



VILLAGE OF LINCOLNSHIRE

AGENDA **COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE** **Village Hall – Board Room** **Monday, March 9, 2020** **Following Regular Village Board**

Reasonable accommodations / auxiliary aids will be provided to enable persons with disabilities to effectively participate in any public meetings of the Board. Please contact the Village Administrative Office (847-883-8600) 48 hours in advance if you need special accommodations to attend. The Committee of the Whole will not proceed past 10:30 p.m. unless there is a consensus of the majority of the Trustees to do so. Citizens wishing to address the Board on agenda items may speak when the agenda item is open, prior to Board discussion.

CALL TO ORDER

1.0 ROLL CALL

2.0 ITEMS OF GENERAL BUSINESS

2.1 Planning, Zoning and Land Use

- 2.11 Preliminary Evaluation of Text Amendments to Title 6 (Zoning), Chapter 3 (General Zoning Regulations) of the Lincolnshire Village Code Pertaining to Outdoor Lighting Restrictions for Single-Family Residential Properties (Village of Lincolnshire)

2.2 Finance and Administration

2.3 Public Works

- 2.31 Consideration and Acceptance of Public Improvement–Water Main (4 Story Book Lane)
- 2.32 Consideration of a Complete Streets Policy for the Village of Lincolnshire (Village of Lincolnshire)
- 2.33 Consideration and Discussion of updates to the Village of Lincolnshire All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (Village of Lincolnshire)

2.4 Public Safety

- 2.41 Consideration of an Ordinance Amending Section 3-3-2-3 of Title 3 (Business & License Regulations), Chapter 3 (Liquor Control), for the Creation and Issuance of a Village Liquor License (Class “H” Package Liquor) for Kssah Oil, Inc. (Marathon Gas Lincolnshire – 435 Milwaukee Avenue)
- 2.42 Consideration of an Ordinance Amending Title 3 (Business and License Regulations), Chapter 5 (Peddlers and Solicitors), of the Lincolnshire Village Code (Village of Lincolnshire)
- 2.43 Consideration of an Ordinance Amending Title 1 (Administration), Chapter 15 (Comprehensive Fee Schedule), of the Lincolnshire Village

Code Related to the Establishment of Fees and Charges for Service
(Peddlers and Solicitors Licenses – Village of Lincolnshire)

- 2.5 Parks and Recreation
- 2.6 Judiciary and Personnel

- 3.0 **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
- 4.0 **NEW BUSINESS**
- 5.0 **EXECUTIVE SESSION**
- 6.0 **ADJOURNMENT**



ITEM SUMMARY

Reviewing Body:	Committee of the Whole
Meeting Date:	March 9, 2020
Subject:	Outdoor Lighting Restrictions for Single-Family Residential Properties
Petitioner:	Village of Lincolnshire
Action Requested:	Preliminary Evaluation of Text Amendments to Title 6 (Zoning), Chapter 3 (General Zoning Regulations) of the Lincolnshire Village Code
Prepared By:	Tonya Zozulya - Planning & Development Manager
Staff Recommendation:	Feedback and direction to staff. Referral to the Zoning Board for a public hearing.
Tentative Meeting Schedule:	Zoning Board – April 14, 2020 Committee of the Whole – April 27, 2020 Regular Village Board – May 11, 2020
Reports and Documents Attached:	1) Village Code Section 6-3-15 (Outdoor Lighting) 2) Staff memoranda and research – 2008 and 2015

Background

[Village Code Section 6-3-15](#) establishes regulations regarding outdoor lighting in Lincolnshire. These regulations apply to non-residential zoning districts and non-residential uses in residential zoning districts (e.g., schools, churches, parks, community organizations). Village Code limits light intensity to 0.5 foot candles at the property line and maximum light pole height to 25’ from grade.

The Village Board discussed residential lighting restrictions in 2008 and 2015 after receiving concerns regarding glare and exposed light bulb from house and patio lights (see below for the 2008 and 2015 staff memoranda and research analysis). In both instances, the Village Board did not wish to establish additional code restrictions and determined it was more appropriate for neighbors to resolve lighting concerns.

Earlier this year, Village Board members and staff received complaints about a single-family house on Portshire Drive which has unshielded light fixtures mounted below its second story eaves, producing glare into surrounding homes. Staff engaged the property owner on several occasions to request the lights be turned off or replaced with a less intense fixture. In late February, the owner indicated to staff he would remove the lights altogether. As of February 28, light fixtures on the front of the home have been removed. Staff also received concerns and inquiries about the height and directionality of outdoor lighting associated with personal recreational facilities (e.g., tennis courts, basketball courts) on single-family lots.

Proposed Amendments

Given concerns raised, staff proposes establishing new regulations for single-family residential properties that would be relatively easy to enforce and for residents to maintain compliance. Staff seeks the Village Board’s direction regarding whether any or all of the following new areas of regulation should be incorporated into Village Code:



1. Maximum light intensity at the property line;
2. Maximum building-mounted light fixture height;
3. Prohibited types of light fixtures (i.e., upward or direct facing; unshielded; search lights);
4. Recreational light pole height and illumination hours;
5. Yard light pole height; and/or
6. Removal, repair, and replacement of obsolete, broken, or non-compliant light poles and light fixtures.

Staff also requests direction from the Board regarding other aspects of residential lighting that may need to be addressed. If the Board directs staff to pursue these or other regulations, staff will perform additional research, including a survey of local communities and field measurements of lighting levels in the Village. Staff will also develop recommendations prior to the public hearing at the Zoning Board.

Approval Process

If the Village Board refers this item to the Zoning Board, the Zoning Board will hold a public hearing and provide a recommendation to the Village Board for final review and potential approval of the text amendments.

Recommendation

Staff requests feedback and direction from the Village Board, as well as referral to the Zoning Board for a public hearing.

- The specific hardship that exists.
- The requested variation is in keeping with the spirit of this Section and the public health, welfare, and safety.

The Department of Community Development may, at the applicant's expense, choose to hire an independent consultant to verify that adequate reception would not be possible if the strict application of the requirements were applied.

Specific reasons for granting an Administrative Variation shall be provided in writing and shall be attached to the permit issued for the applicable antenna. The Administrative Variation shall be identified by the appropriate Village Code Section and the specific allowance shall be indicated on the permit.

2. All Other Zoning Variations: In the event the person charged with administering the provisions of this Section determines that a requested variation is not based solely on the provision for adequate reception, a recommendation from the Zoning Board and a zoning variation approved by the Mayor and Board of Trustees must be granted prior to a building permit being issued to install said antenna.

F. Appeals: The Village Board shall hear and decide appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the person charged with the enforcement of this Section. (amd. entire section 6-3-13 Ord. 95-1380-10, eff. 2/13/95)

6-3-14: SALES ACTIVITIES; VENDING AND ICE MACHINES

All sales activities conducted in all zoning districts, including sales from vending machines and ice machines, shall be conducted within completely enclosed buildings. In addition, no vending machine or ice machine shall be stored or displayed outside a completely enclosed building in any zoning district. The restrictions of this Section shall not apply to news racks which are covered by the provisions of Chapter 5 of Title 8 of this Code. (Ord. 90-1178-62) The restrictions of this Section shall not apply to Temporary Uses which shall be regulated by the provisions of Section 6-3-6 of this Code.

→ **6-3-15: OUTDOOR LIGHTING:**

- A. Application: These regulations shall govern the design and operation of all outdoor luminaires in all nonresidential zoning districts and by all non-residential uses in all residential zoning districts. However, to promote safety in the ordinary and intended use of rights-of-way these regulations shall not apply to any luminaires owned and operated by a State or local highway authority for the purpose of illuminating the right-of-way.
- B. Light Intensity: Any permitted outdoor luminaire shall be so designed, arranged and operated so as to mitigate the amount of light and glare being cast onto any adjacent property or street. No outdoor luminaire, regardless of the zoning lot onto or from which it causes illumination, shall produce an intensity in excess of one-half (0.5) footcandles, as measured at the property line at a height of 60 inches above grade in a plane at any angle of inclination.
- C. Installed Luminaire Height: The installed height of any luminaire used for outdoor lighting on any zoning lot shall not exceed 25 feet from the established grade. (Ord. 08-3049-32, eff. 08/11/08)



**REQUEST FOR BOARD ACTION
Committee of the Whole
July 13, 2015**

Subject:	Outdoor Residential Lighting
Action Requested:	Analysis of Residential Lighting Ordinances
Petitioner:	Village of Lincolnshire
Originated By/Contact:	Tonya Zozulya, Economic Development Coordinator Department of Community & Economic Development
Advisory Board Review:	Zoning Board

Background:

- At the June 8, 2015, meeting, a Village Trustee requested Staff research the Bannockburn Lighting Ordinance, review past research on residential lighting and return with staff findings and analysis.
- Most recently, Staff conducted similar research in 2008 at the Board's direction. At that time, the Board declined a code amendment, determining it best to allow property owners to resolve these types of issues. Staff found common problems/concerns involved bulb wattage levels and visible bulbs in light fixtures. In at least two previous Board discussions since the late 1990's, these concerns and the Board's decision not to regulate residential lighting have been consistent.
- Lincolnshire's only current lighting requirement in Residential Districts (see attached) limits light intensity for non-residential uses (e.g., churches, parks, Swim Club, Tennis Club) to 0.5 foot candles at the property line.

Staff Research:

Bannockburn:

Bannockburn's Lighting Code (attached), enacted in 2004 and revised in 2005, is extensive in its coverage, as well as technical specifications. A summary of requirements is as follows:

- Light intensity must not exceed 0.5 foot-candles at property lines (technical specifications regarding how to utilize a light meter are included).
- Requires measurement of light cut-offs at specific angles, and regulates based on a cutoff, no cutoff or partial cutoff.
- Lights are not permitted in "buffer yards" (setbacks) unless immediately adjacent to a driveway or on a pedestrian walkway.
- Flickering or flashing lights are prohibited.
- Permitted residential lighting types include: floodlights, landscape lighting or coach lights.
- Floodlights are regulated based on the distance of the lightspread from its source, a cap on the amount of time a motion sensor floodlight can remain on (5 minutes), shielding requirements, etc.
- Landscape lighting must prevent glare, be directed based upon the opacity of landscaping, maintain spacing requirements and be off between Midnight and 7 A.M.
- Coach lights have mounting height requirements, must consist of textured or frosted glass, and have time limitations overall and for motion-sensors.

Additional Community Regulations:

Staff surveyed the residential lighting requirements of four additional surrounding communities: Deerfield, Lake Forest, Highland Park and Winnetka, and found the following:

- Deerfield does not have any residential lighting code requirements.
- Winnetka has vague requirements in their Property Maintenance Code which prohibits glare toward any private house (the light limit is not defined).
- Lake Forest has guidelines for exterior residential lighting (see attached). The City requires permits for exterior building lighting. A summary of requirements is as follows:
 - Light intensity must not exceed 0.5 foot-candles at property lines.
 - Requires all light fixtures be incandescent and have a matte, non-reflective interior wall and lockable mechanism.
 - All lights, except for security and entrance door, must be set on timers that go off by 11 P.M.
 - Limits the location (away from property lines).
 - Number of lights in front of the house may not exceed 10.
 - Security lighting must be activated by the alarm system or a "panic" button.
- Highland Park regulates residential lighting provisions by Code. A summary of requirements is as follows:
 - Light intensity must not exceed 0.5 foot-candles at property lines.
 - Light bulbs must be shielded and aimed inside the property line.
 - The maximum light pole height is 7.5' and the maximum light fixture height is 20.'
 - Motion-activated lights can be activated only by movement on the subject property.
 - High and low pressure sodium and mercury vapor lights are prohibited.

Staff Analysis:

- Review of the above-referenced codes indicates the following common areas of regulation in the above communities: (1) Maximum light level at the property line, (2) Light shielding (to prevent direct visibility of the light source), (3) Location requirements, and (4) Light direction.
- Staff contacted Bannockburn, Lake Forest, and Highland Park staff with follow-up questions regarding enforcement and availability of light measuring tools. Highland Park and Bannockburn indicated they enforce their lighting regulations only by complaint or through the Architectural Review Commission. Bannockburn does not have a light meter to measure light readings (despite maintaining detailed specifications). Most communities have their police departments review complaints as lights are visible after-hours only. Bannockburn staff noted some local communities (e.g., Gurnee) hire outside consultants with specialized light measuring tools under certain circumstances. Lake Forest did not respond to staff's follow-up inquiry.
- Based on discussions with fellow professionals in the above-referenced communities, Staff finds enforcement of lighting regulations can be problematic. It requires the involvement of police personnel who witness the light concern and follow-up and enforcement from other departments to measure the technical aspects of the Code.

- Staff’s research also shows codes such as Bannockburn are designed primarily to address the legal aspects of any potential problem that may arise, rather than a set of regulations or guidelines for residents to use. The technical nature of the Code language makes it all but impossible for a resident to know whether or not they or their neighbor are in compliance.
- Staff would caution against the adoption of strict overarching regulations, given a small number and scope of complaints received. In addition, residential areas in the Village are not currently overly lit in the absence of street lights. Exterior lighting on private properties is an essential safety/security component. Bannockburn states their regulations are designed to “preserve and enhance the “dark at night” character of the Village” in keeping with principles of the dark sky movement (darksky.org). This is a different concept than protecting against a neighbor with an especially bright light which may create a nuisance.

Staff Recommendations:

Staff recommends we continue to monitor lighting concerns and revisit regulations should lighting trends change and present significant problems.

If the Board determines Lincolnshire’s residential lighting code should be further expanded now, staff recommends regulation be limited to requiring light fixtures be shielded so the light source is not visible off-site, and points downward. The Board could also consider extending the current 0.5 foot candle light intensity limit to all properties (residential and non-residential) in all residential zones.

This code revision would be considered at the Zoning Board and presented to the Village Board for final determination.

Reports and Documents Attached:

- Current Lincolnshire Code Outdoor Lighting regulations.
- Bannockburn, Highland Park and Lake Forest outdoor residential lighting requirements.
- 2008 staff memorandum to the Village Board regarding residential lighting research.

Meeting History	
Current Village Board Evaluation (COW):	July 13, 2015



Residential Lighting Guidelines

The following guidelines for exterior residential lighting were approved by the Building Review Board on September 22, 1999. Previous to that, the guidelines were last updated in 1981.

To ensure efficient processing of permits for exterior lighting, all lighting plans should include at least the following information.

1. A detailed plan showing the location of all existing and proposed exterior lighting fixtures. The total number of exterior lighting fixtures on the site should be stated on the plan.
2. The direction and aiming of each lamp should be shown on the plan with an arrow and if necessary, a written description.
3. An illustration of each type of fixture should be provided and should be keyed to the plan to ensure easy identification of the fixture proposed for each location.
4. The type of lighting shall be stated on all plans.
5. Zoning setback lines shall be shown on all lighting plans.
6. The lighting plan shall include a statement verifying "not to exceed" light levels at all property lines.

Guidelines

Plans meeting the following guidelines can be approved through an expedited, staff only, review process. Lighting plans that do not meet the following guidelines may require review and approval by the Building Review Board. A Building Review Board application may be obtained at the Community Development Department.

1. The proposed lighting fixture shall be a cylinder, cone or other similar recessed type lamp fixture with a matte, non-reflective interior wall.
2. The proposed fixture shall be the type that can be adjusted and locked into position as reflected on the approved lighting plan.
3. The direction of all light sources shall be aimed inside the property line setbacks.
4. Light fixtures shall not be located within the side yard setbacks or within the rear yard setbacks or 20 feet of the rear property line, whichever is less.



5. At all property lines, the level of light shall not exceed 0.5 foot-candles.
6. All lights on the property shall be incandescent.
7. The total number of exterior lamps located in front of the house (defined as including the front facade of the main house and extending outward to the front property line) shall be 10 lamps or less.
8. No lights shall be mounted in trees or on poles as down lighting.
9. All lighting, except security and entrance door lighting, shall be controlled by timers and shall be set to go off no later than 11 p.m.
10. Security lighting shall be controlled and activated by the security alarm system or a "panic button."

Procedures After Installation

1. An inspection of all lighting approved by the Building Review Board or by the Community Development Department staff shall occur after the City is notified by the homeowner or contractor that the installation is complete. The electrical contractor shall make all adjustments required as a result of the inspection within ten calendar days of the inspection date. A final inspection report and a copy of the final approved plans shall be kept on file in the Community Development Department.
2. A master list of all security lighting shall be maintained in the office of the Director of Building and Zoning and an annual inspection of all security lighting installations shall be conducted by the Director of Building and Zoning or his authorized representative between the months of October and February for compliance with the original plans and approvals.
3. If it is determined that any lighting reviewed and approved by the Building Review Board or by the staff has been altered and not in compliance with the approved plan, the Department of Community Development shall notify the current owner of the property and request immediate correction of the violations. Failure to make the corrections needed to bring the lighting into compliance with the approved plan may result in fines and penalties as required by law.

For more information, please contact the Community Development Department at 847-810-3520.

- (3) Grounding. The antenna and its support structure shall be grounded to a grounding rod or such other appropriate safety device as may be approved by the Building Commissioner.
- (4) Other Standards. The antenna support structure shall satisfy such other design and construction standards as are required in the Building Code and other applicable ordinances, codes, or regulations to ensure safe construction and maintenance of the antenna and antenna support structure.
- (d) Setback from Street. No amateur radio facility shall be erected or maintained closer to any street than the wall of the principal building to which it is accessory that is nearest to such street.
- (e) Setbacks from Adjacent Buildings. No amateur radio facility shall be located nearer than one-half the height of the antenna and support structure to any habitable building on any adjacent property, or in any required side yard.
- (f) Certificate of Zoning Compliance Required. No amateur radio facility shall be constructed, erected, or altered in any manner unless a Certificate of Zoning Compliance evidencing the compliance of the proposed antenna and antenna support structure with the provisions of this Code shall have first been issued in accordance with Section 11-401 of this Code.
- (g) Governmental Antennas. The foregoing regulations shall not apply to amateur radio facilities owned or maintained by the Village, or to amateur radio facilities owned or maintained by other governmental bodies to the extent authorized by a special use permit.
- * **10.** Exterior and Outdoor Lighting. The purpose of this Paragraph 9-101D10 is to provide regulations that preserve and enhance the “dark at night” character of the Village. Any permitted accessory lighting fixtures shall be designed, arranged, and operated so as to prevent glare and direct rays of light from being cast onto any adjacent public or private property or street and so as not to produce excessive sky-reflected glare. It is the intent of this Paragraph to provide standards for appropriate lighting practices and systems that will (i) enable individuals to view essential detail to permit them to undertake their activities at night; (ii) facilitate safety and security of persons and property; and (iii) curtail the degradation of the nighttime visual environment.
- (a) General Exterior Lighting Regulations Applicable in All Zoning Districts.

- (i) Light Measurement. For purposes of this Paragraph, illumination on any lot shall be measured by holding a light meter both parallel (directed upward) and perpendicular (directed toward the light source) to the ground at a height of three feet above ground level on any point along the lot line. In addition, the “IESNA Guide for Photometric Measurement of Parking Areas,” prepared by the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America, shall govern the measurement of lighting in parking areas. The measurement of light output for any light source shall be based on the manufacturer’s specifications of the light source, and it shall be the Owner’s obligation to maintain such manufacturer’s specifications for purposes of demonstrating compliance with these regulations.

- (ii) Property Line Illumination. No lot shall maintain or operate exterior lighting of such arrangement, intensity, or location that will permit the totality of light from such lot to exceed the following levels of illumination:
 - A. At a lot line between non-residential lots, the maximum illumination shall be 1.0 foot-candles.
 - B. At a lot line between a non-residential lot that abuts a residential lot, the maximum illumination shall be 0.5 foot-candles.
 - C. At a lot line between residential lots, the maximum illumination shall be 0.5 foot-candles.

- (iii) Maximum Illumination of the Light Source. Except for public street lights, all exterior lighting shall meet the following applicable standards:
 - A. No Cutoff. When a light source has no cutoff or its cutoff produces an angle of cutoff that is greater than or equal to 75°, as depicted in Appendix 9-101D10-App. 1 to this Code, the maximum permitted light output per luminaire and the maximum permitted luminaire height shall be as follows:

<u>Use/District</u>	<u>Maximum Light Output (in lumens)</u>	<u>Maximum Height</u>
Residential	700	10 feet
Non-residential	1400	15 feet

- B. Full Cutoff. When a light source has a cutoff that produces an angle of cutoff that is less than or equal to 30°, as depicted in Appendix 9-101D10-App. 2 to this Code, the maximum permitted light output per luminaire and the maximum permitted luminaire height shall be as follows:

<u>Use/District</u>	<u>Maximum Light Output (in lumens)</u>	<u>Maximum Height</u>
Residential	1400	20 feet
Non-residential	2800	25 feet

- C. Partial Cutoff. When a light source has a cutoff that produces an angle of cutoff that is greater than 30° but less than 75°, as depicted in Appendix 9-101D10-App. 3 to this Code, the maximum permitted light output per luminaire and the maximum permitted luminaire height shall be as follows:

<u>Use/District</u>	<u>Maximum Light Output (in lumens)</u>	<u>Maximum Height</u>
Residential	1050	15 feet
Non-residential	1900	25 feet

- (iv) No flickering or flashing lights shall be permitted.
- (v) Light sources and luminaries shall not be located within required bufferyard areas except (A) on pedestrian walkways or (B) immediately adjacent to the edge of the driveway that serves as the primary access to a lot.
- (vi) As a condition of receiving approval of any application subject to architectural review, an applicant shall be required to eliminate any nonconforming lighting unless a variation is granted to maintain such nonconforming lighting.

- (b) Exterior Lighting Regulations Applicable in the Residential Districts. In addition to the general lighting restrictions set forth in Paragraph 9-101D10(a) above, the following restrictions shall apply to all exterior lighting on any lot in a Residential District:

- (i) Floodlights. Floodlights are any light fixture or light source (including without limitation incandescent, metal

halide, sodium, or mercury vapor sources) that may incorporate a reflector or a refractor to concentrate the light output into a directed beam in a particular direction. Floodlights shall include but are not limited to security lighting, monument lighting, or other lighting commonly referred to as "dusk-to-dawn" lighting. Floodlights shall be permitted, subject to the following restrictions:

- A. If a floodlight is used as landscape lighting, the regulations contained in Paragraph 9-101D10(b)(ii) shall apply.
- B. No floodlight shall have a light source visible from beyond the property line.
- C. All floodlights shall be shielded so as to prevent glare.
- D. Floodlights may not be directed upward, but must be directed toward a building, structure, or site surface; provided, however, that no floodlight may be directed toward a vertical surface less than five feet from the light source, nor may such lighting be of such number, intensity, or arrangement so as to result in illuminating the entire façade of any building or structure (it being the intent of this provision that such lighting be employed merely to accent architectural elements of such façade).
- E. No floodlight shall be illuminated between 12:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m. unless it is activated by a motion sensor that is triggered by activity within the lot or security alarm that is operational for no longer than five minutes per activation.

(ii) Landscape Lighting. Landscape lighting is lighting located within or directed toward a tree, shrub, or other landscaped surface, including without limitation floodlights, pedestal lights, and other exterior lights that are not coach lights. Landscape lighting shall be permitted, subject to the following restrictions:

- A. No landscape lighting shall have a light source visible from beyond the property line.
- B. All landscape lighting shall be shielded so as to prevent glare.

- C. If landscape lighting is directed toward a tree, shrub, bush, or any other natural feature that is not 100 percent opaque, the landscape lighting shall not be directed toward any neighboring property or public right-of-way, but instead must be directed toward the interior of the owner's property, the ground, or both the interior of the property and the ground.
 - D. Individual lights used for landscape lighting purposes must be appropriately spaced with at least ten feet between each individual light (it being the intent of this provision that such lighting be minimal in nature and be employed merely to accent landscaping elements).
 - E. No landscape lighting shall be illuminated between 12:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m.
- (iii) Coach Lights. Coach lights are decorative lighting fixtures mounted on a structure, including without limitation a pole or wall. Coach lights shall be permitted, subject to the following restrictions:
- A. A coach light fixture shall not be mounted at a height exceeding eight feet, which height shall be measured from the top of the coach light fixture to grade, or if the coach light fixture is mounted on a structure adjacent to, or is mounted on, a deck or porch, the height shall be measured from the top of the coach light fixture to the deck or porch floor, or if the coach light fixture is mounted for a second floor balcony, the height shall be measured from the top of the coach light fixture to the floor of the balcony.
 - B. Coach lights shall be (i) surrounded on all sides by a textured glass or frosted glass light fixture or (ii) each bulb used in a coach light fixture shall be frosted so as to diffuse glare.
 - C. With the exception of coach lighting located immediately adjacent to the edge of the driveway that serves as the primary access to a lot, no coach lighting shall be illuminated between 12:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m. unless it is activated by a motion sensor that is triggered by activity within a lot or security alarm that is operational for no longer than five minutes per activation.

- (iv) Governmental Lighting. Exterior lighting erected by the Village on any lot in a Residential District or any other zoning district shall not be subject to the provisions of this Section 9-101D10.

11. Uses Subject to Special Restrictions. When the district regulations of this Code require compliance with any procedures or standards with respect to a specific use, such use shall not be established as an accessory use except in compliance with those procedures and standards.

12. Tree Houses. Tree houses shall be authorized only in the residential districts of the Village in accordance with the following regulations:

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in Subparagraph 9-101D12(b), a tree house shall be permitted as an accessory structure on any zoning lot, provided that each of the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (i) The tree house has a total floor area not exceeding fifty (50) square feet;
 - (ii) The floor-to-ceiling height of the tree house shall not exceed six feet;
 - (iii) The maximum building height of the tree house does not exceed 25 feet above grade;
 - (iv) The tree house complies with the applicable rear and side yard setbacks for accessory structures (except for the limitation on maximum building height); and
 - (v) The tree house satisfies all of the requirements of Subparagraph 9-101D12(c).

No building permit or certificate of zoning compliance shall be required for any tree house that complies with each of the foregoing conditions, and such tree houses shall not be included in the calculation of maximum gross floor area allowable for such zoning lot.

- (b) Any tree house that either:
 - (i) has a total floor area exceeding 50 square feet,
 - (ii) has a floor to ceiling height exceeding six feet,
 - (iii) has a height extending more than 25 feet above grade,
 - (iv) does not comply with the applicable rear and side yard setbacks for accessory structures, or

ARTICLE VI. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

SECTION

150.601	Purpose
150.602	Other Regulations
150.603	Application
150.604	Electromagnetic Radiation
150.605	Lighting
150.606	Heat
150.607	Noise
150.608	Odorous Matter
150.609	Radioactive Materials
150.610	Smoke, Particulate Matter, and Other Air Contaminants
150.611	Vibration
150.612	Refuse Disposal

Sec. 150.601 Purpose.

It is the intent of these regulations to prevent land or structures, including those permitted by right or special use permit, from being used or occupied in any manner so as to create any dangerous, injurious, noxious or otherwise objectionable fire, explosive, radioactive or other hazardous condition; noise or vibration; smoke, dust, odor or other form of air pollution; electrical or other disturbance, glare or heat; liquid or solid refuse or wastes; or other substance, condition or elements in a manner or amount as to adversely affect the surrounding area.

Sec. 150.602 Other Regulations.

Compliance with the requirements of this Article shall not be interpreted as authorizing any practice or operation which would constitute a violation of any other applicable statute, ordinance, rule, or regulation.

Sec. 150.603 Application.

All uses established in all districts shall conform in operation, location and construction to the performance standards herein specified; provided, however, that uses in the PA District shall comply with the performance standards set forth in this Article for residential districts, unless the City Council, by ordinance duly adopted, provides otherwise. (Ord. 42-02, J. 28, p. 313-337, passed 7/8/02)

Sec. 150.604 Electromagnetic Radiation.

(A) It shall be unlawful to operate or cause to be operated any planned or intentional source of electromagnetic radiation for such purposes as communication, experimentation, entertainment, broadcasting, heating, navigation, therapy, vehicle velocity measurement, weather survey, aircraft detection, topographical survey, personal pleasure or any other use directly or indirectly associated with these purposes which does not comply with the then current regulations of the Federal Communications Commission regarding such sources of electromagnetic radiation.

(1) Such operation, even when in compliance with Federal Communications Commission regulations, shall be unlawful if such radiation causes an abnormal degradation in performance of other electromagnetic radiators or electromagnetic receptors of quality and property design because of proximity, primary field, blanketing, spurious reradiation, harmonic content, modulation or energy conducted by power or telephone lines.

(2) The determination of "abnormal degradation in performance" and "of quality and property design" shall be made in accordance with good engineering practices as defined in the latest principals and standards of American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Institute of Radio Engineers and Electronic Industries Association.

(3) In case of any conflict between the latest standards and principles of the above groups, the following precedence in the interpretation of the standards and principles shall apply:

- (a) American Institute of Electrical Engineers;
- (b) Institute of Radio Engineers; and
- (c) Electronic Industries Association.

(B) It shall be unlawful to operate or to cause to be operated any source of electromagnetic interference, the radiation or transmission from which exceeds the maximum values tabulated below:

RADIATED:

Section of Electromagnetic Spectrum (from-to)	Primary Intended Service	Maximum Field Strength at Edge of Property Containing Interference Source
10 Kilocycles - 100Kc.	Communications Service	500 Microvolts/Meter
100 Kc. - 535 Kc.	Navigational Aids	300 Microvolts/Meter
535 Kc. - 1605 Kc.	AM Broadcasting	200 Microvolts/Meter
1605 Kc. - 44 Megacycles	Various Communications Service	200 Microvolts/Meter
44 Mc. - 88 Mc.	VHF Television Airport Control	150 Microvolts/Meter
88 Mc. - 174 Mc.	FM Broadcasting	200 Microvolts/Meter
174 Mc. - 216 Mc.	VHF Television	150 Microvolts/Meter
216 Mc. - 580 Mc.	Navigational Aids Citizens Radio	250 Microvolts/Meter
580 Mc. - 920 Mc.	UHF Television	300 Microvolts/Meter
920 Mc. - 30,000 Mc.	Various	500 Microvolts/Meter

BY TRANSMISSION OR CONDUCTION:

Section of Electromagnetic Spectrum (from-to)	Primary Intended Service	Maximum Voltage Measured Line to Line to Ground Where Power or Telephone Lines Cross Edge of Property-Containing Interference Source
10 Kilocycles - 100 Kc.	Communications Service	2.5 Millivolts
100 Kc. - 535 Kc.	Navigational Aids	1.5 Millivolts
535 Kc. - 1605 Kc.	AM Broadcasting	1.0 Millivolts
1605 Kc. - 44 Megacycles	Various Communica-tions Services	0.5 Millivolts
44 Mc. - 88 Mc.	VHF Television	0.25 Millivolts
88 Mc. - 174 Mc.	FM Broadcasting Airport Control	1.5 Millivolts
174 Mc. - 216 Mc.	VHF Television	0.15 Millivolts
216 Mc. - 580 Mc.	Navigational Aids	5.0 Millivolts

580 Mc. - 920 Mc.	Citizens Radio	20.0 Millivolts
920 Mc. - 30,000 Mc.	UHF Television	150 Millivolts
	Various	

(1) For the purpose of determining the level of radiated electromagnetic interference, standard field strength measuring techniques shall be employed. The maximum value of the tabulation shall be considered as having exceeded if, at any frequency in the section of the spectrum being measured, the measured field strength exceeds the maximum value tabulated for this spectrum section.

