0530 | 0.0095 | 0.6796% |
| Carthage Township | 134.9246 | 0.2108 | 15.1485% |
| Chili Township | 21.8546 | 0.0341 | 2.4537% |
| Dallas City Township | 24.4416 | 0.0382 | 2.7442% |
| Durham Township | 25.9779 | 0.0406 | 2.9166% |
| Fountain Green Township | 4.6781 | 0.0073 | 0.5252% |
| Hancock Township | 48.2808 | 0.0754 | 5.4207% |
| Harmony Township | 55.0512 | 0.0860 | 6.1808% |
| LaHarpe Township | 31.5125 | 0.0492 | 3.5380% |
| Montebello Township | 84.4272 | 0.1319 | 9.4790% |
| Nauvoo Township | 0.5992 | 0.0009 | 0.0673% |
| Pilot Grove Township | 36.9408 | 0.0577 | 4.1475% |
| Pontoosuc Township | 43.5377 | 0.0680 | 4.8882% |
| Prairie Township | 77.4411 | 0.1210 | 8.6946% |
| Rock Creek Township | 12.9675 | 0.0203 | 1.4559% |
| Rocky Run Township | 2.2712 | 0.0035 | 0.2550% |
| Sonora Township | 20.2890 | 0.0317 | 2.2779% |
| St Albans Township | 31.2823 | 0.0489 | 3.5122% |
| St Mary's Township | 105.3405 | 0.1646 | 11.8270% |
| Walker Township | 19.0424 | 0.0298 | 2.1380% |
| Warsaw Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Wilcox Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Wythe Township | 13.2732 | 0.0207 | 1.4902% |
| Total | 890.6791 | 1.3917 | 100.0000% |

Commercial Area



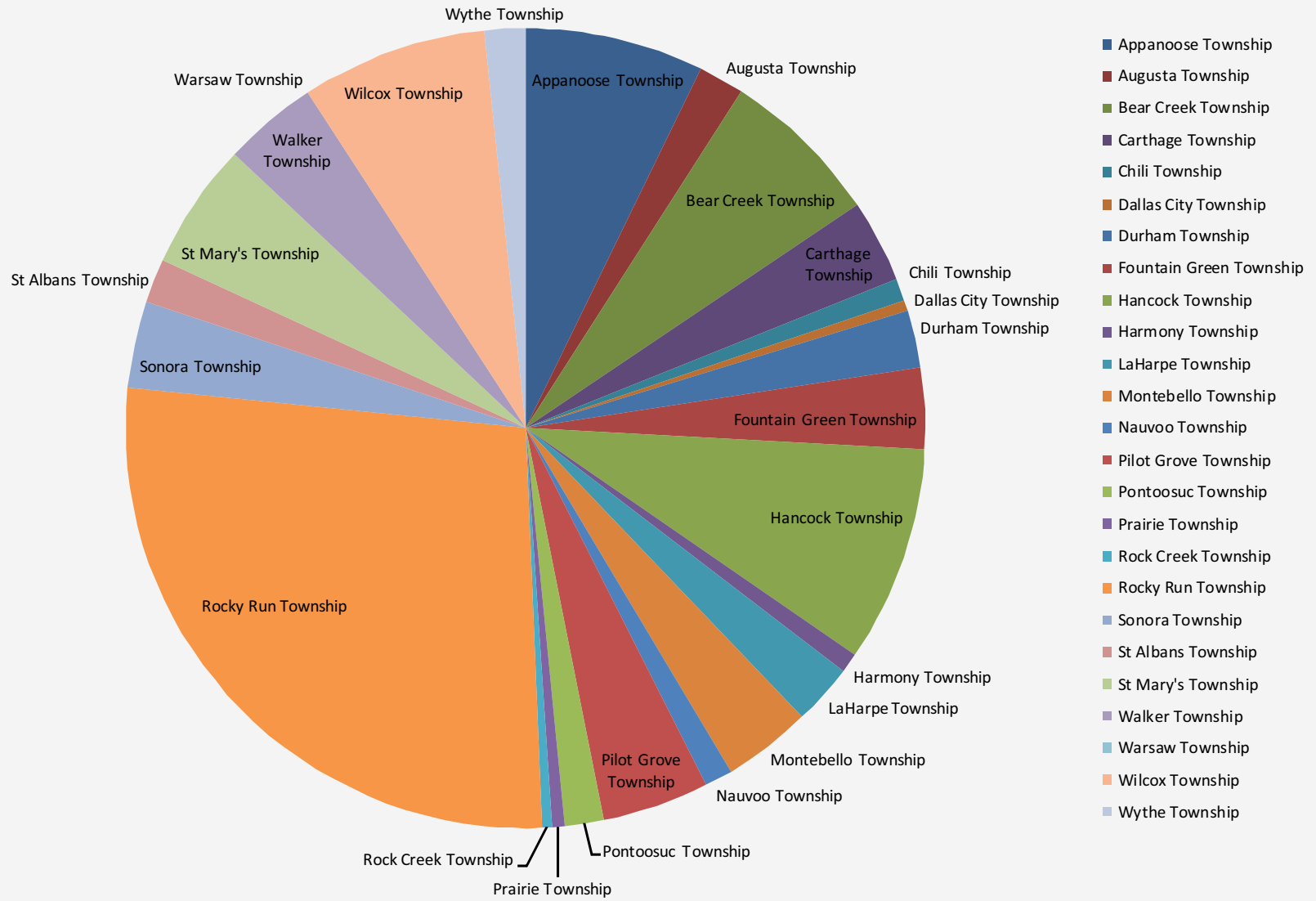
| Hancock County | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Township | Crop Area | | Percentage |
| | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | |
| Appanoose Township | 10529.9618 | 16.4531 | 3.0924% |
| Augusta Township | 17693.8733 | 27.6467 | 5.1962% |
| Bear Creek Township | 15547.5091 | 24.2930 | 4.5659% |
| Carthage Township | 16770.3930 | 26.2037 | 4.9250% |
| Chili Township | 21179.8282 | 33.0935 | 6.2200% |
| Dallas City Township | 6306.5009 | 9.8539 | 1.8521% |
| Durham Township | 18409.9699 | 28.7656 | 5.4065% |
| Fountain Green Township | 15507.0352 | 24.2297 | 4.5540% |
| Hancock Township | 10278.5992 | 16.0603 | 3.0186% |
| Harmony Township | 20154.0941 | 31.4908 | 5.9187% |
| LaHarpe Township | 16058.7080 | 25.0917 | 4.7160% |
| Montebello Township | 16273.5306 | 25.4274 | 4.7791% |
| Nauvoo Township | 142.0875 | 0.2220 | 0.0417% |
| Pilot Grove Township | 16308.4415 | 25.4819 | 4.7894% |
| Pontoosuc Township | 7291.0070 | 11.3922 | 2.1412% |
| Prairie Township | 18674.2029 | 29.1784 | 5.4841% |
| Rock Creek Township | 20799.9121 | 32.4999 | 6.1084% |
| Rocky Run Township | 5140.6315 | 8.0322 | 1.5097% |
| Sonora Township | 17811.5919 | 27.8306 | 5.2308% |
| St Albans Township | 15865.5941 | 24.7900 | 4.6593% |
| St Mary's Township | 14068.0634 | 21.9813 | 4.1314% |
| Walker Township | 14863.0619 | 23.2235 | 4.3649% |
| Warsaw Township | 0.6475 | 0.0010 | 0.0002% |
| Wilcox Township | 4250.8554 | 6.6420 | 1.2484% |
| Wythe Township | 20587.9479 | 32.1687 | 6.0461% |
| Total | 340514.0479 | 532.0532 | 100.0000% |

Crop Area



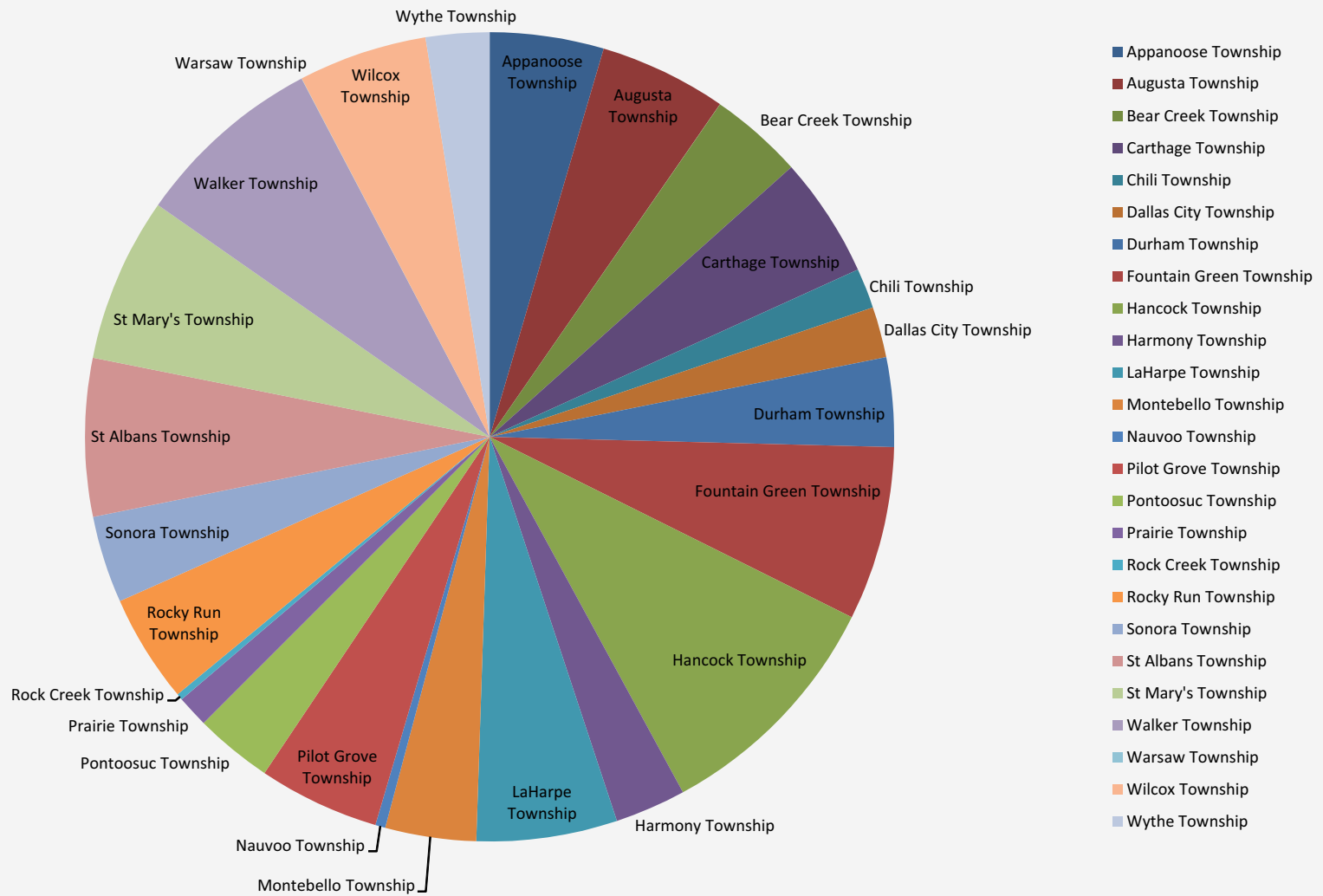
| Hancock County | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Township | Floodplain Area | | Percentage |
| | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | |
| Appanoose Township | 4277.9546 | 6.6843 | 7.2350% |
| Augusta Township | 1088.6075 | 1.7009 | 1.8411% |
| Bear Creek Township | 3823.1996 | 5.9737 | 6.4659% |
| Carthage Township | 2004.9056 | 3.1327 | 3.3907% |
| Chili Township | 514.8071 | 0.8044 | 0.8707% |
| Dallas City Township | 257.0464 | 0.4016 | 0.4347% |
| Durham Township | 1372.6725 | 2.1448 | 2.3215% |
| Fountain Green Township | 1949.4624 | 3.0460 | 3.2970% |
| Hancock Township | 5172.2032 | 8.0816 | 8.7474% |
| Harmony Township | 462.9449 | 0.7234 | 0.7829% |
| LaHarpe Township | 1452.6113 | 2.2697 | 2.4567% |
| Montebello Township | 2116.2023 | 3.3066 | 3.5790% |
| Nauvoo Township | 657.8573 | 1.0279 | 1.1126% |
| Pilot Grove Township | 2556.7400 | 3.9949 | 4.3240% |
| Pontoosuc Township | 934.5686 | 1.4603 | 1.5806% |
| Prairie Township | 303.4960 | 0.4742 | 0.5133% |
| Rock Creek Township | 232.4879 | 0.3633 | 0.3932% |
| Rocky Run Township | 16142.0843 | 25.2220 | 27.2999% |
| Sonora Township | 2040.5769 | 3.1884 | 3.4511% |
| St Albans Township | 1081.3339 | 1.6896 | 1.8288% |
| St Mary's Township | 3002.0026 | 4.6906 | 5.0771% |
| Walker Township | 2252.1178 | 3.5189 | 3.8088% |
| Warsaw Township | 22.6663 | 0.0354 | 0.0383% |
| Wilcox Township | 4431.9311 | 6.9249 | 7.4954% |
| Wythe Township | 978.2204 | 1.5285 | 1.6544% |
| Total | 59128.7002 | 92.3886 | 100.0000% |

Floodplain Area



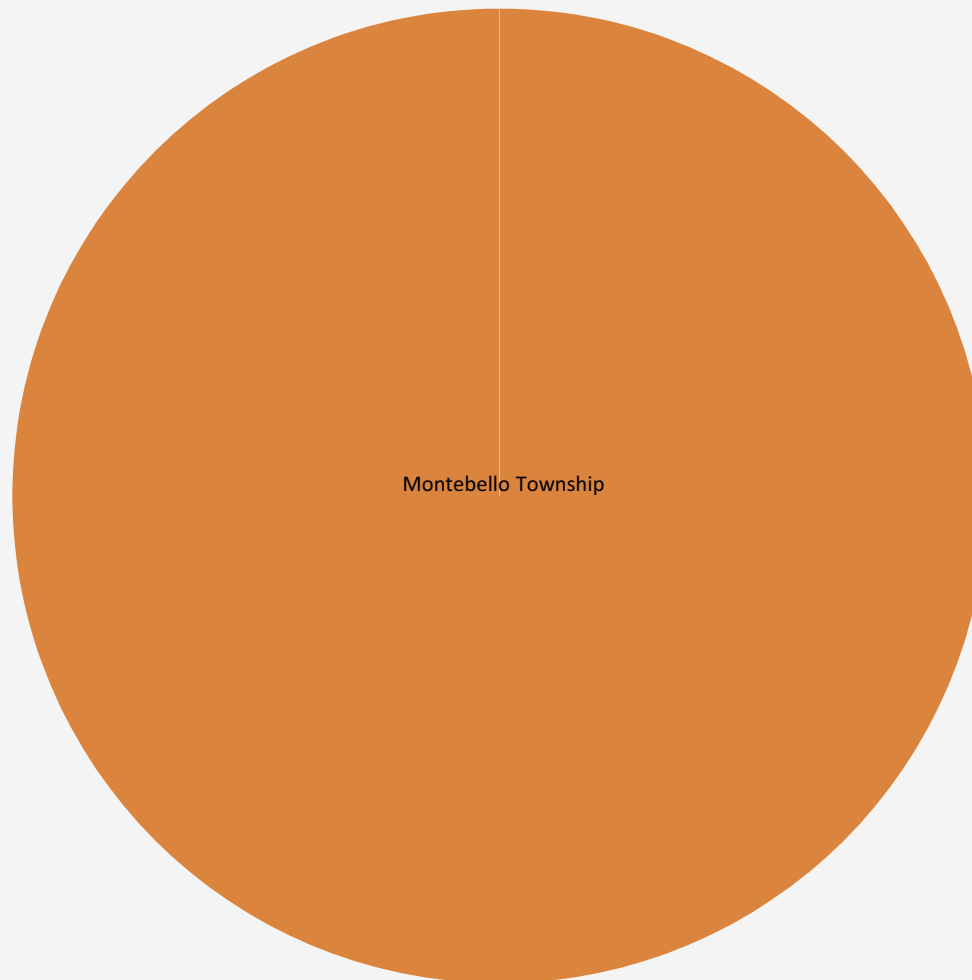
| Hancock County | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Township | Forest Area | | Percentage |
| | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | |
| Appanoose Township | 3891.0947 | 6.0798 | 4.5542% |
| Augusta Township | 4348.6821 | 6.7948 | 5.0898% |
| Bear Creek Township | 3199.9317 | 4.9999 | 3.7452% |
| Carthage Township | 4123.5589 | 6.4431 | 4.8263% |
| Chili Township | 1369.7949 | 2.1403 | 1.6032% |
| Dallas City Township | 1725.7980 | 2.6966 | 2.0199% |
| Durham Township | 3047.1970 | 4.7612 | 3.5665% |
| Fountain Green Township | 5937.4863 | 9.2773 | 6.9493% |
| Hancock Township | 8299.5748 | 12.9681 | 9.7139% |
| Harmony Township | 2418.6456 | 3.7791 | 2.8308% |
| LaHarpe Township | 4809.9663 | 7.5156 | 5.6297% |
| Montebello Township | 3099.6178 | 4.8432 | 3.6278% |
| Nauvoo Township | 339.4792 | 0.5304 | 0.3973% |
| Pilot Grove Township | 4133.1726 | 6.4581 | 4.8375% |
| Pontoosuc Township | 2655.2162 | 4.1488 | 3.1077% |
| Prairie Township | 1078.5380 | 1.6852 | 1.2623% |
| Rock Creek Township | 219.9277 | 0.3436 | 0.2574% |
| Rocky Run Township | 3697.6948 | 5.7776 | 4.3278% |
| Sonora Township | 2971.4701 | 4.6429 | 3.4779% |
| St Albans Township | 5391.6262 | 8.4244 | 6.3104% |
| St Mary's Township | 5614.9836 | 8.7734 | 6.5719% |
| Walker Township | 6490.2679 | 10.1410 | 7.5963% |
| Warsaw Township | 9.1016 | 0.0142 | 0.0107% |
| Wilcox Township | 4398.2173 | 6.8722 | 5.1477% |
| Wythe Township | 2168.7228 | 3.3886 | 2.5383% |
| Total | 85439.7662 | 133.4996 | 100.0000% |