(2) For purposes of determining the level of electromagnetic interference transmitted or conducted by power or telephone lines, a suitable, tunable, peak reading, radio frequency voltmeter shall be used. This instrument shall, by means of appropriate isolation coupling, be alternately connected from line to line and from line to ground during the measurement. The maximum value of the tabulation shall be considered as having been exceeded if, at any frequency in the section of the spectrum being measured, the measured peak voltage exceeds the maximum value tabulated for this spectrum section.

Sec. 150.605 Lighting.

(A) No use in any zoning district shall be operated so as to produce direct sky-reflected glare or direct illumination across the adjacent property line from a visible source of illumination in violation of the following:

		Maximum Foot-Candle Level at Property Line	Average Foot Candles	Foot-Candle Average / Minimum Uniformity Ratio	Minimum Foot Candles for Parking	Minimum Foot Candles for Walkways	Light Source Shielding Requirements	Maximum Light Pole Height from Grade	Maximum Exterior Fixture Height on Principal Structures	Maximum Exterior Fixture Height on Accessory Structures	Maximum Fixture Height in Trees
Low Density (Single Family) Residential Districts	All Lighting	0.5 foot candles within front yard setback. 0.25 foot candles behind front yard setback.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	>890 lumens per fixture fully shielded when viewed from property line(1)(7)	7'6"	20'	18'	Maximum building height allowed (2)
High Density (Multi-Family) Residential Districts	Parking Lots	0.5 foot candles within front yard setback. 0.25 foot candles behind front yard setback.	Not to Exceed 1.5	4:1	0.2 foot candles	Not Applicable	Full cutoff (5)	16'	Not Applicable	15'	Not Allowed
	All Other Lighting		Not Applicable	4:1 for walkways only	Not Applicable	0.6 foot candles	>1800 lumens per fixture partially shielded. >3000 lumens per fixture fully shielded (1)(7). At individual units on upper levels >890 lumens per fixture fully shielded	14'	Not Applicable	15'	Maximum building height allowed (2)
Commercial, Industrial, Public Activity and Health Care Districts	Parking Lots	0.25 foot candles if adjacent residential 1.0 all other times(6)	Not to Exceed 1.5	4:1	0.2 foot candles	Not Applicable	Full cutoff (5)	22' in B3 & I zone. 16' other zones	Not Applicable	15'	Not Allowed
	All Other Lighting		I.E.S. Standards Shall Apply	I.E.S. Standards Shall Apply	Not Applicable	0.6 foot candles	>1800 lumens per fixture partially shielded. >3000 lumens per fixture fully shielded (1)	14'	Not Applicable	15'	Maximum building height allowed(2)

The Following Standards Supersede Those Listed above only for the Specific Use Noted

		Maximum Foot-Candle Level at Property Line	Average Foot Candles	Foot-Candle Average / Minimum Uniformity Ratio	Minimum Foot Candles for Parking	Minimum Foot Candles for Walkways	Light Source Shielding Requirements	Maximum Light Pole Height from Grade	Maximum Exterior Fixture Height / Accessory Structure	Maximum Fixture Height in Trees
Outdoor Recreation Uses	All Lighting	0.25 foot candles if adjacent residential 1.0 all other times	I.E.S. Standards Shall Apply	I.E.S. Standards Shall Apply	Not Applicable	0.6 foot candles	See footnote 4	I.E.S. Standards Shall Apply	15'	Not Allowed
Gasoline &/or Diesel Fuel Stations	Parking Areas and Approach	0.25 foot candles if adjacent to residential. All other times 2.0	Not to exceed 15	4:1	0.2 foot candles	Not Applicable	Full cutoff (5)	22'	15'	Not Allowed
	Pump Area		Not to exceed 30	3:1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Full cutoff (5)	22'	15'	
	All Other Lighting	at property line and 1.0 at 15 feet beyond property line(6)	I.E.S. Standards Shall Apply	4:1 for walkways only	Not Applicable	0.6 foot candles	>1800 lumens per fixture partially shielded. >3000 lumens per fixture fully shielded (1)	14'	15'	

The Following Standards Supersede Those Listed above only for the Specific Use Noted

		Maximum Foot-Candle Level at Property Line	Average Foot Candles	Foot-Candle Average / Minimum Uniformity Ratio	Minimum Foot Candles for Parking	Minimum Foot Candles for Walkways	Light Source Shielding Requirements	Maximum Light Pole Height from Grade	Maximum Exterior Fixture Height / Accessory Structure	Maximum Fixture Height in Trees
Motor Vehicle Sales	Front Row Feature Stands	0.25 foot candles if adjacent to residential. All other times 2.0 at property line and 1.0 at 15 feet beyond property line(6)	Not to exceed 50	Average/ Minimum Ratio Not Applicable Maximum to Minimum Uniformity Ratio 5:1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Full cutoff (3)(5)	22'	15'	Not Allowed
	General Sales Area		Not to exceed 30	Average/ Minimum Ratio Not Applicable Maximum to Minimum Uniformity Ratio 10:1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Full cutoff (5)			
	Within 100 feet of adjacent residential		Not to exceed 7	Average/ Minimum Ratio Not Applicable Maximum to Minimum Uniformity Ratio 12:1	.2 foot candles	.6 foot candles	Full cutoff (5)			

The Following Standards Supersede Those Listed above only for the Specific Use Noted										
		Maximum Foot-Candle Level at Property Line	Average Foot Candles	Foot-Candle Average / Minimum Uniformity Ratio	Minimum Foot Candles for Parking	Minimum Foot Candles for Walkways	Light Source Shielding Requirements	Maximum Light Pole Height from Grade	Maximum Exterior Fixture Height / Accessory Structure	Maximum Fixture Height in Trees
Religious and Educational Institutions in Single Family Residential Districts	Parking Lots	0.25 foot candles if adjacent to residential	Not to Exceed 1.5	4:1	0.2 foot candles	Not Applicable	Full cutoff (5)	16'	15'	Not Allowed
	All Other Lighting	1.0 all other times (6)	I.E.S. Standards Shall Apply	I.E.S. Standards Shall Apply	Not Applicable	0.6 foot candles	>1800 lumens per fixture partially shielded. >3000 lumens per fixture fully shielded (1)	14'	15'	Maximum building height allowed (2)

Footnotes:

- (1) Incandescent lamp - 890 lumens = 60 watts, 1800 lumens = 100 watts, 3000 lumens = 150 watts, halogen lamp - 890 lumens = 52 watts, 1800 lumens = 90 watts, 3000 lumens = 150 watts, compact fluorescent lamp - 890 lumens = 13 watts, 1800 lumens = 26 watts, 3000 lumens = 42 watts, HID lamp - 890 lumens = N/A, 1800 lumens = N/A, 3000 lumens = 39 watts
- (2) Fixtures shall be aimed directly downward and shall not to exceed 2.0 maximum foot candles measured 6 feet above ground immediately below lighting fixture.
- (3) Secondary flood lights may be added to front row poles provided mounting height

does not exceed 14 feet and aiming angle does not exceed 35 degrees (measured vertically from nadir).

- (4) Fixtures must be aimed toward interior of the property.
- (5) Written documentation must be submitted in addition to the other requirements of this section that demonstrates that the location, type, and aiming of all light fixtures will focus light on the playing fields and minimize glare and visibility from adjoining properties.
- (6) Fixtures located within 20 feet of a residential property line shall be directed toward the interior of the property and fully shielded from view of the adjacent residential property.
- (7) Where a driveway serving as ingress and/or egress bisects the property line, illumination levels at the property line shall not exceed 3 foot candles.
- (8) All flood or spot directional lights regardless of wattage shall be shielded to prevent glare from being visible at the property line.
- (9) I.E.S. standards will apply when items such as definitions, standards, measurement protocol and methodology are not addressed in this Code.

(B) Additional Requirements in single-family districts. The following requirements and provisions shall be applicable in all single-family residential districts:

1. Lighting levels at exterior building walls shall not exceed 40 foot candles at any one point and no more than 15% of foot candle readings, taken at 20-foot intervals along an exterior building wall shall exceed 5 foot candles.
2. A motion controlled fixture shall only be setoff by movement occurring on the property on which such a fixture is located. Motion occurring from off of the property on which a motion controlled fixture is located shall not cause that motion controlled fixture to illuminate.

(C) Additional Requirements in all zoning districts. The following requirements and provisions shall be applicable in all zoning districts, except that they shall not apply to streetlights or to any lighting located within a public right-of-way:

1. Use or installation of high and low pressure sodium lights or mercury vapor lights is prohibited.
2. All lighting, except for emergency and security lighting, shall not exceed seven average foot candles within 100 feet of adjacent residential land except for 24-hour gasoline service stations.
3. Exterior lights that blink or shine with an intermittent phase are prohibited; provided, however, outdoor holiday decorations are exempt from these requirements for a period of forty-five (45) days before and fifteen (15) days after the holiday for which such outdoor holiday decorations are installed.
4. Light poles in a parking lot shall be protected from vehicles by curbed landscape islands or elevated concrete pedestals.
5. Light levels shall be measured in the horizontal plane, at ground level unless I.E.S. standards dictate otherwise.
6. Lighting of outdoor recreational uses shall cease at midnight.
7. The installation of all exterior lights and fixtures operating on 120 volts or greater AC shall require a permit prior to installation. Each application for such exterior lights shall include a photometric plan demonstrating compliance with the requirements of Article VI (Performance Standards) of this chapter and shall include the following:
 - (a) All property lines, building locations, dimensions of paved areas, and location of all curbs relative to the proposed exterior light(s) and fixture(s).
 - (b) Proposed exterior light and fixture location(s)
 - (c) Details and height specifications of all proposed exterior lights and fixtures
 - (d) Photometric data at all property lines and within all parking lots at a spacing

of not greater than ten feet (10') measured at the ground. When possible, photometric data shall extend 15' beyond the property line. Photometric data shall be generated by a recognized computer program and shall include calculation of maximum foot candles, minimum foot candles, average foot candles, and average to minimum uniformity ratio.

- (e) Photometric data shall be calculated by using maintained light levels as calculated by I.E.S. standards.
- (f) Plans at a scale of not less than one inch to fifty feet (1":50').
- (g) Details of all proposed light poles and associated foundations.
- (h) Other information as required.

8. Any abandoned, non-functional exterior light or fixture, as well as all associated hardware including, without limitation, poles, bases, and wiring shall be immediately removed.

(D) Specific Authorized Variations by the Zoning Board of Appeals. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the right to grant or deny a variance for the following specific purposes, but only with respect to single-family residential land uses, and only pursuant to the procedures set forth in Section 150.605(G):

- a. To permit legal non-conforming uses, homeowners associations, community based services, recreational clubs, and similar facilities to be subject to the lighting requirements set forth in this Section 150.605 for high density residential districts.
- b. To allow an increase in maximum lighting levels and uniformity standards when needed for security purposes provided that no greater impact on the surrounding property is found. Variations may be granted in average foot candles or maximum lumens if related to an increase in foot candles.
- c. To increase the maximum light pole height from grade, provided that such an increased height provides a better alternative to meet operational requirements and does not increase the impact on surrounding property.

(E) Specific Authorized Variations by the Design Review Commission. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter, the Design Review Commission shall have the right to grant or deny a variance for the following specific purposes, but only with respect to non-single-family residential land uses, and only pursuant to the procedures set forth in Section 150.605(G):

- a. To permit legal non-conforming uses, homeowners associations, community based services, recreational clubs, and similar facilities to be subject to the lighting requirements set forth in this Section 150.605 for high density residential districts.

- b. To allow an increase in maximum lighting levels and uniformity standards when needed for security purposes provided that no greater impact on the surrounding property is found. Variations may be granted in average foot candles or maximum lumens if related to an increase in foot candles.
- c. To increase the maximum light pole height from grade, provided that such an increased height provides a better alternative to meet operational requirements and does not increase the impact on surrounding property.

(F) Variations Authorized by the City Council. The City Council shall have the right to either (a) grant any variance to this Section 150.605 or (b) authorize the Zoning Board of Appeals or the Design Review Commission, as the case may be, to consider and recommend to the City Council any variance to this Section 150.605; provided that the granting of any such variance shall be in accordance with the procedures and standards set forth in Section 150.605(G).

(G) Procedures and Standards for Variations.

1. Application. If a variation is requested pursuant to Sections 150.605(D), (E), or (F), upon submittal of a completed application for such variation, the Director of Community Development shall refer the application and all other relevant documents to the Zoning Board of Appeals, the Design Review Commission, or the City Council, as the case may be, for consideration and decision in accordance with this Section 150.605(G). The application shall include sketches, drawings, or photographs of the Lot on which the proposed variation is requested; sketches, drawings, or photographs of the proposed exterior light or fixture; sketches, drawings, or photographs of the proposed location of the proposed exterior light or fixture on the Lot on which the proposed variation is requested; and a written petition explaining (i) in what manner the proposed exterior light or fixture varies from the provisions of this Section 150.605, and (ii) why a variation is requested.
2. Notice. Notice of a public meeting concerning a variation to be considered by the Zoning Board of Appeals or the City Council shall be provided in accordance with Section 150.1203 of this Code. Notice of a public meeting concerning a variation to be considered by the Design Review Commission shall be provided in accordance with Subsection 176.045(D) of this Code.
3. Meeting. The Zoning Board of Appeals, the Design Review Commission, or the City Council, as the case may be, shall consider the variation application at a public meeting commenced within 90 days after the completed application for variation is submitted to the Director of Community Development.
4. Standards. No variation from the requirements of this Section 150.605 shall be granted unless the Zoning Board of Appeals, the Design Review Commission, or the City Council, as the case may be, determines that (i) the requested variance is appropriate due to a particular hardship or special unique circumstance, and (ii) the requested variance will not defeat the fundamental purposes and intent of this Section 150.605, and (iii) the requested variation will not be detrimental

to the public welfare or injurious to property in the vicinity of the Lot for which a variance is granted.

(H) APPEALS.

1. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER PROVISION OF THIS CHAPTER, APPEALS FROM ANY DECISION UNDER THIS SECTION 150.605 SHALL BE PERMITTED ONLY PURSUANT TO THE PROCEDURES CONTAINED IN THIS SECTION 150.605(H).
2. Appeals from any decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals or Design Review Commission, as the case may be, granting or denying a variance pursuant to this Section 150.605 may be taken by the applicant or any other Person adversely affected by any such decision within 30 days after the decision. If no appeal is filed within 30 days after a decision by the Zoning Board of Appeals or Design Review Commission, as the case may be, such decision shall be final. All such appeals shall be taken to the City Council by filing a written notice of appeal with the Director of Community Development within five days following receipt or notice of the decision from which the appeal is taken. The City Council shall review the relevant variation application and any other reliable and relevant evidence, documents, or information, and may receive and consider new evidence. Within 45 days after receipt of the written notice of appeal of the decision from which the appeal is taken, the City Council shall render its written decision at a regularly scheduled meeting. The action taken by the City Council shall be final.

(I) Continuation of Legal Nonconforming Exterior Lights and Fixtures.

1. Authority to Continue. Any nonconforming exterior light or fixture may be continued so long as it otherwise remains lawful, and shall be maintained in good condition, subject to the regulations contained in this Subsection 150.605(I).

2. Ordinary Repair and Maintenance. Normal maintenance and incidental repair or replacement may be performed on any nonconforming exterior light or fixture; provided, however, that any repair or replacement shall, whenever possible, eliminate or reduce any nonconformity in the element being repaired or replaced; and, provided further that this Subsection 150.605(I) shall not be deemed to authorize any violation of this Section 150.605. Maintenance shall include the replacing, repairing, or repainting of any portion of an exterior light or fixture, including, without limitation, the renewing of any part that has been made unusable by ordinary wear and tear, weather, or accident. The replacing or repairing of an exterior light or fixture that has been damaged to an extent exceeding 50 percent of the appraised replacement cost (as determined by the Director of Community Development) shall be considered maintenance only when the exterior light or fixture conforms to all of the applicable provisions of this Article and when the damage has been caused by an act of God or violent accident.

3. Alteration; Enlargement; Moving. No nonconforming exterior light or fixture shall be:

- (a) changed or altered in any manner that would increase the degree of its

nonconformity;

(b) enlarged or expanded;

(c) structurally altered to prolong its useful life;

(d) moved in whole or in part to any other location where it would remain nonconforming; or

(e) changed to another nonconforming exterior light or fixture.

4. Change of Exterior Light or Fixture. A nonconforming exterior light or fixture that has been changed to eliminate its nonconformity, or any element of its nonconformity, shall not thereafter be changed to restore such nonconformity or nonconforming element.

5. Damage or Destruction. Any nonconforming exterior light or fixture damaged or destroyed, by any means, to an extent of 50 percent or more of its replacement cost new shall not be restored but shall be removed or brought into conformity with the provisions of this Article.

6. Termination by Abandonment. Any nonconforming exterior light or fixture, the use of which is discontinued for a period of 90 days, regardless of any intent to resume or not to abandon such use, shall be deemed to be abandoned and shall not be reestablished or resumed. Every such nonconforming sign or fixture shall be immediately removed or brought into conformity with the provisions of this Section.

(J) COMPLIANCE OR REMOVAL.

Any nonconforming exterior light or fixture that loses its status as a legal nonconforming exterior light or fixture pursuant to this Section 150.605 shall be brought immediately into compliance with the provisions of this Section, or shall be immediately removed.

(K) VIOLATIONS.

1. It shall be unlawful and a violation of this Article for any Person to maintain any prohibited exterior light or fixture, to perform or order the performance of any act prohibited by this Section 150.605, or to fail to perform any act that is required by the provisions of this Article.
2. Any exterior light or fixture erected, altered, or maintained in violation of any of the clauses or provisions of this Section 150.605, or in violation of any of the laws or ordinances of the City or the State of Illinois, or both, are declared to be a public nuisance and subject to treatment and abatement of the nuisance. Any exterior light or fixture erected, altered, or maintained contrary to law shall be abated as a common nuisance by the Director of Community Development.

(Section 150.605 amended in its entirety by Ord. 53-05, J. 31, p. 173-181, passed 8/22/05)

Sec. 150.606 Heat.

No use or activity in any zoning district shall be so operated that it emits or transmits heat or heated air so as to be discernible at or beyond the property line of the lot on which it is located.

Sec. 150.607 Noise.

(A) Residential Districts. The regulation of noise radiated by a use or activity located on a lot that is located in any residential district shall be governed solely by Chapter 95, "Nuisances," of the Code; provided, however, that any noise created by a generator, as defined in Article II of this Chapter, that is located in a residential district shall not surpass the levels set forth in Column B of Section 150.607(B) below. (Ord. 44-04, J. 30, p. 166-172, passed 6/28/04)

(B) Non-Residential Districts.

(1) In no event shall the sound-pressure level of any noise radiated continuously by a use or activity located on a lot that is located in any non-residential district exceed, at the lot line of such lot, the levels in Column A of the following table in any octave band of frequency; unless such lot adjoins or lies within 25 feet of the lot line of a lot located in a residential district, in which case the levels set forth in Column B shall govern. (Ord. 44-04, J. 30, p. 166-172, passed 6/28/04)

Maximum Sound Level Table.

<u>Frequency Band Per Second</u>	<u>Column A*</u>	<u>Column B*</u>
20 - 75	74	70
75 - 150	65	55
150 - 300	61	48
300 - 600	55	43
600 - 1,200	47	38
1,200 - 2,400	45	35
2,400 - 4,800	43	33
4,800 - 10,000	40	31

* Sound Pressure Level Decibels re 0.0002 dyns/cm²
(Ord. 44-04, J. 30, p. 166-172, passed 6/28/04)

(2) If the noise is not smooth and continuous, or if it occurs within certain times, one (1) or more of the corrections below shall be added to or subtracted from each of the decibel levels given in the sound level table-above. Only one (1) of the additional corrections may be made for any noise source.

(a) For noise radiated between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 7:30 a.m., five (5) decibels must be subtracted.

(b) If the noise source operates less than twenty (20) percent of any one (1) hour period, five (5) decibels may be added.

(c) If the noise source operates less than five (5) percent of any one (1) hour period, ten (10) decibels may be added.

(d) If the noise source operates less than one (1) percent of any one (1) hour period, fifteen (15) decibels may be added.

(e) If the noise is of an impulsive character (hammering, etc.), five (5) decibels must be subtracted.

(f) If the noise is of a periodic character (varying hum, screeching, etc.), five (5) decibels must be subtracted.

(C) Measurement of noise shall be made with a sound level meter and octave band analyzer meeting the standards prescribed by the American Standards Association. The instruments shall be maintained in calibration and good working order. Octave band corrections may be employed in meeting the response specification. A calibration check shall be made of the system at the time of any noise measurement. Measurements recorded shall be taken so as to provide a proper representation of the noise source. The microphone during measurement shall be positioned so as not to create any unnatural enhancement or diminution of the measured noise. A windscreen for the microphone shall be used when required. Traffic, aircraft, and other transportation noise sources and other background noises shall not be considered in taking measurements except where such background noise interferes with the primary noise being measured.

(D) Impulsive and periodic type noises shall be subject to the sound level standards if those noises are capable of being accurately measured with the equipment specified in the paragraph above. Noises capable of being so measured, for the purpose of this Article, shall be those noises which cause rapid fluctuations of the needle of the sound level meter with a variation of no more than plus or minus two (2) decibels. Noises incapable of being so measured, but objectionable because of intermittence, beat, frequency, or shrillness, shall be muffled and controlled so as not to become a nuisance to adjacent uses.

(E) Nothing in this Section shall apply to noises not directly under the control of the property user, such as: noises resulting from the construction and non-routine maintenance of buildings and facilities, including a site preparation; noises of infrequent safety signals or wiring devices; and noises of motor vehicles (except when they are being serviced).

Sec. 150.608 Odorous Matter.

(A) Any condition or operation which results in the creation of odors of such intensity and character as to be detrimental to the health and welfare of the public or which interferes unreasonably with the comfort of the public shall be removed, stopped or so modified as to remove the odor.

(B) No continuous, frequent, or repetitive emission of odors or odor-causing substances shall exceed the odor threshold at or beyond the bounding property line of the tract on which the odor emission is initiated. An odor emitted no more than once in any one

(1) day for a period not exceeding fifteen (15) minutes shall not be deemed continuous, frequent, or repetitive within the meaning of these regulations.

(C) The odor threshold as herein referred to shall be determined by observation by a person or persons. In any case where the owner or operator of an odor-emitting use or activity may disagree with the Zoning Administrator where specific measurement of odor concentration is required, the method and procedures specified by the American Society for Testing Materials shall be used.

(D) Any process which may involve the creation or emission of odors which would be in violation of this Article shall be provided with both a primary and secondary safeguard system so that control will be maintained if the primary safeguard system fails.

Sec. 150.609 Radioactive Materials.

The handling of radioactive materials, the discharge of such materials into air and water, and the disposal of radioactive wastes shall be in conformance with:

- (A) The applicable regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and
- (B) The applicable regulations of any instrumentality of the State of Illinois.

Sec. 150.610 Smoke, Particulate Matter, and Other Air Contaminants.

(A) The rules and regulations of the Illinois Air Pollution Control Board shall be complied with in respect to particulate matter and gasses in emissions into air.

(B) No use or activity in any zoning district shall cause, create, or allow the emission of air contaminants for more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour which, at (or within a reasonable distance of) the emission points are as dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 1 on the Ringelman Smoke Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

(C) Open storage and open processing operations, including on-site transportation movements which are the source of wind borne dust and other particulate matter, or which involve dust or other particulate air contaminant generating equipment (such as used in paint spraying, grain handling, sand or gravel processing or storage, or sandblasting) shall be so conducted that dust and other particulate air contaminants are not transported across the boundary line of the lot on which the use is located.

Sec. 150.611 Vibration.

- (A) Ground-Transmitted Steady State Vibration.

(1) Residential Districts. The regulation of ground-transmitted steady-state vibration transmitted by a use or activity located on a lot that is located in any residential district shall be governed solely by Chapter 95, "Nuisances," of the Code. (Ord. 44-04, J. 30, p. 166-172, passed 6/28/04)

(2) Non-Residential Districts. In no event shall the ground-transmitted steady-state vibration caused by any use or activity located on a lot that is located in any

non-residential district exceed, at or beyond the lot line of such lot, the levels set forth in Column A of the following table; unless such lot adjoins or lies within 25 feet of the lot line of a lot located in a residential district, in which case the levels set forth in Column B shall govern. (Ord. 44-04, J. 30, p. 166-172, passed 6/28/04)

**MAXIMUM PERMITTED STEADY-STATE VIBRATION
DISPLACEMENT**

Frequency <u>Cycles Per Second</u>	Column A <u>Inches</u>	Column B <u>Inches</u>
Less than 10	.0008	.0004
10 through 19	.0005	.0002
20 through 29	.0003	.0001
30 through 39	.0002	.0001
40 through 49	.0001	.0001
50 and Over	.0001	.0001

(B) Discrete Pulses. Discrete pulses shall not cause displacement in excess of twice the values established in the table above for steady-state vibration.

(C) Impact Vibration.

(1) Residential Districts. The regulation of impact vibration transmitted by a use or activity located on a lot that is located in any residential district shall be governed solely by Chapter 95, "Nuisances," of the Code. (Ord. 44-04, J. 30, p. 166-172, passed 6/28/04)

(2) Non-Residential Districts. In no event shall the impact vibration caused by any use or activity located on a lot that is located in any non-residential district exceed, at or beyond the lot line of such lot, the levels set forth in Column A of the following table; unless such lot adjoins or lies within 25 feet of the lot line of a lot located in a residential district, in which case the levels set forth in Column B shall govern. (Ord. 44-04, J. 30, p. 166-172, passed 6/28/04)

MAXIMUM PERMITTED IMPACT VIBRATION DISPLACEMENT

Frequency Cycles Per Second	Column A Inches	Column B Inches
Less than 10	.0016	.0006
10 through 19	.0010	.0003
20 through 29	.0006	.0002
30 through 39	.0004	.0001
40 through 49	.0002	.0001
50 and Over	.0002	.0001

(Ord. 44-04, J. 30, p. 166-172, passed 6/28/04)

(D) For the purpose of measuring vibrations, a three-component system shall be used. A three-component measuring system denotes instrumentation which can measure earth borne vibrations in three (3) directions, each of which occurs at right angles to the other two.

Sec. 150.612 Refuse Disposal.

(A) It shall be the duty of any person responsible for the production or accumulation of refuse on any lot located in the City resulting from any building or construction operations, and of the owner of the lot, to cause the storage, collection, and disposal of all refuse produced or otherwise accumulated on the lot in accordance with the provisions of the Code.

(B) Access to refuse receptacles shall not be across public curb or parkway. When in use, refuse receptacles shall not be allowed to overflow. Refuse receptacles shall not be allowed to stand unutilized at any site for longer than thirty (30) days. **(Ord. 71-07, J. 33, p. 461-508, passed 9/24/07)**

Village of

Lincolnshire

Memorandum

To: Mayor and Board of Trustees

Date: May 22, 2008

From: Tonya Zozulya, AICP, Planner
Department of Community Development

Subject: **EXTERIOR RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL LIGHTING STANDARDS**

As the Village Board may recall, Staff recently received a lighting-related concern from a Lancaster Lane resident, regarding light fixtures installed on a neighboring (but not immediately adjacent) residential property. (This specific concern, on a specific property, appears to be generally resolved after the neighbors replaced the light bulbs with lower wattage models, as requested by Staff.)

In response to these concerns, the Board directed Staff to conduct background research regarding the potential for specific residential lighting regulations on private properties in the Village, in order to determine if residential lighting regulations are appropriate for Lincolnshire.

RESIDENTIAL LIGHTING STANDARDS:

Residential Lighting Survey

In March 2008, Staff conducted a residential lighting survey through the Northwest Municipal Conference (NWMC). Our survey was distributed to the NWMC's fifty members, represented by northwest suburban communities in the Chicago area. The survey included a number of specific questions, including whether municipalities have a residential lighting ordinance; when they review and approve proposed exterior lighting plans; whether they conduct regular inspections to ensure lighting compliance; what the penalties for violations are; and whether they offer on-going education on the lighting regulations for their residents. As part of that survey, we also requested a copy of their residential lighting ordinance for our review.

As illustrated in the attached survey response summary chart, seventeen (17) communities responded to our survey. Five (5) of them indicated that they have a residential lighting ordinance in effect (Barrington, Glencoe, Northbrook, Park Ridge, and Schaumburg), with the remainder of municipalities (Arlington Heights, Buffalo Grove, Carpentersville, Deerfield, Hanover Park, Hawthorn Woods, Hoffman Estates, Morton Grove, Northfield, Prospect Heights, Streamwood, and Vernon Hills) stating that they currently do not have a residential lighting ordinance in their communities.

In reviewing the five (5) ordinances, Staff observed that they focus primarily on 1) regulating light intensity (with light bulbs not to exceed a certain level of

wattage); 2) glare, as measured in foot candles at a certain distance above the established grade at the property line (e.g., 0.1-0.2 foot candles in Park Ridge and 0.5 foot candles in Barrington and Northbrook) and 3) requirements for cut-off and downward-pointing light fixtures and shields at a certain angle. Some communities, such as Barrington, indicated that they utilize light meters to measure light levels.

Based on the responses, it was determined that all five (5) communities with a lighting ordinance enforce it on a complaint basis only and do not conduct regular lighting inspections on residential properties. These communities have a standard system of penalties for non-compliance, with monetary fines ranging from \$10 to \$750 per occurrence, after other methods of achieving compliance have been exhausted. In addition, all of them stated that they do not offer any type of ongoing education to raise awareness about lighting regulations and minimize violations on private residential properties.

Seven (7) of the seventeen (17) responding communities (including those without a residential lighting ordinance) indicated that they review and approve exterior lighting plans at the building permit stage. However, it should be noted that those reviews are generally conducted only for commercial properties.

Village of Homer Glen's Outdoor Lighting Ordinance

In addition to conducting the residential lighting survey described above, Staff reviewed the Village of Homer Glen's Outdoor Lighting Ordinance that was adopted in 2007. This award-winning ordinance is recognized as one of the most advanced lighting ordinances in Illinois. Drafted in consultation with the International Dark-Sky Association, it addresses various zoning districts, including residential and commercial properties. The ordinance regulates the amount of light that a residence or a business can generate; requires shielding and beam-angle control; encourages motion-activated sensors; and makes provisions for non-conforming and exempt light uses (exempt categories include swimming pools, fountains, holiday and other temporary events).

Staff Comments

The responses, which we received from local communities, provide a solid cross-section of the type of residential lighting requirements and enforcement mechanisms that our neighboring municipalities (some of which have characteristics and philosophy similar to Lincolnshire's) have in place.

In addition, while we commend the Village of Homer Glen for their lighting ordinance, which would undeniably serve as a best practice model for Lincolnshire in drafting regulations, should the Board choose to do so, we believe that it is too detailed and comprehensive in scope to be appropriate for replication in Lincolnshire, in its entirety, at this time. Additionally, Staff believes that

because Homer Glen is considered a much more rural community in nature than Lincolnshire, it may warrant more restrictions to preserve its rural character. Further, in Staff's view, more detailed regulations may require significant additional Staff time and resources for their enforcement, as well as expense on the part of homeowners.

If residential lighting regulations were adopted, Staff would not propose to make random checks on private property for lighting requirements, nor would we propose any type of primary enforcement effort. Should the Board determine that moving forward with standards for residential lighting are warranted, we would propose that, similar to other communities, we enforce this code on a complaint basis. If a complaint were to occur, it would likely require an inspection during the Community Development Department's off-hours, therefore, we may request assistance from the Village's Police personnel, who are on regular duty during nighttime hours. Finally, we would note that we do currently have a hand-held light meter, to perform general inspections. A more accurate, calibrated version would cost a few thousand dollars, however, we believe that our current light meter would be able to handle general compliance issues.

COMMERCIAL LIGHTING STANDARDS:

In addition to considering residential lighting standards, Staff would propose codifying the industry standards (established by the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA)), that we already utilize as a basis for reviewing lighting plans for commercial properties. As we already utilize these standards, it would be appropriate to consider codifying these requirements at the same time as we codify residential requirements. Additionally, Staff believes that the "glare" requirements, contained in the Office/Industrial section of the Village Code (please see attached Section 6-8-4-7), that already prohibit illumination in excess of 0.5 footcandles at the property line in those zoning districts, should be clarified and extended to all districts, commercial and residential.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

In Staff's opinion, limited residential lighting standards could be beneficial for the Village. Although we have had only 3 or 4 complaints regarding this topic in the past 10 years, there is the potential that today's larger estate-like home designs, will bring with them additional lighting to "show-off" homes creating more concerns in the future than we have had in the past. If the Board wishes to move forward with a code amendment, we would propose starting small, with the basics being covered at this time, and an opportunity to expand in the future, once we determine the affects of a code amendment on the built environment.

If the Board chooses to refer lighting code requirements, Staff would recommend that the following main areas be considered for Code text amendments, regarding residential and commercial lighting in the Village:

- 1. Focus on brightness, light cut off, and angle of a light fixture in residential districts.**
- 2. Clarify and extend the Office/Industrial Zoning District illumination requirements (Section 6-8-4-7 of the Village Code) for properties abutting residential areas to all residential and commercial properties, regardless of adjacent land use.**
- 3. Add new Code definitions, related to lighting, such as “glare,” “footcandle,” “light level” and others, as necessary.**
- 4. Codify applicable IESNA illumination guidelines for commercial districts.**
- 5. Limit the height of a luminaire in commercial zoning districts to 25’ from the established grade.**

**REQUESTED
ACTION:**

Should the Village Board determine that residential and commercial lighting standards are appropriate, Staff would request that the Board refer this matter to the Zoning Board for a Public Hearing to review appropriate code language to be inserted into the Zoning Code.

Staff will be available at Tuesday night’s meeting to discuss this request. Should you have any questions prior to that time, please feel free to contact me or Village Engineer Hughes.

- ATTACHMENTS:**
1. Northwest Municipal Conference Residential Lighting Survey Response Summary.
 2. Section 6-8-4-7, Glare, of the Village of Lincolnshire’s Code, pertaining to illumination requirements for the Office/Industrial Zoning District abutting residential districts.
 3. Excerpts from the 2007 Village of Homer Glen’s Outdoor Lighting Ordinance.

Municipality	Does your community's Village Code establish regulations and standards for exterior lighting on Single-Family residential property? If so, please attach pertinent Code sections.	Does your municipality review and approve exterior lighting plans as part of the overall submittal at the time of building permit application prior to construction?	How is your community's Exterior Lighting Ordinance generally enforced?	Does your municipality conduct regular exterior lighting inspections on private property in Single-Family residential zoning districts following building construction?	What are the penalties for non-conforming residential exterior lighting?	Does your community offer any ongoing education via publications, seminars, etc., to educate residential property owners on exterior lighting?
Morionboro	No	Plans are checked for exterior lighting or all packaged lighting that causes "glare" to neighboring properties allowed.	No ordinance complaint handled on a case-by-case basis.	No		No
Northbrook	Not attached	Not for commercial projects, nor residential.	Inspection upon complaint only.	No	Compliance cannot be gained through standard violation letter, then a notice of a ticket can appear in the circuit court.	No
Northfield	No	Exterior lighting is part of commercial plan, then architectural commission.	None.	No	None.	No
Park Ridge	Not attached		Complaint based or upon plan review but no ticket or violation, ticketing if non-compliance and/or adjudication process.	No	Included in Municipal Code Minimum Maximum Permitted.	Non-specific.

Municipality	Does your community's Village Code establish regulations and standards for exterior lighting on Single-Family residential property? If so, please attach pertinent Code sections.	Does your municipality review and approve exterior lighting plans as part of the overall submittal at the time of building permit application prior to construction?	How is your community's Exterior Lighting Ordinance generally enforced?	Does your municipality conduct regular exterior lighting inspections on private property in Single-Family residential zoning districts following building construction?	What are the penalties for non-conforming residential exterior lighting?	Does your community offer any ongoing education via publications, seminars, etc., to educate residential property owners on exterior lighting?
Proppick High	No	<p>Do you require exterior lighting requirements for new construction? If not, could you consider a minimum code plan?</p>	No	No	No	No
Chauburg Frankford	<p>Attached</p>	<p>If it's a new development with a parking lot, we will look at the lighting configuration for the overall development. If it's a new construction for one home, we don't regulate.</p>		No	<p>A penalty is assessed and other non-conforming structures are warning and if issued a fine, but no action is taken to correct them. After, then code will pursue further action.</p>	No currently
Iron Hill	No regulation for property	No	No	No	No	No
Barrington Lincoln		<p>Code is a property line child, reduction</p>				
Northbrook Parkridge Chauburg		<p>Code is a property line</p>				

Village of Northbrook

15. **Exterior Lighting.** Any permitted accessory lighting fixtures shall be so designed, arranged and operated as to prevent direct rays of light from being cast onto any adjacent property or street and so as not to produce excessive sky-reflected glare. Except for street lights, no exterior light in or adjacent to any residential district shall be so designed, arranged or operated to produce an intensity of light exceeding one-half foot candle at any residential lot line.

LIGHTING 503 389

GLENCOE
ORDINANCE NO. 92-26-1892

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 24-29, ILLUMINATION OF STRUCTURE OF CHAPTER 24 OF THE GLENCOE VILLAGE CODE

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE VILLAGE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF GLENCOE, COUNTY OF COOK, STATE OF ILLINOIS, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION ONE: AMENDMENT. Section 24-29, "Illumination of Structures" of Chapter 24 of the Glencoe Village Code is hereby amended in its entirety so that said section shall hereafter be and read as follows:

Sec. 24-29. Illumination of structures.

It shall be unlawful for any person to illuminate any property, including places of amusement or recreation, with flood lights or other lights which shine or glare into or toward any private dwelling house or into any street or avenue. Intensity of illumination shall in no event be greater than presently permitted for tennis courts. All lights used for the illumination of places shall be directed toward the ground or toward the structure to be illuminated, and shall be equipped with reflectors and shields which shall prevent glare in the direction of any private dwelling house or into any street or avenue.

PASSED THIS 13TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1992.

AAG634

in. Hoenig, Levy, Robinson, Roin (6)

Sec. 9-85. Lighting.

No tennis court hereafter constructed or modified in any way shall be illuminated to a level exceeding twenty-five foot candles within the area bounded by the base and side lines of the court nor with more than four poles for lighting purposes, nor with poles at a height exceeding thirty feet. The level of illumination upon neighboring properties, at the lot line, shall not exceed one foot candle. An applicant for a permit under this article as an additional condition of such permit shall be required to demonstrate to the director of public works that in addition to the above requirement; such tennis court lighting shall not be in violation of the provision of section 24-29 of the Code as amended entitled "Illumination of structures." (Ord. No. 73-8-1505, § 1.)

GLENCOE

APPROVED AS TO FORM.

/s/ Clifford L. Weaver
VILLAGE ATTORNEY

Barrington

- from the Health Department that adequate provisions have been made.
- f. The Building Official shall approve all electrical and lighting facilities. Prior to receiving a permit, the applicant must provide written communication from the Building Official that adequate provisions have been made.
 - g. Maximum noise levels or hours of operation may be established by the Village. The levels or hours of operation may be based on the distance of the site to adjoining residential uses and any history of complaints about similar events, or other factors deemed relevant by the Village.
 - h. The applicant shall provide surety for complete site restoration upon the event's conclusion or should the permit be revoked, if required by the Village Board.
2. Produce and farmers markets.
 3. Public or Employee/Employer Parking.

4.9 SITE LIGHTING

A. Intent

Exterior lighting is regulated to eliminate spill-over and glare on adjacent properties, motor vehicle operators, and pedestrians within the light source's proximity. Safety considerations are the basis for these regulations, especially with respect to motor vehicles. In addition, the regulations are developed to protect against both nuisance and hazard aspects of glare or excess light.

B. Applicability

This Section shall apply to all uses except the following:

1. Public street lighting shall conform to standards set by the State Department of Transportation, Lake and Cook County Departments of Transportation, and the Village of Barrington Public Works Department.
2. Residential uses are permitted to use low-intensity {forty (40) watts or less per bulb} incandescent or fluorescent lighting mounted on the buildings or as landscape or entrance accents. Any high-intensity {more than forty (40) watts per bulb} incandescent, fluorescent, mercury vapor, metal halide or high pressure sodium lighting shall be prohibited on residential property unless a lighting plan is submitted and approved, per Subsection C. below.
3. Holiday lighting under five (5) watts per bulb.
4. Residential lighting that has a light level of one-half (1/2) foot-candle or less at the property line.

C. Exterior Lighting Plan

Any time exterior lighting is installed or substantially modified, and whenever a site undergoes site plan review, a lighting plan shall be required. The exterior lighting plan shall consist of the following information:

1. Photometric plan which shows proposed intensity of illumination in foot-candle values distributed across the entire site in a grid-like fashion. This grid shall be

overlaid on the site plan.

2. Proposed lighting fixture details which show the height, design, method of shielding and proposed candlepower of the light source.

D. Lighting Standards Applying to All Light Sources

The following standards are required of all exterior lighting:

1. All cut-off light fixtures shall be designed with a hood that shields the light source and is directed downwards at all times.
2. No flickering or flashing lights shall be permitted, other than holiday lighting exempted under Section 4.9(B)(3).
3. Flood lights are not permitted in front yards.
4. Lighting levels shall be measured in foot-candles with a direct-reading, portable light meter. Readings shall be taken at heights between six (6) feet above the ground and six (6) inches above the ground, at a position facing the light source. Readings shall be taken only after the meter has been exposed long enough to provide a constant reading. Measurements shall be made after dark with the light sources in question in operation, and then turned off. The difference between the two (2) readings shall be compared to the maximum permitted illumination. This procedure eliminates the effects of moonlight and other ambient light.

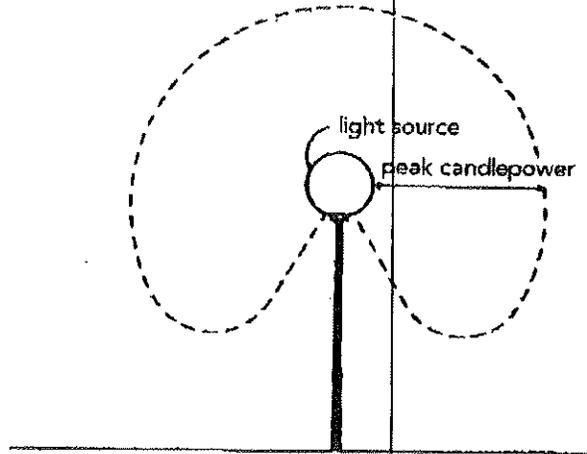
E. Standards for Building Mounted Lights

Building mounted lights shall be cut-off. The light sources shall be hooded and directed downward at all times. Non-shielded light sources shall only be permitted for security purposes, provided that illumination at the nearest property line(s) does not exceed the maximum permitted under 4.9(F)(1)(a) and 4.9(F)(1)(b) below.

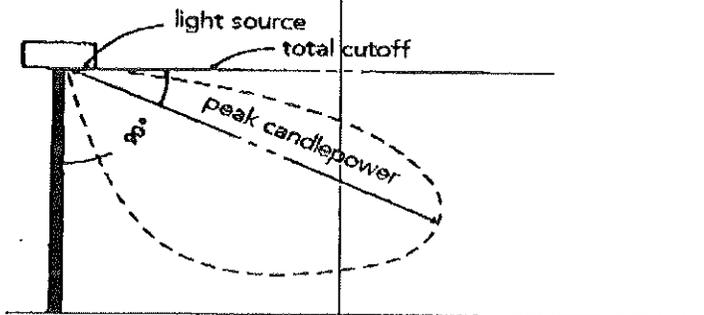
F. Standards for Pole Lights

The maximum permitted light pole height is dependent upon the amount of cut-off provided in order to minimize glare onto adjacent properties and the public right-of-way.

1. When the light source has no cut-off:
 - a. Maximum permitted illumination as measured at property lines abutting residential districts shall be one-quarter (0.25) footcandle.
 - b. Maximum permitted illumination as measured at property lines abutting nonresidential districts or the public right-of-way shall be one-half (0.50) footcandle.
 - c. Maximum permitted pole height shall be ten (10) feet. (See Figure 4.9-A)

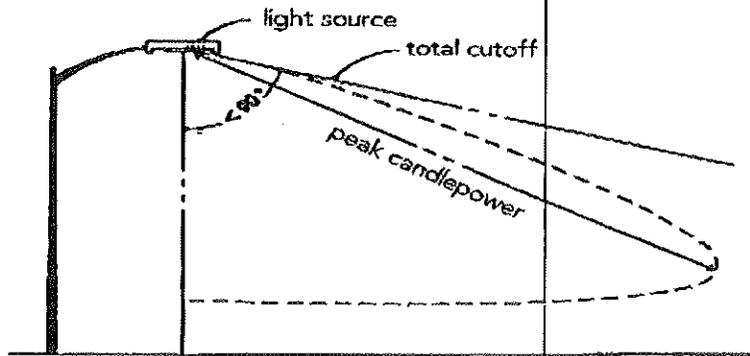
Figure 4.9-A No Cut-Off Light Source

2. When the light source has total cut-off of an angle greater than, or equal to, ninety (90) degrees:
- Maximum permitted illumination as measured at property lines abutting residential districts shall be one-half (0.50) footcandles.
 - Maximum permitted illumination as measured at property lines abutting nonresidential districts or the public right-of-way shall be one (1) footcandle.
 - Maximum permitted pole height shall be fifteen (15) feet. (See Figure 4.9-B)

Figure 4.9-B 90 Degree Light Source

3. When a light source has a total cut-off of an angle less than ninety (90) degrees and the light source is completely shielded from the direct view of an observer at a point five (5) feet above the ground, at the point where the cut-off angle intersects the ground:
- Maximum permitted illumination as measured at property lines abutting residential and nonresidential districts or the public right-of-way shall be one (1) footcandle.
 - Maximum permitted pole height shall be twenty (20) feet. (See Figure 4.9-C)

Figure 4.9-C Light Source with Less than 90 Degree Cut-Off



14-11-1

Park Ridge Municipal Code

14-11-1

ARTICLE 14

CONDUCT AND OFFENSES

CHAPTER 11 REGULATION OF LIGHTING

SECTION

- 14-11-1 Definitions
- 14-11-2 Regulations on Intensity of Light
- 14-11-3 Regulations on Glare
- 14-11-4 Standards of Measurement
- 14-11-5 Notice of Violations
- 14-11-6 Hearing on Variations
- 14-11-7 Penalty

14-11-1 DEFINITIONS

The following words and terms wherever they occur in this Chapter shall be construed as herein defined:

FLOOD LIGHT: A luminaire designed so that ninety percent (90%) of the emitted light is within an angle of thirty (30) degrees to the center line of the light beam.

FOOT CANDLE: One foot candle is the amount of illumination provided by a light source of one international candle at a distance of one foot (1') from the light source.

FOOT LAMBERT: One foot lambert is the brightness of a perfectly diffusing surface uniformity emitting or reflecting one lumen per square foot of surface.

INTERNATIONAL CANDLE OR CANDLE POWER: One international candle is the unit of luminous intensity as established by standard light sources as maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Standards. This is called more commonly one candle power.

LUMEN: One lumen is that quantity of luminous energy included in one steradian unit solid angle from a uniform point source of one candle power. It is also defined as the luminous flux intercepted by a surface of one square foot, all points of which are one foot (1') from a uniform point source of one candle power.

14-11-2

Park Ridge Municipal Code

14-11-4

LUMINARE: A device or fixture containing a light source and means for directing and controlling the distribution of light emitted therefrom.

14-11-2 REGULATIONS ON INTENSITY OF LIGHT

Regulations on intensity of light permitted shall be as follows:

- A. No lighting source shall cause more than one-tenth (.1) foot candle of illumination to fall on adjoining R1A, R1, R2 residentially zoned property.
- B. No lighting source shall cause more than two-tenths (.2) foot candle of illumination to fall on adjoining R3 or R4 residential or O office zoned property.
- C. No lighting source shall cause more than two (2.0) foot candles of illumination to fall on any adjoining commercially zoned property.
- D. No lighting source shall cause more than five (5.0) foot candles of illumination to fall on any public way in commercial areas.

14-11-3 REGULATIONS ON GLARE

Regulations on glare shall be as follows:

- A. No floodlight shall be mounted higher than twenty-five feet (25') above the ground nor shall any part of its beam strike the ground at an angle of more than forty-five (45) degrees from vertical.
- B. No light source shall present a surface brightness when viewed between horizontal and an angle of forty-five degrees (45) above horizontal from adjoining property in accordance with the following:

- 750 foot lamberts from R1A, R1 and R2 zoned property
- 1,500 foot lamberts from R3 and R4 zoned property
- 2,200 foot lamberts from any commercially zoned property
- 10,000 foot lamberts from any public way

14-11-4 STANDARDS OF MEASUREMENT

Light intensity shall be measured in foot candles with a direct reading portable low range light meter having a range of zero to twenty (0 - 20) foot candles; said meter shall be tested by an independent commercial photometric laboratory to obtain a certificate of calibration. Values set forth in this Chapter are maximum values measured at ninety (90) degrees to the incidence of light from the source. Measurement methods and techniques shall be those recommended by the

14-11-5

Park Ridge Municipal Code

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illuminating Engineering Society in their "Standard Methods for Measuring and Reporting Horizontal Foot Candle".

Brightness measurement based on the foot lambert must be governed by the definition of the foot lambert and lumen. Because of the practical difficulties of measurement, calculated values for source brightness can be used with an accuracy comparable to measurements. Calculations should be in accordance with the following:

- A. Spherical Bare Sources (Incandescent Lamps): The brightness shall be calculated as total lumens divided by one-tenth (1/10) the square of the diameter of the source measured in inches.
- B. Cylindrical Bare Sources (Fluorescent Lamps): The brightness shall be calculated as total lumens divided by one-fiftieth (1/50) the product of length and diameter of the source in inches.
- C. Floodlight Sources: The brightness of floodlight sources shall be calculated as the eight-tenths (.8) of the total lumens divided by the area of the face of the floodlight in square feet. If the light source is mounted in a diffuse luminare, seven-tenths (.7) of the above values shall be issued.

The values of lumens to be used shall be based on the following efficiencies:

Incandescent Filament Lamps

25 watt -	250 lumens
40 watt -	500 lumens
60 watt -	800 lumens
100 watt -	1,600 lumens
200 watt -	3,300 lumens
300 watt -	5,000 lumens
500 watt -	9,000 lumens
1,000 watt -	20,000 lumens

Gaseous Discharge Lamps

40 watts -	1,200 lumens
100 watts -	3,000 lumens
250 watts -	11,000 lumens
400 watts -	5,000 lumens
1,000 watts -	65,000 lumens

14-11-5

NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS

Where, after inspection by the City Building Inspector and after written notice to the violator, an existing lighting condition is determined to be a nuisance or in violation of the aforesaid provisions, the violator shall have sixty (60) days in which to correct such violations so that the requirements of this Chapter are complied with.

14-11-6**Park Ridge Municipal Code****14-11-7****14-11-6 HEARING ON VARIATIONS**

Where practical difficulties or particular hardship prevents carrying out the strict letter of any of the provisions herein contained, the City Council may, on petition, determine and vary the requirement of this Chapter in harmony with its general purpose and intent. However, no such variation shall be made by the City Council as specified without a hearing before the City Council or Building Board of Review, of which hearing there shall be at least ten (10) days notice of the time and place of the hearing given by United States certified or registered mail addressed to the person or entity seeking a variation from the requirements of this Chapter.

14-11-7 PENALTY

Any person violating any provision of this Chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each offense, and a separate offense shall be deemed committed for each day that such violation shall continue.

City of Park Ridge
 Zoning Ordinance

11.3 EXTERIOR LIGHTING

A. Light Trespass and Distraction

No exterior lighting shall produce glare into, or upon, the surrounding area or any residential premises. In addition, no exterior lighting may be used in any manner that could interfere with the safe movement of motor vehicles on public thoroughfares. Specifically, the following types of light trespass are prohibited:

1. Any light not designed for roadway illumination that produces direct or reflected glare that could disturb the operator of a motor vehicle.
2. Any light that may be confused with, or construed as, a traffic control device, except as authorized by state, federal or local government.
3. In addition, motor vehicle service station lighting shall comply with the requirements of Section 10.3.J and drive-through facilities shall comply with Section 10.3.F.

B. Levels of Light Trespass

The following levels of light trespass shall be permitted:

1. No lighting source shall cause more than one-tenth (0.1) footcandle of illumination to cross the property line of an adjoining R-1, R-2 or R-3 zoned property.
2. No lighting source shall cause more than two-tenths (0.2) footcandle of illumination to cross the property line of an adjoining R-4, R-5 or O zoned property.
3. No lighting source shall cause more than two (2.0) footcandles of illumination to cross the property line of an adjoining commercially zoned property.
4. No lighting source shall cause more than five (5.0) footcandles of illumination to cross any public way in commercial areas.

C. Unshielded Lighting

The use of unshielded lighting, including incandescent light bulbs hung or strung on poles, wires, or any other type of support, are prohibited, except on a temporary basis in areas where approved carnivals, fairs or other similar activities are held and only when such activities are taking place.

D. Light Pole and Building-Mounted Lighting Heights

The maximum height of light poles on private property, as measured from grade at the base to the bottom of the luminaire, shall be as specified below. These standards do not apply to public right-of-way lighting. Permitted light pole heights shall be as follows:

1. Non-Residential Districts

Lights poles and building-mounted fixtures shall be designed with fully shielded luminaires. Such poles or mounts shall not exceed sixteen (16) feet in height. The Planning and Zoning Commission may approve, in appropriate circumstances as part of a site plan review, a pole or mount of up to twenty-four (24) feet.

2. Residential Districts

Light poles for single- and two-family dwellings shall not exceed eight (8) feet in height. Light poles for non-residential, multi-family and townhouse uses shall not exceed twelve (12) feet in height. Lighting, including under-soffit lighting mounted upon a single-family, two-family or townhouse residential dwelling shall not be mounted higher than ten (10) feet above grade as defined in this Ordinance. Light poles on school sites or that light public outdoor recreational facilities shall not exceed twenty-four (24) feet in height.

11.4 ACCESSORY BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND USES

All accessory buildings, structures and uses, as defined as in Section 16 (Definitions), shall be subject to the requirements of this Section and the requirements of Section 11.5 (Permitted Encroachments) below. Additional accessory structures not regulated in this section may be regulated in Section 11.5 (Permitted Encroachments) below.

A. Accessory Buildings and Structures - General Regulations

All accessory buildings and structures shall be subject to the following regulations, in addition to any other regulations within this section and Ordinance.

1. No accessory building or structure shall be constructed prior to construction of the principal building to which it is accessory.
2. Accessory buildings or structures are prohibited within the required front, corner side, reverse corner side or interior side yard of any lot, unless otherwise permitted by this Ordinance.
3. The maximum height of any detached accessory building or structure shall be measured from the floor of the structure to the peak of the roof, unless otherwise required by this Ordinance. (See Figure 7: Accessory Building Height)
4. All detached accessory buildings or structures must be located a minimum of three (3) feet from any rear lot line or side lot line, unless otherwise permitted by this Ordinance. Where an alley has been vacated, permitted accessory buildings and structures may be located five (5) feet from the centerline of the alley, provided proof of ownership is established, a disclaimer by the City of any utility easement is obtained, and a written disclaimer by all utility companies is obtained waiving use of the portion of alley to be improved by a building or structure. (See Figure 8: Accessory Building Setback)
5. In residential districts, all detached accessory buildings or structures shall be located a minimum of ten (10) feet from the principal building on a lot. The distance shall be measured from the walls of the building. (See Figure 8)
6. A maximum of two (2) detached accessory buildings shall be permitted on a zoning lot. This shall include a detached garage. One (1) gazebo shall be permitted on a zoning lot in addition to the maximum of two (2) accessory buildings.

1. Examine the plans and specifications and the premises upon which the proposed structure is to be erected.
2. Issue a permit if the structure complies with the requirements of this Ordinance and all other ordinances of the City. If the work authorized under a sign permit is not completed within six (6) months after the date of issuance, the permit becomes null and void.
3. Forward all applications for wall and ground signs to the Appearance Commission for approval.

D. Approval of Wall and Ground Signs

The application for a sign permit for the erection of a wall or ground sign shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator, who shall forward the application to the Appearance Commission. The Appearance Commission shall review and approve all plans and specifications as a condition of granting the sign permit.

E. Approval of Electrified Signs

The application for a sign permit for the erection of a sign in which electrical wiring and connections are to be used shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator, who shall forward the specifications regarding all wiring and connections to the Building Official. The Building Official shall examine the plans and specifications to determine compliance with the Electrical Code of the City as a condition of granting the sign permit.

F. Inspection

The Zoning Administrator may inspect, at such times as deemed appropriate, each sign or other advertising structure regulated by this Ordinance. The purpose of the inspection is to ascertain whether the structure is secure or insecure, whether in need of repair or removal, or not in conformance with the permit application or otherwise in violation of the provisions of this Chapter.

G. Revocation of Permit

All rights and privileges acquired under the provisions of this section are mere licenses revocable at any time by the City Council. Upon the termination or revocation of the sign permit, the licensee shall remove the sign or other advertising structure without cost or expense of any kind to the City. In the event of the failure, neglect or refusal on the part of the licensee to do so, the City may proceed to remove the same and charge the expense to the licensee.

4.11 PENALTIES AND FINES

Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the terms or provisions of this Ordinance shall be fined not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) for the first violation, not less than five-hundred dollars (\$500.00) for any subsequent violation and not more than two-thousand five-hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) for any violation. Each day such violation is committed or permitted to continue or exist shall constitute a separate offense.



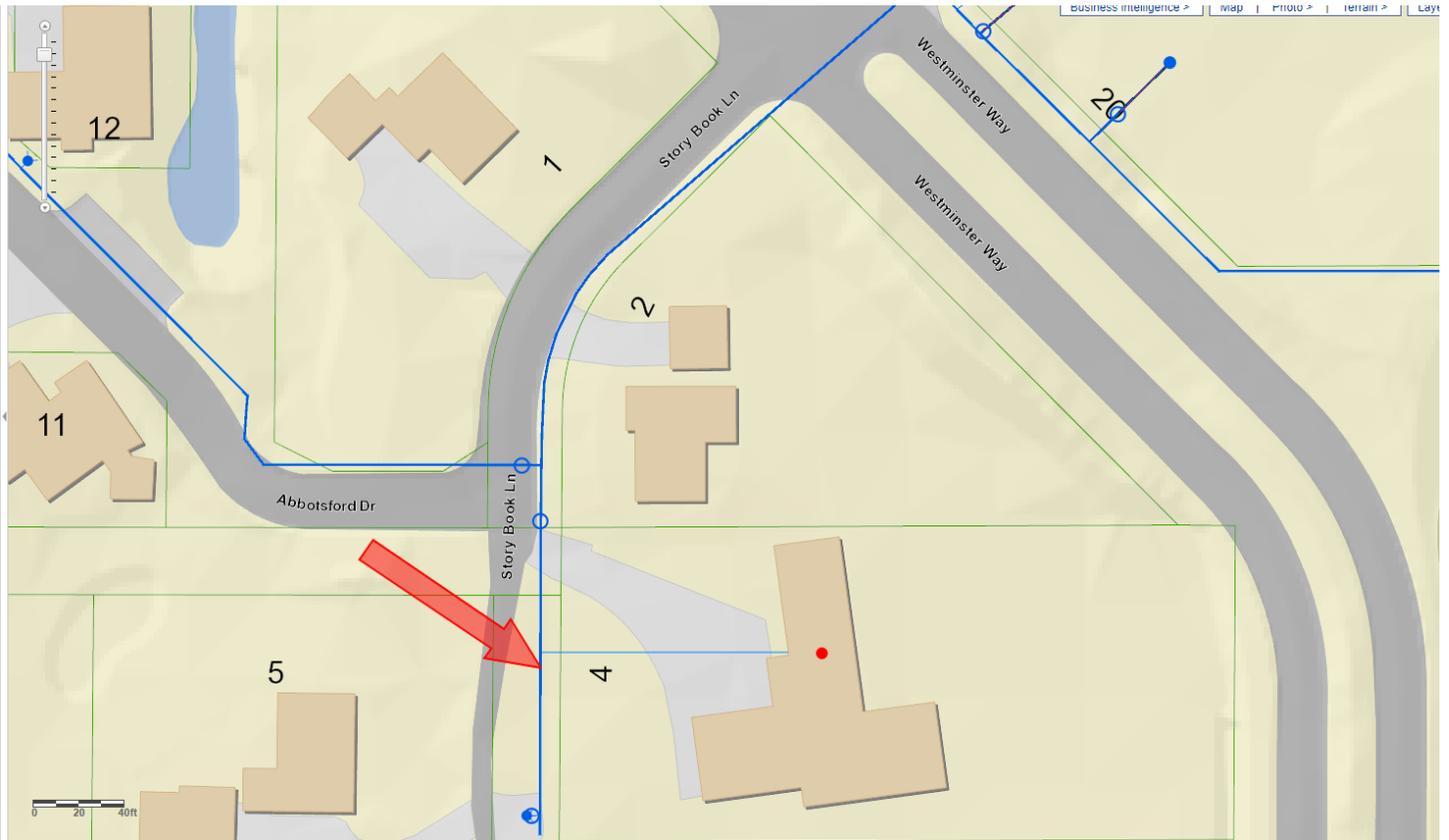
Reviewing Body:	Committee of the Whole
Meeting Date:	March 9, 2020
Subject:	4 Story Book Lane Water Main Extension Acceptance
Action Requested:	Consideration and Acceptance of Public Improvements for 4 Story Book Lane (Village of Lincolnshire)
Prepared By:	Wally Dittrich – Assistant Public Works Director/Village Engineer
Staff Recommendation:	Consideration and approval
Budgeted Amount:	N/A
Actual Amount:	N/A
Level of Service Impact:	N/A
Meeting History:	N/A
Tentative Meeting Schedule:	3/30/20 Regular Village Board Consent
Reports and Documents Attached:	N/A

Background

In 2015, the Village permitted a 140-foot extension of 8-inch water main to serve an existing single-family house located at 4 Story Book Lane. Due to numerous issues with code violations, water main easement issues, and building permit violations over the years, the Village was not in a position to accept the water main improvements or release the \$18,750 cash deposit held for the project.