Forest Area



| Hancock County | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Township | Industrial Area | | Percentage |
| | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | |
| Appanoose Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Augusta Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Bear Creek Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Carthage Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Chili Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Dallas City Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Durham Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Fountain Green Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Hancock Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Harmony Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| LaHarpe Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Montebello Township | 5.2610 | 0.0082 | 100.0000% |
| Nauvoo Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Pilot Grove Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Pontoosuc Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Prairie Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Rock Creek Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Rocky Run Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Sonora Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| St Albans Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| St Mary's Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Walker Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Warsaw Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Wilcox Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Wythe Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Total | 5.2610 | 0.0082 | 100.0000% |

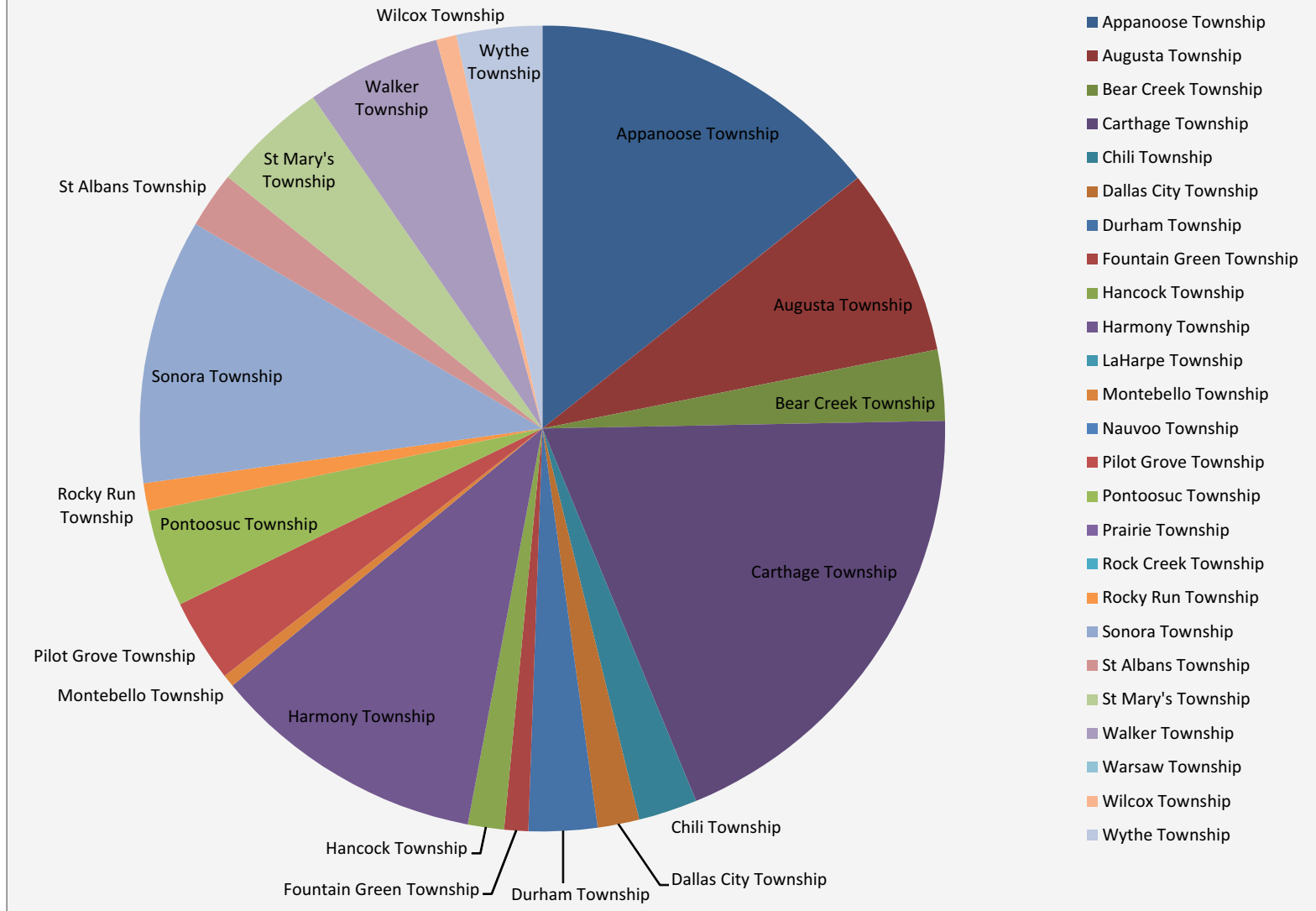
Industrial Area



- Appanoose Township
- Augusta Township
- Bear Creek Township
- Carthage Township
- Chili Township
- Dallas City Township
- Durham Township
- Fountain Green Township
- Hancock Township
- Harmony Township
- LaHarpe Township
- Montebello Township
- Nauvoo Township
- Pilot Grove Township
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- Walker Township
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- Wilcox Township
- Wythe Township

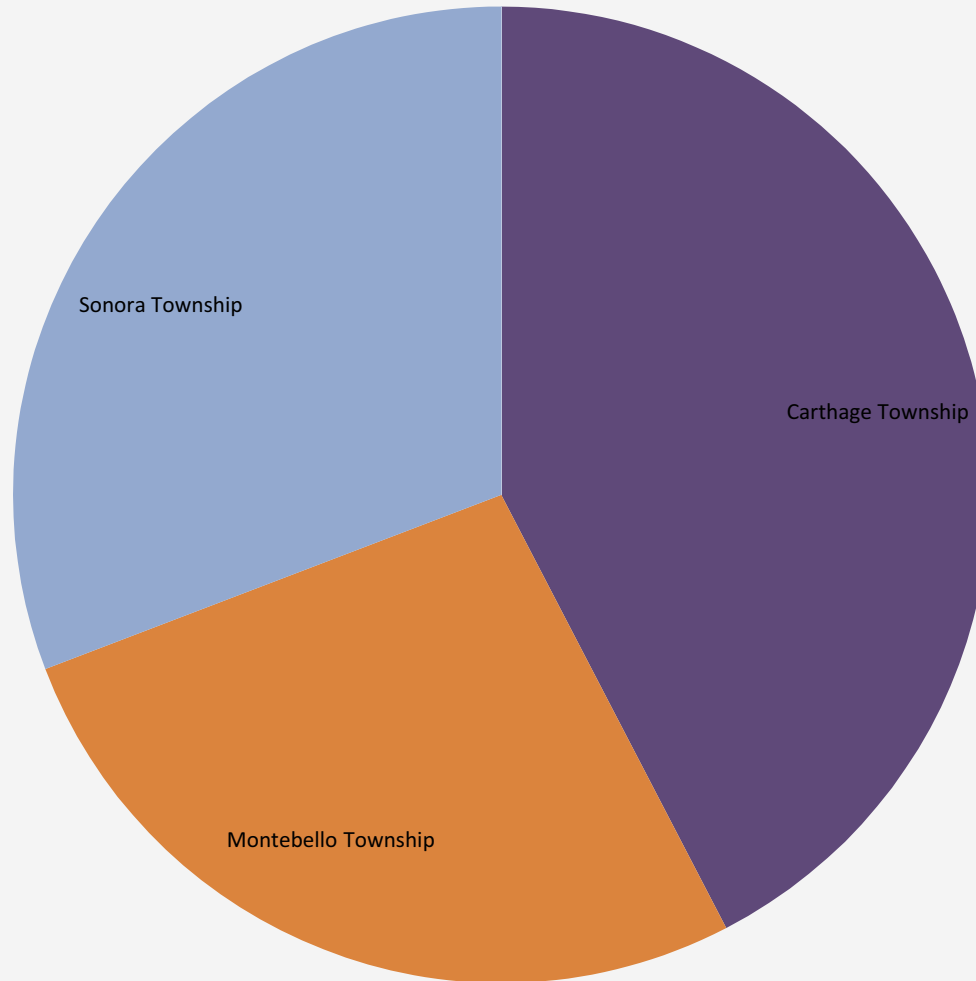
| Hancock County | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Township | Institutional Area | | Percentage |
| | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | |
| Appanoose Township | 37.4778 | 0.0586 | 14.3139% |
| Augusta Township | 19.7274 | 0.0308 | 7.5345% |
| Bear Creek Township | 7.4646 | 0.0117 | 2.8509% |
| Carthage Township | 49.9365 | 0.0780 | 19.0723% |
| Chili Township | 6.1846 | 0.0097 | 2.3621% |
| Dallas City Township | 4.3955 | 0.0069 | 1.6788% |
| Durham Township | 7.1956 | 0.0112 | 2.7482% |
| Fountain Green Township | 2.5092 | 0.0039 | 0.9584% |
| Hancock Township | 3.8039 | 0.0059 | 1.4528% |
| Harmony Township | 28.8477 | 0.0451 | 11.0178% |
| LaHarpe Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Montebello Township | 1.2806 | 0.0020 | 0.4891% |
| Nauvoo Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Pilot Grove Township | 8.7315 | 0.0136 | 3.3348% |
| Pontoosuc Township | 10.2074 | 0.0159 | 3.8985% |
| Prairie Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Rock Creek Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Rocky Run Township | 2.9270 | 0.0046 | 1.1179% |
| Sonora Township | 27.8624 | 0.0435 | 10.6415% |
| St Albans Township | 5.9268 | 0.0093 | 2.2636% |
| St Mary's Township | 12.0873 | 0.0189 | 4.6165% |
| Walker Township | 14.1672 | 0.0221 | 5.4109% |
| Warsaw Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Wilcox Township | 2.1032 | 0.0033 | 0.8033% |
| Wythe Township | 8.9911 | 0.0140 | 3.4340% |
| Total | 261.8273 | 0.4091 | 100.0000% |

Institutional Area



| Hancock County | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Township | Public Recreation | | Percentage |
| | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | |
| Appanoose Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Augusta Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Bear Creek Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Carthage Township | 124.5358 | 0.1946 | 42.3794% |
| Chili Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Dallas City Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Durham Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Fountain Green Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Hancock Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Harmony Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| LaHarpe Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Montebello Township | 78.7950 | 0.1231 | 26.8139% |
| Nauvoo Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Pilot Grove Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Pontoosuc Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Prairie Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Rock Creek Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Rocky Run Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Sonora Township | 90.5283 | 0.1415 | 30.8067% |
| St Albans Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| St Mary's Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Walker Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Warsaw Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Wilcox Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Wythe Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Total | 293.8590 | 0.4592 | 100.0000% |

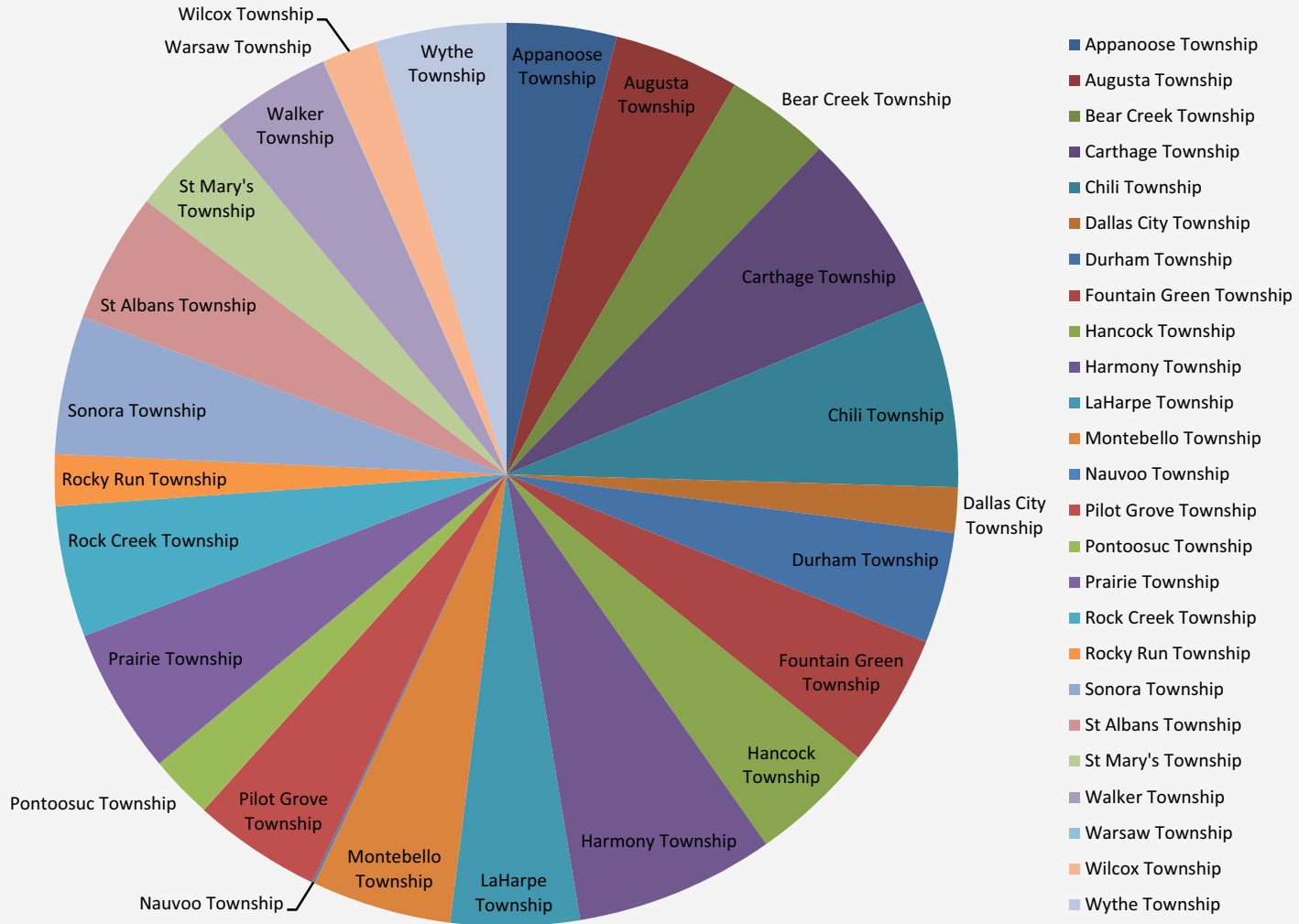
Public Recreation



- Appanoose Township
- Augusta Township
- Bear Creek Township
- Carthage Township
- Chili Township
- Dallas City Township
- Durham Township
- Fountain Green Township
- Hancock Township
- Harmony Township
- LaHarpe Township
- Montebello Township
- Nauvoo Township
- Pilot Grove Township
- Pontoosuc Township
- Prairie Township
- Rock Creek Township
- Rocky Run Township
- Sonora Township
- St Albans Township
- St Mary's Township
- Walker Township
- Warsaw Township
- Wilcox Township
- Wythe Township