Project Description

All of the required work has now been completed and inspected by Village staff, and the required documentation has been submitted in order for Village staff to be able to recommend the Village Board accept the public improvement (140-feet of 8-inch water main extension) as constructed. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has approved the water main and it has been operating well beyond the required 3-year maintenance period window.



Staff Recommendation / Conditions

Staff recommends acceptance of the public improvements.

Next Steps

Once the improvements are accepted, the Village will release the \$18,750 performance deposit back to the owner.



Reviewing Body:	Committee of the Whole
Meeting Date:	March 9, 2020
Subject:	Complete Streets Policy
Action Requested:	Consideration of a Complete Streets Policy (Village of Lincolnshire)
Prepared By:	Wally Dittrich – Assistant Public Works Director/Village Engineer
Staff Recommendation:	Consideration and approval
Budgeted Amount:	N/A
Actual Amount:	N/A
Level of Service Impact:	N/A
Meeting History:	N/A
Tentative Meeting Schedule:	3/30/20 Regular Village Board Consent
Reports and Documents Attached:	N/A

Background

Years ago, the US Department of Transportation started to recognize the importance of designing streets for all users; also known as complete streets design. The concept of Complete Streets encompasses many approaches to planning, designing, and operating roadways and rights of way with all users in mind to make the transportation network safer and more efficient. Many of Lincolnshire’s residential neighborhoods are designed with a focus on the preservation of natural features of the area. While these features often make it impractical to offer amenities such as sidewalks in our neighborhoods, Lincolnshire still has developed its parks and neighborhoods with amenities to allow all users to travel in and around the Village of Lincolnshire. These values also extend to the corporate center where a network of trails help people move between the various business centers and access the Pace bus route running through the corporate center. The Village does not have a formal policy for requiring amenities for users other than vehicles; however, through the planning and development review process, these concepts are often identified and encouraged.

Project Description

Staff has developed a Complete Streets Policy for the Village of Lincolnshire as a way to formally guide Village staff and others who develop roadways and other sites in the Village. A Complete Street is defined as one that is designed and operated to safely accommodate all users, including motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists, transit users, and people of all ages and abilities. The ideas and concepts in the Village’s Complete Streets Policy will not be formally required, but will help communicate the value that the Village places on being able to accommodate multiple types of users when any improvement project is undertaken in the Village. The Complete Streets Policy will also compliment the 2020 Village Board goal for the Public Works Department which is to Update/Create a Long Range Pedestrian Improvement Plan.

Staff Recommendation / Conditions

Staff recommends the approval of the Complete Streets Policy.



Next Steps

Once the policy is approved, it will be used as a guideline for the start of the work on the Village's Long Range Pedestrian Improvement Plan and will be shared with developers as they begin the approval process for projects in the Village. Staff will also utilize the concepts when developing the update to the 10-Year Capital Plan.

VILLAGE OF LINCOLNSHIRE **COMPLETE STREETS POLICY**

Policy Statement

The Village of Lincolnshire ("Village") recognizes the importance of "Complete Street" design principals for all development projects in the Village. A Complete Street is designed and operated to safely accommodate all users, including motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists, transit users, and people of all ages and abilities.

The historical design and usage patterns of Village roads makes it difficult to apply a Complete Streets policy within Lincolnshire. Specifically, the Village development style has been to follow the natural lay of the land and to preserve trees, resulting in the exclusion of sidewalks or paths in many areas of the Village. However, many paths run along major transportation corridors that connect the residential areas with parks, the Des Plaines River Trail, and commercial areas of the Village.

Policy Guidelines

The Village shall:

- Incorporate Complete Streets into the budgeting process and give full consideration to Complete Streets in the planning and development of future road projects where appropriate.
- Require incorporation of Complete Streets elements in both public and private development projects, where appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to: sidewalks, bike lanes, crosswalks, curb-cuts, wide shoulders, medians, bus pullouts, audible pedestrian signals, and sidewalk bulb-outs.
- Research and implement, where feasible, the use of traffic calming devices and systems as part of future road projects.
- Coordinate incorporation of Complete Streets elements with other government agencies in shared jurisdictional joint projects.
- Encourage interconnecting adjacent subdivisions with pedestrian trails and/or bicycle connections to avoid speeding "cut-through" automobile traffic on collector and arterial roads.

Applicability & Exceptions

This Complete Streets policy shall be applied to all projects involving roadway improvements where feasible. Nevertheless, circumstances may make application of this policy impractical or unfeasible. Examples of such circumstances include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The scope of the project is limited to maintenance to keep the roadway in serviceable condition.
- Sufficient documentation makes it unfeasible to accommodate Complete Streets improvements for non-vehicular traffic within the scope of a project.
- The existing and planned population and employment densities or level of transit service around a particular roadway is low; documentation of current or anticipated need for accommodations of non-motorized roadway users is insufficient; or the road is not a current or planned transit route.

- The cost for a particular Complete Street design recommendation would be excessively disproportionate to the need of a particular improvement, with due consideration given to current and future users, latent demand, and the social and economic value of providing a safer and more convenient transportation system for all users.
- Application of Complete Streets elements to the project will result in damage or conflict with roadside treatments consistent with green infrastructure, storm water control, endangered or threatened native species of flora or fauna, natural movement of native wildlife, and other resource preservation considerations.

Areas of Focus for Complete Streets

- Lincolnshire Corporate Center (Barclay Boulevard and other roads)
- Westminster Way
- Half Day Road
- Milwaukee Avenue
- Riverwoods Road
- Aptakisic Road

DRAFT



ITEM SUMMARY

Reviewing Body:	Committee of the Whole
Meeting Date:	March 9, 2020
Subject:	All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Petitioner:	Village of Lincolnshire
Action Requested:	Consideration and Discussion of updates to the Village of Lincolnshire All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan
Prepared By:	Marc Facchini – Public Works Management Analyst
Staff Recommendation:	Consideration and discussion.
Budgeted Amount:	N/A
Actual Amount:	N/A
Level of Service Impact:	N/A
Tentative Meeting Schedule:	March 9, 2020 COW March 30, 2020 Village Board
Reports and Documents Attached:	1) Resolution 2) Village of Lincolnshire All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 3) All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Survey Results

Background

Hazard mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. It is most effective when implemented under a comprehensive, long-term mitigation plan. Local governments engage in hazard mitigation planning to identify risks and vulnerabilities associated with natural disasters, and develop long-term strategies for protecting people and property from future hazard events. Mitigation plans are key to breaking the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage.

The Village of Lincolnshire has undertaken a project to update the Village’s All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (ANHMP). Adopted in 2014 by the Village Board, the ANHMP is required to be updated every 5 years. The Village adopted the plan to receive additional Community Rating System (CRS) points from the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) flood insurance program. CRS points is the accreditation method used by FEMA to rate the Village’s outreach efforts. The amount of points awarded to the Village then discounts flood insurance premiums for residents and businesses. Currently, the Village of Lincolnshire has a Class 5 rating. The Class 5 rating provides residents a 25% discount on their flood insurance plans.



Having an adopted mitigation plan allows the Village of Lincolnshire to be eligible for mitigation grant funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) such as home buyouts. The purpose of the plan is to update the existing ANHMP by incorporating new findings from the public survey while recognizing the importance of flood mitigation in Lincolnshire. All other natural hazards identified by the Lake County are also included in the plan such as wind, ice, snow, hail, extreme heat and extreme cold.

To create the original All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Village formed an All Natural Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. The Committee consisted of residents, business owners, trustees, and staff. Over time, the Committee began drifting from an All Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan to a more focused Flood Mitigation Plan, and many committee members either moved away or lost interest in serving. For this year's update, staff recommended obtaining public input via a survey rather than reforming a committee. The survey was designed to focus the results towards an All Natural Hazard Plan and obtain information of damages associated with multiple hazards rather than only floods, and to gain additional knowledge of hazards impacting the community. Staff advertised the survey on the Village Website, e-news, social media, and Business Spotlight E-Newsletter from early December 2019 through January 2020.

Lake County Efforts

Lake County has also adopted a Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. The County's plan was most recently updated in 2017. As part of the Lincolnshire update, staff reviewed the Lake County Plan and incorporated aspects of the County Plan into the Village's draft plan update. Some of the material in the Lake County Plan that has been recommended for inclusion in the Village's plan are: 18 Lake County action items for hazard mitigation, addition of power outages as a hazard, and additional communication and outreach strategies.

Survey Findings

Staff will be at the meeting to make a presentation summarizing the ANHMP plan update and related public input process and survey findings.

The goal of the survey was to gain additional knowledge of natural hazards impacting the Lincolnshire community. 57% of survey respondents have lived or conducted business in Lincolnshire for 10 years or more, and 25% have lived or conducted business in the community for over 5 years but less than 10. 95% of survey respondents were property owners and 5% owned or operated businesses within the Village of Lincolnshire.

47% of survey respondents have been impacted by flooding in the past 10 years, 35% have been impacted by snow, 32% have been impacted by ice, and 32% have been impacted by wind. Additionally, we found that during a natural disaster 79% of people go to television news for information updates, and 53% go to the Village Website. When asked if survey respondents were prepared for natural hazards should they occur in Lincolnshire, 57% said somewhat prepared, 20% said adequately prepared, 14% said well prepared and 5% said not at all prepared and 2% said very well prepared.

Survey participants indicated prior to a natural disaster 72% prefer to receive information through the Village E-news, 36% prefer the Village Website, and 29% prefer social media. The information regarding where and how residents obtain information and news is very



helpful. In the event of emergencies, the Village will use all communication networks to share information to the community. The survey indicates that a majority of people prefer to receive information through Village E-News and the website over social media.

Lincolnshire Natural Hazard Updates

Updates to the Natural Hazard Plan are largely based on survey results as well as updates made to the Lake County All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. These updates are as follows:

- Updated public engagement strategies from a Planning Committee to a Community Survey.
- Inclusion of information from the floods from 2017 despite no emergency declaration from FEMA.
- Addition of Natural Hazards not included in the previous plan including extreme temperatures, erosion, hail, drought and power outages.
- Addition of the Village of Lincolnshire's Plan for Flood Mitigation Public Information & Flood Insurance Coverage Improvement Plan.
- Improve information sharing with ComEd for prompt responses to recovery efforts.
- Begin implementing recommendations from the Villagewide Drainage Study.

Staff will present the update process and additional details to the plan at the Regular Meeting of the Committee of the Whole.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends approval and adoption of the Village of Lincolnshire's All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan at the March 30, 2020 Regular Village Board meeting. Input received at tonight's board meeting can be included in the final updates to the All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

Next Steps

After all questions have been addressed and final edits are made, staff will post the updated plan to the Village website. Once the Village of Lincolnshire's All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan has been adopted, it will continue to participate and coordinate with the County's development and updates to their All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan update process. The Village will also provide the Village's updated All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan to FEMA during the next CRS audit.

VILLAGE OF LINCOLNSHIRE

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE VILLAGE OF LINCOLNSHIRE
ALL-NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

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RESOLUTION #XXX
Adopting the Village of Lincolnshire
All-Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

Whereas the Village of Lincolnshire participated in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System (CRS) and is striving to improve the Village's CRS rating to provide additional flood insurance discounts to residents and property owners and

Whereas the Village of Lincolnshire participated with Lake County, Illinois in the development of the Lake County All-Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP) and adopted the NHMP on August 1, 2011 and

Whereas the adopted NHMP allows the Village to be eligible for grants under the Robert T. Aard and Patricia A. Aard Foundation and the Illinois Department of Transportation, Public Safety, and Flood Mitigation Act of 2009, Public Safety, and provides the Village with certain credit and

Whereas the Village of Lincolnshire desires to earn additional credit by developing a flood and other natural hazard mitigation plan specific to the needs of the Village, particularly with a focus on reducing potential flood damage and

Whereas the Village of Lincolnshire also desires to pursue a plan for public information relating to flood and desires to do so with the involvement and buy-in of

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LINCOLNSHIRE, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, as follows:

Section 1: This resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption as provided below

On this day of March, 2011, at Lincolnshire, Lake County, Illinois

Notary
Public

PP_____

Mayor Elizabeth Brand

Village Clerk Barbara Mandraka



Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

March 2020

Developed by:

Village of Lincolnshire

With Supplemental Information
Included in the Adopted

**Lake County All Natural Hazards
Mitigation Plan, 2017**

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Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

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Executive Summary

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and the Stafford Act require communities develop and adopt a FEMA-approved natural hazard mitigation plan to be eligible for hazard mitigation grant funds. To meet this requirement, the Village of Lincolnshire participated with Lake County and other Lake County municipalities in the development of the 2012 Lake County All Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (ANHMP).



The Village of Lincolnshire adopted the Lake County ANHMP in August 2012.

FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS) provided CRS floodplain management planning credit to the Village of Lincolnshire; however, the Lake County ANHMP does not meet certain CRS planning requirements, which if met, the Village of Lincolnshire could improve beyond the current CRS Class 5 rating. Currently, properties located in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) receive a 25% discount in flood insurance premiums. Moving to a Class 4 rating would mean a 30% premium discount.

The Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan allows the Village to meet all planning requirements of the CRS, and it also furthers the Village's efforts to protect life, health and safety, and reduce damage to property and infrastructure from natural hazards. This Mitigation Plan assesses the natural hazards affecting the Village of Lincolnshire, sets mitigation goals, considers current mitigation efforts being implemented, evaluates additional mitigation strategies, and recommends mitigation actions to be implemented in the next five years. The mitigation actions are designed to protect the people and assets of the Village of Lincolnshire, and designed to be undertaken by both the public and the private sectors.

The Village of Lincolnshire All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed by village staff with the assistance and input from the Public. The public was engaged through a Natural Hazard Mitigation Survey. In prior years the plan was developed with the assistance of a Natural Hazard Committee which held annual meetings. Meeting interest fell to where there was no longer representation of residents and businesses. Furthermore the All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan became a way for residents to express their interest of flood mitigation to Village staff and for staff to properly address hazards within the Village.

As a result staff began addressing Flood Mitigation through a Village-Wide Drainage Study to assess potential solutions to drainage in Lincolnshire. The focus of this plan is to be consistent with the Lake County All Natural Hazard Plan and to include all the hazards found in the public engagement surveys. Village staff will continue to update the Mitigation Plan and provide the Village Board with annual updates on what is being done to mitigate natural Hazards in Lincolnshire. The natural hazards addressed in this plan are in Chapter 3 and are consistent with the natural hazards addressed by Lake County, as well as any potential hazards reported in the Public Engagement Survey, or at Village

Board Meetings when this plan is presented. All Village Board Meetings are posted to the Village Website, and are open for public comment, including the meetings when the plan is being discussed.

This Mitigation Plan, when used in conjunction with the Lake County ANHMP, allows the Village of Lincolnshire to be more aware of the risks associated with natural hazards, the potential impact of the hazards on the community, and provides a list of actions to better protect property and people from harm. The Village will continue to update the plan as necessary.

Chapter 1. Introduction

The Village of Lincolnshire is located in southeastern Lake County along the Des Plaines River. Lake County, Illinois is located in northeastern Illinois. The Village of Lincolnshire is subject to flooding, severe summer and winter storms, extreme cold, extreme heat, and tornadoes. The Village of Lincolnshire participates in the National Flood Insurance Program and the Community Rating System (CRS).

Lake County worked to develop the Lake County All Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (ANHMP). The Village of Lincolnshire adopted the Lake County ANHMP locally in August 2012. In June 2013, the Village organized to develop the Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. This is an update to the original plan.

1.1 Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of the Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (Mitigation Plan) is to examine Natural Hazard mitigation actions that should be considered for the Village of Lincolnshire, obtain floodplain management planning (FMP) credit in the CRS, and to prepare for all potential natural hazards. The development of this Mitigation Plan included public involvement. The Mitigation Plan has been adopted by the Village of Lincolnshire Board of Trustees.

The Village's August 2012 adoption of the Lake County ANHMP allows the Village to be eligible for FEMA hazard mitigation grant funding from all of the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs that fund mitigation activities. While the Lake County ANHMP meets all CRS planning requirements, additional FMP credit is being sought by the Village through this Mitigation Plan to allow the Village to earn a better CRS class rating. An improved CRS class rating will provide additional flood insurance premium discounts to Village of Lincolnshire residents and property owners with flood insurance.

The Village of Lincolnshire also worked to develop a "Plan for Public Information" and a "Flood Insurance Coverage Improvement Plan." These plans are public information mitigation action items recommended in the Lake County ANHMP, and the implementation of these plans provide for additional CRS credit.

1.2 Organization of the Village of Lincolnshire Mitigation Plan

This Mitigation Plan is organized into seven chapters, and in the same manner as the Lake County ANHMP, the Village of Lincolnshire Mitigation Plan and the Lake County ANHMP are complimentary plans. Table 1-1 summarizes the contents of the Lake County ANHMP chapter and the Village of Lincolnshire Mitigation Plan. Chapter 2 of this Mitigation Plan describes what additional analysis and work of the Village of Lincolnshire Mitigation Planning Committee went into this plan beyond the information provided in the Lake County ANHMP.

Table 1-1 Summary of Lake County ANHMP and Village of Lincolnshire Mitigation Plan Contents

	2017 Lake County ANHMP	2020 Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan	CRS Planning Step(s)
Chapter 1 Introduction	Includes the Lake County ANHMP's purpose and organization, provides an overview of County, a summary of Lake County land use, base maps, and a summary of critical facilities.	Examined the Village's land use and provides a map of critical facilities within the Village.	Step 1 and 2
Chapter 2 Planning Process	Presents the FEMA-recommended 10 step planning process and a summary of the major changes made from the 2006 to the 2017 Lake County ANHMP.	Summarized the planning process undertaken.	Step 1, 2 and 3
Chapter 3 Risk Assessment	Discusses the natural hazards that can impact Lake County.	Relies on the Lake County ANHMP and summarizes hazards in Lincolnshire.	Step 4 and 5
Chapter 4 Mitigation Goals	Presents the goals and guidelines of the Lake County ANHMP.	Presents the goals and guidelines tailored to the Village of Lincolnshire.	Step 6
Chapter 5 Mitigation Strategies and Capabilities Assessment	Provides a description of the mitigation activities already underway in Lake County and recommends additional activities for six mitigation strategy categories. Also considers the County and municipal capabilities for implementing measures.	Relies on the Lake County ANHMP and summarized the mitigation strategies for flood mitigation. Conclusions and recommendations specific to the Village of Lincolnshire are included.	Step 7
Chapter 6 Action Plan and Implementation Strategy	Discusses the consideration of countywide and community-specific mitigation action items to be implemented as staff and funding resources allow.	Presents a Village of Lincolnshire natural hazard mitigation action plan, though the Village is still participating in the implementation of the Lake County ANHMP.	Step 8, 9 and 10
Chapter 7 Plan Maintenance	Discusses plan adoption, outlines the Lake County ANHMP maintenance and monitoring efforts, continued public participation, and evaluating the plan.	Same.	Step 10

Watersheds: A majority of the Village of Lincolnshire is part of the Des Plaines River watershed. The Des Plaines River originates in Wisconsin, flows south through Lake County and south into Cook County. Indian Creek is a tributary to the Des Plaines River and is located on the western portion of Lincolnshire. The eastern portion of the Village is part of the West Fork of the North Branch of the Chicago River.

Population: The Village of Lincolnshire has a population of 7,275, according to the 2010 U.S. Census. Lake County has a population of 703,462. There are approximate 3,400 household units in Lincolnshire.

Population of Lincolnshire has grown 19% from 2000 to 2010 as shown in Table 1-2. The Chicago Metropolitan Agency projects population growth to continue for Lake County, with a projected population of over 896,341 by the year 2040.

Table 1-2 Village of Lincolnshire Population Data

Community	Lake County	
	2000 Population	2010 Population
Village of Lincolnshire	6,108	7,275
Total:	644,356	703,462

Employment: Largely due to its office, industrial, hospitality, and commercial/retail sectors, Lincolnshire has a diverse economic base. The Village consists of a number of office and business parks, including the Lincolnshire Corporate Center, Lincolnshire Business Center, Tri-State Office Park, and Millbrook Office Park, which house employers, such as AON Hewitt, CDW, HydraForce, Zebra Technologies and Quill. The Village's daytime population totals more than 25,000.

Lincolnshire is home to six hotels including the Lincolnshire Marriott Resort.

Schools: Lincolnshire is part of the Lincolnshire-Prairie View School District 103 Elementary School District and the Adlai E. Stevenson High School District 125.

1.4 Land Use and Development

Current Zoning Map: The current Village of Lincolnshire's zoning map can be viewed at <http://www.gisconsortium.org/webapps/mapgallery/vol/index.html>.

Future Land Use: Exhibit 1-2 shows the future land use map.

Development Trends: The Village of Lincolnshire's Comprehensive Plan was updated in March 2012. The Village expects continued growth in the community for both housing units and commercial and industrial development. The Comprehensive Plan can be viewed at <https://www.lincolnshireil.gov/departments/community-economic-development/comprehensive-plan-update-2012>.

Table 1-3 Village of Lincolnshire Land Use

	Land Use	
Land Use	Acres	Percent
Residential	1,360	46%
Non-residential	573	20%
Open Space and Parkland	395	13%
Other	609	21%
Total	2,938	100%

1.5 Critical Facilities

Critical facilities are buildings and infrastructure whose exposure or damage can affect the well-being of a large group. The continued operation of critical facilities is vital to preparedness, response and recovery from any sort of natural or manmade hazard event. Exhibit 1-3 shows the critical facilities located within the Village of Lincolnshire and those located in the SFHA (100-year floodplain).

Further investigation into critical facility locations, use of critical facility mapping, and protection of critical facilities is discussed in Chapters 3 and 5 of this Mitigation Plan.

Table 1-4 Village of Lincolnshire Critical Facilities

Critical Facility Category	Within Village	Within SFHA
Fire Department	1	0
Police Department	1	0
Riverside Foundation	1	1
Village Hall	1	0
Public Works and Water Facility	1	0
Sanitary Facility	8	2
Schools	4	0
Water Facility	1	0
Total:	18	3

Exhibit 1-2 Village of Lincolnshire Future Land Use Map

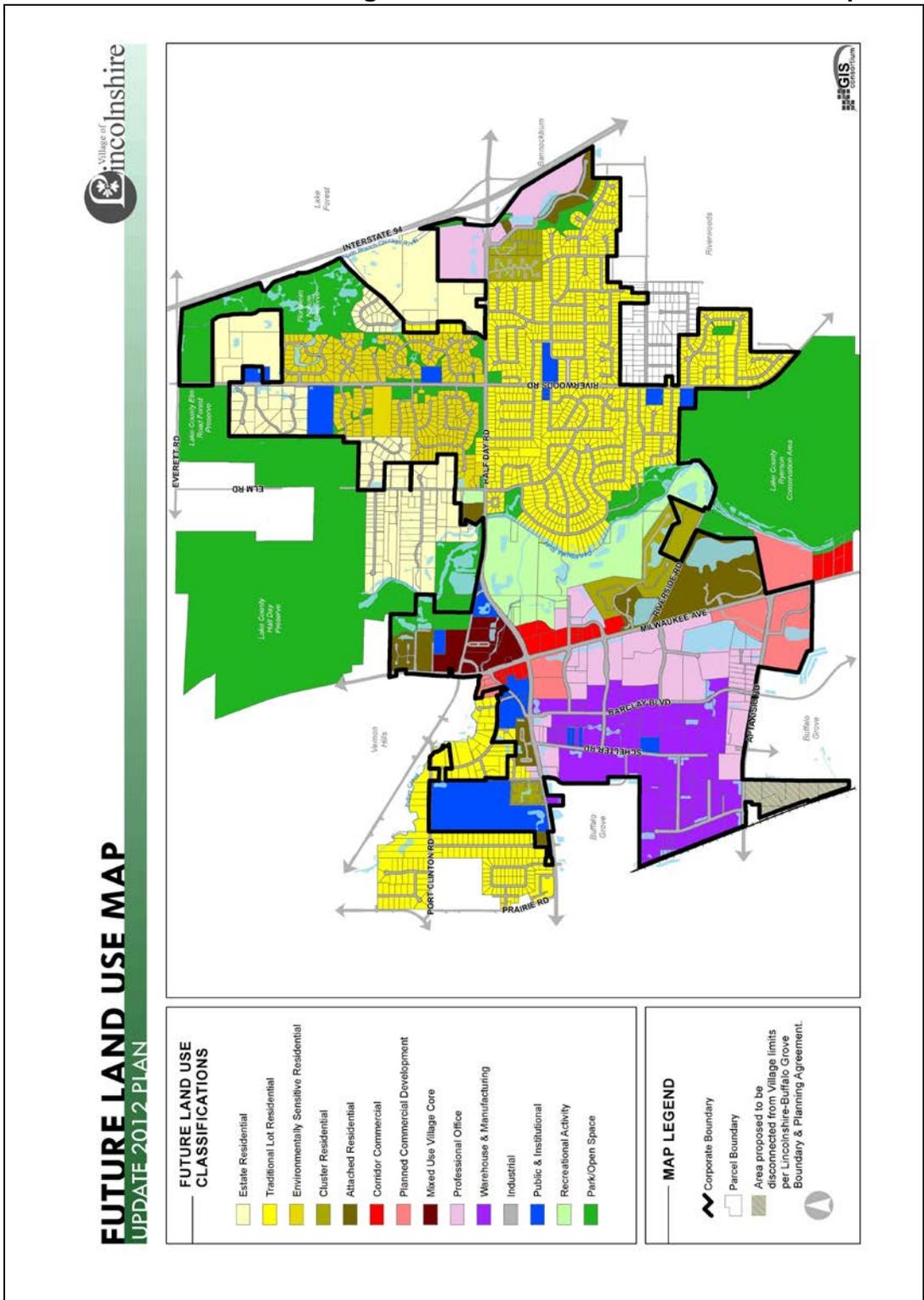
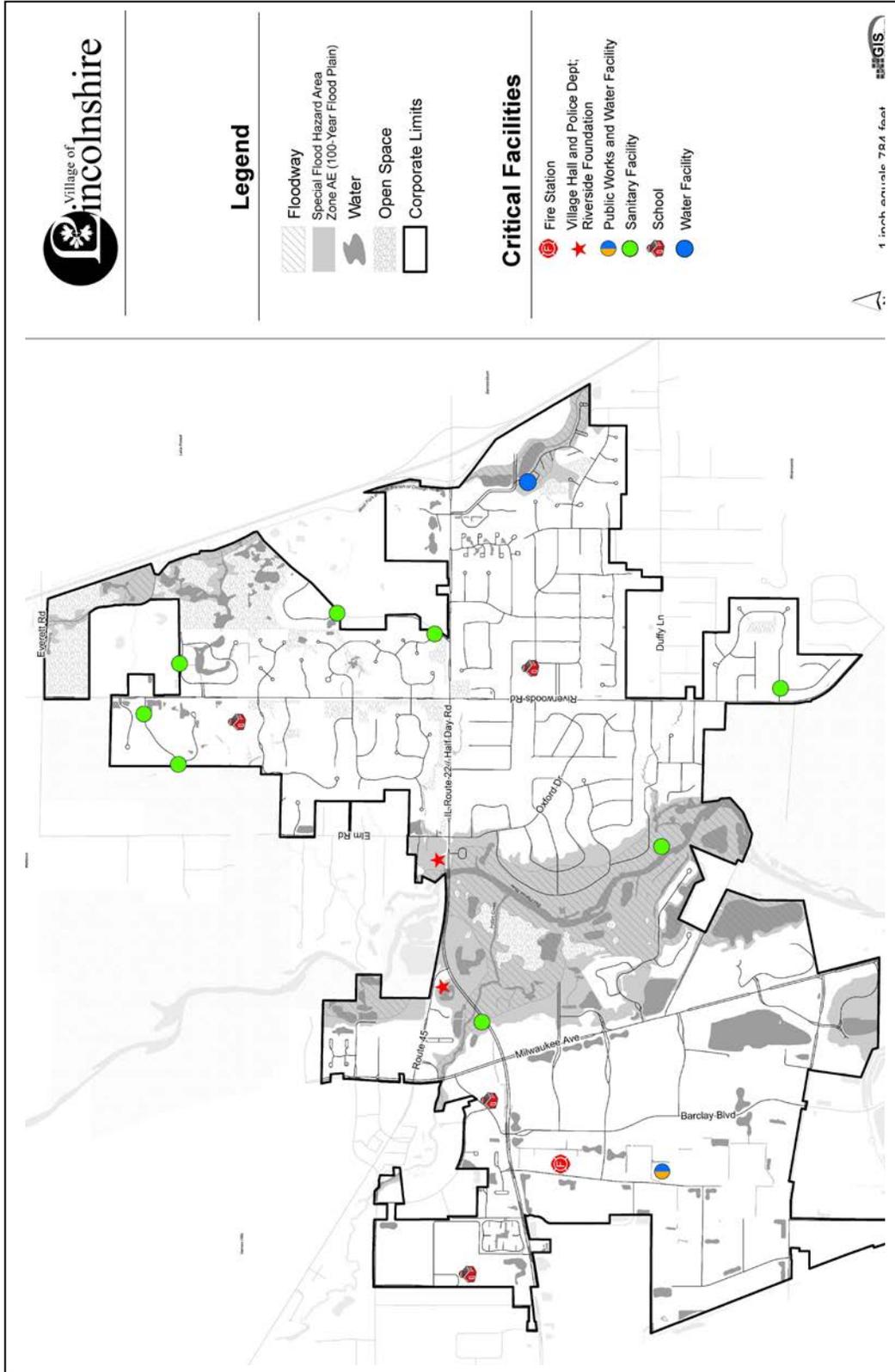


Exhibit 1-3 Village of Lincolnshire Critical Facilities



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**Chapter 2.
Planning Process**

2.1 Plan Approach and Organization

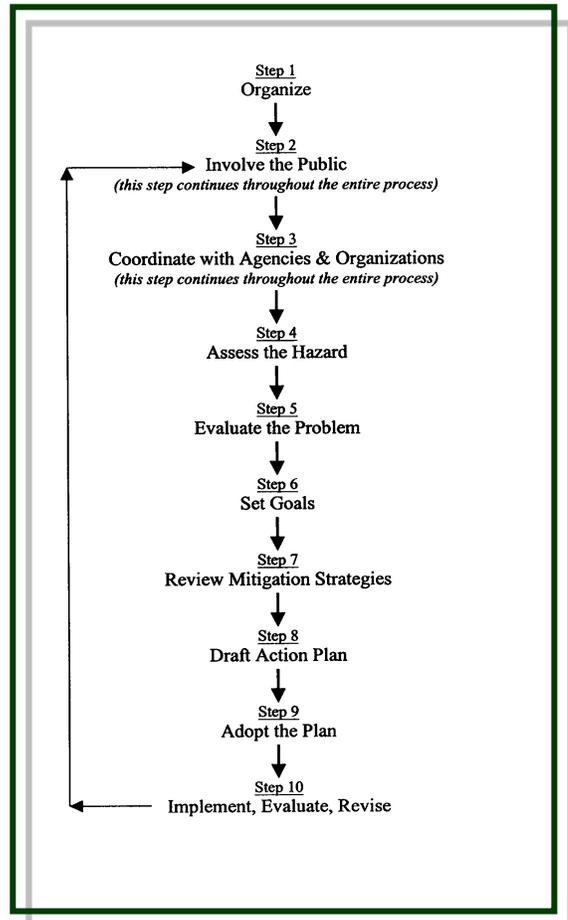
The Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan utilizes the ten step floodplain management planning approach recommended by FEMA through the Community Rating System (CRS) program (shown to the right). The 10-step planning process was also used with the Lake County ANHMP.



Later, the Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan was developed. This is the update from the original ANHMP. Updates in this cycle have been done by village staff due to a decrease of interest in the previous Natural Hazard Mitigation Committee. In 2019 the Village of Lincolnshire administered a survey to gain an understanding of the natural hazards that were effecting residents and business owners.

The efforts were coordinated by the Village of Lincolnshire Department of Public Works. Organization (Step 1) began with the Village and MO&A in May 2013. The efforts included other Village departments and individuals, including the Village Manager and the Director of Community Development.

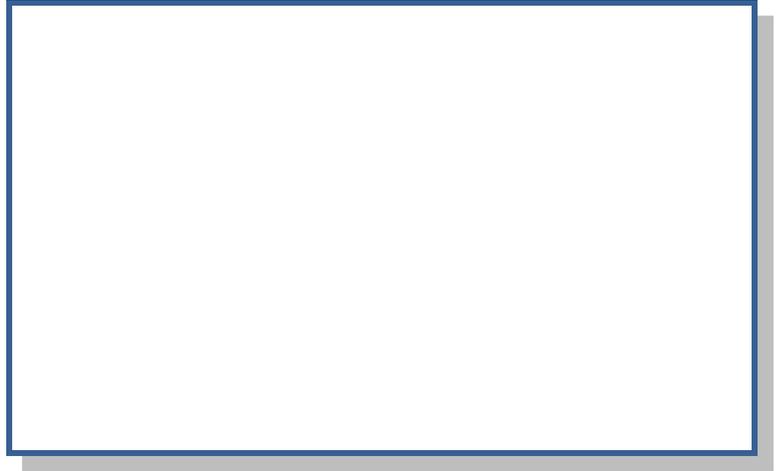
The 2019 update to the Natural Hazards Plan is the first revision and update since the plan has been adopted. Public engagement has been done through the survey to gain an understanding of what additional Natural Hazards exist and effect residents in Lincolnshire.



2.2 Public Involvement Update Process

Step 2 of the planning process was to obtain input from the public. The public was invited to participate through several concurrent means, including:

- Public Meeting held at the normal Committee of the Whole Meeting on December, 9, 2019 discussing the All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Public Survey held from December 2019 – January 2020
- Public meeting presenting the updated Natural Hazard Plan in March 2020



In 2019 the village approached the update using a different method. The Village advertised and accepted responses to a targeted online survey to obtain respondents from both the business community and residents. The survey ran from December 2019 – January 2020 and included open ended answers to obtain as much information as possible regarding Natural Hazards impacting the community. The survey was advertised on the Village website, social media accounts, the Village e-News and the Village's Business Spotlight e-News to obtain responses from all areas of the community.

Public Input Survey: The Village of Lincolnshire developed a public input survey for the development of this Mitigation Plan and for the development of the "Village of Lincolnshire Plan for Flood Mitigation Public Information and Flood Insurance Coverage Improvement." The survey was available online Results of the survey are summarized in Appendix B of this Mitigation Plan.

Public meeting: A public meeting was held regarding the Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan on March 9, 2020.

2.3 Agency Coordination

Coordination (Step 3) with agencies and organizations was accomplished through meetings, phone conversations, e-mail exchanges, and/or through participation in the survey. At the end of the original planning process, agencies were sent a notice requesting their review of the draft Mitigation Plan. They were asked to provide any comments in time for the public meeting.

The agencies involved in the formulation of this plan included the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission. Neighboring communities were also informed of the Village's planning efforts and the plan includes information from the Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Village participates at all the Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan update meetings. See sample letter in Appendix B.

Existing plans and programs were reviewed throughout the planning process. Plans reviewed and incorporated are discussed further in Chapters 3 - 5.

2.4 Plan Adoption and Implementation

The Village of Lincolnshire Board of Trustees adopted this Mitigation Plan and will implement the action plan. The Village will also continue to implement the applicable action items in the adopted Lake County ANHMP. Maintenance of this Mitigation Plan is discussed in Chapter 7.

Chapter 3. Risk Assessment

Chapter 3 of the Lake County ANHMP presents a natural hazards risk assessment for Lake County. This Mitigation Plan relies on the Lake County ANHMP risk assessment. A summary of the risk assessment, as it applies to the Village of Lincolnshire is presented in this Chapter.

3.1 Natural Hazards in Lake County and Lincolnshire

Table 3-1 presents a list of all disaster and emergency declarations that have occurred in Lake County, according to the FEMA. This list presents the foundation for identifying what hazards pose the greatest risk within Lake County.

Table 3-1 Presidential Disaster (DR) And Emergency Declarations (EM) In Lake County

Declaration Number	Date	Event Details
194-DR	April 25, 1965	Tornadoes, Severe Storms, Flooding
OEP 227-DR	April 25, 1967	Tornadoes
OEP 373-DR	April 26, 1973	Severe Storms, Flooding
FEMA 3068-EM	January 16, 1979	Blizzards and Snowstorms
FEMA 776-DR	October 7, 1986	Severe Storms, Flooding
FEMA 997-DR	July 9, 1993	Severe Storms, Flooding
FEMA 1110-DR	April 23, 1996	Tornadoes, Severe Storms
FEMA 3134-EM	January 8, 1999	Winter Snow Storm
FEMA 3161-EM	January 17, 2001	Severe Winter Storm
FEMA 3230-EM	September 7, 2005	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation
FEMA 1729-DR	September 25, 2007	Severe Storms, Flooding
FEMA 3283-EM	March 13, 2008	Snow
FEMA 1771-DR	June 24, 2008	Severe Storms, Flooding
FEMA 1960-DR	March 17, 2011	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm
FEMA 4116-DR	May 13, 2013	Severe Storms, Flooding
(no declaration)	June 2013	Additional Flooding
(no declaration)	July 2017	Additional Flooding

Also, while Lake County was not included, Cook County to the south of Lake County had two disasters declared: DR 1800 for flooding on September 13, 2008 and DR 1935 for flooding in July-August 2010. Lake County was impacted by these events, but damage did not warrant the county being included in the declaration.

Two additional flooding events occurred in 2013 and in 2017 that caused Lake County to issue emergency responses, however did not warrant a FEMA disaster declaration. The Lake County All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan priority hazards include:

- Flood
- Tornado
- Severe Summer Storms
- Severe Winter Storms
- Dam Failure
- Extreme Temperature
- Shoreline and Coastal Erosion
- Ravine Erosion
- Drought
- Earthquake Power Outage

The Village of Lincolnshire recognizes the following list:

- Flood
- Severe Summer Storms
- Severe Winter Storms
- Tornado
- Dam Failure
- Erosion
- Extreme Temperatures
- Hail Storms
- Drought

Note wildfire was added to the above list, but a risk assessment of the hazard is not included in this Mitigation Plan. It is the intention of the Village to examine wildfire in the next update of this Mitigation Plan.

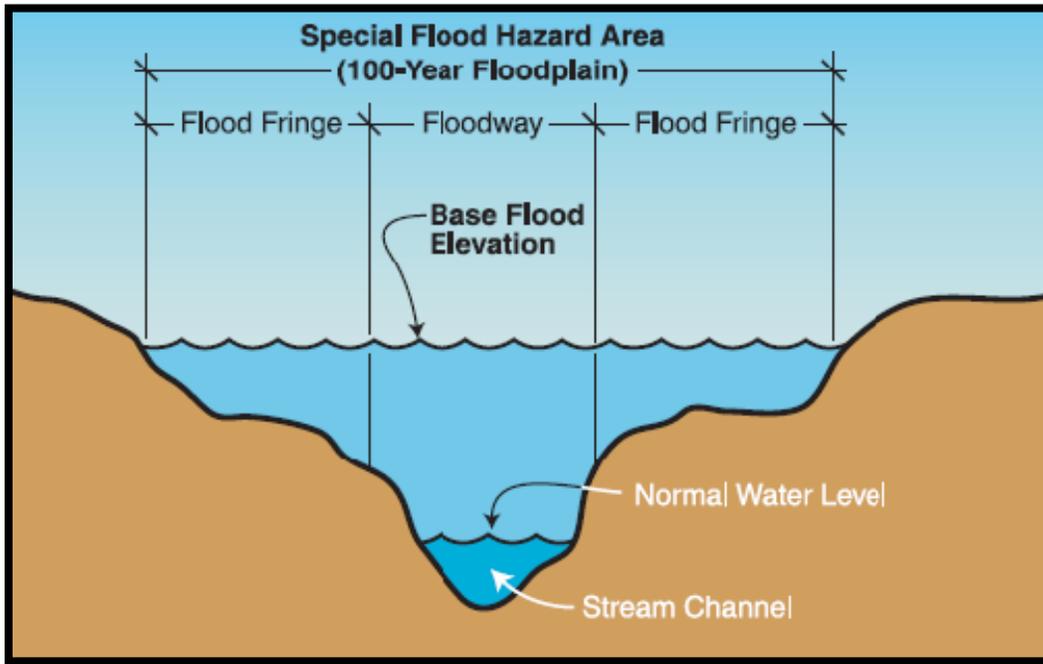
Some of these hazards can be interrelated. For example, severe thunderstorms can produce high winds which can cause tornado activity. Thus, discussion of these hazards may overlap where necessary throughout this risk assessment. Also, some hazardous elements include lightning and hail activity; discussion of seiche and derechos. The risk assessment for priority hazards such as severe storms and floods, include a hazard analysis and a vulnerability assessment. Other hazards, such as earthquakes and dam failure, include only a hazard profile in this ANHMP update. While power outage is most often a secondary hazard to natural hazards, Lake County decided it should be evaluated and mitigation strategies should be identified.

3.2 Flood

A flood is a natural event for rivers and streams and occurs when a normally dry area is inundated with water. Excess water from snowmelt or rainfall accumulates and overflows onto the stream banks and adjacent floodplains. As illustrated in Figure 3-1, floodplains are

lowlands, adjacent to rivers, streams and creeks subject to recurring floods. Flash floods, usually resulting from heavy rains or rapid snowmelt, can flood areas not typically subject to flooding, including urban areas. Extreme cold temperatures can cause streams and rivers to freeze, causing ice jams and creating flood conditions.

Figure 3-1 Description of a Floodplain



Floods are considered hazards when people and property are affected. In Illinois, flooding occurs commonly and can occur during any season of the year from a variety of sources. Pipelines, bridges, and other infrastructure can be damaged when high water combines with flood debris. Basement flooding can cause extensive damage. Flooding can cause extensive damage to crop lands. Several factors determine the severity of floods, including rainfall intensity and duration, topography and ground cover.

Riverine flooding originates from a body of water, typically a river, creek, or stream, as water levels rise onto normally dry land. Water from snowmelt, rainfall, freezing streams, ice flows, or a combination thereof, causes the river or stream to overflow its banks into adjacent floodplains. Winter flooding usually occurs when ice in the rivers creates dams or streams freeze from the bottom up during extreme cold spells. Spring flooding is usually the direct result of melting winter snow pack, heavy spring rain, or a combination of the two.

Flash floods can occur anywhere when a large volume of water flows or melts over a short time period, usually from slow moving thunderstorms or rapid snowmelt. Because of the localized nature of flash floods, clear definitions of hazard areas do not exist. These types of floods often occur rapidly with significant impacts. Rapidly moving water, only a few inches deep, can lift people off their feet, and only a depth of a foot or two of water, is needed to sweep cars away. Most flood deaths result from flash floods.

Urban flooding or local drainage problems can occur anywhere in Lake County. Most local drainage problems result in shallow flooding on roads, yards and, sometimes in buildings.

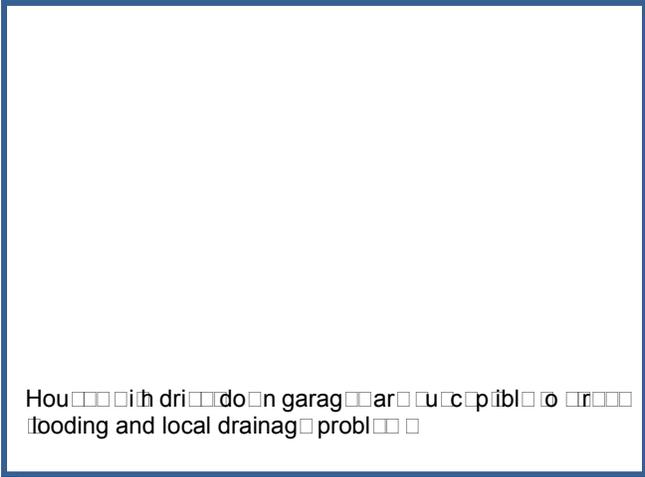
In some areas, a development is actually located in a drainage way or in a depressional ponding area. Inadequately maintained drainage ditches, undersized storm sewers, and failing tile drains or storm sewers are common causes of local flooding.

Local drainage problems have the greatest damage impact on homes with drive-down basement garages and split-level homes in low lying areas. In the case of drive-down garages, water accumulating on the street finds a low driveway and fills a home's basement. Split-level homes provide easy access for surface floodwaters to enter through the ground level windows.

Since much of Lake County was once tiled to provide drainage for farmland, failed or inadequate drain tiles are a large problem in the developing areas of the county. Many tiles are old and were not designed

to handle the stormwater loads development produces. The same is also true for older storm sewer systems. Most storm drains and road culverts are not designed to

carry more than the 10-year storm.



Depressional flooding is common in Lake County. Lake County has a gently rolling landscape including many depressional areas left from the Wisconsin Glacial Period. The common problem with development in many of these depressional areas is there is no natural outlet for runoff. Some depressions are former wetlands drained with field tiles originally installed to make them farmable. In many cases the tiles are old, in disrepair, and often have limitations for handling the increased volumes of runoff resulting from development. When the drainage system for depressional areas becomes overloaded, runoff simply fills up a depression. Without an adequate outlet, floodwater will remain until it evaporates, seeps into the ground or trickles through a tile.

Sanitary Sewer Backups. There are few combined sewers in Lake County where stormwater and wastewater discharges are transported in the same pipe system. Therefore, most of the sanitary sewer backups are caused by infiltration of stormwater into the sanitary sewer pipes, leaky manholes and inappropriate connections from residential storm drains, roof drains and sump pumps to sanitary sewer lines. In some places excess stormwater in sanitary sewers causes manhole covers to lift off, and sewage finds its way into rivers and lakes via the storm drainage system. The contamination of surface waters with sewage degrades water quality by adding fecal coliform and excess nutrients that reduce dissolved oxygen in the water and can lead to the spread of communicable diseases. Beach closures and swimming bans are a common result.

Erosion and Sedimentation. Areas prone to the most erosion damage are the bluffs and ravines, lake shores, and high energy flow streams. Channelized stream reaches are less stable and more erosive than meandering sections.

3.2.1 Lake County-Lincolnshire Watersheds

There are four major watersheds in Lake County, shown in Exhibit 3-1 along with 26 sub watersheds. The Village of Lincolnshire is part of two major watersheds:

The **Upper Des Plaines River** watershed is located in northeastern Illinois, Lake and Cook Counties, and Kenosha and Racine Counties in southeastern Wisconsin. A summary of the watershed is presented in Table 3-2. The Upper Des Plaines is subject to significant flooding caused by lack of channel capacity of the main stem of the Des Plaines River and tributaries to carry major flows during storms. Historical flooding in 1986 and 1987 resulted in over \$100 million in damages.

The main stems of the Fox and Des Plaines Rivers have flood characteristics very different from the other major watershed of the county. The Fox and Des Plaines Rivers experience their worst floods from rain events lasting a few days, or from a series of small rain events over a longer duration. The greatest flooding along the Fox and Des Plaines Rivers occurs following longer rain events. The floods of 1960 and 1986 resulted from long steady rains which eventually overwhelmed the available floodplain storage and set new flood stage records on the Fox and Des Plaines Rivers respectively.

Table 3-2 Des Plaines River Watershed in Lake County

Des Plaines River Watershed				
Area:	202 mi ²	Municipalities:		
	42% of County	Antioch	Indian Creek	Mundelein
Public Land:	11,730 acres	Beach Park	Kildeer	Old Mill Creek
Wetlands:	20,595 acres	Buffalo Grove	Lake Villa	Riverwoods
		Deer Park	Lake Zurich	Round Lake Beach
		Grayslake	Libertyville	Round Lake Park
		Green Oaks	Lincolnshire	Third Lake
Subwatersheds:	Area (mi²):	Gurnee	Lindenhurst	Vernon Hills
North Mill Creek	21.5	Hainesville	Long Grove	Wadsworth
Newport Drain	8.4	Hawthorn Woods	Mettawa	Wheeling
Mill Creek	31			
Upper Des Plaines	53	Townships:		
Bull Creek/Bull's Brook	12.3	Antioch	Lake Villa	Warren
Indian Creek	37.7	Avon	Libertyville	Waukegan
Lower Des Plaines	18.2	Benton	Newport	West Deerfield
Buffalo Creek	13.7	Ela	Vernon	Zion
Aptakisic Creek	6.3	Freemont		

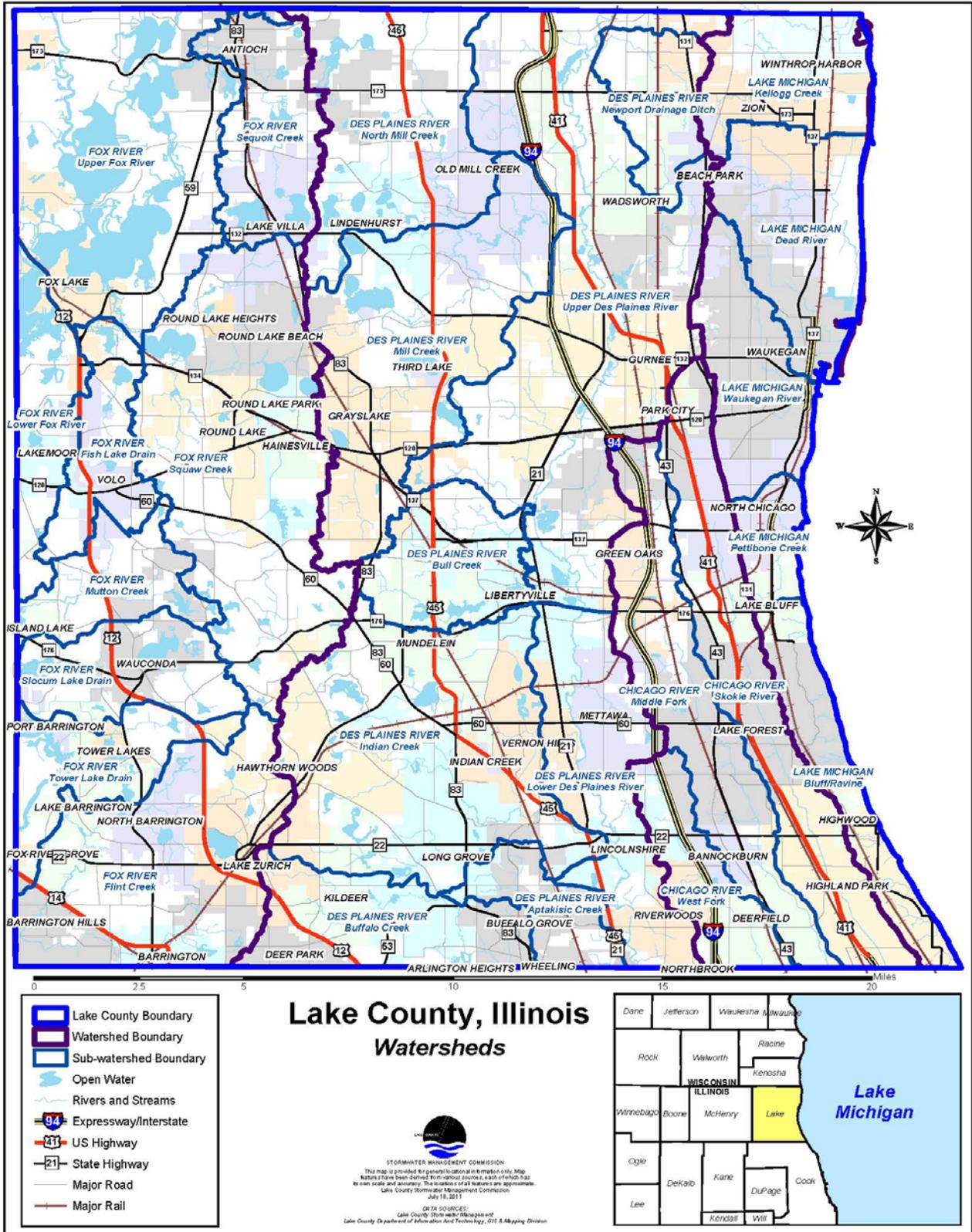


Exhibit 3-1 Lake County Watersheds and Subwatersheds
 This map can be downloaded at the Lake County SMC website

The 1986 event resulted from 10 days of widespread steady rain. It took the Des Plaines 4 weeks to pass this floodwater. For the larger Fox River, the time to pass this flood was 6 weeks. In comparison, the smaller watershed of the Skokie River drained down to normal only a few days after the rains ended. Long-duration rain events or snow pack can also cause major flooding on the larger rivers.

Exhibit 3-1 show the lakes located within the Fox River and Des Plaines River Watersheds. The lakes are a resource and also a concern when the Fox River and Des Plaines Rivers are at flood stage for extended periods and lake levels are elevated as a result.

The **North Branch Chicago River Watershed** is noted for three long and narrow sub water sheds surrounding the 3 forks of the North Branch of the river. A summary of the watershed is presented in Table 3-3. Floods on these long and narrow watersheds are affected by the direction taken by a storm. On the three forks, the worst flooding is caused by storms moving from north to south. The runoff moves under the storm front and concentrates as it goes downstream. Storms passing east to west produce smaller floods, and storms passing south to north produce the smallest floods.

The worst floods are caused by day-long rain events, but, because the watershed is so narrow, short intense rain events can also cause severe local flooding. The flood of record on the Skokie River in Highland Park was caused by a thunderstorm that rained only in the southern end of the watershed. Because of the channelization of these three forks, floodwaters usually drain away in just a few days. For more information on the North Branch Chicago River Watershed, see the "North Branch Chicago River Watershed-Based Plan," 2008, for Lake and Cook Counties, Illinois, which is available at the Lake County SMC website: <http://www.lakecountyil.gov/Stormwater/LakeCountyWatersheds/>.

Table 3-3 North Branch of the Chicago River Watershed in Lake County

North Branch Chicago River Watershed				
Area:	202 square miles	Municipalities:		
	11% of County	Bannockburn	Highwood	North Chicago
Public Land:	1,655 acres	Deerfield	Lake Bluff	Park City
Wetlands:	4,390 acres	Green Oaks	Lake Forest	Riverwoods
		Gurnee	Lincolnshire	Waukegan
		Highland Park	Mettawa	
Subwatersheds:	Area (mi²):	Townships:		
West Fork	8.6	Deerfield	Vernon	Waukegan
Middle Fork	19.8	Libertyville	Warren	West Deerfield
Skokie River	21.9	Shields		

3.2.2 Flood Insurance Coverage

An examination of National Flood Insurance Policies and Flood Insurance claims highlights the number of communities impacted by past flooding. Table 3-4 shows the Village of Lincolnshire flood insurance coverage and flood insurance claims since 1978. Policies are shown for an entire community, including portions of communities located in other counties.

Table 3-4 Lake County Flood Insurance Active Policies and Claims, FEMA 2015

Community	Number of Active Policies	Total Premium	Total Coverage	Number of Claims*	Total Paid
Village of Lincolnshire	113	\$ 113,929	\$32,609,800	27	\$ 1,167,989

* Since 1978

3.3.3 Repetitive Flood Loss Properties

FEMA defines a “repetitive loss structure” as a flood-insured structure that has received two or more flood insurance claim payments of more than 25% of the market value within any 10-year period. Lake County currently has 86 repetitive loss structures on the FEMA list. Of the 86 properties, 18 have been mitigated (acquired, elevated or otherwise protected). The remaining 68 properties are located in 14 municipalities and unincorporated Lake County, as presented in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Lake County Repetitive Loss Structures

Community	Number of Repetitive Loss Properties as of 6/30/2015*	Number of Repetitive Loss Properties as of 3/31/2011	Mitigated	Mitigation Status	Remaining Repetitive Losses
Village of Lincolnshire	1	1	0	unmitigated	1

The repetitive flood loss structures are located throughout the county, but are more concentrated in the Fox River Watershed. They are nearly all single family residences. Two repetitive loss properties are commercial properties.

The repetitive loss properties were examined and new repetitive flood loss areas were identified for the 2012 Lake County ANHMP. The repetitive loss areas are shown in Exhibit 3-4 of the Lake County ANHMP. Repetitive flood loss areas include 1 or more repetitive loss properties and the neighboring or nearby properties subject to similar flood damage. The repetitive loss area for the Village of Lincolnshire in the Lake County ANHMP is Repetitive Loss Area 27.

3.2.4 Past Floods and Future Flood Frequency

The National Climate Data Center (NCDC), maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, records weather events as they are submitted. The NCDC has a record of flooding in Lake County from 1996 to 2010, and this data is shown in Table 3-18 of the Lake County ANHMP. Other small floods most likely occurred but did not get recorded. The NCDC data recorded no injuries or deaths with these events.

1986 Flood: Northeastern Illinois received almost one inch of rain daily from September 21 through October 4, 1986. On some days, there was as much as three inches. Over this two-week period, the Des Plaines watershed received up to 12.9 inches of rain compared to the normal monthly amount of 3 inches. The flooding in Lake County killed four people. One

person drowned when his boat capsized and three people had heart attacks fighting the flood.

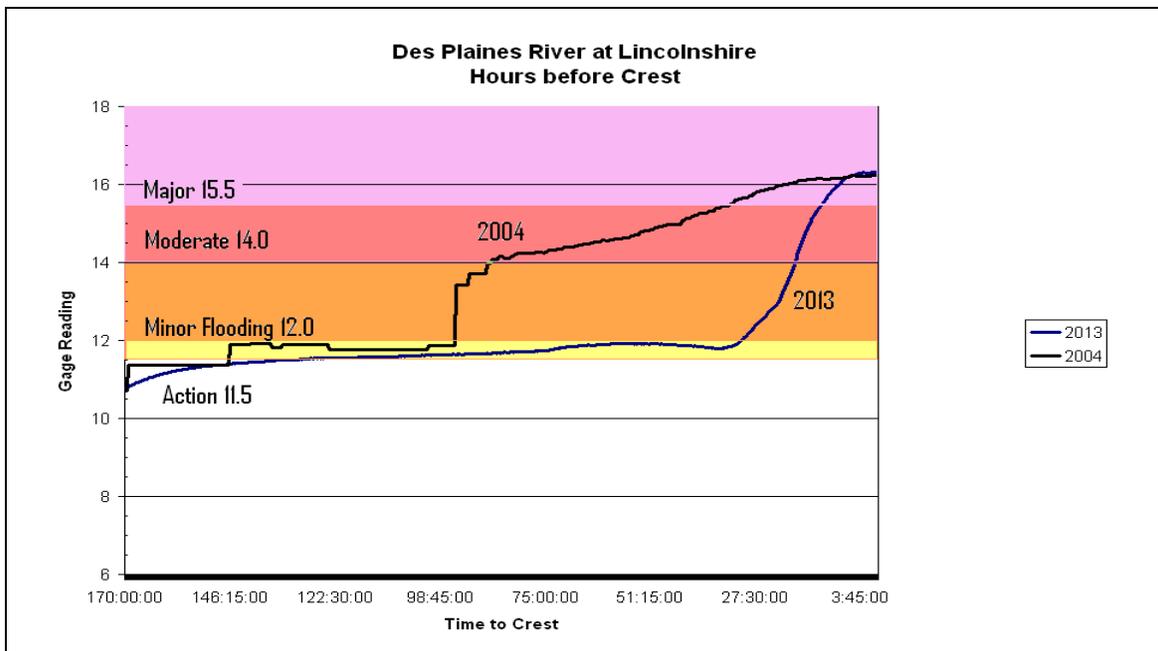
On September 25, 1986 the Des Plaines River was two feet over flood stage and high enough to reach buildings. This flooding, along with flooding in the Fox River/Chain of Lakes watershed, resulted in a disaster declaration by the President on October 7, 1986 for Cook, Kane, and Lake Counties. The worst flooding in Lake County was in the Village of Gurnee, where approximately 100 buildings were flooded. Based on the flood insurance claims, they suffered an average of \$10,000 in damage.

2004 Flood: The May 2004 event attracted national attention and was destructive on a wide scale. River flooding was recorded across Lake County and portions of Cook County and Lake County, as well as local flash flooding from individual storms that occurred during this month. River flooding, mainly on the Des Plaines River, had some of its origin in southern Wisconsin, but affected the river channel through Lake County and into Cook County. Monthly rainfall totals peaked over 10 inches across Lake and Cook Counties, while 6 inches or more were common further south including northwest Indiana.

Throughout Lake County, overbank flooding is most extensive along the Des Plaines River with the highest historical floods occurring in 1938, 1960, 1979, 1986 and 2004.

April 2013: Very heavy rains in the early morning hours on April 18, 2013 brought flooding to much of northeastern Illinois. The Des Plaines River rapidly rose, exceeded the 12.8 foot stage predicted by the National Weather Service to 16.33 feet. As show on the chart below, major flood damage begins at 15.5 feet on the Des Plaines River at Lincolnshire river gage.

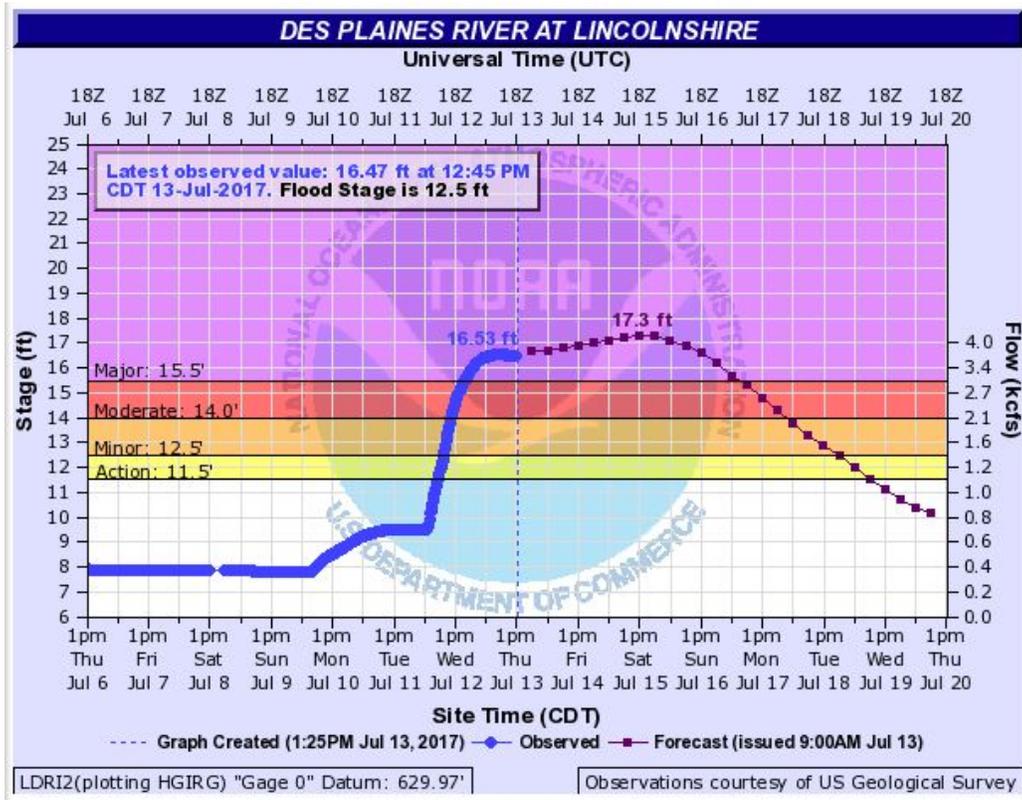
In the Village of Lincolnshire ten houses were evacuated. Six of those houses had water over the first floor. Over 30 homes were not accessible by vehicle. Exhibit 3-2 shows a map compiled by the Village of Lincolnshire of known flood issues from the April 2013. Reported flood events over the past 25 years provide an acceptable framework for determining future occurrences in terms of frequency for such events.