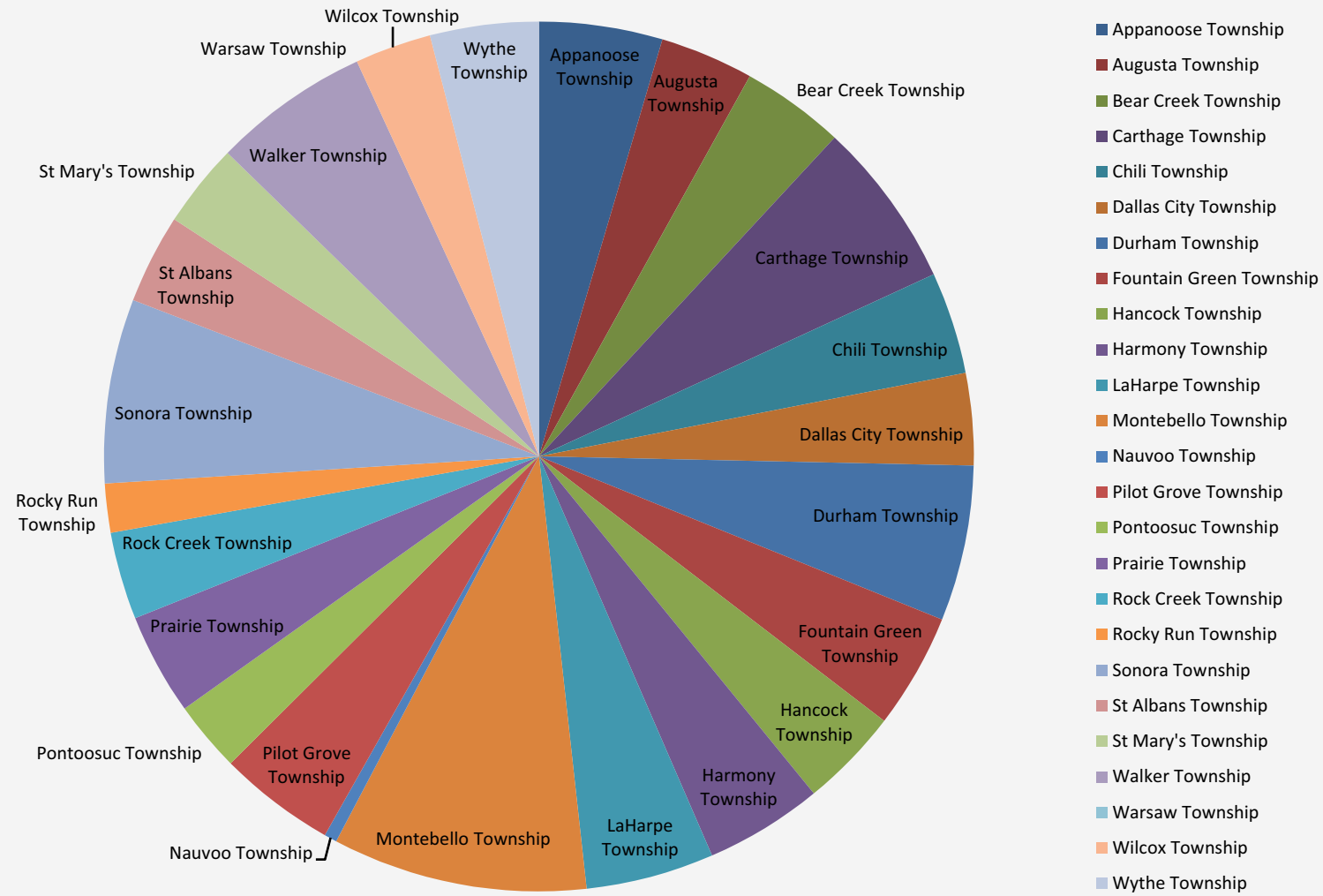
| Hancock County | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Township | Railroad and Road Area | | Percentage |
| | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | |
| Appanoose Township | 277.5878 | 0.4337 | 3.9348% |
| Augusta Township | 317.3738 | 0.4959 | 4.4988% |
| Bear Creek Township | 264.3384 | 0.4130 | 3.7470% |
| Carthage Township | 463.4673 | 0.7242 | 6.5697% |
| Chili Township | 472.7878 | 0.7387 | 6.7018% |
| Dallas City Township | 113.6121 | 0.1775 | 1.6105% |
| Durham Township | 280.6411 | 0.4385 | 3.9781% |
| Fountain Green Township | 334.5942 | 0.5228 | 4.7429% |
| Hancock Township | 315.1373 | 0.4924 | 4.4671% |
| Harmony Township | 503.3487 | 0.7865 | 7.1350% |
| LaHarpe Township | 324.8176 | 0.5075 | 4.6043% |
| Montebello Township | 352.1963 | 0.5503 | 4.9924% |
| Nauvoo Township | 6.8340 | 0.0107 | 0.0969% |
| Pilot Grove Township | 324.4436 | 0.5069 | 4.5990% |
| Pontoosuc Township | 159.6318 | 0.2494 | 2.2628% |
| Prairie Township | 369.5494 | 0.5774 | 5.2384% |
| Rock Creek Township | 331.6116 | 0.5181 | 4.7006% |
| Rocky Run Township | 129.7246 | 0.2027 | 1.8389% |
| Sonora Township | 348.8165 | 0.5450 | 4.9445% |
| St Albans Township | 330.0818 | 0.5158 | 4.6790% |
| St Mary's Township | 260.5960 | 0.4072 | 3.6940% |
| Walker Township | 304.4771 | 0.4757 | 4.3160% |
| Warsaw Township | 1.5379 | 0.0024 | 0.0218% |
| Wilcox Township | 136.9510 | 0.2140 | 1.9413% |
| Wythe Township | 330.4428 | 0.5163 | 4.6841% |
| Total | 7054.6005 | 11.0228 | 100.0000% |

Railroad and Road Area

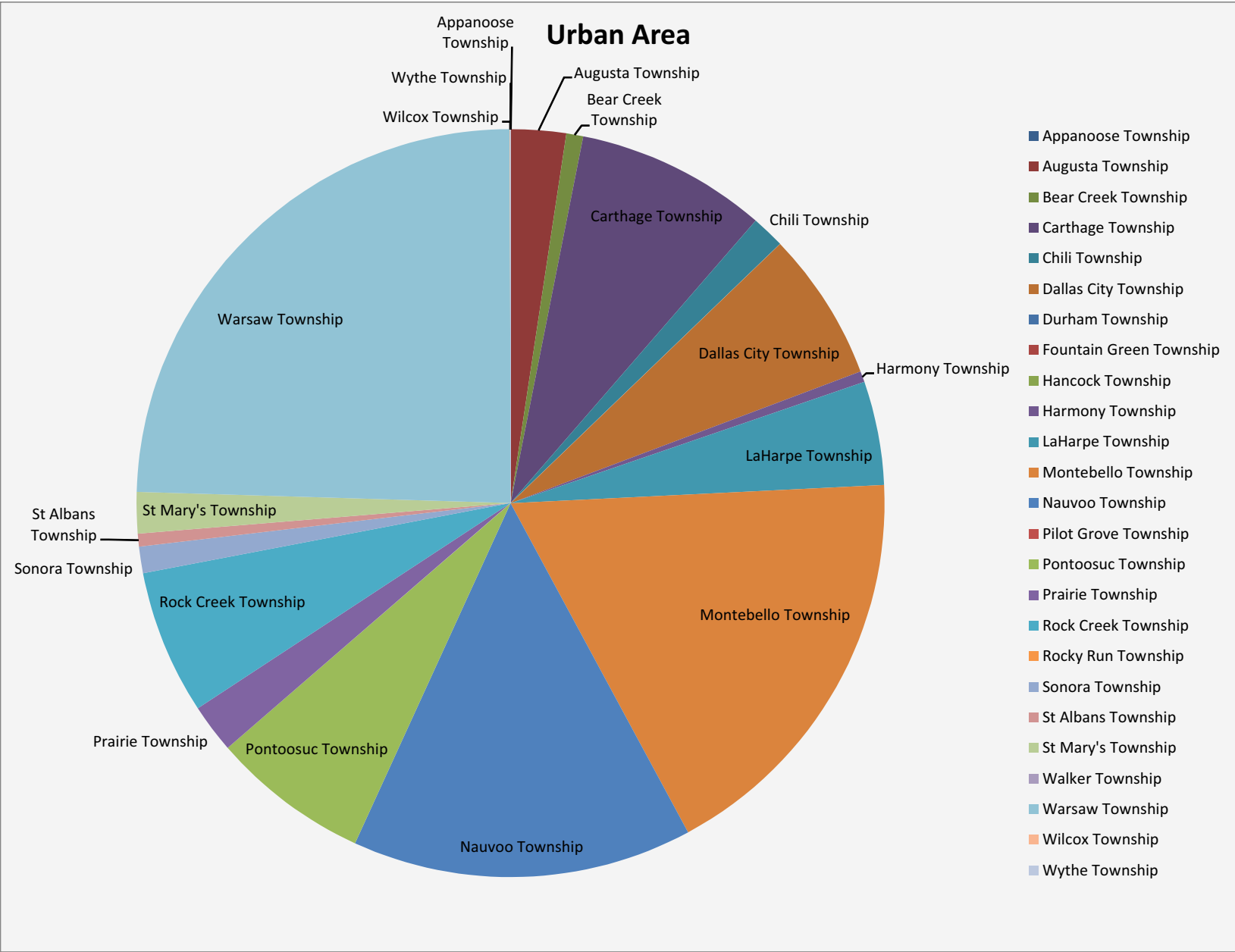


| Hancock County | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Township | Residential Area | | Percentage |
| | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | |
| Appanoose Township | 290.6123 | 0.4541 | 4.5836% |
| Augusta Township | 220.5358 | 0.3446 | 3.4783% |
| Bear Creek Township | 243.5566 | 0.3806 | 3.8414% |
| Carthage Township | 394.3707 | 0.6162 | 6.2201% |
| Chili Township | 240.3775 | 0.3756 | 3.7913% |
| Dallas City Township | 216.6894 | 0.3386 | 3.4177% |
| Durham Township | 366.5271 | 0.5727 | 5.7809% |
| Fountain Green Township | 271.7391 | 0.4246 | 4.2859% |
| Hancock Township | 235.1272 | 0.3674 | 3.7085% |
| Harmony Township | 277.3028 | 0.4333 | 4.3737% |
| LaHarpe Township | 302.4055 | 0.4725 | 4.7696% |
| Montebello Township | 600.3720 | 0.9381 | 9.4691% |
| Nauvoo Township | 29.6366 | 0.0463 | 0.4674% |
| Pilot Grove Township | 275.6021 | 0.4306 | 4.3468% |
| Pontoosuc Township | 166.1004 | 0.2595 | 2.6198% |
| Prairie Township | 239.6577 | 0.3745 | 3.7799% |
| Rock Creek Township | 206.3743 | 0.3225 | 3.2550% |
| Rocky Run Township | 115.5108 | 0.1805 | 1.8219% |
| Sonora Township | 433.7249 | 0.6777 | 6.8408% |
| St Albans Township | 210.7370 | 0.3293 | 3.3238% |
| St Mary's Township | 197.8002 | 0.3091 | 3.1197% |
| Walker Township | 369.7850 | 0.5778 | 5.8323% |
| Warsaw Township | 0.0318 | 0.0000 | 0.0005% |
| Wilcox Township | 180.1299 | 0.2815 | 2.8410% |
| Wythe Township | 255.5926 | 0.3994 | 4.0312% |
| Total | 6340.2992 | 9.9067 | 100.0000% |

Residential Area

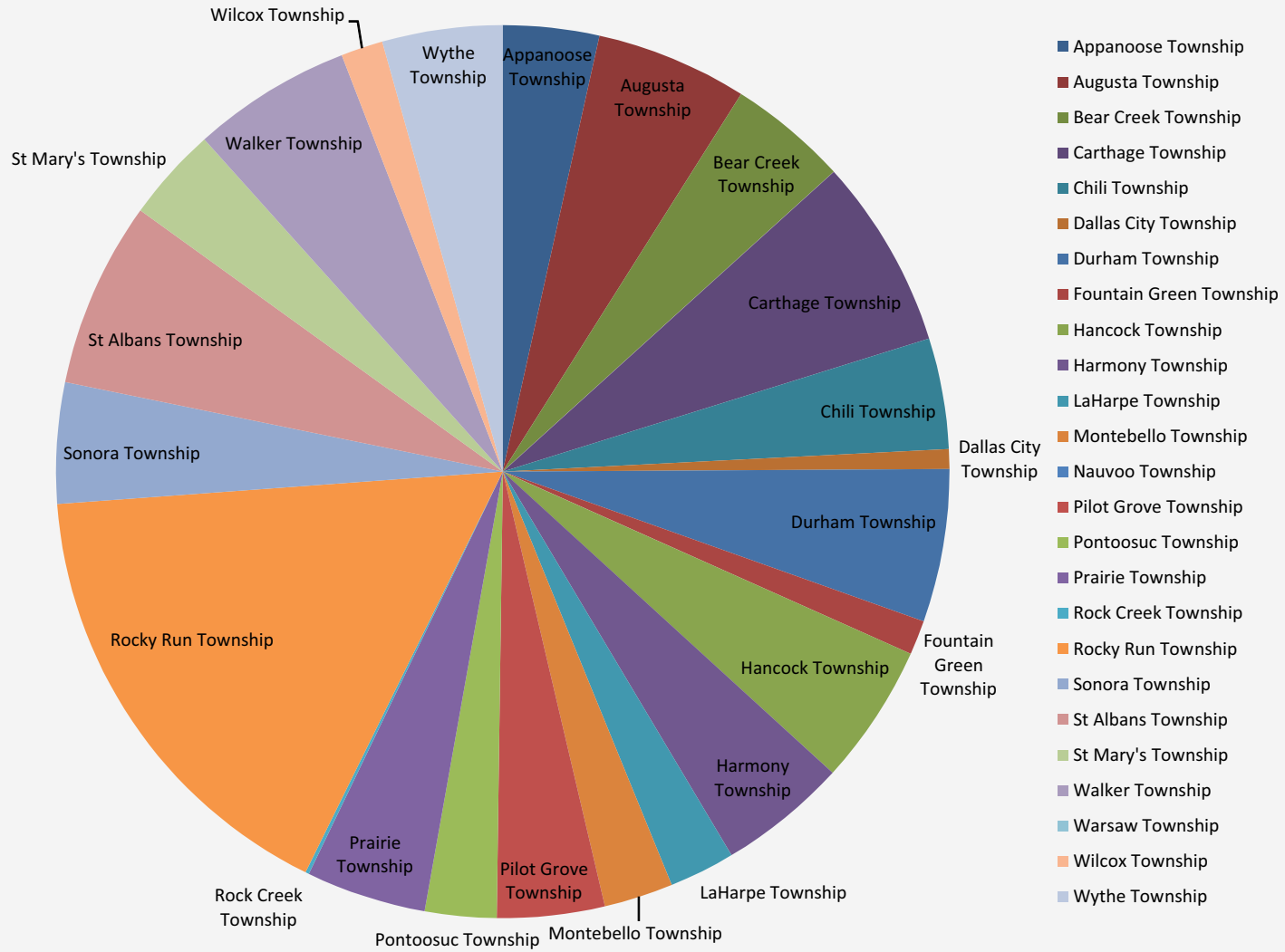


| Hancock County | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Township | Urban Area | | Percentage |
| | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | |
| Appanoose Township | 3.2236 | 0.0050 | 0.0166% |
| Augusta Township | 459.7941 | 0.7184 | 2.3680% |
| Bear Creek Township | 142.2580 | 0.2223 | 0.7326% |
| Carthage Township | 1603.0045 | 2.5047 | 8.2556% |
| Chili Township | 278.3674 | 0.4349 | 1.4336% |
| Dallas City Township | 1254.7442 | 1.9605 | 6.4621% |
| Durham Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Fountain Green Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Hancock Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Harmony Township | 92.5285 | 0.1446 | 0.4765% |
| LaHarpe Township | 870.2773 | 1.3598 | 4.4820% |
| Montebello Township | 3476.7623 | 5.4324 | 17.9057% |
| Nauvoo Township | 2852.5009 | 4.4570 | 14.6907% |
| Pilot Grove Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Pontoosuc Township | 1324.8025 | 2.0700 | 6.8229% |
| Prairie Township | 410.2047 | 0.6409 | 2.1126% |
| Rock Creek Township | 1211.7396 | 1.8933 | 6.2406% |
| Rocky Run Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Sonora Township | 222.1363 | 0.3471 | 1.1440% |
| St Albans Township | 107.4540 | 0.1679 | 0.5534% |
| St Mary's Township | 345.4996 | 0.5398 | 1.7794% |
| Walker Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Warsaw Township | 4756.4956 | 7.4320 | 24.4965% |
| Wilcox Township | 5.2507 | 0.0082 | 0.0270% |
| Wythe Township | 0.0284 | 0.0000 | 0.0001% |
| Total | 19417.07 | 30.34 | 100.00% |