July 2017: Heavy rains drenched Lake County Illinois on July 11 – 12, 2017 with over seven (7) inches of rain in a 24-hour period. The rains brought flash floods to many Lake County Communities. Following the rain events, the Des Plaines River at Lincolnshire crested at a historic 16.55 feet, one foot over the major flood stage of 15.5 feet.

In Lincolnshire, over 40 homes were affected by the flood, and not accessible by vehicles. The 2017 flood in Lincolnshire was worse than the previous historic high of 16.33 feet recorded in April 2013.

The probability of the County and its municipalities experiencing a flood event can be difficult to quantify, but based on historical record of 28 flood events since 1986, it can reasonably be assumed this type of event has occurred once every 1.12 years from 1986 through 2011.



$[(\text{Current Year}) 2011] \text{ subtracted by } [(\text{Historical Year}) 1986] = 25 \text{ Years on Record}$

$[(\text{Years on Record}) 25] \text{ divided by } [(\text{Number of Historical Events}) 28] = 1.12$

Furthermore, the historic frequency calculates there is an 89% chance of this type of event occurring each year.

3.2.5 Vulnerability - Impacts of Flooding

Lake County's population is expected to continue to grow and development will continue. Lake County is currently susceptible to flooding, and it should be anticipated flood risk will continue to grow. Lake County has been implementing a number of mitigation actions to abate this potential increase in flood risk, including the enforcement of the Lake County

Watershed Development Ordinance and comprehensive watershed planning to protect against new flood damages (these efforts are summarized in Chapter 4). However, Lake County is part of two large watersheds and cannot regulate development in Wisconsin. Life, health and safety, buildings, critical facilities, infrastructure and the economy are all affected by flooding in Lake County.

Health and safety: Safety during a flood, whether from overbank flooding or groundwater flooding (basements), is a concern. If clean-up after a flood is not properly done, then health problems can develop due to mold. Flooding roads and viaducts are dangerous. People continue to be at risk when driving through floodwaters; fast moving waters are a hazard to people in and out of cars. The highest flood depths are at the Fox River, but stormwater flooding away from the floodplain in Lake County can also threaten lives, as emphasized in the death during the 1986 flood event.

Impact to health and safety due to flooding is considered **moderate**.

Damage to Buildings: The Lake County estimate of structures located in the floodplain and floodway is shown in Table 3-6. These numbers are from the 2017 Lake County ANHMP. The numbers are updated for the new FEMA flood maps that became effective for Lake County on September 18, 2013.

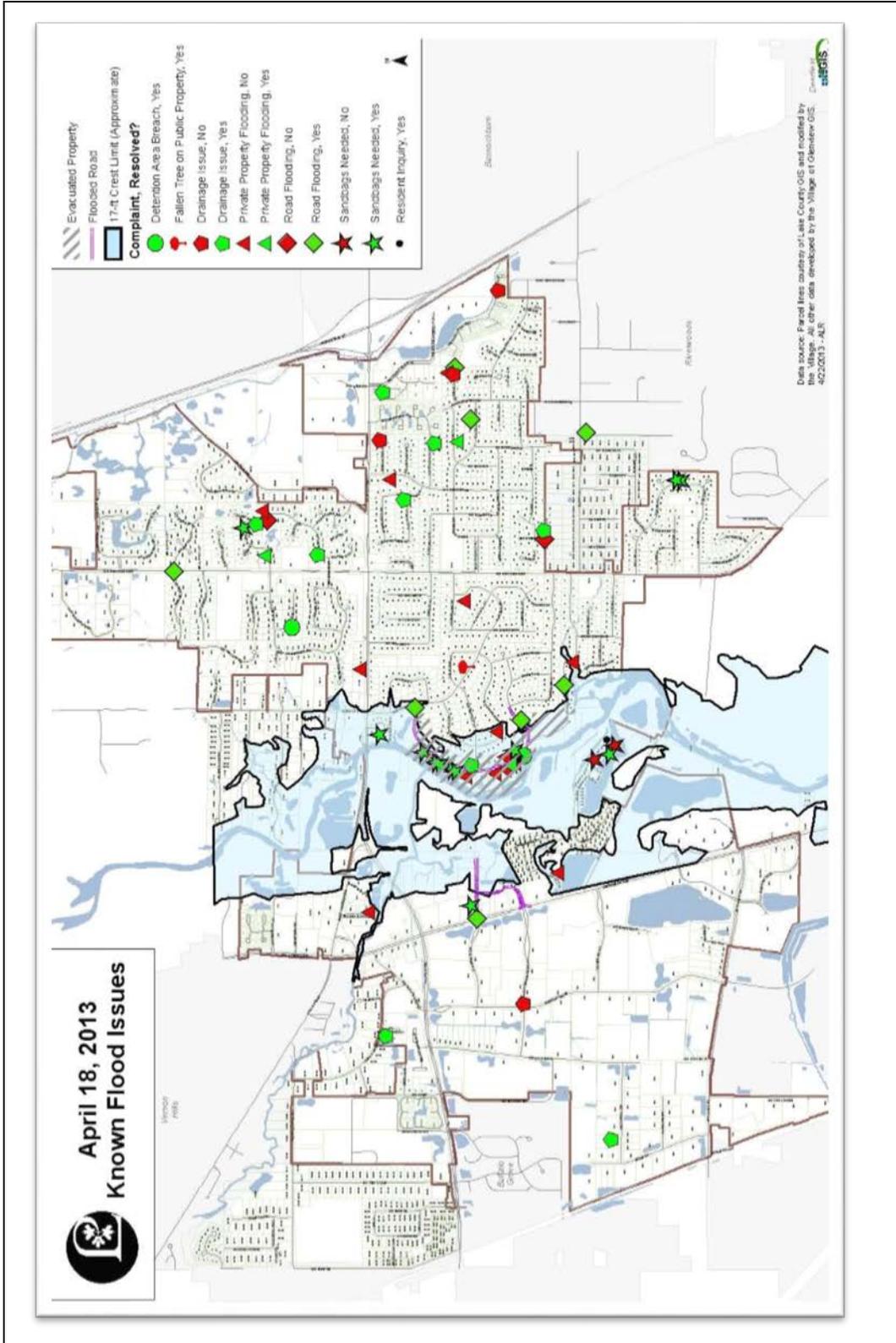


Exhibit 3-2 Village of Lincolnshire April 2013 Known Flood Issues

Table 3-6 Structures Located in Lake County Floodplains

Watershed	Number of Structures in Floodplain	Number of Structures in Floodway
Fox River	5,914	390
Des Plaines River	2,786	901
North Branch Chicago River	1,249	423
Lake Michigan	447	27
Total:	10,396	1,741

* Source: SMC GIS

The number of structures in the floodplain and floodway has changed since the 2012 ANHMP due to new effective FIRMs for Lake County. Using the FIRMs (2012 ANHMP) 10,903 structures were in the 1% annual chance, or 100-year floodplain. The value of these structures is estimated in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 Estimated Market Value of Structures Located in Lake County Floodplains Land Use	Estimated Market Value
Agricultural	\$6,351,450
Forest Grassland/Beach	\$9,109,127
Government/Institution	\$275,881,667
Industrial	\$275,881,667
Office/Research	\$74,766,111
Public / Private Open Space	\$46,432,865
Residential	\$1,209,426,702
Retail / Commercial	\$188,217,209
Transportation	\$963,034
Utilities / Waste Facilities	\$29,201,791
Total Estimated Value:	\$1,843,572,967

The range of flood damage to buildings is likely to be 5% to 50%, or a range \$85 million to \$850 million. Impact to buildings due to flooding is considered high.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure: SMC data shows approximately 21 critical facilities could be closed or subject to flooding. As the County’s GIS is expanded, a more accurate count of critical facilities in the floodplain will be developed.

Impact to critical facilities due to flooding is considered moderate.

Economic Impact: Flood damage to businesses is difficult to estimate. Businesses disrupted by floods often have to be closed. They lose inventories, customers cannot reach them, and employees are often busy protecting or cleaning up flooded homes. Business can be disrupted, regardless of whether or not the business is located in the floodplain, when

customers and clients cannot reach their location. As with flooded roads, public expenditures on flood fighting, sandbags, fire department calls, clean-up and repairs to damaged public property affect all residents of the County, not just those in the floodplain.

3.2.6 Flood Focus Areas

The Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee identified several areas from past floods they recommend be focus areas of flood mitigation. The focus areas are shown in Exhibit 3-3, and they include:

Area 1 – Lincolnshire - Londonderry

Area 2 – Rivershire Development

Area 3 – Westminster – Sutton Place

Area 4 – Indian Creek

These areas may be referred to within this Mitigation Plan and CRS plans developed by the Village.

3.3 Summary of Natural Hazards Risk Assessment

This risk assessment examines natural hazards that could impact Lake County. Section 3.12 in the 2017 Lake County ANHMP summarized the impact of the hazards on Lake County and presents conclusions drawn from the assessment. That section is repeated here.

3.3.1 Impact of the Hazards

The impacts of the hazards are summarized according to the four major concerns:

- Health and safety,
- Damage to buildings,
- Evacuation of guests and personnel,
- Damage to critical facilities and infrastructure, and
- Economic impact.

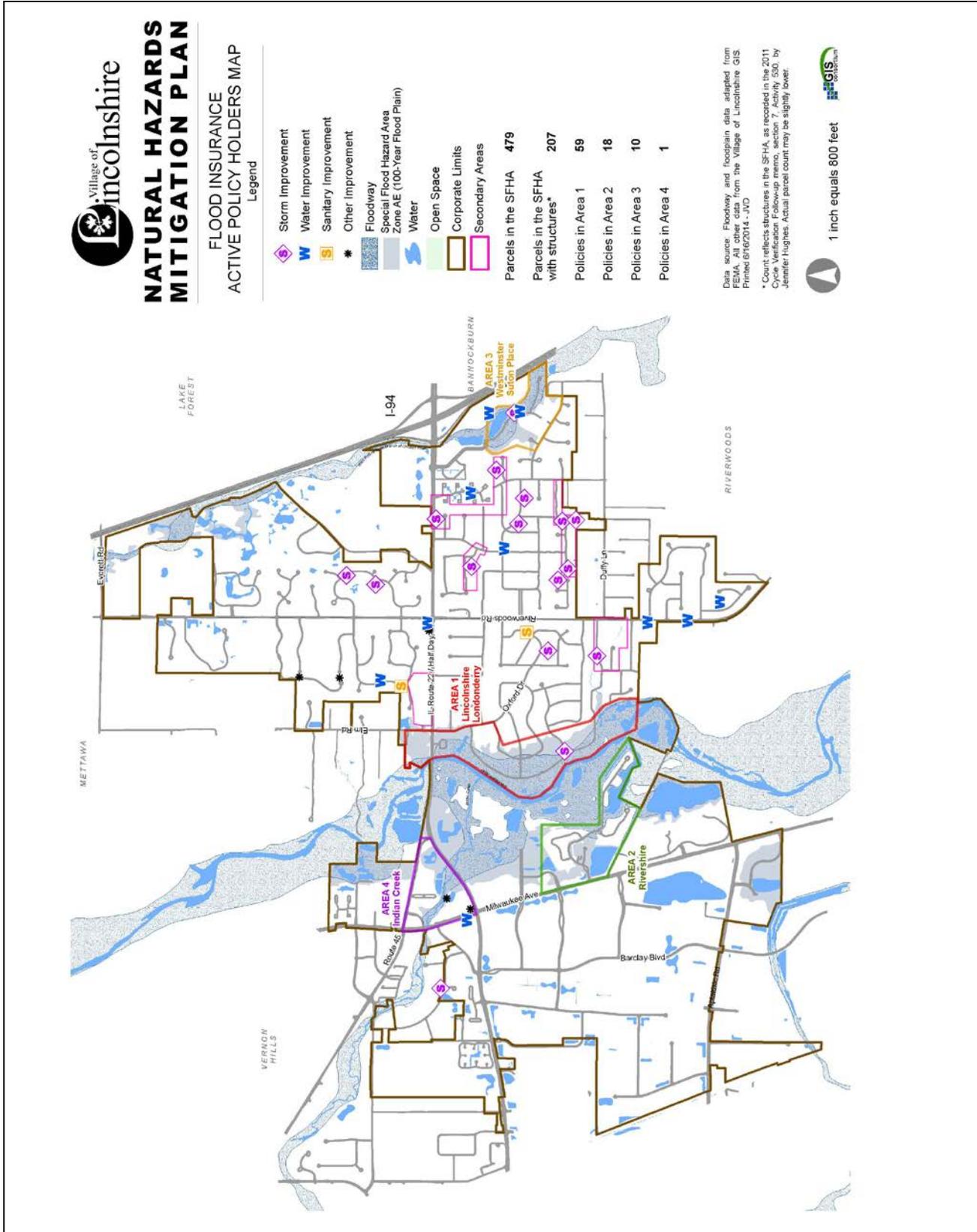
After the conclusion of the hazard assessments and vulnerability assessments of the priority hazards, the LPC discussed findings to determine overall impact the hazard has on the County and the municipalities. The hazards and their impact are shown in Table 3-8, "Lake County Summary of the Hazards." The different columns in the table represent the following:

Annual Chance or Frequency: The annual chance column in the table shows the likelihood of occurrence in any given year. These numbers are discussed in the "Frequency" section of each hazard.

Impact Location: The location and area affected by a single occurrence is shown.

Square Miles Impacted: The portion of the County vulnerable to the hazard.

Value of vulnerable property: The property damage exposure computed in Section 3.2 of this Chapter.



Potential Damage: The range of potential damage related to the square miles impacted and the value of exposed property.

Impact on Health and Safety: This category relates to health and safety hazards. Ratings of high, medium, or low are shown.

Impact on Buildings: The vulnerability of structural damage to buildings or other property damage.

Critical Facilities: The types of critical facilities and infrastructure affected are listed.

Economic Impact: Typical impacts on businesses and utilities are listed in this column.

The County, all municipalities, other agencies and institutions involved in this Lake County ANHMP are exposed to all identified hazards. This is due to the relatively flat topography of the County. While much of the County is still in agricultural use, the residents and business are equally impacted by the identified natural hazards as the urban areas. Flooding in the floodplain has been considered but it is understood flooding is not limited to floodplain areas. Community impact does vary by degree between larger and smaller communities based on population and number of buildings.

Table 3-8 Summary of Lake County Natural Hazards from the Lake County ANHMP Hazard	Annual Chance	Impact Location	Square miles Affected	Value of Vulnerable Property	Potential Damage	Impact on Health and Safety	Impact on Buildings	Impact on Critical Facilities	Economic Impact
Floods	1%	Floodplains	89.3	\$3 billion	\$85-\$850 million	Moderate	High	Moderate	High
Floods	10%	(Local Drainage)	448	---	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Tornado	0.01%	Countywide	10	\$60 billion	\$872 million	High	High	Moderate	Moderate
Tornado	30.00%	Community	5	\$60 billion	\$419 million	High	High	Moderate	Moderate
Severe Summer Storms	100%	Communities	448	\$58 billion	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Severe Winter Storms	100%	Countywide	448	\$58 billion	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Drought	1%	Countywide	448	\$58 billion	---	High	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Earthquake	100%	Countywide	448	\$58 billion		Low	Low	Moderate	Low
Dam Failure	0%	Countywide	448	\$58 billion		--	--	--	--
Extreme Temperatures	18%	Countywide	448	\$58 billion	---	High	Low	Low	Low
Erosion	--	Countywide	448	\$58 billion		--	--	--	--
Power Outage		Countywide		\$60 B					

In the latest Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazard Mitigation Survey, the most noted Natural Hazard impacting residents was Floods (72%); followed by Extreme Cold (45%); High Winds (45%) and Ice Storm (40%).

3.3.2 Comparison to State of Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

The 2013 Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan prepared by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) hazard rating system has five levels: low, guarded, elevated, high and severe. Lake County’s hazard ratings for identified natural hazards are in the 2017 Plan are shown in Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 IEMA Hazard Ratings for Lake County Hazard	IEMA Rating 2010	IEMA Rating 2019 (Rank of ALL counties)	ANHMP Rating
Floods	Elevated	Elevated(99 of 102)	High / Moderate
Tornado	High	Elevated (51 of 102)	High
Severe Summer Storms	Severe	Severe	Moderate
Severe Winter Storms	Severe	High	Moderate
Drought	Guarded	Guarded	Moderate
Earthquake	Guarded	Guarded	Low
Extreme Heat	Elevated	Guarded	Low

3.3.3 Severe Storm Hazard Profile

Based on feedback from the most recent Public Outreach Survey, residents feel susceptible to severe summer and winter storms as well as floods, addressed previously in this chapter. The severe storms are categorized and addressed below.

Thunderstorms affect relatively small areas when compared with hurricanes and winter storms. Despite their small size, all thunderstorms are dangerous. The typical thunderstorm is 15 miles in diameter and lasts an average of 30 minutes. Of the estimated 100,000 thunderstorms that occur each year in the United States, about 10 percent are classified as severe. The National Weather Service considers a thunderstorm severe if it produces hail at least 3/4 inch in diameter, winds of 58 MPH or stronger, or a tornado. Every thunderstorm needs three basic components: (1) moisture to form clouds and rain (2) unstable air which is warm air that rises rapidly and (3) lift, which is a cold or warm front capable of lifting air to help form thunderstorms.

Lightning, although not considered severe by the National Weather Service definition, can accompany heavy rain during thunderstorms. Lightning develops when ice particles in a cloud move around, colliding with other particles. These collisions cause a separation of electrical charges. Positively charged ice particles rise to the top of the cloud and negatively charged ones fall to the middle and lower sections of the cloud. The negative charges at the base of the cloud attract positive charges at the surface of the Earth. Invisible to the human eye, the negatively charged area of the cloud sends a charge called a stepped leader toward the ground. Once it gets close enough, a channel develops between the cloud and the ground. Lightning is the electrical transfer through this channel. The channel rapidly heats to 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit and contains approximately 100 million electrical volts. The rapid expansion of the heated air causes thunder.

Hail develops when a super cooled droplet collects a layer of ice and continues to grow, sustained by the updraft. Once the hail stone cannot be held up any longer by the updraft, it falls to the ground. Hail up to 2.75 inches in diameter, nearly the size of a baseball, was reported in Lake County in 1967, according to the NCDC. Nationally, hailstorms cause nearly \$1 billion in property and crop damage annually, as peak activity coincides with peak agricultural seasons. Severe hailstorms also cause considerable damage to buildings and automobiles, but rarely result in loss of life.

Severe Winter Storms

Lake County has been impacted by varying degrees of winter weather over the last century; however; the occurrence of severe winter weather in the county is relatively infrequent, even during winter months. Severe winter weather can cause hazardous driving conditions, communications and electrical power failure, community isolation and can adversely affect business continuity. This type of severe weather may include one or more of the following winter factors:

Blizzards, as defined by the National Weather Service, are a combination of sustained winds or frequent gusts of 35 mph or greater and visibilities of less than a quarter mile from falling or blowing snow for 3 hours or more. A blizzard, by definition, does not indicate heavy amounts of snow, although they can happen together. The falling or blowing snow usually creates large drifts from the strong winds. The reduced visibilities make travel, even on foot, particularly treacherous. The strong winds may also support dangerous wind chills. Ground blizzards can develop when strong winds lift snow off the ground and severely reduce visibilities.

Heavy snow, in large quantities, may fall during winter storms. Six inches or more in 12 hours or eight inches or more in 24 hours constitutes conditions that may significantly hamper travel or create hazardous conditions. The National Weather Service issues warnings for such events. Smaller amounts can also make travel hazardous, but in most cases, only results in minor inconveniences. Heavy wet snow before the leaves fall from the trees in the fall or after the trees have leafed out in the spring may cause problems with broken tree branches and power outages.

Ice storms develop when a layer of warm (above freezing), moist air aloft coincides with a shallow cold (below freezing) pool of air at the surface. As snow falls into the warm layer of air, it melts to rain, and then freezes on contact when hitting the frozen ground or cold objects at the surface, creating a smooth layer of ice. This phenomenon is called freezing rain. Similarly, sleet occurs when the rain in the warm layer subsequently freezes into pellets while falling through a cold layer of air at or near the Earth's surface. Extended periods of freezing rain can lead to accumulations of ice on roadways, walkways, power lines, trees, and buildings. Almost any accumulation can make driving and walking hazardous. Thick accumulations can bring down trees and power lines.

Chapter 4. Mitigation Goals

Chapter 4 of the Lake County ANHMP established hazard mitigation goals and objectives for the County. The County went through an exercise to examine priorities and other factors for establishing the goals. At the October 17, 2013 meeting, the Lincolnshire Mitigation Planning Committee went through the same exercise. Planning Committee members then modified the Lake County goals and guidelines to reflect the Village's needs and priorities.

4.1 Community Priorities and Plan Direction

To better understand, community priorities, Planning Committee members selected their top five choices for a list of potential priorities. For community priorities, the top four selected responses were:

- Provide a safe place to live and work
- Improve schools and education programs
- Improve/ get more businesses
- Improve/get more open space

Other responses included improve employment opportunities, water quality habitat, roads and highways and public transportation opportunities, and preserve historic and cultural resources.

For the exercise "What to Focus On," the Planning Committee was asked what the Village's hazard mitigation effort should focus on. The top five responses included:

- Protecting people's lives
- Protecting public health
- Protecting public services
- Protecting critical facilities
- Protecting existing buildings

Other choices included giving attention to the elderly and special populations, and protecting future development.

For the exercise "How to Fund and Implement," the Village chose from a list of funding and implementation options for accomplishing hazard mitigation efforts. The top six responses included:

- Inform people of how they can protect themselves
- Make people aware of the hazards they face
- Help people protect themselves
- Develop public/private partnerships
- Protect life/safety regardless of cost
- Use county/municipal agencies to implement mitigation activities

Other choices included, only fund projects where it's proven the benefits exceed the costs, new developments should pay full cost of protection measures, and protect critical facilities regardless of the cost.

4.2 Goals and Guidelines

From the above responses, the goals and guidelines for the Village of Lincolnshire's hazard mitigation efforts are:

Goal 1. Protect the lives, health, and safety of the people of the Village of Lincolnshire from the impact and effects of natural hazards.

Goal 2. Protect public services, utilities and critical facilities from potential damage from natural hazard events.

Goal 3: Mitigate existing buildings to protect against damage from natural hazard events.

Goal 4: Ensure new developments do not create new exposures of people and property to damage from natural hazards.

Goal 5. Mitigate to protect against economic and transportation losses, including the loss of wetlands and other natural resources due to natural hazards.

The following guidelines are for the purpose of achieving the goals and to facilitate the development of hazard mitigation action items:

Guideline 1. Focus natural hazards mitigation efforts on floods, severe summer and winter storms, tornadoes, erosion, extreme temperatures, drought, and wildfires.

Guideline 2. Make people aware of the hazards they face, and focus mitigation efforts on measures allowing property owners and service providers to help themselves.

Guideline 3. Identify specific projects to protect lives

Guideline 4 Identify specific projects to mitigate damage where cost-effective and affordable.

Guideline 5. Use available local funds, when necessary, to protect public services, critical facilities, lives, health and safety from natural hazards.

Guideline 6. Develop and foster public agency and private property owner partnerships to fund and implement mitigation measures, and examine equitable approaches for local mitigation costs, such as user fees.

Guideline 7. Strive to improve and expand business, transportation and education opportunities in the Village of Lincolnshire in conjunction with planned mitigation efforts.

4.4 Consistent with Other Plans

The developed goals and guidelines in the Village of Lincolnshire All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan were compared to the goals included in the Village of Lincolnshire's Comprehensive Land Use Plan, Flood Insurance Coverage Improvement Plan, and the Village of Lincolnshire Emergency Operations Plan, as well as the Lake County All Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. These plans, and many others, have been adopted by the Village Board for consistent practices.

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Chapter 5. Mitigation Strategies and Capability Assessment

Chapter 5 of the Lake County ANHMP examines hazard mitigation activities currently being implemented by Lake County and the Lake County municipalities, and examines various hazard mitigation strategies that can be undertaken in the future. The Village of Lincolnshire will use Chapter 5 of the Lake County ANHMP as a resource to understand various hazard mitigation strategies for the priority natural hazards identified in Chapter 3 of the Village of Lincolnshire Mitigation Plan.

Mitigation Strategies

- Planning and Mitigation
- Property Protection
- Natural Resource Protection
- Organizational
- Structural Mitigation
- Public Information

This Chapter presents a list of hazard mitigation recommendations for the Village of Lincolnshire with a focus on flood hazards. The recommendations in this chapter and in the Lake County ANHMP provide a menu of options for the development of the action plan presented in Chapter 6 of this Mitigation Plan. The recommendations are consistent with the Village of Lincolnshire’s mitigation goals and guidelines presented in Chapter 4.

Six basic strategies, shown in the box above and in Table 5-1, may be applied to mitigate potential damage to property and impact to health and safety from natural hazards. Each strategy includes mitigation measures appropriate for different conditions, as shown in Table 5-1. For instance, planning and regulation measures, as a preventative strategy, are more appropriate for developing areas, while property protection strategies are approaches for existing development and buildings.

Table 5-1 Natural Hazard Mitigation Activities

Natural Hazards:	Preventive	Property Protection	Emergency	Resource Protection	Structural Measures	Public Information
Floods (100-year/10-year)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tornado/High Wind	X	X	X			X
Severe Summer Storms/Hail	X	X	X	X	X	X
Severe Winter Storms	X		X			X
Dam Failure	X		X	X	X	X
Wildfire	X	X	X	X		X
Erosion	X	X		X	X	X
Extreme Heat						X
Extreme Cold		X	X			X
Sewer Backup	X			X		X
Drought	X			X		X
Groundwater	X			X		X

A significant number of hazard mitigation measures are already being implemented by the Village of Lincolnshire. For example, the administration and enforcement of building codes provides protection of buildings from wind, flood and earthquake events, higher watershed standards through the Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance, and the Village drainage system maintenance efforts as well as the 2019 Village-Wide Drainage Study.

The following sections provide a brief summary of the six hazard mitigation strategies applicable to flood hazards, and recommendations made by the Mitigation Planning Committee for the Village of Lincolnshire. Mitigation strategies pertaining to the Village's other priority hazards are contained in the Lake County ANHMP. Note future updates of the Village of Lincolnshire Mitigation Plan can be expanded to further examine natural hazards other than floods. The recommendations from the Lake County ANHMP are also shown within each section. As mentioned above, the Chapter 5 of the Lake County ANHMP should be used as a resource document to further explain strategies and recommendations discussed here.

5.1 Preventive Measures

Preventive measures are intended to keep flooding problems from getting worse. They help insure future development does not increase flood damage, and include actions that maintain the drainage system's capacity to carry away floodwaters. The cost of implementing most prevention measures is relatively low in comparison to most remedial measures to reduce future damage. Preventive measures include activities such as:

- Planning and Zoning
- Watershed Regulations
- Building Codes
- Standards for Manufactured Homes
- Critical Facility Construction Requirements
- Lake County Green Guide

Planning and Zoning: "Planning" can cover a variety of community plans including, but not limited to, comprehensive plans, land use plans, transportation plans, capital improvement plans, and economic development plans. While plans generally have limited authority, they reflect what the community would like to see happen in the future. Plans also guide other local measures such as capital improvements and the development of ordinances.

Planning & Zoning Activities
Address

- lood
- rough
- roundar

The 2002 *Lake County Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan* adopted by the Lake County Stormwater Management Commissions (SMC) was developed to address county-wide stormwater planning needs and watershed regulations. The first countywide *County Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan* was adopted in 1990 in response to worsening flooding, drainage and water quality problems. SMC has developed a

number of watershed-based plans for four major watersheds of the county including North Mill Creek, Bull Creek and Indian Creek within the Des Plaines River Watershed.

A number of Lake County communities have incorporated floodplain development restrictions into their zoning ordinance.

Watershed Development Regulations: The Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance (WDO) has been in place in Lake County since 1992. The goal of the WDO is to ensure new development does not increase existing stormwater problems or create new ones. The WDO establishes minimum countywide standards for stormwater management, including floodplains, detention, soil erosion/sediment control, water quality treatment, and wetlands.

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) sets the minimum floodplain regulation requirements for local floodplain ordinances. The State of Illinois enforces floodway standards exceeding NFIP minimum standards. Standards in the WDO reflect state and federal requirements for floodplain regulation and address specific Lake County flooding problems occurring in depressional storage areas and in unmapped floodplains/floodways.

To address flooding in unmapped floodplains, the WDO definition of a regulatory floodplain includes smaller tributaries subject to more than one square mile of drainage, and depressional areas, not associated with streams, having a storage volume of .75 acre feet or more when inundated by the base flood.

Building Codes: The administration and enforcement of building codes is one of the most effective approaches for addressing natural hazard mitigation. Current building codes protect new structures from damage by tornadoes, high winds, floods, snow storms, and earthquakes.

Other Preventive Measures: Many times after a flood, victims say they would have taken steps to protect themselves if only they had known they had a floodprone property. Three regulations, one federal and two state, require potential buyers of a parcel be told of any flood hazard.

Federal law: Federally regulated lending institutions must advise applicants for a mortgage or other loan to be secured by an insurable building that the property is in a floodplain as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Flood insurance is required for buildings located within the 100-year floodplain if the mortgage or loan is federally insured. This program does not apply to flood prone areas not mapped on the FIRMs. Floodprone areas that are frequently not mapped include the floodplains of smaller channels and many depressional areas. Depressional area flooding is significant. The use of older flood studies in rapidly developing areas also results in outdated floodplain maps that do not reflect the actual flood risk.

Illinois Compiled Statutes: Chapter 55, Section 5/3-5029 requires subdivision plats must show whether any part of the subdivision is located in a Special Flood Hazard Area.