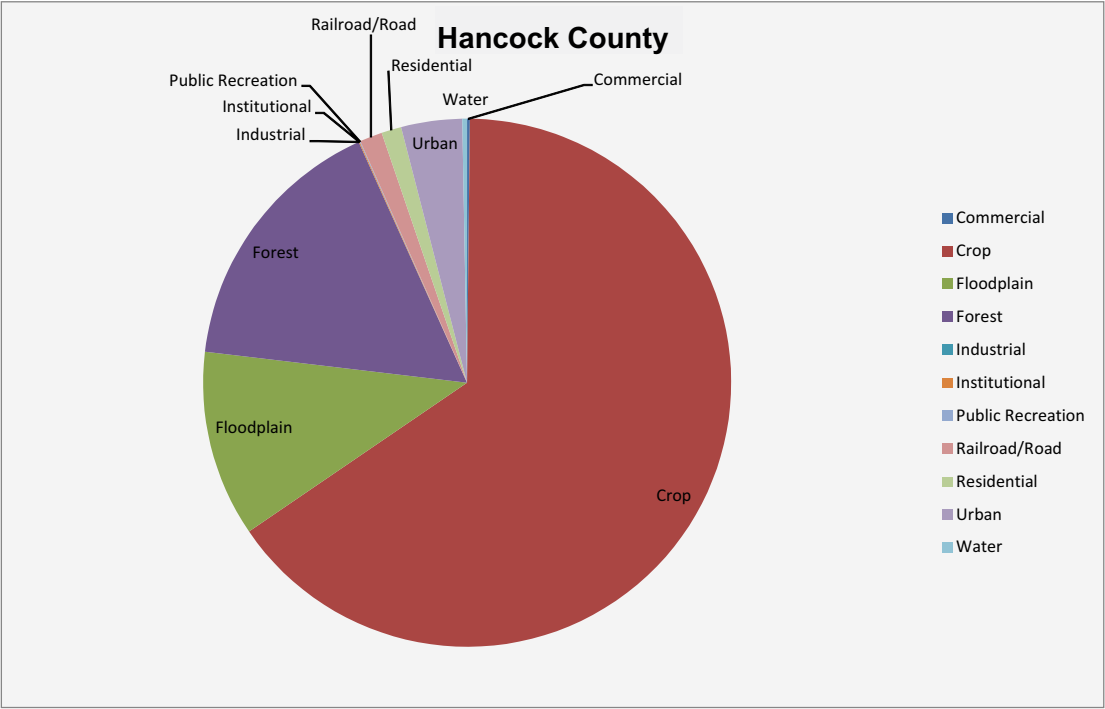


| Hancock County | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Township | Water Area | | Percentage |
| | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | |
| Appanoose Township | 52.4344 | 0.0819 | 3.4762% |
| Augusta Township | 82.6590 | 0.1292 | 5.4800% |
| Bear Creek Township | 65.2076 | 0.1019 | 4.3231% |
| Carthage Township | 104.1056 | 0.1627 | 6.9019% |
| Chili Township | 60.4930 | 0.0945 | 4.0105% |
| Dallas City Township | 10.7370 | 0.0168 | 0.7118% |
| Durham Township | 83.4885 | 0.1305 | 5.5350% |
| Fountain Green Township | 18.8121 | 0.0294 | 1.2472% |
| Hancock Township | 76.8056 | 0.1200 | 5.0920% |
| Harmony Township | 70.3562 | 0.1099 | 4.6644% |
| LaHarpe Township | 35.9574 | 0.0562 | 2.3839% |
| Montebello Township | 37.6935 | 0.0589 | 2.4990% |
| Nauvoo Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Pilot Grove Township | 58.6722 | 0.0917 | 3.8898% |
| Pontoosuc Township | 39.0383 | 0.0610 | 2.5881% |
| Prairie Township | 65.4768 | 0.1023 | 4.3409% |
| Rock Creek Township | 1.9941 | 0.0031 | 0.1322% |
| Rocky Run Township | 249.9328 | 0.3905 | 16.5698% |
| Sonora Township | 65.9549 | 0.1031 | 4.3726% |
| St Albans Township | 101.4923 | 0.1586 | 6.7286% |
| St Mary's Township | 51.4107 | 0.0803 | 3.4084% |
| Walker Township | 87.0783 | 0.1361 | 5.7730% |
| Warsaw Township | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000% |
| Wilcox Township | 23.0328 | 0.0360 | 1.5270% |
| Wythe Township | 65.5339 | 0.1024 | 4.3447% |
| Total | 1508.37 | 2.36 | 100.0000% |

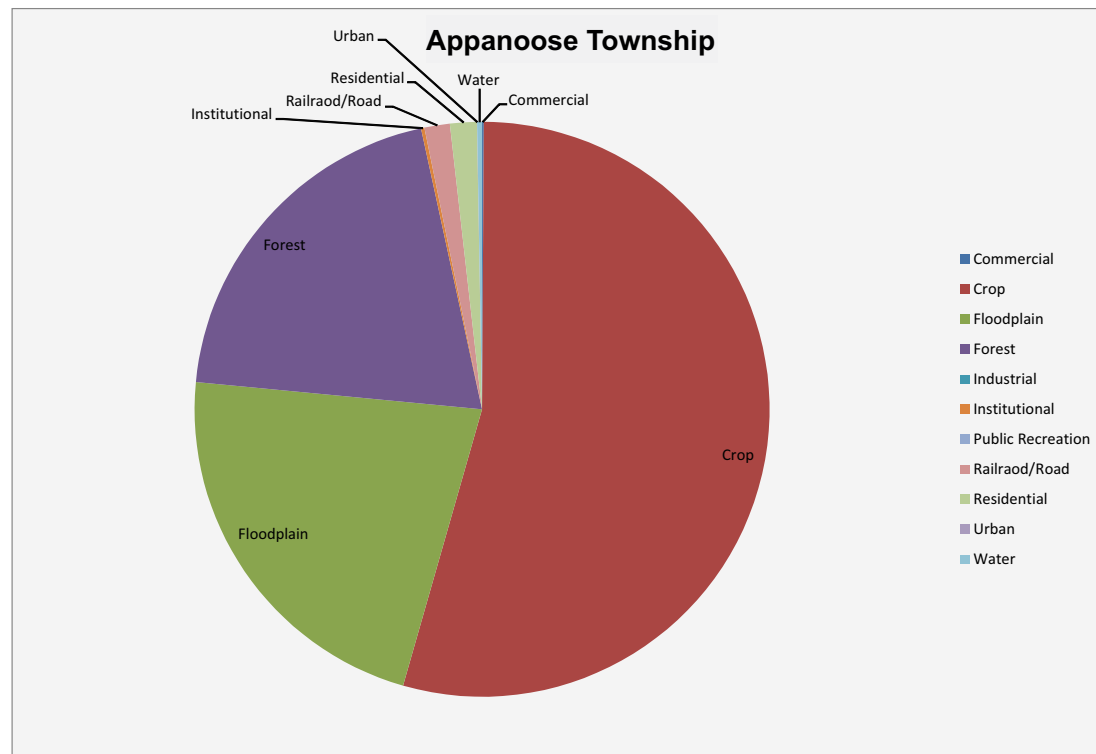
Water Area



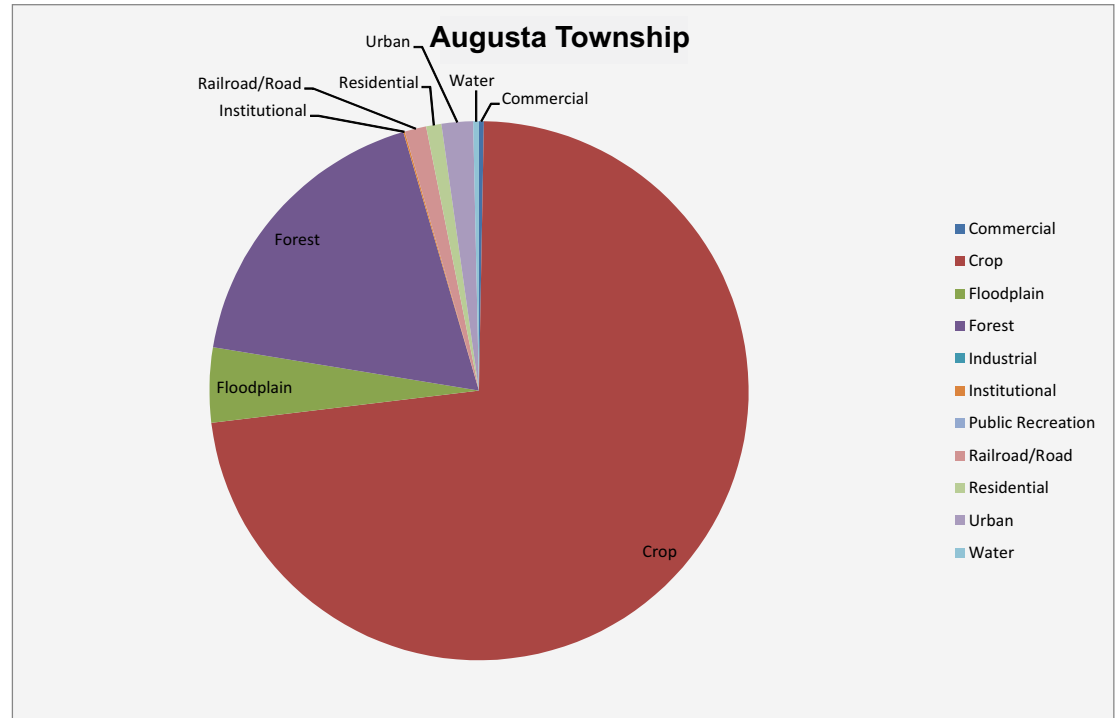
| Hancock County | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 891.98 | 1.39 | 0.17% |
| Crop | 340511.46 | 532.05 | 65.30% |
| Floodplain | 59427.64 | 92.86 | 11.40% |
| Forest | 85483.63 | 133.57 | 16.39% |
| Industrial | 5.26 | 0.01 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 261.83 | 0.41 | 0.05% |
| Public Recreation | 293.86 | 0.46 | 0.06% |
| Railroad/Road | 7204.86 | 11.26 | 1.38% |
| Residential | 6340.84 | 9.91 | 1.22% |
| Urban | 19499.91 | 30.47 | 3.74% |
| Water | 1508.49 | 2.36 | 0.29% |
| Total | 521429.77 | 814.73 | 100.00% |



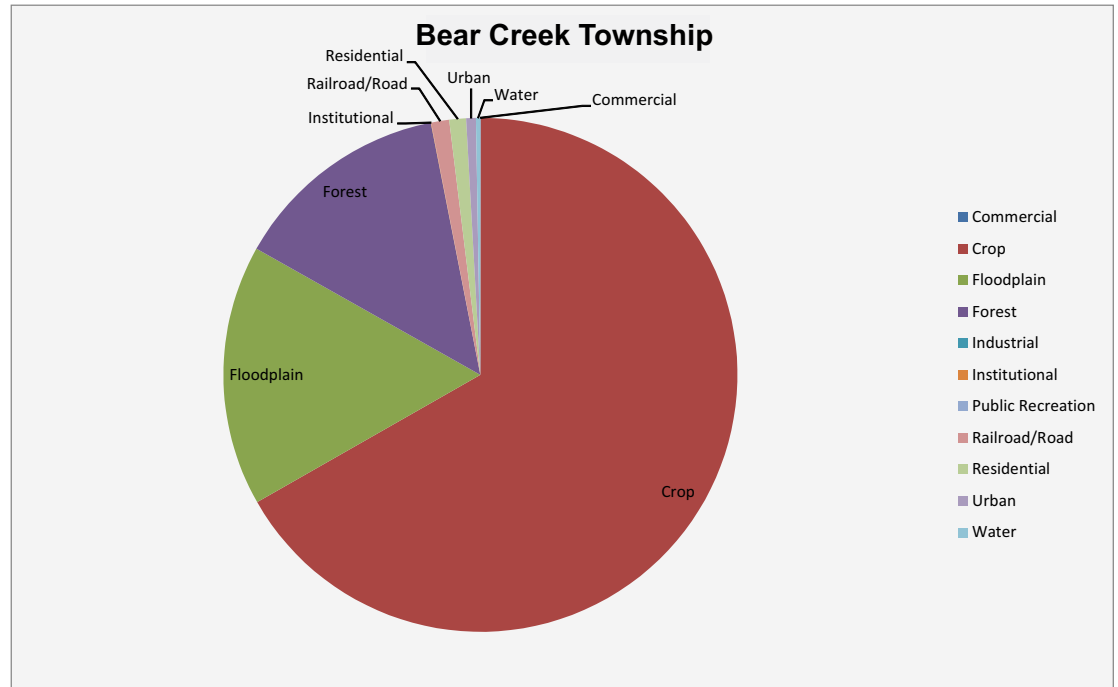
| Appanoose Township | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 18.66 | 0.03 | 0.10% |
| Crop | 10529.96 | 16.45 | 54.34% |
| Floodplain | 4277.95 | 6.68 | 22.08% |
| Forest | 3891.09 | 6.08 | 20.08% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 37.48 | 0.06 | 0.19% |
| Public Rec | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 277.59 | 0.43 | 1.43% |
| Residential | 290.61 | 0.45 | 1.50% |
| Urban | 3.22 | 0.01 | 0.02% |
| Water | 52.43 | 0.08 | 0.27% |
| Total | 19379.00 | 30.28 | 100.00% |



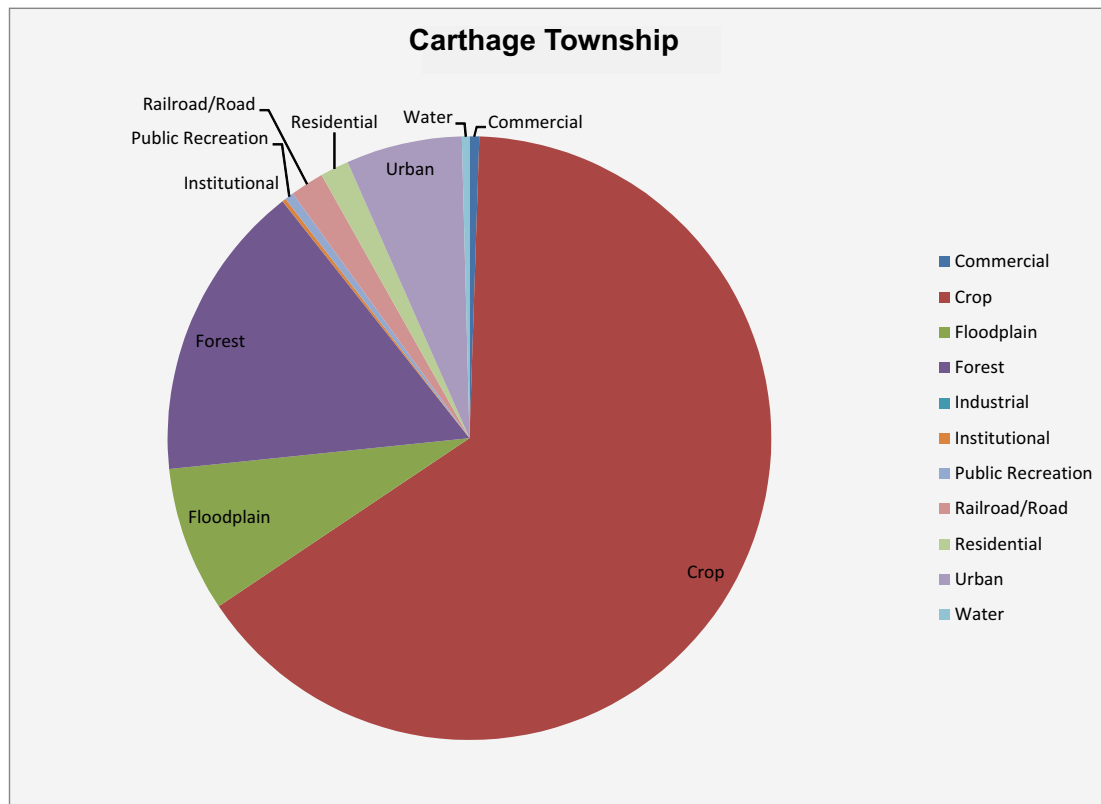
| Augusta Township | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 71.84 | 0.11 | 0.30% |
| Crop | 17693.87 | 27.65 | 72.81% |
| Floodplain | 1088.61 | 1.70 | 4.48% |
| Forest | 4348.68 | 6.79 | 17.89% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 19.73 | 0.03 | 0.08% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 317.37 | 0.50 | 1.31% |
| Residential | 220.54 | 0.34 | 0.91% |
| Urban | 459.79 | 0.72 | 1.89% |
| Water | 82.66 | 0.13 | 0.34% |
| Total | 24303.09 | 37.97 | 100.00% |



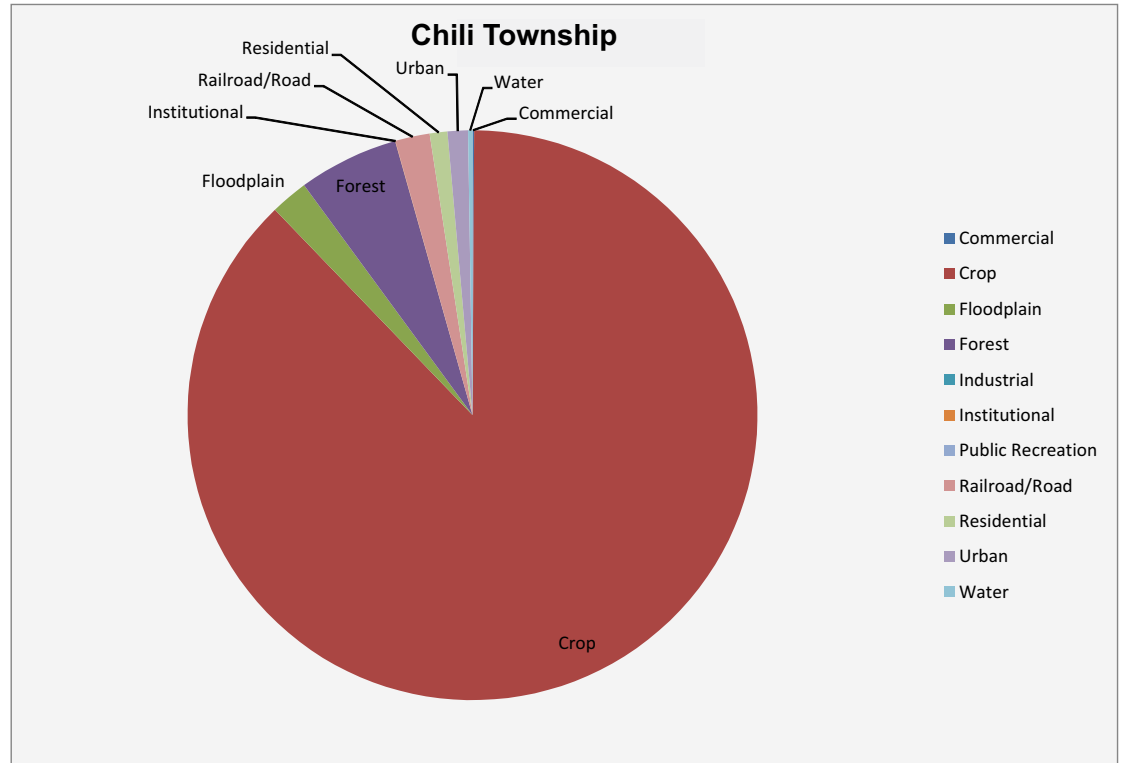
| Bear Creek Township | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 6.05 | 0.01 | 0.03% |
| Crop | 15547.51 | 24.29 | 66.73% |
| Floodplain | 3823.20 | 5.97 | 16.41% |
| Forest | 3199.93 | 5.00 | 13.73% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 7.46 | 0.01 | 0.03% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 264.34 | 0.41 | 1.13% |
| Residential | 243.56 | 0.38 | 1.05% |
| Urban | 142.26 | 0.22 | 0.61% |
| Water | 65.21 | 0.10 | 0.28% |
| Total | 23299.52 | 36.41 | 100.00% |



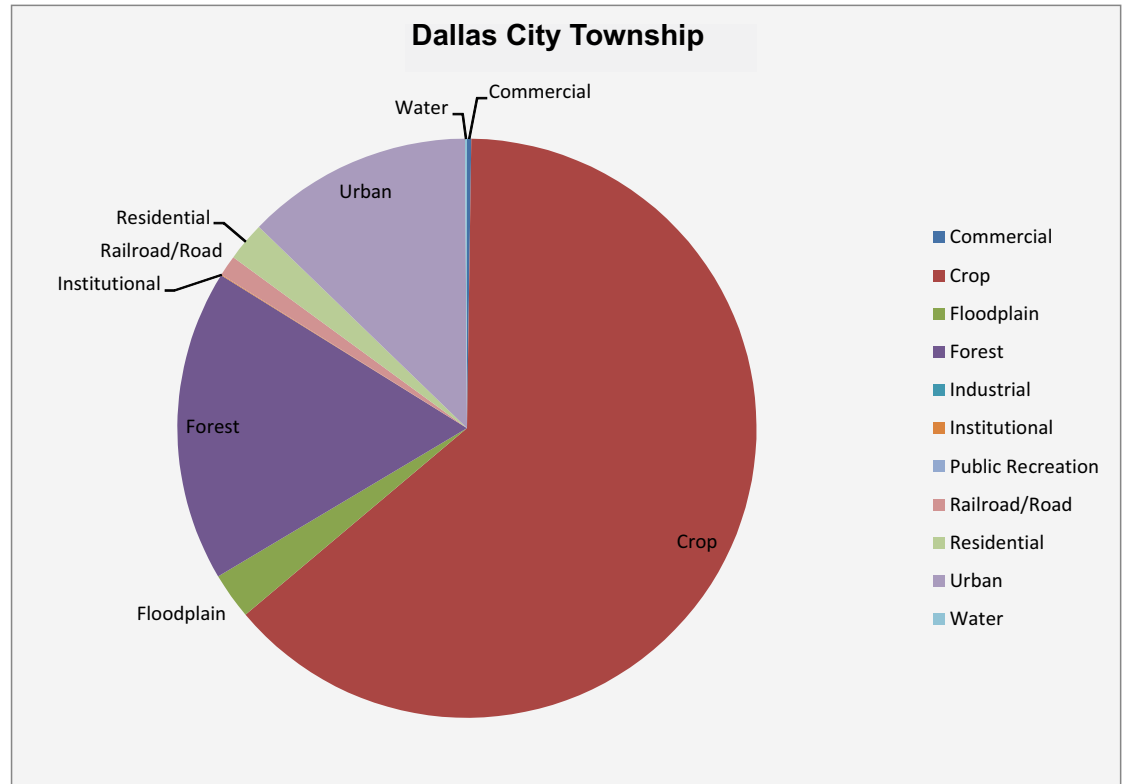
| Carthage Township | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 134.92 | 0.21 | 0.52% |
| Crop | 16770.39 | 26.20 | 65.07% |
| Floodplain | 2004.91 | 3.13 | 7.78% |
| Forest | 4123.56 | 6.44 | 16.00% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 49.94 | 0.08 | 0.19% |
| Public Recreation | 124.54 | 0.19 | 0.48% |
| Railroad/Road | 463.47 | 0.72 | 1.80% |
| Residential | 394.37 | 0.62 | 1.53% |
| Urban | 1603.00 | 2.50 | 6.22% |
| Water | 104.11 | 0.16 | 0.40% |
| Total | 25773.20 | 40.27 | 100.00% |



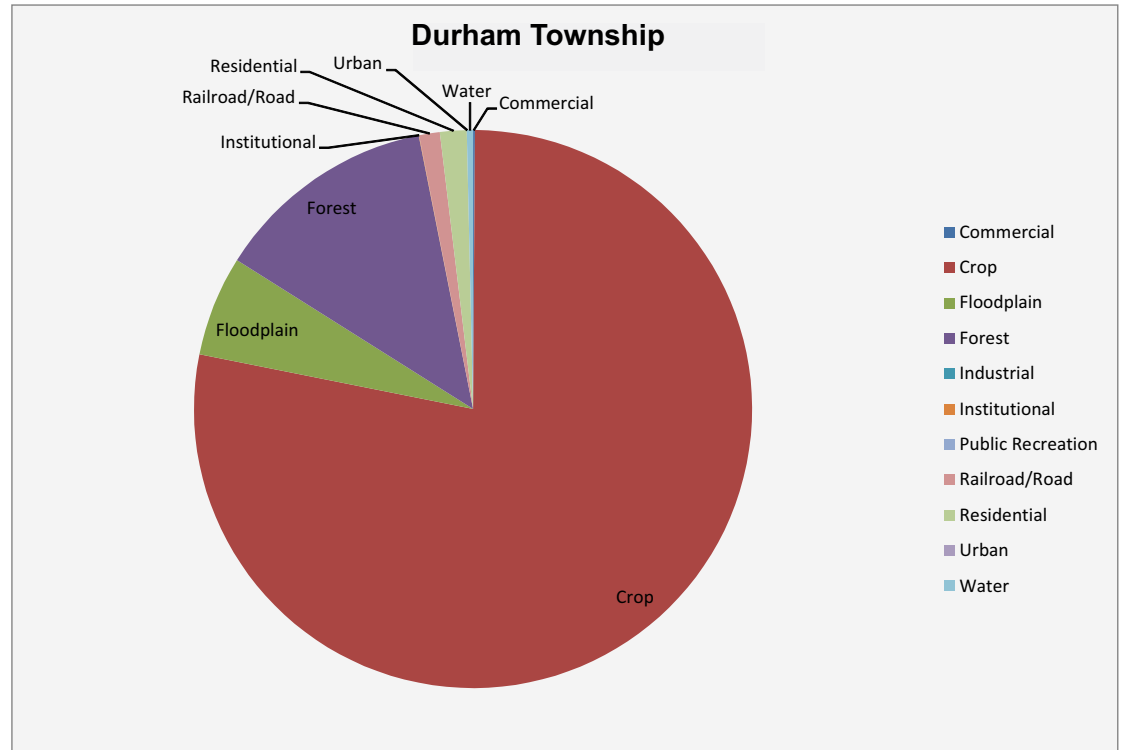
| Chili Township | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 21.85 | 0.03 | 0.09% |
| Crop | 21179.83 | 33.09 | 87.72% |
| Floodplain | 514.81 | 0.80 | 2.13% |
| Forest | 1369.79 | 2.14 | 5.67% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 6.18 | 0.01 | 0.03% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 472.79 | 0.74 | 1.96% |
| Residential | 240.38 | 0.38 | 1.00% |
| Urban | 278.37 | 0.43 | 1.15% |
| Water | 60.49 | 0.09 | 0.25% |
| Total | 24144.50 | 37.73 | 100.00% |



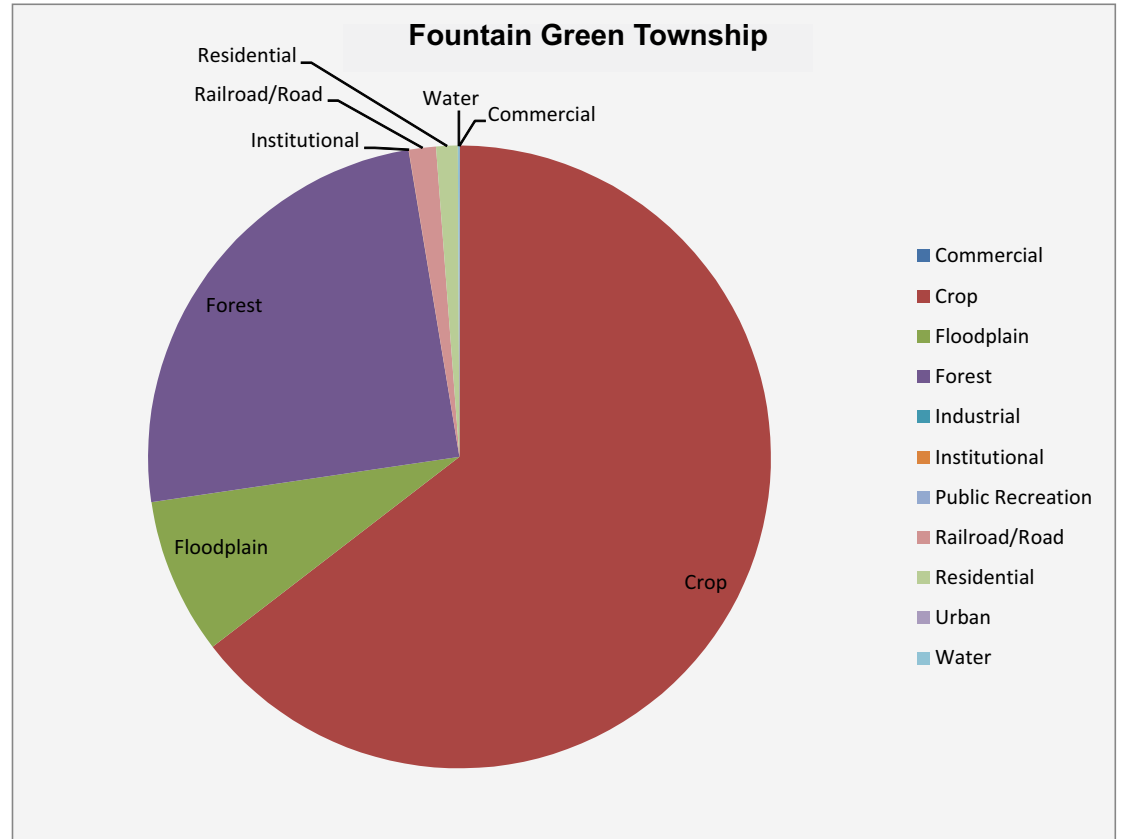
| Dallas City Township | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 24.44 | 0.04 | 0.25% |
| Crop | 6306.50 | 9.85 | 63.61% |
| Floodplain | 257.05 | 0.40 | 2.59% |
| Forest | 1725.80 | 2.70 | 17.41% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 4.40 | 0.01 | 0.04% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 113.61 | 0.18 | 1.15% |
| Residential | 216.69 | 0.34 | 2.19% |
| Urban | 1254.74 | 1.96 | 12.66% |
| Water | 10.74 | 0.02 | 0.11% |
| Total | 9913.97 | 15.49 | 100.00% |



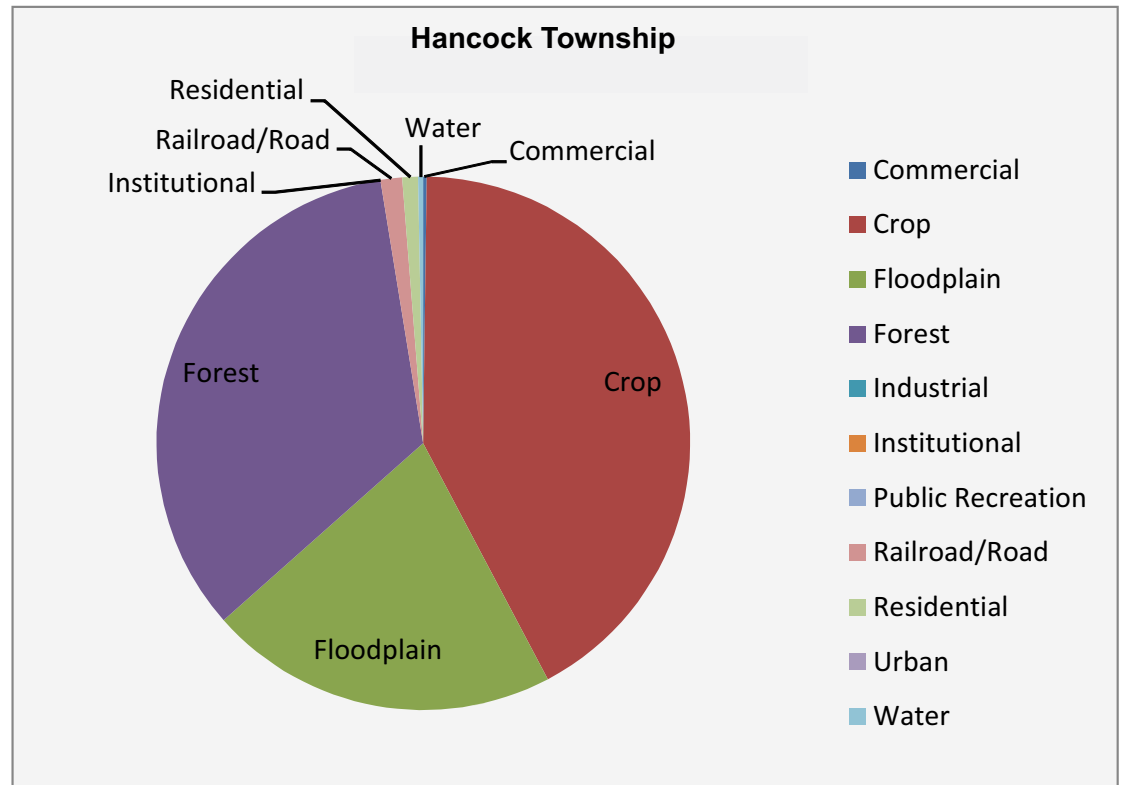
| Durham Township | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 25.98 | 0.04 | 0.11% |
| Crop | 18409.97 | 28.77 | 78.03% |
| Floodplain | 1372.67 | 2.14 | 5.82% |
| Forest | 3047.20 | 4.76 | 12.92% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 7.20 | 0.01 | 0.03% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 280.64 | 0.44 | 1.19% |
| Residential | 366.53 | 0.57 | 1.55% |
| Urban | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Water | 83.49 | 0.13 | 0.35% |
| Total | 23593.67 | 36.87 | 100.00% |