Illinois Residential Real Property Disclosure Act: This law, which went into effect on October 1, 1994, requires a seller to tell a potential buyer if the seller is aware of any flooding or basement leakage problem, if the property is located in a floodplain, or if the seller has flood insurance. The law is not wholly reliable because the seller must be aware of a problem and willing to state it on the disclosure form. Due to the sporadic

occurrence of flood events, a property owner may legitimately not be aware of potential flooding problems with a property being sold or purchased.

Lincolnshire Preventive Measure Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Current Village of Lincolnshire regulations for construction in the floodplain and stormwater management are effective.
2. The Village of Lincolnshire should continue to administer and enforce regulations and building codes to protect property from damage due to natural hazards (flood, tornado, severe storms and wind).
3. The Village should continue to coordinate with ComEd and other utility providers for the protection of utility service during and after extreme weather events.

Lake County ANHMP Preventive Measure Recommendations

1. Complete current and accurate floodplain maps for all Lake County watersheds and submit to FEMA for adoption.
2. The Village should ensure fully and properly administer and enforce the requirements of the NFIP.
3. The Village should ensure full enforcement all provisions of the WDO and the forthcoming amendments.
4. Village should collaborate and work together with County to develop building code language to strengthen new buildings against damage by high winds, tornadoes and hail.
5. The Village should work to improve code administration and enforcement, and should also be trained on implementing the codes that are applicable to hazard mitigation
6. The adequacy or current requirements for manufactured home and recreational vehicle parks for protection from natural hazards should be examined, especially concerns pertaining to placement in flood prone areas, tie downs and sheltering.
7. Village planning and engineering staff should develop example subdivision ordinance language that requires new infrastructure to have hazard mitigation provisions, such as secondary access to subdivisions.
8. Offices responsible for design, construction or permitting critical facilities should ensure that the design accounts for natural hazards and adjacent land uses.
9. Village must understand and consistently enforce the WDO, and the TAC should continue efforts in these areas.
10. Village should work to improve CRS Classification.
11. Village must encourage the use of back-up power sources or generators to address power outages.

5.2 Property Protection

Property protection measures are used to modify or remove buildings subject to flood damage rather than to keep floodwaters away. Because of the widespread extent of flood damage caused by shallow, low velocity flooding in Lake County, traditional flood control structures such as levees and reservoirs are generally not economically justifiable in most areas. Individual property protection measures are usually the most preferred and cost-effective flood mitigation measures in these circumstances. Many

property protection measures do not affect a building's appearance or uses, making them particularly appropriate for historical sites and landmarks.

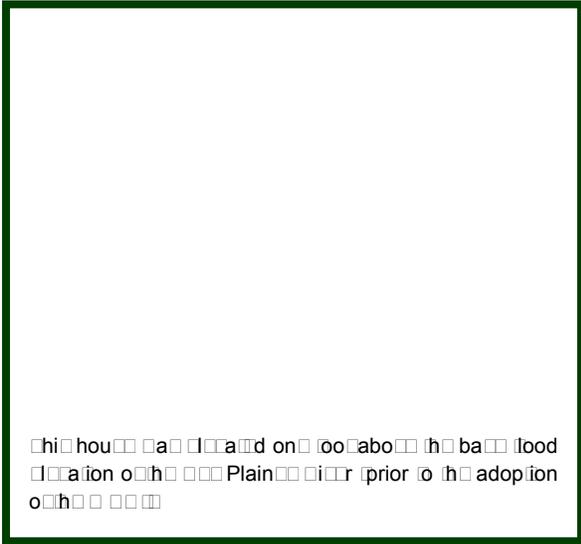
Although most property protection measures are paid for and implemented by individual property owners, there is increasing government interest and cost-share funding available for building relocation and acquisition, which are seen as permanent solutions to flood damage. While property protection is viewed as the property owner's responsibility, local governments can actively support and promote private efforts by providing technical assistance and incentives. Property protection measures include activities such as:

- Building Acquisition/Relocation
- Building Elevation, Floodproofing or Barriers
- Building Structural Retrofitting
- Insurance

Building Acquisition/Relocation: Acquisition ensures buildings in a flood prone area will cease to be subject to damage. The major difference is acquisition is undertaken by a government agency, so the cost is not borne by the property owner, and the land is converted to an appropriate public use such as a park. Acquiring and clearing buildings from the floodplain is not only the best long-term flood protection measure, it also is a way to convert a problem area into a community asset providing environmental and recreational benefits.



Elevation: Raising or elevating a house above the flood level protects the structure and contents from flood damage. When flooding occurs, water levels stay below the main floor, causing no damage to the structure or its contents. Raising a building above the flood level is less expensive than acquiring it or moving it, and can be less disruptive to a neighborhood. Commonly practiced in flood prone areas nationwide, this protection technique is required by law for new and substantially damaged residences located in a 100-year floodplain.



Although flood damage can be reduced significantly or eliminated through building elevation, there are some limitations to remaining in a flood prone location. While the building itself is elevated sufficiently to be protected from flood damage, flooding may isolate the building making it inaccessible. In addition, flood waters can result in a loss of utility service in flooded areas making the building uninhabitable even though it isn't damaged, and pollutant contamination in floodwaters will still threaten health and safety.

Floodproofing: Floodproofing covers measures that provide either wet floodproofing or dry floodproofing. In areas where there is shallow flooding, dry

floodproofing measures can be used to prevent water from entering some buildings. A wet floodproofing strategy will allow water to enter the building, but moves damageable belongings, appliances and utilities out of harm's way. *Dry Floodproofing:* Dry floodproofing is a combination of practices used to seal a building against floodwaters. Walls, floors and all openings must be sealed and made watertight. Buildings with crawlspaces generally cannot be dry floodproofed because water can seep under walls into the crawlspace. However, buildings on slabs and buildings with basements can benefit from dry floodproofing.



A structural engineer should be consulted to design the dry floodproofing measures due to the need to address hydrostatic pressure against foundation walls that occur during floods.

Wet Floodproofing: Wet floodproofing provides damage protection from floodwaters that cannot be kept out of a building. It is a relatively simple means of making sure nothing gets damaged when floodwaters enter the building. Wet floodproofing includes some of the least expensive and easiest mitigation practices to install.

Wet floodproofing approaches range from moving valuable items to a higher floor; to rebuilding the floodable area. At the very least, several low-cost steps can be taken to

wet floodproof a structure. Simply moving furniture and electrical appliances out of the floodprone area of the building can prevent thousands of dollars in damage.

Wet floodproofing measures work wherever there is a level above the flood zone to which items can be relocated; in general wet floodproofing does not work for one-story houses where living areas get flooded.

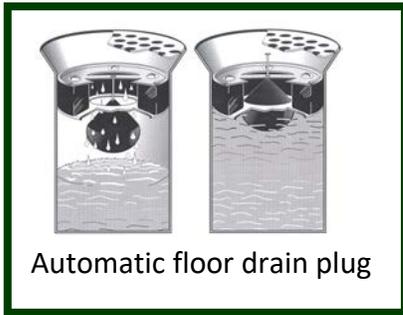
Dry Floodproofing - Buildings on slab

- all exterior walls with waterproofing compound or plastic sheathing
- openings, such as doors, windows, utility lines and vents, are closed either permanently, with removable shields, or with sandbags

Dry Floodproofing - Buildings with basements

- waterproofing compound is applied to the wall below sill is placed against the side of the house
- installation of a sub-surface drain tile and sump pump provides a means to handle water that will naturally seep through the sill
- exterior water is kept away from the wall with backfill (see illustration)

Sewer backup protection: Basement flooding can occur when the sanitary system overloads with stormwater and backs sewage up into the basement through the sanitary line. Even when sanitary and storm waters are carried in separate pipes, and they are through nearly all of Lake County, sewer backup can occur when cross connections between the storm and sanitary sewers exist, or if there are infiltration or inflow problems into the lines.



Houses which have downspouts, footing drain tile, and/or a sump pump connected to the sanitary sewer service may be inundated when heavy rains overload the system. In addition to these

sources, sanitary lines can also be inundated by stormwater by way of runoff infiltration into old leaky pipes or where the sanitary manholes are not properly sealed. Several Lake County communities experience very high sewage flows following heavy rain events. As in the case of Wauconda, some wastewater treatment plants cannot adequately treat the heavy volume of combined stormwater and sewage, so the plant is by-passed and sewage is discharged directly to surface waters untreated.

If allowed by the local code, sump pumps, downspouts and footing drains should be disconnected from the sanitary sewer line and the rain and groundwater directed out onto the ground, away from the building. The solution to stormwater overload of the sanitary system also includes the need for timely maintenance of sanitary lines,

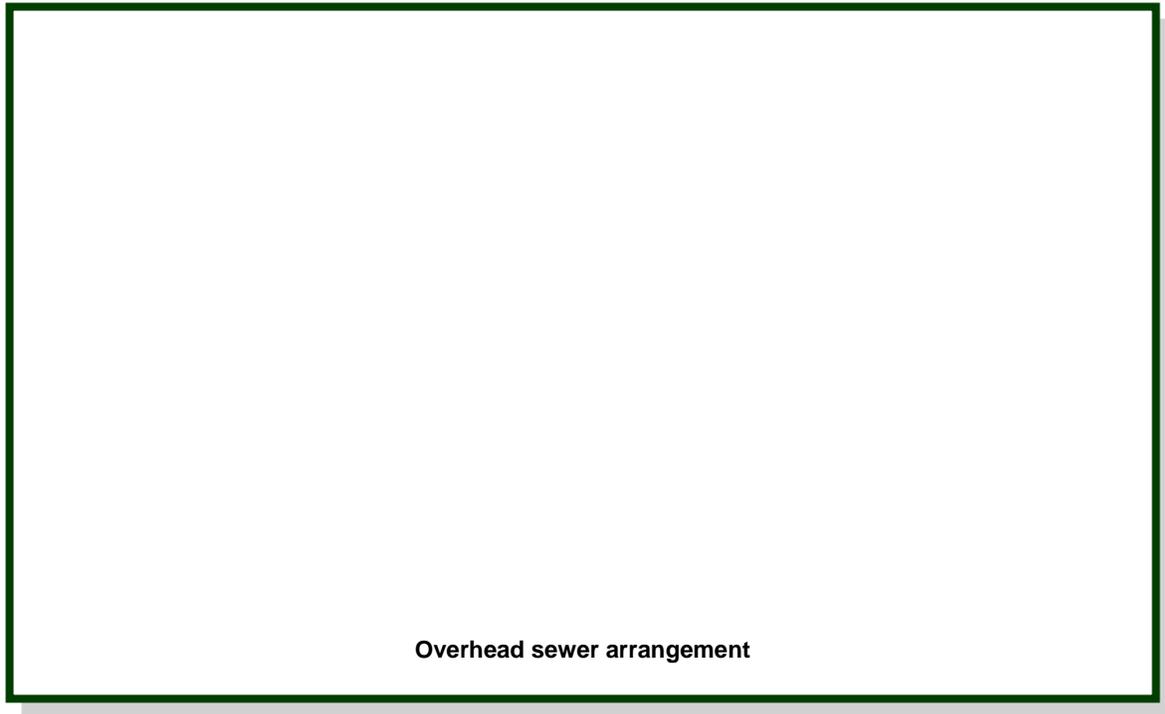
- floodproofing
- anything susceptible to damage by water or debris should be moved to a higher level or outside the building or stored in a safe place, the electrical panel and the furnace should be relocated to an upper floor
- heavy flooding is not expected to be deep, if no flooding protection is available place on platform or block

- high rise items, such as lawn furniture or bicycles, are evacuated after a flood warning is issued

repairing or replacing pipe where it leaks, and upgrading old waste water treatment facilities that are inadequate for the existing level of use.

Until sanitary infiltration is fixed, a property owner may use four approaches to protect sanitary sewer openings from backup. Floor drain plugs or floor drain standpipes can be installed to keep water from flowing out of the floor drain into the building. However, these may not be effective if water gets deep enough in the sewer system to flow out of the next lowest opening, which is likely to be a toilet or utility sink.

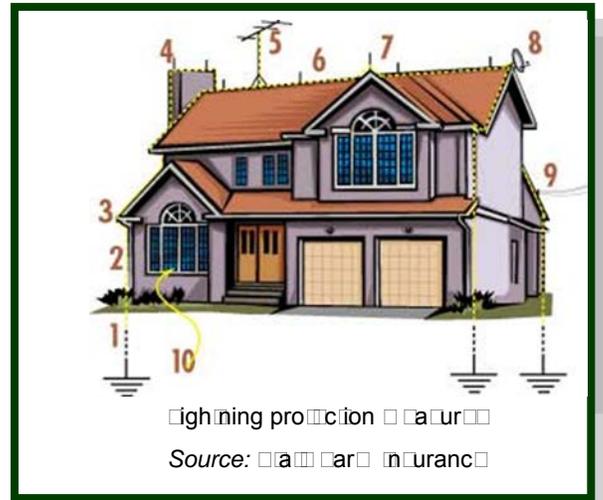
Overhead sewers and backup valves are more expensive, but more secure for this circumstance. An overhead sewer keeps water in the sewer line during a backup. A backup valve allows sewage to flow out, while preventing backups from entering the building.



Severe Storm Retrofitting: Retrofitting approaches to protect private or public buildings from the effects of **thunderstorms** include:

- Shelters
- Storm shutters
- Lightning rods
- Strengthening connections and tie-downs (similar to tornado retrofitting)
- Impact-resistant glass in window panes
- Surge protectors at electrical outlets

Also, roofs can be replaced with materials less susceptible to damage by hail, such as modified asphalt or formed steel shingles.



Winter Storm Retrofitting: Winter storm retrofitting measures include improving insulation on older buildings and relocating water lines from outside walls to interior spaces. Windows can be sealed or covered with an extra layer of glass (storm windows) or plastic sheeting. Roofs can be retrofitted to shed heavy loads of snow and prevent ice dams that form when snow melts.

Insurance: Insurance does not prevent flooding or flood damage; it helps an owner protect his/her property investment by paying for repairs and replacement of items damaged in a flood. While a typical homeowner's insurance policy does not cover a property for flood damage, flood insurance coverage is available through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP will cover flooding above the first floor of buildings. Flood insurance also covers basement flooding provided there is a general condition of flooding in the area that was the proximate cause of the basement getting wet. Several insurance companies offer coverage for damage incurred should a sump pump fail or sewer line back up. Most exclude damage from surface flooding covered by the NFIP. Insurance is also available for earthquakes and other hazards such as sinkholes. Most of these coverages are included to a property policy as a policy rider.

Community Rating System (CRS): FEMA created the NFIP's CRS program in 1990. It is designed to recognize floodplain management and other watershed management activities exceeding NFIP minimum requirements. Communities participating in the NFIP can apply for the CRS. When appropriate applications and reviews are completed, a community is awarded a CRS class rating. Residents and property owners of that community then qualify for a flood insurance premium rate reduction ranging from 5 to 45 percent. CRS credit is provided for 19 creditable activities, organized under four categories:

- Public Information
- Mapping and Regulations
- Flood Damage Reduction
- Flood Preparedness

The CRS is a voluntary program and is modeled after the fire insurance rating system. Insurance premiums are adjusted based on the rating of the community. The Village of Lincolnshire is currently a CRS Class 5 community.

The CRS class rating and insurance premium reductions are shown in the table below. Properties in the FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), or the 100-year floodplain, receive a 5 percent premium reduction for every improvement in the CRS class. Properties outside the SFHA already have a reduced premium (since they are outside the floodplain), and therefore have a lower premium reduction than properties in the SFHA.

CRS Class	Credit Points	Premium Reduction	
		SFHA*	Non-SFHA
1	4,500+	45%	10%
2	4,000 – 4,499	40%	10%
3	3,500 – 3,999	35%	10%
4	3,000 – 3,499	30%	10%
5	2,500 – 2,999	25%	10%
6	2,000 – 2,499	20%	10%
7	1,500 – 1,999	15%	5%
8	1,000 – 1,499	10%	5%
9	500 – 999	5%	5%
10	0 – 499	0	0

*SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area

Credit points are then earned from the following categories, listed by activity number:

Public Information

- 310 Elevation Certificates
- 320 Map Information
- 330 Outreach Projects
- 340 Hazard Disclosure
- 350 Flood Protection Library
- 360 Flood Protection Assistance
- 370 Flood Insurance Promotion

Flood Damage Reduction

- 510 Floodplain Management Planning
- 520 Acquisition and Relocation
- 530 Flood Protection
- 540 Drainage System Maintenance

Mapping and Regulations

- 410 Floodplain Mapping
- 420 Open Space Preservation
- 430 Higher Regulatory Standards
- 440 Flood Data Maintenance
- 450 Stormwater Management

Warning and Response

- 610 Flood Warning and Response
- 620 Levees
- 630 Dams

The Village currently receives credit in Activities 310, 320, 330, 340, 350 and 360; Activities 410, 420, 430, 440 and 450; Activities 510, 530 and 540 and Activity 610.

Repetitive Flood Loss Properties: Chapter 3 and Chapter 5 of the Lake County ANHMP discuss the Lake County and Lake County community repetitive loss properties (properties with two federal flood insurance claims of at least \$1,000 in any ten year period) designated by FEMA. Currently, FEMA has identified two repetitive loss property within the Village of Lincolnshire.

Lincolnshire Property Protection Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Properties of Concern:
 - Lincolnshire Drive
 - Londonderry Lane
 - Rivershire Development
 - Sedgebrook Community
 - Stonegate Circle
 - Marriott
2. Information and resources should be provided to residents for potential property flood damage protection measures.
3. Technical advice is needed to assist property owners in determining appropriate alternatives.
4. Obtain technical advice from agencies such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
5. Investigate sewer back-up prevention measures.
6. The treatment plant has been flood proofed.
7. The Village should consider acquisition of properties in the floodplain, as opportunities arise, to convert to floodplain open space.

Lake County ANHMP Property Protection Recommendations

1. All buildings and critical facilities in the floodplain, SMC problem areas and depressional storage areas, with priority given to buildings or facilities in the floodway, should be mitigated, to the extent that the measures are cost effective and feasible.
2. All buildings and critical facilities in or out of the floodplain and subject to damage due to erosion, should be mitigated, to the extent that the measures are cost effective and feasible. For example, the homes being impacted in the Bull Creek Watershed in Beach Park.
3. Identified repetitive flood loss areas should be further investigated through flood audits, and flood prone structures should be mitigated.
4. SMC should continue to conduct flood audits and to pursue hazard mitigation grants for the acquisition of properties that are cost effective and have interested property owners.
5. Investigate property-owner incentives for elevations, barriers and floodproofing.
6. Establish and disseminate guidelines for local officials for determining what mitigation measures are appropriate to protect property for various circumstances for floods, severe storms, tornadoes and other priority hazards in Lake County.
7. Available property protection public education materials for all priority hazards should be consolidated and tailored for Lake County. Materials should address measures that can help owners reduce their exposure to damage by natural hazards and the various types of insurance coverage that are available.
8. Critical facilities should be audited to determine their vulnerability and hazard mitigation needs.
9. Mitigation projects should be pursued for vulnerable critical facilities, including public facilities and health-care related facilities. Each public entity should protect its own

publicly-owned facilities with appropriate mitigation measure(s), except where efficiencies allow for joint funding and joint projects.

10. The availability of tornado shelters or safe rooms in Lake County should be investigated
11. Safe rooms should be constructed wherever needed in Lake County with priority given to schools and critical facilities.
12. Develop action plan to identify and remedy illicit hook ups and sewer infiltration that maps and prioritizes problem areas for remediation. This can be done as county coordinated community program in conjunction with NPDES Phase 2 requirements.
13. Encourage business recovery plans.
14. Feasible mitigation projects should be funded through grants or through capital funding.
15. All property owners should be encouraged to determine if they are adequately insured for natural hazards.
16. Each public entity (county, community, schools and other agencies) should evaluate its own properties, with a priority given to critical facilities, to determine vulnerabilities to damage from natural hazards.

5.3 Resource Protection

Natural resource protection measures serve to restore or preserve the natural functions of the floodplain and other components of the watershed storage and drainage system. These measures are implemented by a variety of public and private parties ranging from forest preserves and regulatory agencies to land developers and farmers. Resource protection measures include activities such as:

- Open space preservation
- Wetland protection
- Erosion and sediment control
- Streambank restoration
- Groundwater protection
- Urban forestry
- Historic and natural area protection

Open Space Preservation: Open space preservation throughout a watershed is important for a variety of natural hazard and environmental reasons. Preserving floodplains and natural sites of water storage, such as wetlands and low-lying areas maintains the existing stormwater storage capacities of an area. These sites can also serve as recreational areas, greenway corridors, provide habitat for local flora and fauna, and improve water quality. Open space may also be maintained as a park, golf course, or in agricultural use.

Upland areas within a watershed may be key to limiting runoff that will worsen flooding problems, important for water quality and groundwater recharge. Purchase of land is the most common approach to open space preservations; however, other methods can be considered in addition. Several more affordable examples of open space preservation practices include the purchase or dedication of easements limiting use of the parcel in exchange for a tax abatement or as a condition of development approval, and the purchase of development rights for a property.

Wetland Protection Regulations & Soil Erosion and Sediment Control: Wetlands are usually found in floodplains or depressional areas. They provide numerous natural and beneficial functions warranting protection. Wetlands located in the Waters of the

Wetlands

- Provide large amounts of floodwater
- Reduce downstream flood peak
- Reduce flood velocities
- Provide shoreline erosion protection
- Filter and trapping of sediment
- Recharge and discharge of groundwater
- Provide habitat for species that cannot live or breed anywhere else

U.S. (WOUS) are regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). Local wetland programs are important for addressing gaps in the federal regulations, particularly for smaller wetlands, unregulated activities, and indirect hydrologic impacts. Local wetland programs can require undisturbed buffers be maintained around wetlands.

The WDO provides standards for the isolated wetlands no longer under the jurisdiction of the Corps.

Stream Restoration: Our understanding of the need for stream, streambank and riparian environment protection has grown significantly in past decades. Eroding streambanks negatively impact our infrastructure (bridges and culvert blockages), impact property, and degrade the water quality. Terminology for “stream restoration” can differ, but the objective is to return streams, streambanks and adjacent land to a more natural condition, including the natural meanders. Terms such as “ecological restoration” encourage the restoration of native indigenous plants and animals to an area.

A key component of these efforts is to use appropriate native plantings along the banks that resist erosion. This may involve retrofitting the shoreline with willow cuttings, wetland plants, and/or rolls of landscape material covered with a natural fabric that decomposes after the banks are stabilized with plant roots.

Groundwater Protection: Groundwater concerns in Lake County pertain to both groundwater quantity (or groundwater availability) and groundwater quality. The quantity of groundwater and groundwater recharge, depends on the ability of runoff to reach a pervious surface where it can become seepage. Urban runoff reaching a storm sewer, for example, which discharges into a stream is effectively lost from the groundwater system.

All groundwater was at one time surface water. Rain and snow melt seeps or infiltrates into the ground. The quantity and the rate water seeps into the ground, and becomes stored groundwater, varies based on land use, soils, season, temperature, and more. Water infiltrating through the soil can eventually reach aquifers where groundwater is stored.

Urban Forestry: The majority of damage caused by wind, ice and snow storms is to trees. Downed trees and branches break utility lines and damage buildings, parked vehicles and anything else that was under them. A forestry program (urban or rural) can reduce the damage potential of trees.

Urban foresters or arborists can select hardier trees which can better withstand high wind and ice accumulation. Only trees attaining a height less than the utility lines should be allowed along the power and telephone line rights-of-way

By having stronger trees, programs of proper pruning, and ongoing evaluation of the trees, communities can prevent serious damage to their tree population. A properly written and enforced urban forestry plan can reduce liability, alleviate the extent of fallen trees and limbs caused by wind and ice build-up, and provide guidance on repairs and pruning after a storm. Such a plan helps a community qualify to be a Tree City USA. The Village of Lincolnshire participates in Tree City USA.

To qualify as a Tree City USA, a community must meet four standards established by The Arbor Day Foundation and the National Association of State Foresters:

1. A Tree Board or Department
2. A Tree Care Ordinance
3. A Community Forestry Program With an Annual Budget of at Least \$2 Per Capita
4. An Arbor Day Observance and Proclamation

Historic and Natural Area Protection: Lake County has over 90 homes, hotels, other buildings and districts included on the National Register of Historic Places. Additional sites are maintained by the Lake Forest/Lake Bluff Historical Society, the Fox Lake-Grant Township Historical Society, the Grayslake Historical Society and the Waukegan Historical Museum. The historic sites are vulnerable to hazards. It is difficult to protect the structures from hazards due to their historic nature, but it is important to consider should any mitigation opportunities be presented.

There are also ten historic bridges in Lake County listed in the "Historic Bridges of the U.S." list.

Lincolnshire Resource Protection Conclusions and Recommendations

1. The Village does a good job towards natural resource protection within the Village.
2. Look for opportunities to preserve flood storage.
3. Encourage activities such as rain gardens.

Lake County ANHMP Resource Protection Recommendations

1. Municipal comprehensive plans, land use plans and zoning ordinances should incorporate open space provisions protecting properties from flooding and preserve wetlands, groundwater quality and recharge, and farmland.
2. An open space network should be designated and mapped based on the information collected in data layers for the area-wide conservation and development map. Soils, historic, archeological or cultural sites and recreation potential should also be added as considerations for designation of land in the open space network.
3. Communities should implement an urban forestry program that qualifies them to become a Tree City, USA.
4. The public and decision makers should be informed about the hazard mitigation benefits of restoring rivers, wetlands and other natural areas.
5. Better monitoring and enforcement of best management practice performance.
6. Complete watershed assessments and plans that incorporate specific BMPs based on watershed conditions for all 26 of Lake County's sub watersheds.

5.4 Emergency Services

Emergency services measures protect people during and after a flood. Emergency management programs include activities such as:

- Emergency Planning
- Threat recognition
- Warning
- Response

- Recovery and mitigation
- Critical facility protection

Emergency Planning: An emergency operations plan (EOP) ensures all response needs are addressed and all response activities are appropriate for the expected threat. EOPs require frequent reviews to keep contact names and telephone numbers current and to make sure supplies and equipment needed are still available. EOPs should be critiqued and revised after disasters and exercises to take advantage of the lessons learned and changing conditions. The end result is a coordinated effort implemented by people who have experience working together so available resources will be used in the most efficient manner.

Threat Recognition: The first step in responding to a flood, tornado, storm or other natural hazard is to know when weather conditions are such an event could occur. With a proper and timely threat recognition system, adequate warnings can be disseminated. Effective threat recognition is key for emergency managers and local officials in order to protect life, health, safety and property from the impact of natural hazards.

Floods: A complete flood threat recognition system measures rainfall, snow conditions, soil moisture, and stream flows upstream in order to calculate the time and height of the flood crest downstream.



The National Weather Service (NWS) tracks precipitation, monitors river stages and issues flood crest forecasts during potential flood situations. The NWS continuously relays weather information through radio transmissions, and flood forecasts are also available via the Internet. A system of stream and rain gages jointly operated by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the SMC supplement data available to the NWS.

Table 5-2 shows NWS prediction locations for the Des Plaines and Fox Rivers. Stages are unique to a particular location and sometime difficult to relate to upstream or downstream locations. The creation of flood stage maps is one alternative to understanding a predicted flood stage and the extent of a flood inundation area.

Warning: Earlier and accurate warning leads to better response. Warning notifications may be disseminated by the community in a variety of ways, and multiple or redundant systems are most effective. Systems include:

Table 5-2 NWS Flood Forecast Points

River/Location	Action Stage	Flood Stage
Des Plaines River		
Quail	1000	1000
Turner	1000	1000
Lincolnshire	1000	1000
Des Plaines	1000	1000
Cooper		
Niotoch	1000	1000
Frankton	1000	1000
Logan	1000	1000

Figure 5-1 Flood Forecast and Rain and Stream Gage Links

Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)
<https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/WaterResources/Pages/Surveillance.aspx>

National Weather Service (NWS)
<https://www.weather.gov/>

United States Geological Service (USGS)
<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/il/nwis/rt>

- Outdoor warning sirens
- Sirens on public safety vehicles
- Commercial or public radio or TV stations
- The Weather Channel
- Cable TV emergency news inserts
- Reverse 911 or telephone trees/mass telephone notification
- NOAA Weather Radio
- Tone-activated receivers in key facilities
- Door-to-door contact
- Mobile public address systems
- Cellular phone text messages
- E-mail or social media notifications

StormReady: The National Weather Service established the StormReady program to help local governments improve the timeliness and effectiveness of hazardous weather-related warnings for the public. To be officially StormReady, a community must:

- Establish a 24-hour warning point and emergency operations center (EOC)
- Have more than one way to receive severe weather warnings and forecasts and to alert the public
- Create a system monitoring weather conditions locally
- Promote the importance of public readiness through community seminars
- Develop a formal hazardous weather plan, which includes training severe weather spotters and holding emergency exercises.

Being designated as a StormReady community by the NWS is a good measure of a community’s emergency warning program for weather hazards.

Response: The protection of life and property is the goal of effective emergency response. Concurrent with threat recognition and issuing warnings, a community should respond with actions to prevent or reduce damage and injuries. Typical actions and responding parties include the following:

- Activating the emergency operations center (emergency management)
- Closing streets or bridges (police or public works)
- Shutting off power to threatened areas (utility company)
- Passing out sand and sandbags (public works)
- Ordering an evacuation (chief elected official)
- Holding children at school/releasing children from school (school district)
- Opening evacuation shelters (Red Cross)
- Monitoring water levels (engineering)
- Security and other protection measures (police)

Once a threat is recognized, the first priority is to alert others through the warning system. The second priority is to respond with actions to prevent or reduce damage or injury.

Critical Facility Protection: Protecting critical facilities during a hazard event is a vital part of any emergency service effort. If a critical facility is flooded, for example, workers and resources may be unnecessarily drawn away from protecting the rest of the community. If such a facility is prepared, it will be better able to support the community's flood response efforts.

Lincolnshire critical facilities are shown in Exhibit 1-[x]. All Lincolnshire critical facilities have backup power sources, and the Londonderry Lane lift station has been elevated and fitted with backup power.

Recovery and Mitigation: Preventing dangers to health and safety is critical after a hazard event. Recovery plans should identify appropriate measures various community departments should undertake.

Appropriate post-disaster mitigation actions include, but are not limited to:

- Conducting a public information effort to advise residents about mitigation measures they can incorporate into their reconstruction work
- Providing safe drinking water
- Clearing streets of debris
- Evaluating damaged public facilities to identify mitigation measures that can be included during repairs
- Evaluating substantially or repeatedly damaged buildings
- Post-disaster debrief to determine response improvements
- Planning for long-term mitigation activities
- Applying for post-disaster mitigation funds

Lincolnshire Emergency Services Conclusions and Recommendations

1. All Village-owned critical facilities have back-up power for storm events.
2. Additional communication strategies can be explored for preparation of flooding.
3. Post-event communication from the Village to property owners can be improved.