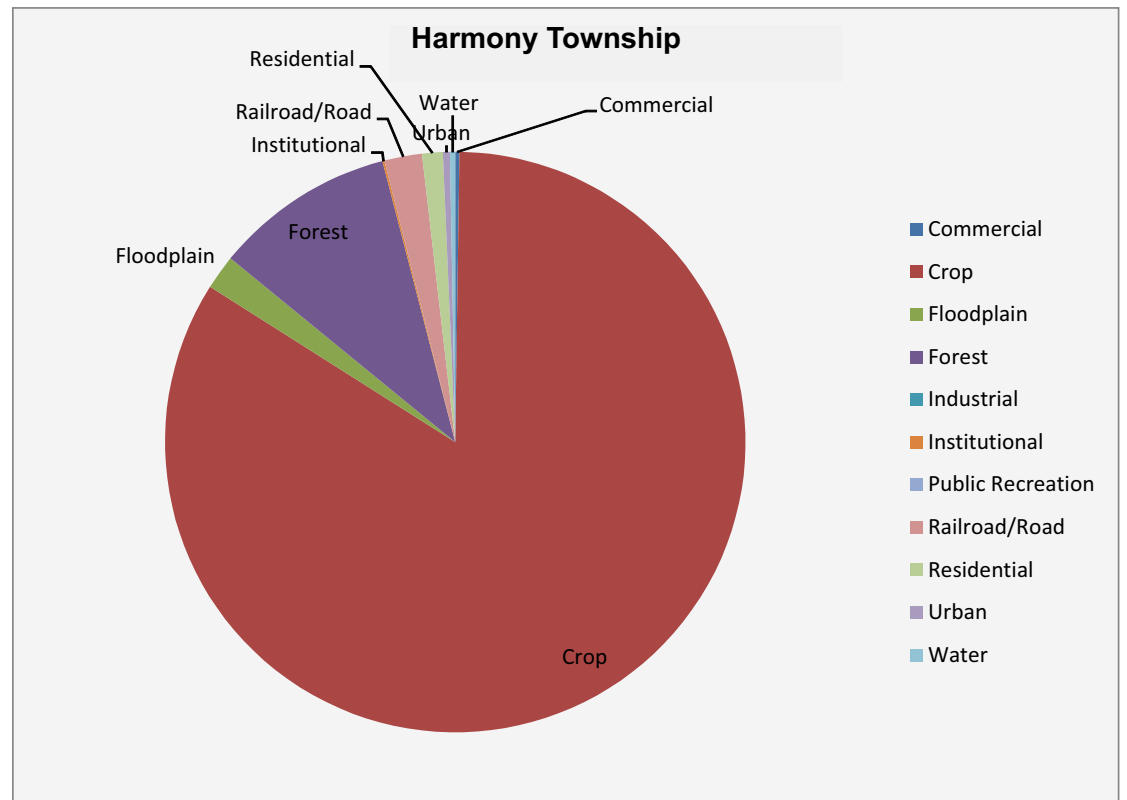
| Fountain Green Township | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 4.68 | 0.01 | 0.02% |
| Crop | 15507.04 | 24.23 | 64.54% |
| Floodplain | 1949.46 | 3.05 | 8.11% |
| Forest | 5937.49 | 9.28 | 24.71% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 2.51 | 0.00 | 0.01% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 334.59 | 0.52 | 1.39% |
| Residential | 271.74 | 0.42 | 1.13% |
| Urban | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Water | 18.81 | 0.03 | 0.08% |
| Total | 24026.32 | 37.54 | 100.00% |



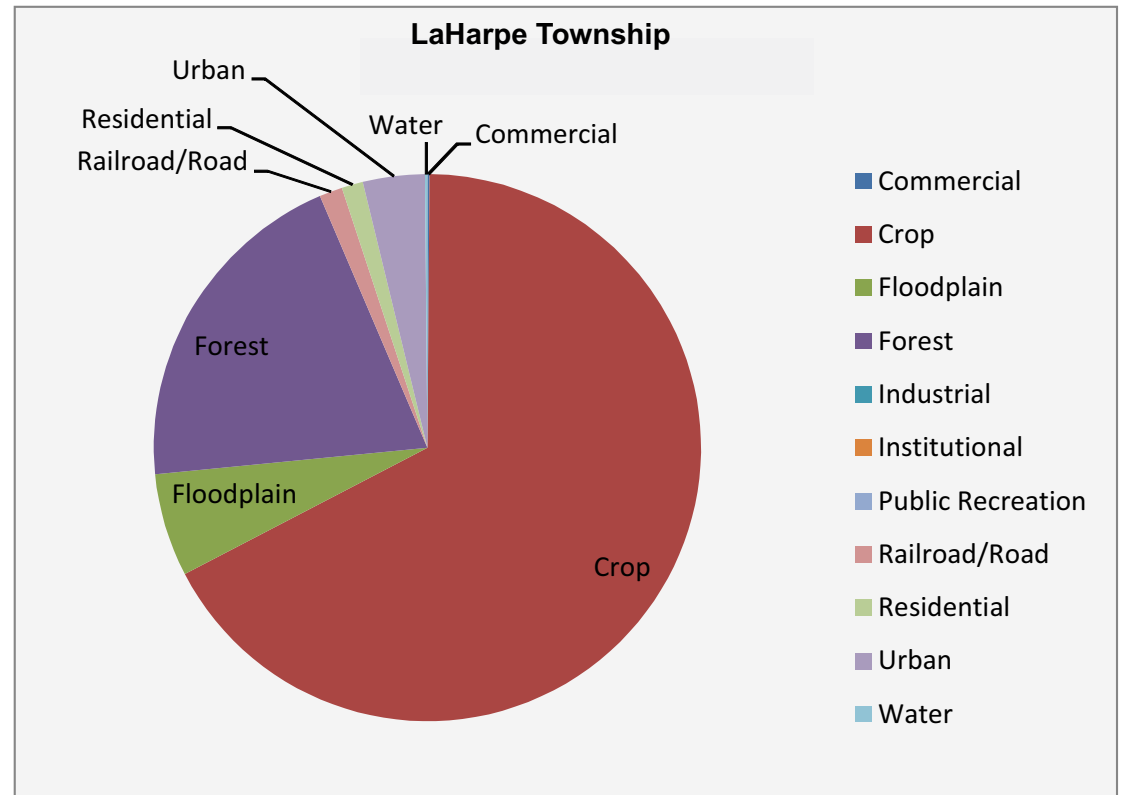
| Hancock Township | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 48.28 | 0.08 | 0.20% |
| Crop | 10278.60 | 16.06 | 42.07% |
| Floodplain | 5172.20 | 8.08 | 21.17% |
| Forest | 8299.57 | 12.97 | 33.97% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 3.80 | 0.01 | 0.02% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 315.14 | 0.49 | 1.29% |
| Residential | 235.13 | 0.37 | 0.96% |
| Urban | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Water | 76.81 | 0.12 | 0.31% |
| Total | 24429.53 | 38.17 | 100.00% |



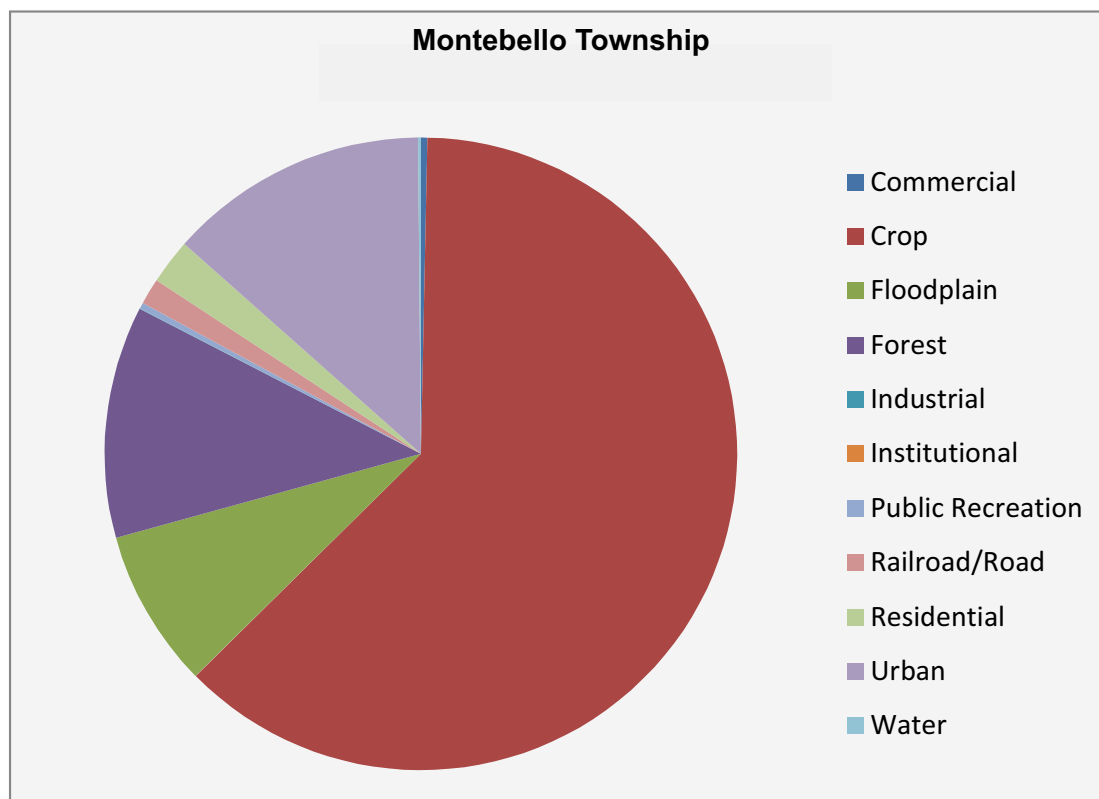
| Harmony Township | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 55.05 | 0.09 | 0.23% |
| Crop | 20154.09 | 31.49 | 83.76% |
| Floodplain | 462.94 | 0.72 | 1.92% |
| Forest | 2418.65 | 3.78 | 10.05% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 28.85 | 0.05 | 0.12% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 503.35 | 0.79 | 2.09% |
| Residential | 277.30 | 0.43 | 1.15% |
| Urban | 92.53 | 0.14 | 0.38% |
| Water | 70.36 | 0.11 | 0.29% |
| Total | 24063.12 | 37.60 | 100.00% |



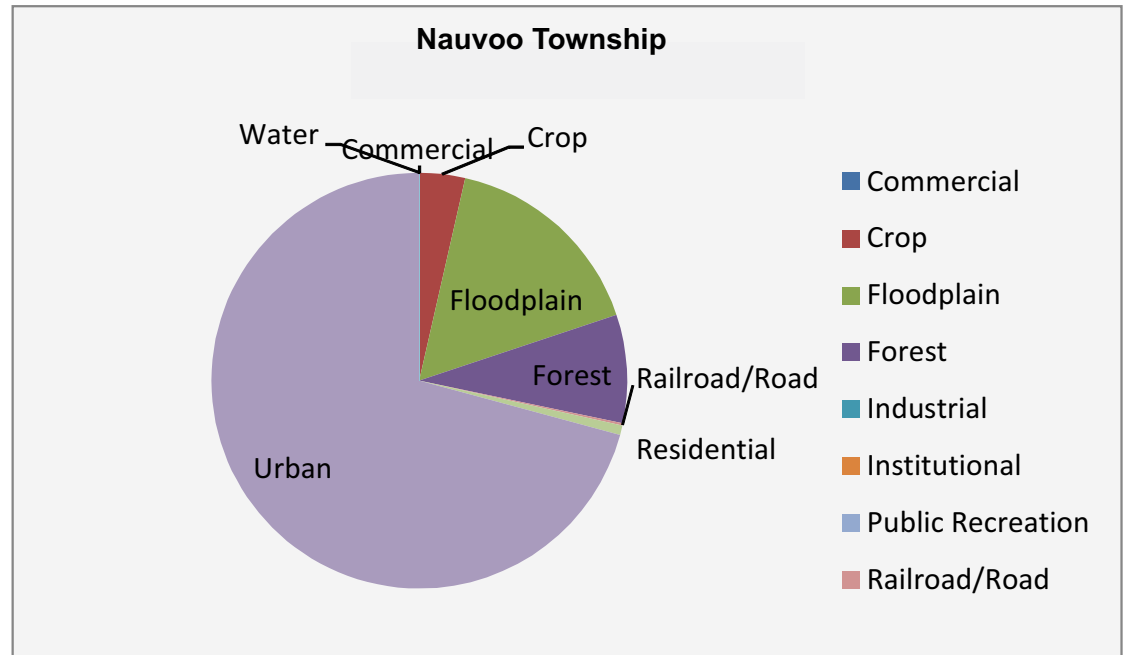
| LaHarpe Township | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 31.51 | 0.05 | 0.13% |
| Crop | 16058.71 | 25.09 | 67.23% |
| Floodplain | 1452.61 | 2.27 | 6.08% |
| Forest | 4809.97 | 7.52 | 20.14% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 324.82 | 0.51 | 1.36% |
| Residential | 302.41 | 0.47 | 1.27% |
| Urban | 870.28 | 1.36 | 3.64% |
| Water | 35.96 | 0.06 | 0.15% |
| Total | 23886.26 | 37.32 | 100.00% |



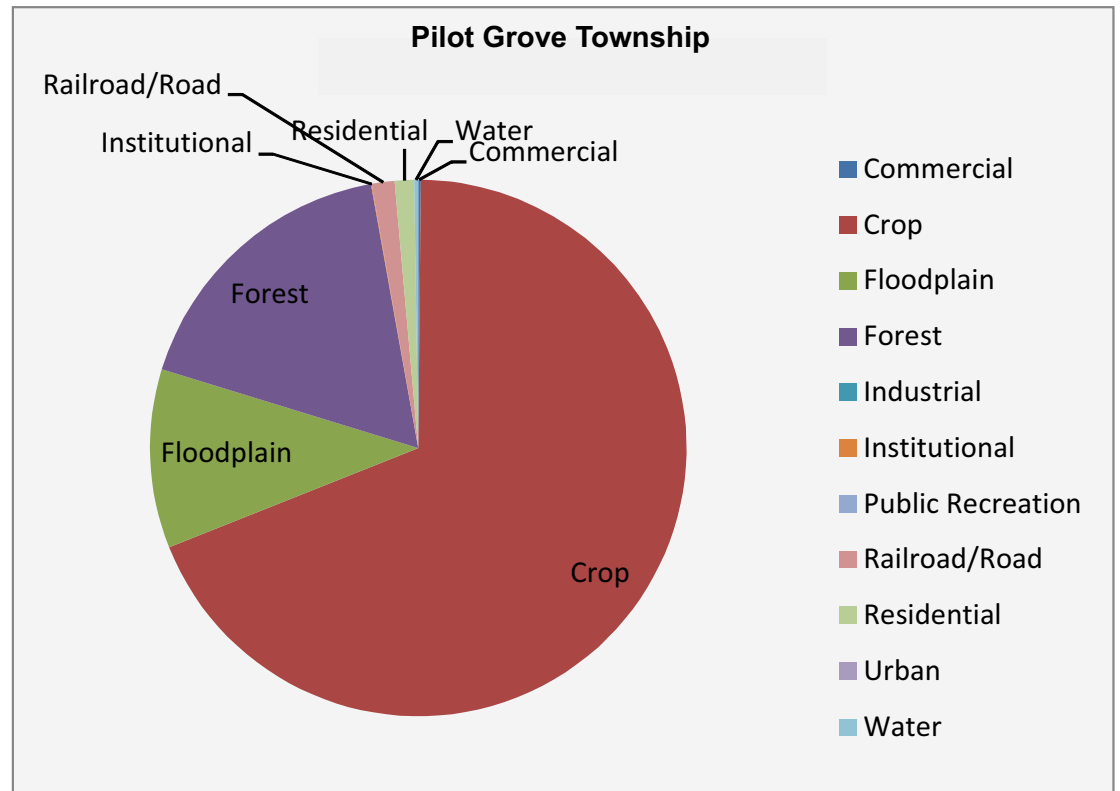
| Montebello Township | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 84.43 | 0.13 | 0.32% |
| Crop | 16273.53 | 25.43 | 62.29% |
| Floodplain | 2116.20 | 3.31 | 8.10% |
| Forest | 3099.62 | 4.84 | 11.86% |
| Industrial | 5.26 | 0.01 | 0.02% |
| Institutional | 1.28 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Public Recreation | 78.79 | 0.12 | 0.30% |
| Railroad/Road | 352.20 | 0.55 | 1.35% |
| Residential | 600.37 | 0.94 | 2.30% |
| Urban | 3476.76 | 5.43 | 13.31% |
| Water | 37.69 | 0.06 | 0.14% |
| Total | 26126.14 | 40.82 | 100.00% |



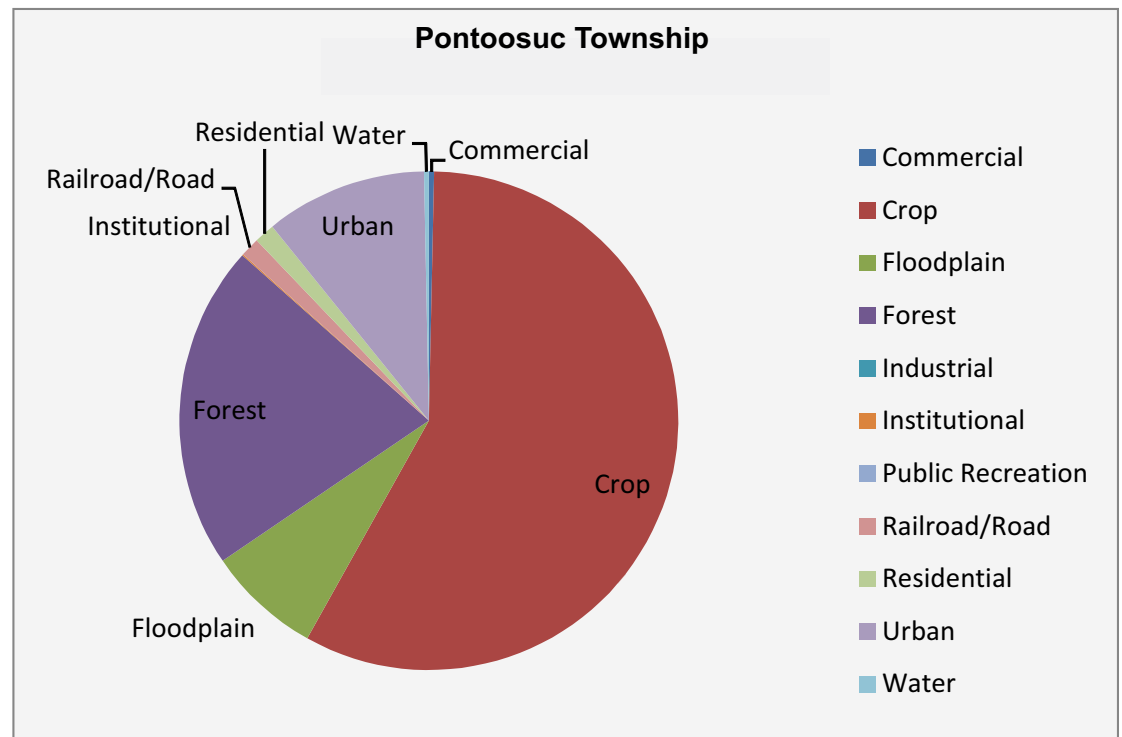
| Nauvoo Township | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 0.60 | 0.00 | 0.01% |
| Crop | 142.09 | 0.22 | 3.53% |
| Floodplain | 657.86 | 1.03 | 16.33% |
| Forest | 339.48 | 0.53 | 8.43% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 6.83 | 0.01 | 0.17% |
| Residential | 29.64 | 0.05 | 0.74% |
| Urban | 2852.50 | 4.46 | 70.80% |
| Water | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Total | 4028.99 | 6.30 | 100.00% |



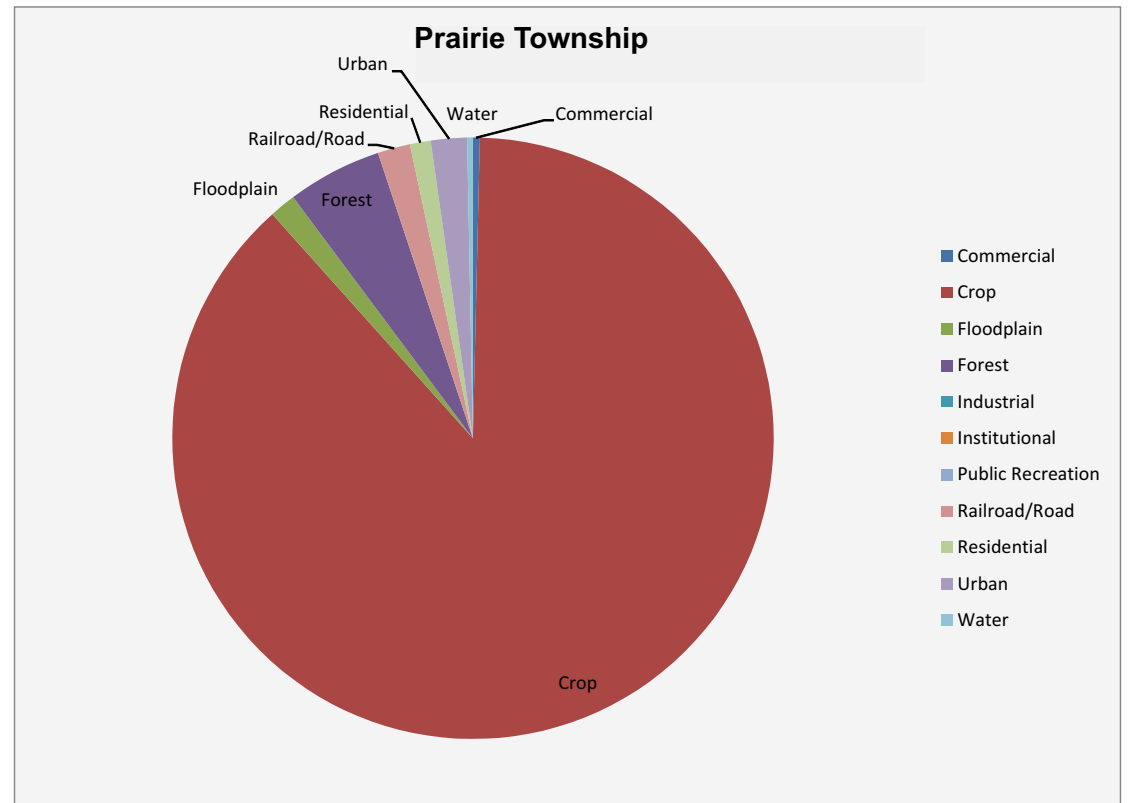
| Pilot Grove Township | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 36.94 | 0.06 | 0.16% |
| Crop | 16308.44 | 25.48 | 68.80% |
| Floodplain | 2556.74 | 3.99 | 10.79% |
| Forest | 4133.17 | 6.46 | 17.44% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 8.73 | 0.01 | 0.04% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 324.44 | 0.51 | 1.37% |
| Residential | 275.60 | 0.43 | 1.16% |
| Urban | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Water | 58.67 | 0.09 | 0.25% |
| Total | 23702.74 | 37.04 | 100.00% |



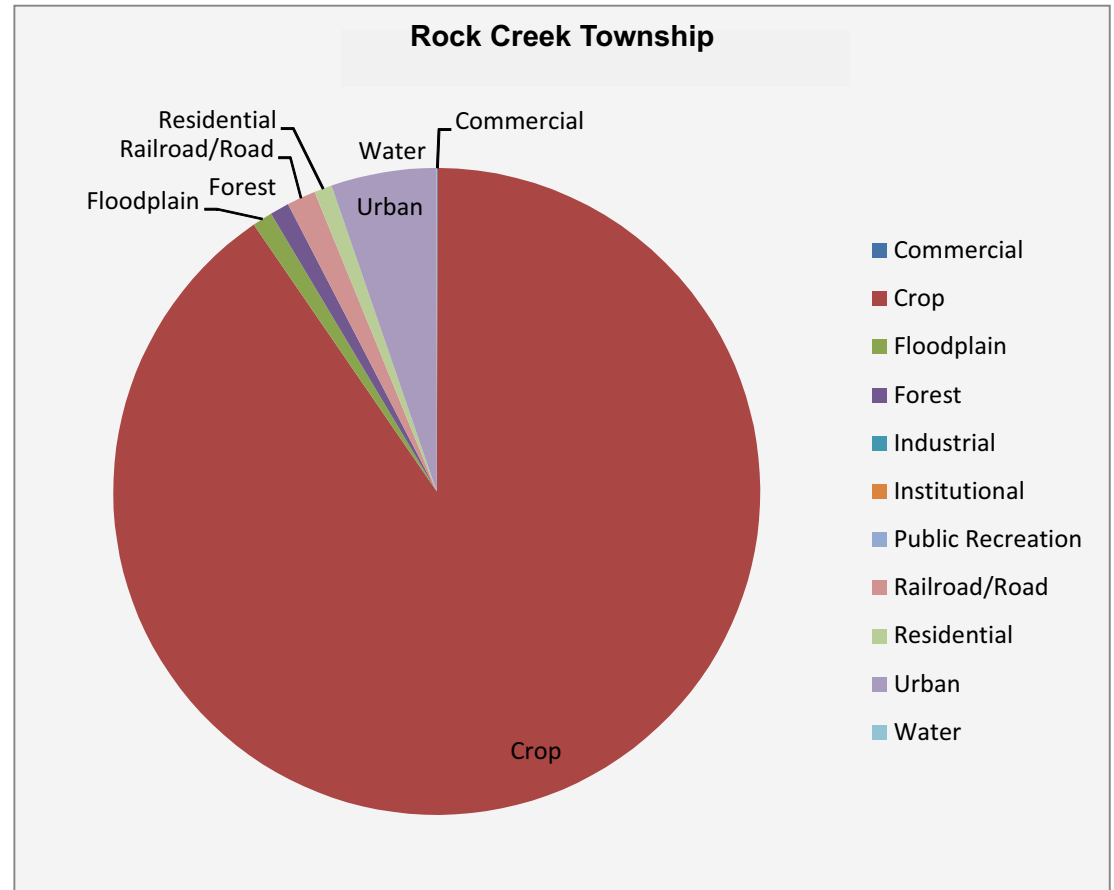
| Pontoosuc Township | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 43.54 | 0.07 | 0.34% |
| Crop | 7291.01 | 11.39 | 57.75% |
| Floodplain | 934.57 | 1.46 | 7.40% |
| Forest | 2655.22 | 4.15 | 21.03% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 10.21 | 0.02 | 0.08% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 159.63 | 0.25 | 1.26% |
| Residential | 166.10 | 0.26 | 1.32% |
| Urban | 1324.80 | 2.07 | 10.49% |
| Water | 39.04 | 0.06 | 0.31% |
| Total | 12624.11 | 19.73 | 100.00% |



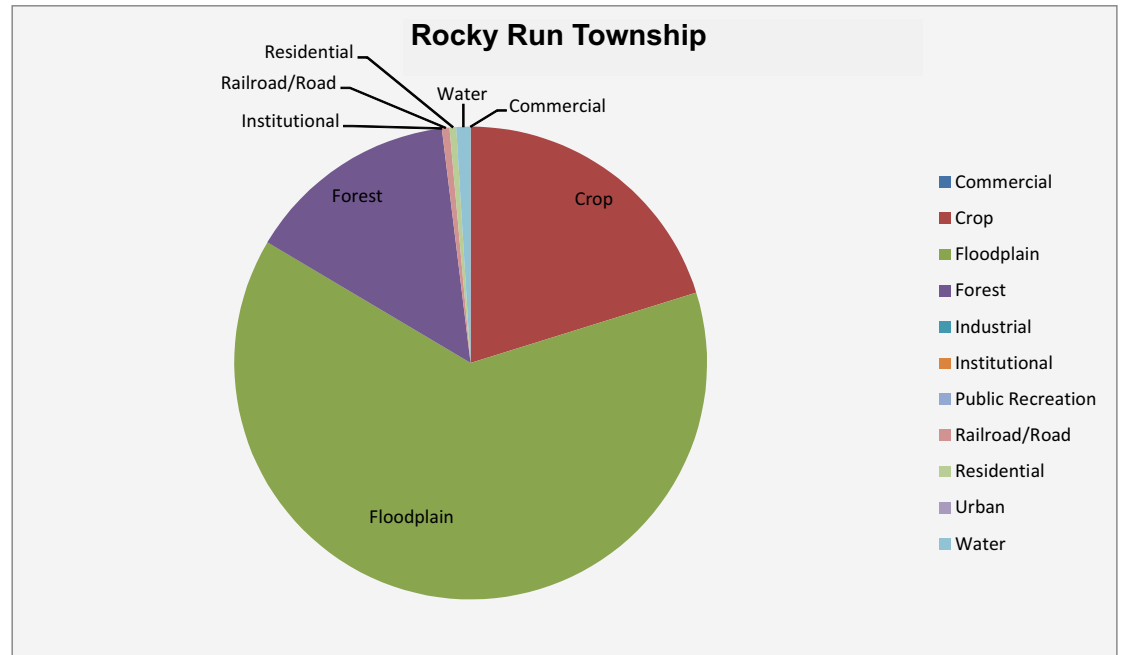
| Prairie Township | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 77.44 | 0.12 | 0.36% |
| Crop | 18674.20 | 29.18 | 88.01% |
| Floodplain | 303.50 | 0.47 | 1.43% |
| Forest | 1078.54 | 1.69 | 5.08% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 369.55 | 0.58 | 1.74% |
| Residential | 239.66 | 0.37 | 1.13% |
| Urban | 410.20 | 0.64 | 1.93% |
| Water | 65.48 | 0.10 | 0.31% |
| Total | 21218.57 | 33.15 | 100.00% |



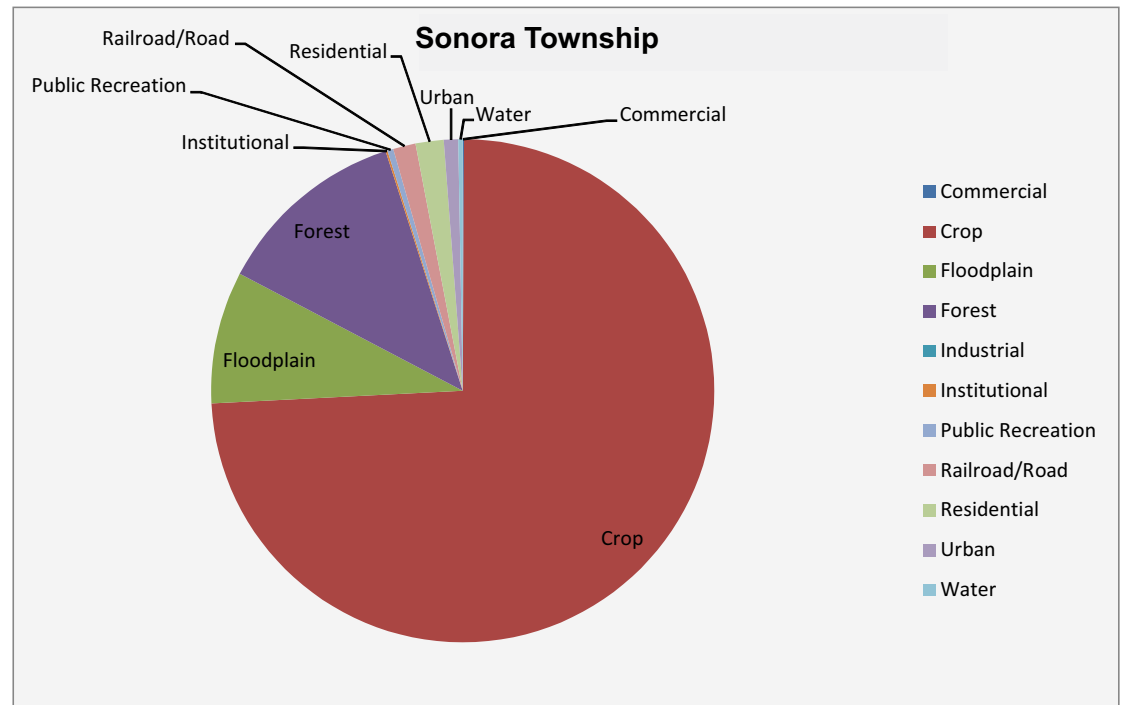
| Rock Creek Township | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 12.97 | 0.02 | 0.06% |
| Crop | 20799.91 | 32.50 | 90.37% |
| Floodplain | 232.49 | 0.36 | 1.01% |
| Forest | 219.93 | 0.34 | 0.96% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 331.61 | 0.52 | 1.44% |
| Residential | 206.37 | 0.32 | 0.90% |
| Urban | 1211.74 | 1.89 | 5.26% |
| Water | 1.99 | 0.00 | 0.01% |
| Total | 23017.01 | 35.96 | 100.00% |



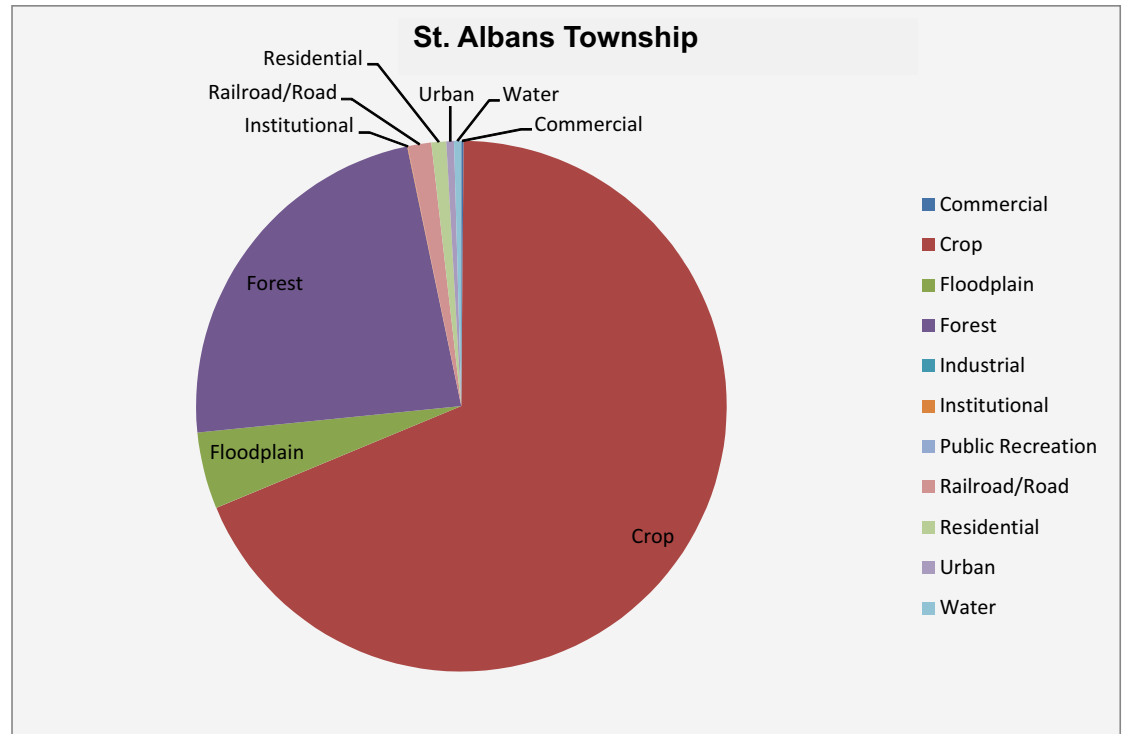
| Rocky Run Township | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 2.27 | 0.00 | 0.01% |
| Crop | 5140.63 | 8.03 | 20.17% |
| Floodplain | 16142.08 | 25.22 | 63.35% |
| Forest | 3697.69 | 5.78 | 14.51% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 2.93 | 0.00 | 0.01% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 129.72 | 0.20 | 0.51% |
| Residential | 115.51 | 0.18 | 0.45% |
| Urban | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Water | 249.93 | 0.39 | 0.98% |
| Total | 25480.78 | 39.81 | 100.00% |



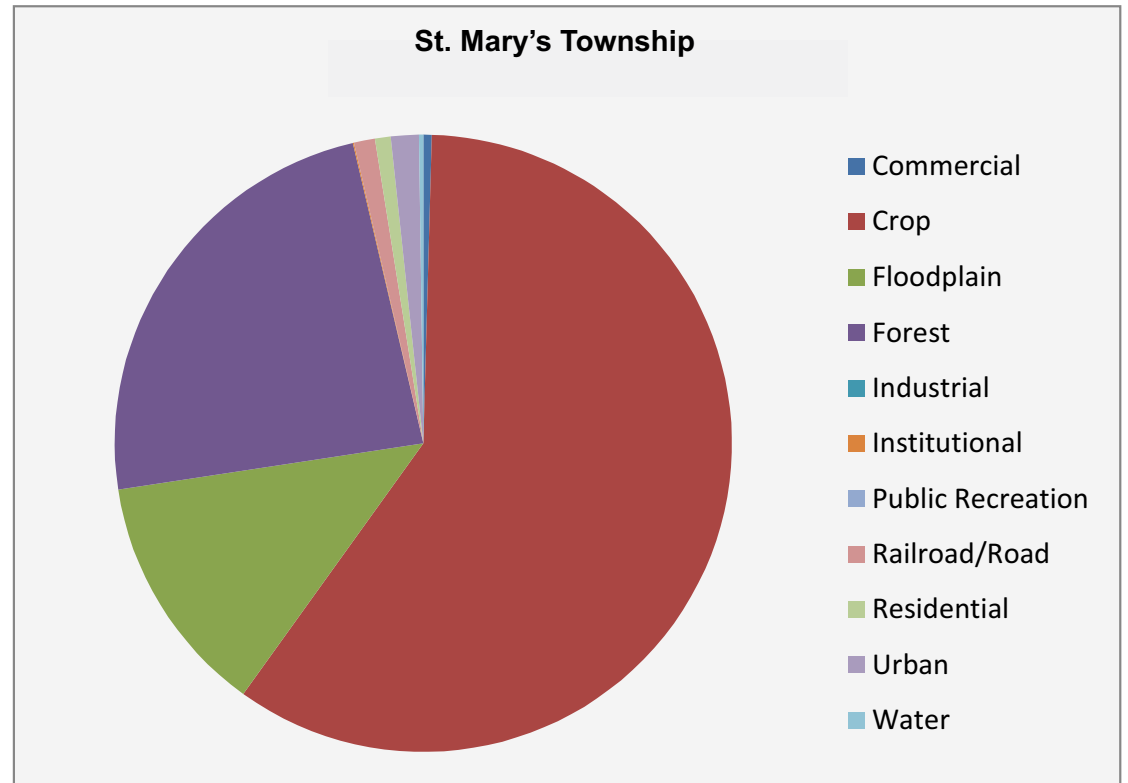
| Sonora Township | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 20.29 | 0.03 | 0.08% |
| Crop | 17811.59 | 27.83 | 74.11% |
| Floodplain | 2040.58 | 3.19 | 8.49% |
| Forest | 2971.47 | 4.64 | 12.36% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 27.86 | 0.04 | 0.12% |
| Public Recreation | 90.53 | 0.14 | 0.38% |
| Railroad/Road | 348.82 | 0.55 | 1.45% |
| Residential | 433.72 | 0.68 | 1.80% |
| Urban | 222.14 | 0.35 | 0.92% |
| Water | 65.95 | 0.10 | 0.27% |
| Total | 24032.95 | 37.55 | 100.00% |



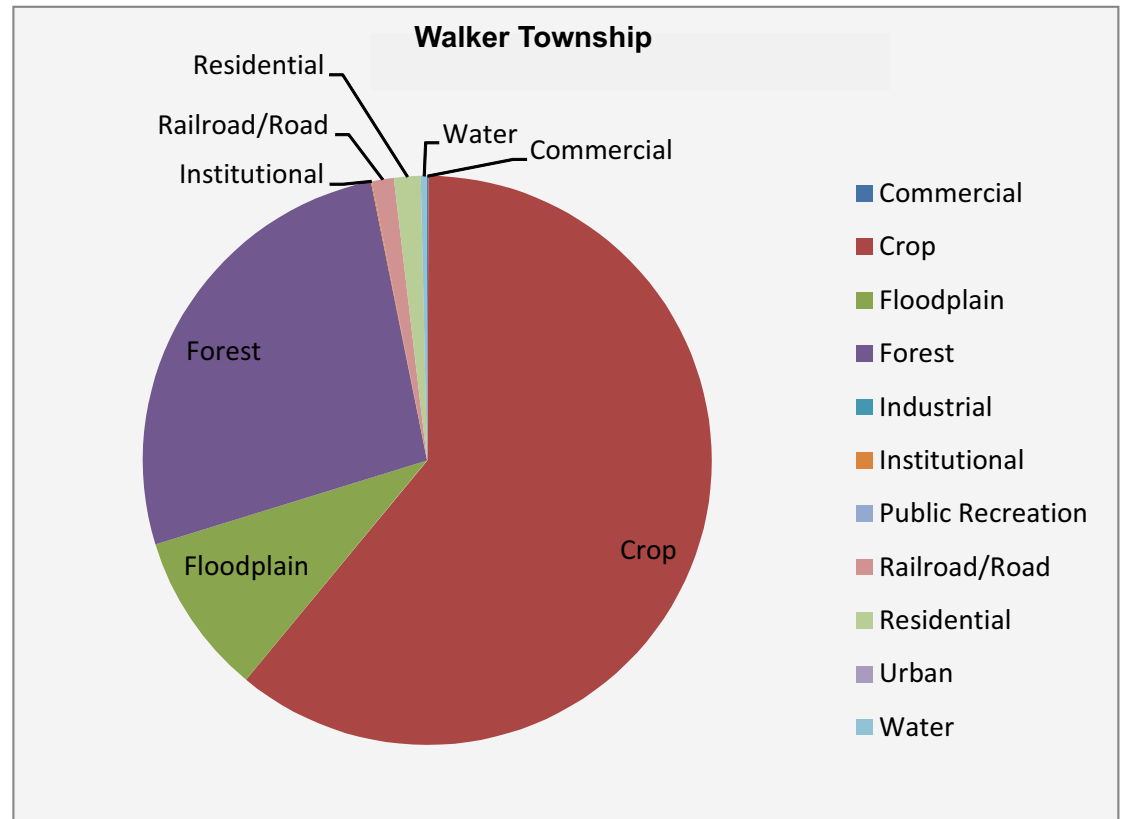
| St Albans Township | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 31.28 | 0.05 | 0.14% |
| Crop | 15865.59 | 24.79 | 68.61% |
| Floodplain | 1081.33 | 1.69 | 4.68% |
| Forest | 5391.63 | 8.42 | 23.31% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 5.93 | 0.01 | 0.03% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 330.08 | 0.52 | 1.43% |
| Residential | 210.74 | 0.33 | 0.91% |
| Urban | 107.45 | 0.17 | 0.46% |
| Water | 101.49 | 0.16 | 0.44% |
| Total | 23125.53 | 36.13 | 100.00% |



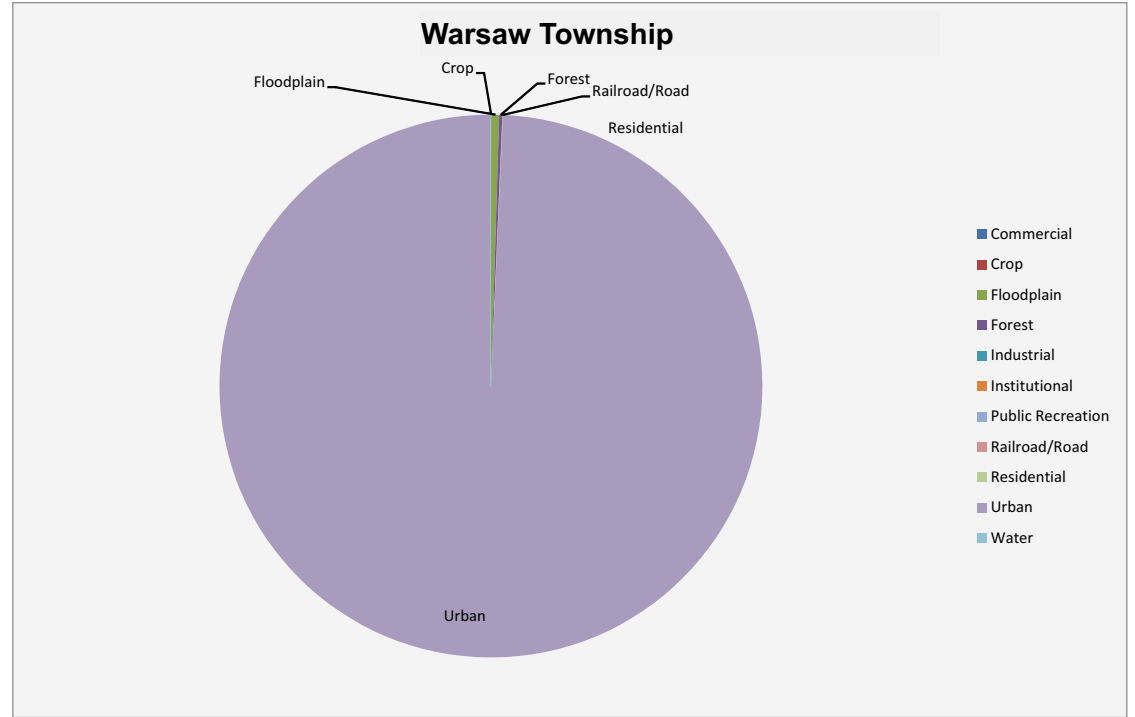
| St Mary's Township | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 105.34 | 0.16 | 0.45% |
| Crop | 14068.06 | 21.98 | 59.46% |
| Floodplain | 3002.00 | 4.69 | 12.69% |
| Forest | 5614.98 | 8.77 | 23.73% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 12.09 | 0.02 | 0.05% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 260.60 | 0.41 | 1.10% |
| Residential | 197.80 | 0.31 | 0.84% |
| Urban | 345.50 | 0.54 | 1.46% |
| Water | 51.41 | 0.08 | 0.22% |
| Total | 23657.78 | 36.97 | 100.00% |



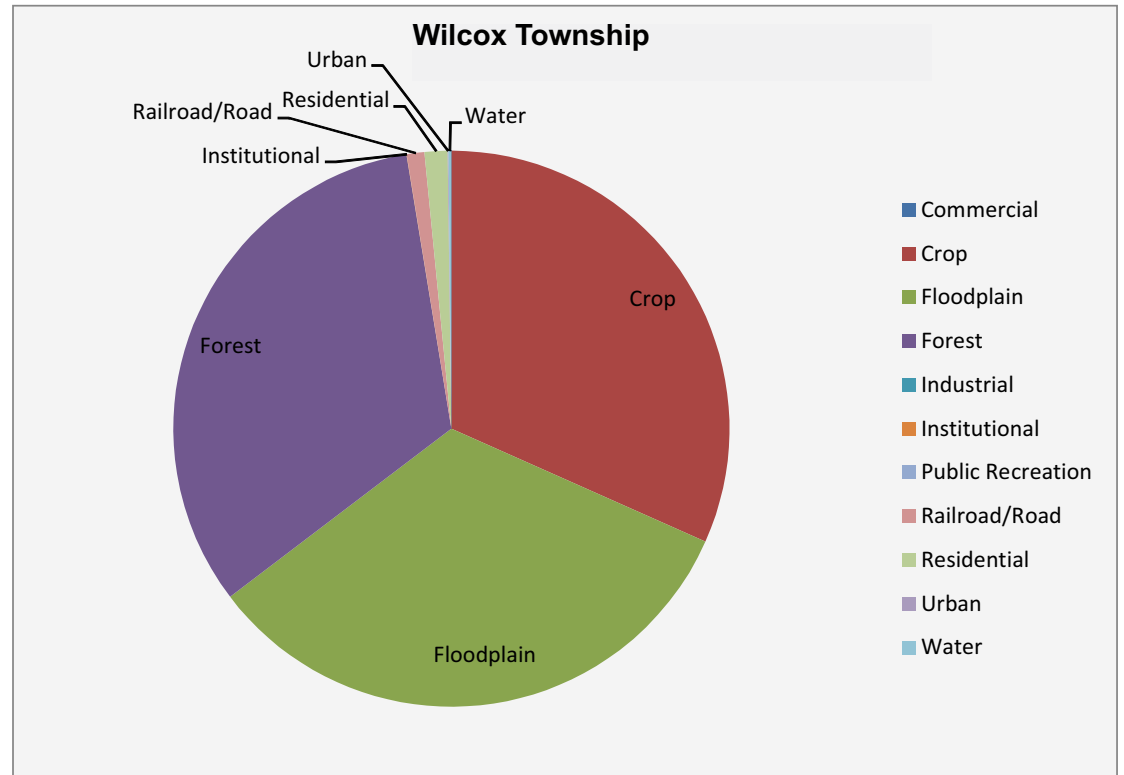
| Walker Township | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 19.04 | 0.03 | 0.08% |
| Crop | 14863.06 | 23.22 | 60.91% |
| Floodplain | 2252.12 | 3.52 | 9.23% |
| Forest | 6490.27 | 10.14 | 26.60% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 14.17 | 0.02 | 0.06% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 304.48 | 0.48 | 1.25% |
| Residential | 369.78 | 0.58 | 1.52% |
| Urban | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Water | 87.08 | 0.14 | 0.36% |
| Total | 24400.00 | 38.12 | 100.00% |



| Warsaw Township | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Crop | 0.65 | 0.00 | 0.01% |
| Floodplain | 22.67 | 0.04 | 0.47% |
| Forest | 9.10 | 0.01 | 0.19% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 1.54 | 0.00 | 0.03% |
| Residential | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Urban | 4756.50 | 7.43 | 99.29% |
| Water | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Total | 4790.48 | 7.49 | 100.00% |



| Wilcox Township | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Crop | 4250.86 | 6.64 | 31.66% |
| Floodplain | 4431.93 | 6.92 | 33.00% |
| Forest | 4398.22 | 6.87 | 32.75% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 2.10 | 0.00 | 0.02% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 136.95 | 0.21 | 1.02% |
| Residential | 180.13 | 0.28 | 1.34% |
| Urban | 5.25 | 0.01 | 0.04% |
| Water | 23.03 | 0.04 | 0.17% |
| Total | 13428.47 | 20.98 | 100.00% |



| Wythe Township | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Landuse | Area (Acres) | Area (Sq Miles) | Percentage |
| Commercial | 13.27 | 0.02 | 0.05% |
| Crop | 20587.95 | 32.17 | 84.35% |
| Floodplain | 978.22 | 1.53 | 4.01% |
| Forest | 2168.72 | 3.39 | 8.89% |
| Industrial | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Institutional | 8.99 | 0.01 | 0.04% |
| Public Recreation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Railroad/Road | 330.44 | 0.52 | 1.35% |
| Residential | 255.59 | 0.40 | 1.05% |
| Urban | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00% |
| Water | 65.53 | 0.10 | 0.27% |
| Total | 24408.75 | 38.14 | 100.00% |