Lake County ANHMP Emergency Services Recommendations

1. All communities should strive to obtain a StormReady designation.
2. Continue to update emergency operations plans for the County, and continue to develop municipal emergency operations plans with a NIMS compliant template.
3. Continue work for NIMS compliance for the County and all municipalities, and provide training on NIMS and ICS for all first responders and other identified personnel for compliance.
4. Improve information sharing between Lake County, municipal/township agencies and services providers, such as ComEd, during and after natural hazard events. Systems should be put in place to help ensure that response and recovery efforts are coordinating and well communicated.
5. Add a "Flood Annex" to the *Lake County Emergency Operations & Preparedness Plan*.
6. Establish an emergency response assessment teams, including a mitigation team and a health department team.
7. Response procedures for severe storm and high wind hazards should be incorporated in all emergency operations planning and response where appropriate.
8. Incorporate more proactive flood response activities in emergency plans. (i.e. identify and closely monitor known problem constrictions in drainage system; system of monitoring lake levels by lake associations for lakes with associated flood problem areas; guidance to property owners on when and how to turn off utilities during flood)
9. Standardize and improve system of flood damage reporting by the county, townships and municipalities in computerized database format.
10. The County and communities should ensure that alternative power sources are available at critical structures and shelters.
11. Establish a "You Are Not Alone" program for seniors and the handicapped.
12. Install and maintain lightning detection systems for population and/or active sites.
13. Emergency operations centers at the County and in municipalities should be evaluated for effectiveness and functionality, and modified appropriately. The County and all municipalities should have a fully operational emergency operations center and a secondary location.
14. Conduct annual emergency response training exercises and table-top exercises. Look for multi-jurisdiction training opportunities.
15. Develop a disaster recovery strategy for the County and municipalities that includes the identification of mitigation efforts.
16. Investigate adequacy and research funding opportunities for emergency warning and response equipment, including outdoor weather warning sirens, generators for critical facilities, and other warning systems.
17. Develop flood stage maps for the County's major streams to make use of gaging networks, warning systems and GIS mapping capabilities.

18. Obtain and share additional information regarding stream gage readings and emergency response actions.
19. Research funding for additional rainfall and river gages. Also the County and community should look to expand the National Weather Service observer's network.
20. Continue use and funding of the County's Reverse-911 system and utilize other applications of that system for natural hazard warning and response.
21. Develop emergency transportation plans that allow for emergency coordination and evacuation (routing).
22. Maintain and update snow removal plans

5.5 Structural Measures

Structural projects are projects constructed to protect people, buildings and infrastructure from damage due to natural hazards. Preventing damage due to flooding is the primary focus of structural projects. Structural projects are usually funded by public agencies. Structural measures include activities such as:

- Watershed Planning
- Regional Flood Control
- Management Of Existing Dams
- Improving Crossings/Roadways
- Drainage And Storm Sewer Improvements

Watershed Planning: A watershed is an area of land draining to a river or stream. It includes rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands. Everyone lives in a watershed and everyone contributes to the health of the watershed. Communities are often situated in more than one watershed. In the 1970s and 1980s the watersheds were studied by state and federal agencies (IDNR-OWR, the Corps and NRCS) for purposes of FEMA floodplain mapping and for purposes of identifying flood control projects to address existing flooding. Watershed studies are based on hydrologic (rainfall-runoff) models and hydraulic (extent and depth of flooding) models. As development expands throughout Lake County, these models have become less and less reliable for depicting full extent of the 100-year flood, for example.

As funds become available, SMC has been remodeling watershed sub-basins and developing watershed plans. Completed and underway watershed studies in Lake County include:

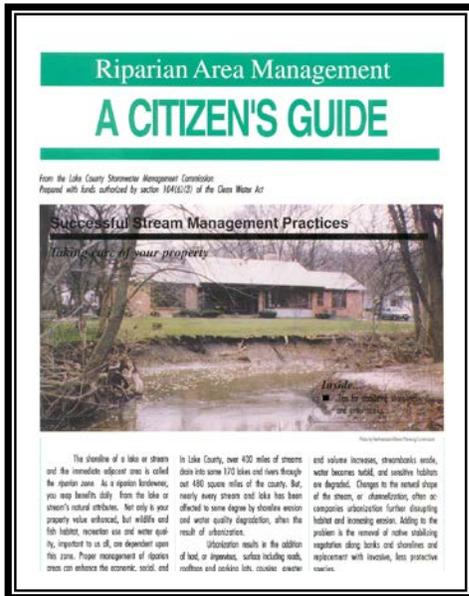
- Indian Creek Watershed-Based Plan (Des Plaines River) (*Adopted March 2009*)

Watershed studies conducted in the 1970s and 1980s did not examine wetlands, critical environmental areas or water quality. Current watershed plans examine these issues as well as flood issues.

Regional Flood Control: Structural flood control measures are used to prevent floodwaters from reaching properties, thus preventing damage. These measures generally involve construction of man-made structures to control water flows. Because of their size and cost, structural projects typically are implemented with the help of state or federal flood control agencies such as the IDNR-OWR, the Corps, and the NRCS.

Since structural flood control is generally the most expensive type of mitigation measure in terms of installation costs, maintenance requirements and environmental impacts, a thorough alternative assessment should be conducted before choosing a structural flood control measure. In some circumstances smaller structural flood control measures may be included in a package of several recommended measures for a project area where non-structural measures would not be practical or effective.

Because larger structural flood control projects have regional or watershed-wide implications, they are often planned at a regional level by the state and federal agencies that provide the majority of project funding. Nonetheless, communities should participate in and coordinate with regional flood control studies to insure they are practical, effective and have community acceptance.



Flood control studies have been done by federal and state agencies on the North Branch of the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers. Some recommendations from these studies for reservoirs and levees have been constructed, others have not.

Drainage System Maintenance and Improving Crossings and Roadways: The drainage system may include detention ponds, stream channels, swales, ditches and culverts. Drainage system maintenance is an ongoing program to clean out blockages caused by an accumulation of sediment or overgrowth of weedy, non-native vegetation or debris, and remediation of streambank erosion sites.

“Debris” refers to a wide range of blockage materials including tree limbs and branches that accumulate naturally, or large items of trash or lawn waste accidentally or intentionally dumped into channels, drainage swales or detention basins. In addition to sediment, debris and weedy vegetation removal, drainage maintenance can also involve using best management practices (BMPs) to stabilize eroding shorelines or streambanks. Maintenance of detention ponds may also require revegetation or repairs of the restrictor pipe, berm or overflow structure.

There is currently no coordinated program or maintenance standards established at the county level to consistently perform on-going drainage maintenance. Maintenance is typically done on an as-needed basis in response to problems or complaints about blockages or erosion. In many cases, property owners must consent to the maintenance program. This may require legal negotiations to obtain maintenance easements.

In Illinois, the responsibility for drainage way maintenance on private property, when no easements have been granted, is with the individual private property owner. This generally results in very little maintenance being accomplished.

The Lake County Stormwater Management Commission (SMC) has developed “A Citizen’s Guide for Riparian Area Management” educating landowners about debris removal and riparian landscaping. SMC anticipates adopting stream maintenance standards in the future to provide guidance and consistency for maintenance in Lake County.

In some cases buildings may be elevated above floodwaters but access to the building is lost when floodwaters overtop local roadways, driveways, and culverts or ditches. Depending on the recurrence interval between floods, the availability of alternative access, and the level of need for access, it may be economically justifiable to elevate some roadways and improve crossing points.

For example, if there is sufficient downstream channel capacity, a too small culvert serving as a constrictor creating backwater and causing localized flooding may be replaced with a larger culvert to eliminate flooding at the waterway crossing point. The potential for worsening adjacent or downstream flooding needs to be considered before implementing any crossing or roadway drainage improvements.

Lincolnshire Structural Measure Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Examine berm maintenance issues.
2. Londonderry Lift Station has been elevated and includes a backup generator.
3. The Village should continue to work with Lake County and other agencies to identify additional structural measures (regional approaches) to protect homes from flood damage.
4. The Village should look for any opportunities to provide additional flood storage in the Des Plaines River or North Branch watersheds.

Lake County ANHMP Structural Measure Recommendations

1. SMC and communities should investigate the need and ability to improve the capacity of drainage systems.
2. Drainage studies, for both system capacity and detention needs, should be conducted for local drainage problem areas, as identified, and areas should be included in the SMCs mapping of flood problem areas.
3. Communities should undertake steps to reduce inflow and infiltration into sewer system to reduce sewer backups.
4. Develop, adopt and implement protocol for drainage system maintenance standards countywide (waterways, swales, detention basins, levees, reservoirs).
5. Study the feasibility of structural flood control projects within Lake County watersheds and pursue funding for feasible projects.
6. Provide preventative maintenance for susceptible landslide areas.
7. Pursue funding for studies and construction of feasible local and regional drainage projects.

5.6 Public Information

Mitigation of all natural hazards can be accomplished through effective public information activities. This is also true for addressing health issues and pandemics. Public information activities advise property owners, renters, businesses, and local officials about hazards and ways to protect people and property. A successful hazard mitigation program involves a public information strategy and involves both the public and private sectors. Public information includes activities such as:

- Library and website resources
- Outreach projects
- Technical assistance

Individual property owners usually implement property protection measures; therefore, a community mitigation program should include measures to encourage and assist owners in protecting their property from flood damage.

A community has passive and active ways to inform residents about flood hazards and damage mitigation. Passive ways to provide information include providing reference materials and map information in the public library, at government agency offices and on a web page. Active approaches include outreach projects and providing technical assistance. Developing a Village of Lincolnshire Plan for Public Information is considered in this Mitigation Plan.

In one-on-one sessions with property owners, community officials such as code enforcement staff or building inspectors can provide technical advice and information on identifying flood hazards at the site, correcting local drainage problems, flood proofing, dealing with contractors, and funding.

Lincolnshire Public Information Conclusions and Recommendations

1. The Village utilizes a number of ways to communicate with residents, yet Village's public information efforts can be improved before, during and after natural hazard events.
2. Public information efforts should be expanded for resources information to property owner for activities such as building rain gardens.
3. The Village should develop a CRS Plan for Public Information and a Flood Insurance Coverage Improvement Plan.

Lake County ANHMP Public Information Recommendations

1. LCEMA, SMC and other county agencies should build a county-wide partnership for coordinated delivery of public information materials and activities.
2. Communities in the NFIP should provide floodplain information for property owners.
3. Communities in the NFIP should promote flood insurance to residents and property owners
4. Develop and implement a system to coordinate the distribution of flood mitigation and response guidance materials for pre-flood outreach to at risk property owners.
5. Increase outreach to community plan departments and commissions to strengthen local understanding and review of development proposals and their compliance with WDO standards.
6. Educate property owners on safe rooms. Prepare informational material how to construct safe rooms in homes and other buildings
7. Develop a method that helps identifies safe rooms and encourages their use.
8. Education property owners and residents about safety during severe summer and winter storms.
9. Provide information to property owners and residents about safe use of generators and safe cooking during power outages.
10. Provide information that identifies location of cooling and warming shelters.

5.7 Capability Assessment Summary

Village of Lincolnshire has existing capabilities to minimize future vulnerabilities to hazards. Section 5.1 discusses the plans, ordinances, and programs to help prevent or minimize possible future impacts of hazards. The Lake County WDO addressed new development, but also strives to mitigate the impact of existing development.

Apparent to the development of this Mitigation Plan is the Village of Lincolnshire has the capability to bring together citizens and local officials to work closely together in crafting a better future for the community. That same cooperative effort, if joined with the appropriate technical and financial assistance from regional, state and federal resources, can be harnessed to implement the priority hazard mitigation actions described in Section 6 of this Mitigation Plan. A sustained effort by the citizens, staff, and local officials can create a more sustainable and disaster resistant future for the Village of Lincolnshire.

Chapter 6. Action Plan

The action items presented in this Chapter were developed by the Village of Lincolnshire.

6.1 Development of Action Plan

The Village is using its prioritization of natural hazards, review of goals and guidelines and a review of possible mitigation approaches to develop the action items. The action items included in the 2017 Lake County ANHMP were also reviewed for the development of this Action Plan.

Prioritization: Action items are prioritized within this Chapter in the order presented. The prioritization was established based on the survey results from December 2019 and January 2020. The action items have been formulated around the priority hazards discussed in Chapter 3 and the goals and guidelines presented in the Chapter 4.

Action item format: Action items assign responsibilities and deadlines to the appropriate agencies. Each action item contains a short description and a section for the responsible agency, the deadline for accomplishing the action item, the costs (and potential funding sources), and the benefits. Potential funding sources include the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs: the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM), and the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA).

The action items are summarized in Table 6-1. While this Chapter provides action items in a priority order, any and all action items should be implemented if staff time and/or funding becomes available ahead of other action times. The relationship between action items and the goals and guidelines are shown in Table 6-2.

Please note, the Village of Lincolnshire may choose to implement a lower priority action prior to a higher priority action, or implement a recommendation included in Chapter 5 of this Mitigation Plan or the Lake County ANHMP not included in this action plan, based on a hazard event, opportunity, property owner interest or available funding. All mitigation opportunities should be considered.

6.2 Village of Lincolnshire Action Items

The Village of Lincolnshire will work to implement the following action items in the next five years as staff and funding resources allow:

Action Item 1: Plan Adoption

The Village of Lincolnshire will adopt this Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (Mitigation Plan) by resolution every five-years.

Responsible Board or Department: Village Board.

Deadline: Every five-years.

Cost: Staff time.

Benefits: Adoption of this Mitigation Plan is required for the CRS program.

Plan Reference: Chapters 2 and 7 of this Mitigation Plan.

Action Item 2: Plan Monitoring and Maintenance

The Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will continue to be an advisory group to the Village Board. The Planning Committee will meet at least once a year to evaluate and monitor progress on implementation of this Mitigation Plan, and to organize for the next update of this Mitigation Plan. An annual report should be submitted to the Village Board as an information item.

Responsible Board or Department: Public Works, CRS Coordinator and Planning.

Deadline: Five-year update is required for FEMA's mitigation funding programs.

Cost: Staff time.

Benefits: The Mitigation Plan should be evaluated, updated, and evaluated for new opportunities. The annual report is a requirement of the CRS.

Plan Reference: Chapters 2 and 7 of this Mitigation Plan.

Action Item 3: Improve Natural Hazards Public Information Efforts

The village publishes monthly communication through Social Media accounts and on the website for flood hazards as required by CRS. Improvements can be made in sharing information with other identified hazards such as extreme temperatures. Information providing shelter from excessive heat and from excessive cold weather is made available by Lake County and should be shared to Lincolnshire stakeholders. *Responsible Board or Department:* Administration, Public Works and Emergency Management.

Deadline: Ongoing.

Cost: Staff time and publication costs.

Benefits: Public information efforts can address nearly every natural hazard and more than on hazard can be discussed with an audience at one time.

Plan Reference: Chapter 5, Section 5.6 of the Lake County ANHMP, and Chapter 5 of this Mitigation Plan.

Action Item 4: Improve Village Communications Before, During and After Hazard Events

The Village should continue to improve communication to residents and other stakeholders of Lincolnshire. Village departments should work to ensure messages are consistent, provide the needed and correct information, and work to assist each other with dissemination. All forms of communication (written, website, social media) should

continue to be used. The Village should monitor all Natural Hazard information from Lake County to quickly share valuable information to residents and Lincolnshire stakeholders.

Responsible Board or Department: All departments.

Deadline: Ongoing.

Cost: Staff time and publication costs.

Benefits: These efforts serve to protect people and property.

Plan Reference: Chapter 5 of this Mitigation Plan.

Action Item 5: Property Protection Projects

Properties exposed to erosion damage and severe storms throughout the Village of Lincolnshire can be protected through property protection measures where regional structural projects are not feasible. Property protection measures should include, but not be limited to elevation, floodproofing, or retrofitting. All flood prone properties (floodplain, depressional storage or SMC problem areas) including critical facilities should be included.

Responsible Board or Department: Public Works and Building Department

Deadline: 5 years.

Cost: Identified per project. Potential grant funding sources may be available.

Benefits: Properties will be better protected from future flooding. Also the exposure of the NFIP will be reduced. There will also be a reduction in emergency response as structures are protected or removed from erosion prone areas.

Plan Reference: Chapter 5 of this Mitigation Plan.

Action Item 6: Continue to Address Concerns with the Lincolnshire-Londonderry Berm

The earthen berm near the Des Plaines River along/following Lincolnshire Drive extends across a number of private residential properties. The Village has worked closely in the past with residents for flood fighting purposes, and has examined alternatives to improve the effectiveness of the berm. This action item does not call for any specific action, but recommends the Village continue to monitor the condition of the berm and to explore options for protecting the berm, as they arise. The Village Board decided that any maintenance or changes to the berm would be an infringement of private property. If residents that have the berm on their property which to organize as a group and approach the Village about the issues with the berm, they are welcome to do so.

Responsible Board or Department: Public Works.

Deadline: Annually.

Cost: Project specific.

Benefits: The berm protects the Lincolnshire-Londonderry neighborhood from smaller floods on the Des Plaines River.

Plan Reference: Chapter 5 of this Mitigation Plan.

Action Item 7: Continue Maintenance Programs for Drainage Systems

The Village should continue with its formal and regular drainage system maintenance programs. These efforts should include inspection of drainage facilities. Streambank and shoreline stabilization efforts should also be evaluated and implemented. Public information should be provided to property owners on how best to protect streambanks and shorelines.

Responsible Board or Department: Public Works.

Deadline: Ongoing.

Cost: Staff time and equipment.

Benefits: Regular maintenance can protect both structures and property. Regular maintenance can also be more cost effective than major maintenance efforts that are done on an as-needed basis.

Plan Reference: Chapter 5, Section 5.5 of the Lake County ANHMP.

Action Item 8: Continue Participation in the Community Rating System

The Village of Lincolnshire should continue to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Required for CRS participation is full compliance with the minimum requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program.

Responsible Board or Department: Lincolnshire CRS Coordinator and all departments.

Deadline: Ongoing.

Cost: Staff time.

Benefits: The CRS program saves property owners money on flood insurance premiums and it has been shown to be effective for both comprehensive watershed management and emergency response planning.

Plan Reference: Chapter 5 of this Mitigation Plan.

Action Item 9: Continue to Participate in Tree City USA

The Village of Lincolnshire should maintain its status in Tree City USA to enhance the community but to also monitor the health of the trees in the Village and protect property from downed trees or utility interruption during or after storms.

Responsible Board or Department: Public Works Department and Community and Economic Development Department.

Deadline: Annual.

Cost: Staff time.

Benefits: Urban forestry programs provide mitigation against severe winter and summer storms, and high wind events. The loss of trees is prevented along with the protection of power, telephone and cable services. Damage to vehicles and buildings from falling limbs is also prevented.

Plan Reference: Chapter 5, Section 5.3 of the Lake County ANHMP.

Action Item 10: Participation in StormReady

The Village of Lincolnshire should consider joining the National Weather Service's StormReady program. The StormReady program has been developed to provide communities guidelines to improve the timeliness and effectiveness of hazardous weather-related warnings for the public.

Responsible Board or Department: Emergency Management.

Deadline: 24 months.

Cost: Staff time, and equipment purchases for some communities.

Benefits: By meeting StormReady requirements, the Village will be better able to detect impending weather hazards and disseminate warnings as quickly as possible. All efforts to prevent injury, save lives, and protect property are of high value.

Plan Reference: Chapter 5, Section 5.4 of the Lake County ANHMP.

Action Item 11: Continue to Implement Action Items in the Lake County ANHMP

Implementation of the action items listed in Chapter 6 of the Lake County ANHMP should continue by the Village of Lincolnshire.

Responsible Board or Department: Lincolnshire's representative to the Lake County LPC.

Deadline: Ongoing.

Cost: Staff time and any project costs.

Benefits: This effort supports the Village's adoption of the Lake County ANHMP in August 2017.

Plan Reference: Chapter 6 of the Lake County ANHMP.

Action Item 12: Encourage Homeowner Projects That Enhance the Village and Reduce Storm Runoff

Small efforts to reduce stormwater runoff and improve water quality by one property owner have a cumulative effect when they are done by many property owners. Rain gardens help to reduce flood runoff and they also enhance the environment. The Village should distribute information on activities such as rain gardens providing property owners an idea of what they can do to help address flood issues throughout Lincolnshire.

Responsible Board or Department: Planning

Deadline: Ongoing.

Cost: Identified per project.

Benefits: Small efforts may protect basements and crawl spaces, and all efforts contribute to the reduction of runoff.

Plan Reference: Chapter 5 of this Mitigation Plan.

Action Item 13: Provide Additional Stormwater and Floodwater Storage

The Lake County SMC continues to work with other agencies to consider regional approaches (large detention sites) to provide flood damage reduction. Small detention or storage sites may be all that is available, and when small sites or small opportunities for stormwater storage become available, the Village of Lincolnshire should consider exploring funding, design and construction.

Responsible Board or Department: Public Works Department and Community and Economic Development Department.

Deadline: Ongoing.

Cost: Identified per project. Potential funding sources include HMGP, PDM, and FMA.

Benefits: Smaller flood events may have less impact on the Village of Lincolnshire residents and property.

Plan Reference: Chapter 5 of this Mitigation Plan

Action Item 14: Consider Opportunities to Acquire Available Properties in the Floodplain

When properties located in the Village of Lincolnshire floodplains become available for purchase, the Village should consider whether acquisition of that property would be a benefit to the Village.

Responsible Board or Department: Public Works and Planning.

Deadline: Ongoing.

Cost: Identified per project. Potential funding sources include FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs.

Benefits: Property protection measures include the acquisition of floodplain properties, and floodplain properties that are kept as open space or returned to open space allow the floodplain to do its job of storing flood waters.

Plan Reference: Chapter 5 of this Mitigation Plan and Chapter 5, Section 5.2 of the Lake County ANHMP.

Action Item 15: Seek Mitigation Grant Funding for Cost Beneficial Projects

When appropriate for a mitigation project, the Village of Lincolnshire should apply for mitigation grant funding through available IEMA and FEMA programs for mitigation planning and mitigation projects. As required by IEMA and FEMA programs, projects must be cost beneficial. FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance program funding and Section 406 of the Stafford Act (for facilities and infrastructure damaged from an event which received a presidentially disaster declaration) should be considered.

Responsible Board or Department: Public Works, Planning, Administrator's Office.

Deadline: As needed.

Cost: 25% of plan or project cost (non-federal share). Potential funding sources include HMGP, PDM, and FMA.

Benefits: The Village of Lincolnshire, along with residents and property owners, would benefit from the available grant funding.

Plan Reference: Chapter 5 of this Mitigation Plan.

Action Item 16: Implement Recommendations from Villagewide Drainage Study

The Village of Lincolnshire will be receiving results from a Villagewide Drainage Study in spring 2020. The drainage study will be used to identify projects and optimize the village's drainage system.

Responsible Board or Department: Public Works, Planning, Administrator's Office.

Deadline: Ongoing.

Cost: Identified per project

Benefits: The Village of Lincolnshire, along with residents and property owners, would benefit from implementing the recommendations.

Plan Reference: Chapter 5 of this Mitigation Plan.

6.3 Implementation Strategy

The Village of Lincolnshire will pursue the action items listed in this Chapter as staff and funding resources allow. The Village of Lincolnshire will also continue to implement action items pertaining to municipalities in Chapter 6 of the Lake County ANHMP. However, as mentioned in Section 6.1, the other recommendations included in this Mitigation Plan and the Lake County ANHMP (i.e., in Chapter 5) are no less important and should be implemented as opportunities arise. Plan monitoring and maintenance are discussed in Chapter 7 of this Plan.

Village of Lincolnshire

- Action Item 1: Plan Adoption
- Action Item 2: Participation on the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and Plan Monitoring and Maintenance
- Action Item 3: Incorporate ANHMP into Other County and Municipal Plans
- Action Item 4: Continued Implementation of the WDO and NFIP Requirements
- Action Item 5: Improve Natural Hazards Public Information Efforts with focus on the Promotion of Flood Insurance and How People Can Protect Themselves and Their Property
- Action Item 6: Identify Needs and Obtain Alternate Power Sources for Critical Facilities and Shelters
- Action Item 7: Review of Critical Facilities and Implement of Appropriate Mitigation Measures
- Action Item 8: Improve Capacity of Drainage Systems and/or Provide Additional Storage of Flood Waters
- Action Item 9: Implement Maintenance Programs for Drainage Systems, Including Streambank and Ravine Stabilization Efforts
- Action Item 10: Implement Property Protection Projects for Flood Mitigation
- Action Item 12: Identify Wind Mitigation Opportunities for the Protection of Buildings, and to Provide Safe Rooms and Sheltering
- Action Item 13: Consider Participation in Tree City USA (Urban Forestry)
- Action Item 14: Continue Work for NIMS Compliance
- Action Item 16: Seek Mitigation Grant Funding for Additional Mitigation Planning and Cost Beneficial Projects
- Action Item 20: Continue Participation in the NFIP's ongoing planning process
- Action Item 24: Develop or Enhance the Community's Snow Removal Plan
- Action Item 31: Lincolnshire Creek Improvements
- Action Item 34: Des Plaines River Neighborhood Flood Protection

Table 6-1 Summary of Village of Lincolnshire Mitigation Plan Action Items

Action Item:	Action Item To Be Implemented By:						
	Village Board	Village Manager	Econ. Development	Public Works	Emerg. Mgmt.	Other Dept.	Property Owners/ Stakeholders
1. Plan Adoption	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
2. Participation on the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and Plan Monitoring and Maintenance			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
3. Incorporate ANHMP into Other County and Municipal Plans		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4. Continued Implementation of the WDO and NFIP Requirements		<input type="checkbox"/>					
5. Improve Natural Hazards Public Information Efforts with focus on the Promotion of Flood Insurance and How People Can Protect Themselves and Their Property				<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Identify Needs and Obtain Alternate Power Sources for Critical Facilities and Shelters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Review of Critical Facilities and Implement of Appropriate Mitigation Measures				<input type="checkbox"/>			
8. Improve Capacity of Drainage Systems and/or Provide Additional Storage of Flood Waters		<input type="checkbox"/>					
9. Implement Maintenance Programs for Drainage Systems, Including Streambank Stabilization Efforts				<input type="checkbox"/>			
10. Implement Property Protection Projects for Flood Mitigation					<input type="checkbox"/>		
11. Identify Wind Mitigation Opportunities for the Protection of Buildings, and to Provide Safe Rooms and Sheltering				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
12. Participation in Tree City USA (Urban Forestry)				<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Continue Work for NIMS Compliance			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
14. Seek Mitigation Grant Funding for Additional Mitigation Planning and Cost Beneficial Projects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
15. Continue Participation in the NFIP's Community Rating System	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>				

Table 6-2 Summary of Village of Lincolnshire Mitigation Plan Goals

	Goals (Chapter 4)				
	Goal 1.	Goal 2.	Goal 3:	Goal 4.	Goal 5.
Action Item:	Protect the lives, health, and safety of people	Protect public services, utilities and critical facilities	Mitigate existing buildings	Ensure that new developments do not create new exposures	Mitigate to protect against economic and transportation losses
1. Plan Adoption	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Plan Monitoring and Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Improve Natural Hazards Public Information Efforts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Improve Village Communications Before, During and After Hazard Events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Property Protection Projects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Concerns with the Lincolnshire-Londonderry Berm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Maintenance Programs for Drainage Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Community Rating System Participation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Participation in Tree City USA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Participation in StormReady	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Lake County ANHMP Action Items	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Homeowner Projects to Reduce Runoff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Provide Additional Stormwater and Floodwater Storage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Opportunities to Acquire Available Properties in the Floodplain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Seek Mitigation Grant Funding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

Table 6-3 Summary of Lake County ANHMP Action Items

Action Item:	Action Item To Be Implemented By:						
	Village Board	Lake County SMC	Lake County EMA	Lake County PB&D	Municipal Boards & Councils	Village Staff	Other Stakeholders
1. Plan Adoption	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>		
2. Participation on the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and Plan Monitoring and Maintenance		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Incorporate ANHMP into Other County and Municipal Plans		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Continued Implementation of the WDO and NFIP Requirements		<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Improve Natural Hazards Public Information Efforts with focus on the Promotion of Flood Insurance and How People Can Protect Themselves and Their Property		<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Identify Needs and Obtain Alternate Power Sources for Critical Facilities and Shelters		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
7. Review of Critical Facilities and Implement of Appropriate Mitigation Measures		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Improve Capacity of Drainage Systems and/or Provide Additional Storage of Flood Waters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Implement Maintenance Programs for Drainage Systems, Including Streambank and Ravine Stabilization Efforts		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Implement Property Protection Projects for Flood Mitigation		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
11. Reduce Inflow and Infiltration to Protect Against Sewer Backups		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Identify Wind Mitigation Opportunities for the Protection of Buildings, and to Provide Safe Rooms and Sheltering		<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	
13. Continue Participation or Consider Participation in Tree City USA (Urban Forestry)		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
14. Continue Work for NIMS Compliance		<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	
15. Improve Building Codes and Building Code Enforcement		<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	
16. Seek Mitigation Grant Funding for Additional Mitigation Planning and Cost Beneficial Projects	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Continue Participation or Consider Participation in the NFIP's Community Rating System	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Continue to Map Natural Hazard Impacts and Continue Vulnerability Assessments			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Continue with Identification and Implementation of SMC Flood Mitigation Projects				<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
20. Develop of Flood Stage Maps				<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
21. Investigate Countywide Warning System						<input type="checkbox"/>	
22. Investigate Future Conditions and the Impact on Depth and Frequency of Flooding						<input type="checkbox"/>	
23. Participation in StormReady			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	

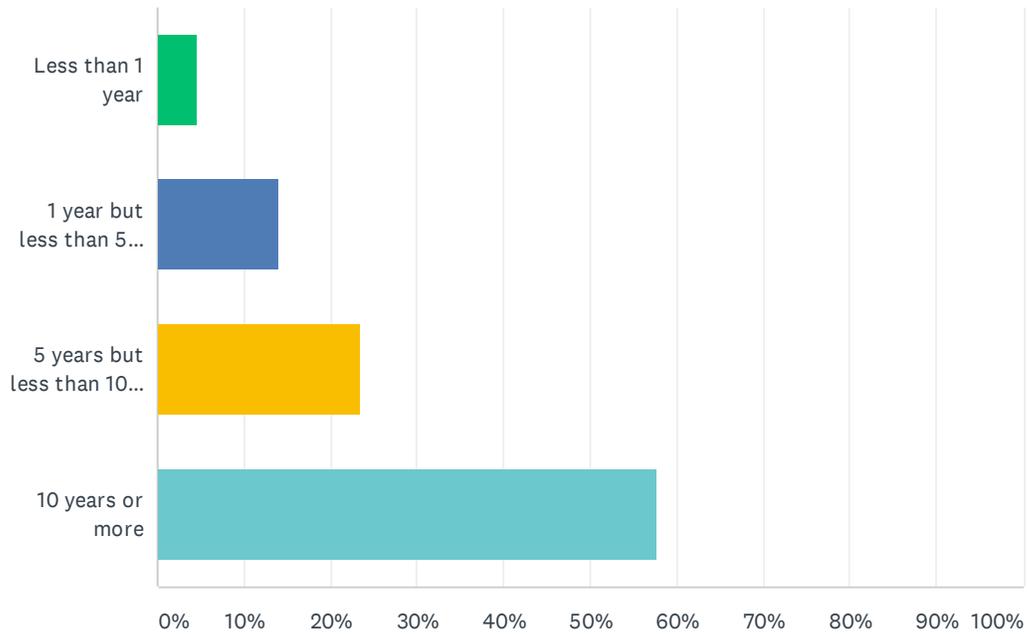
Appendix B.

Public Involvement

This Appendix includes the public involvement efforts for the development of the Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan including survey data.

Q2 How long have you lived or operated a business at your current location?

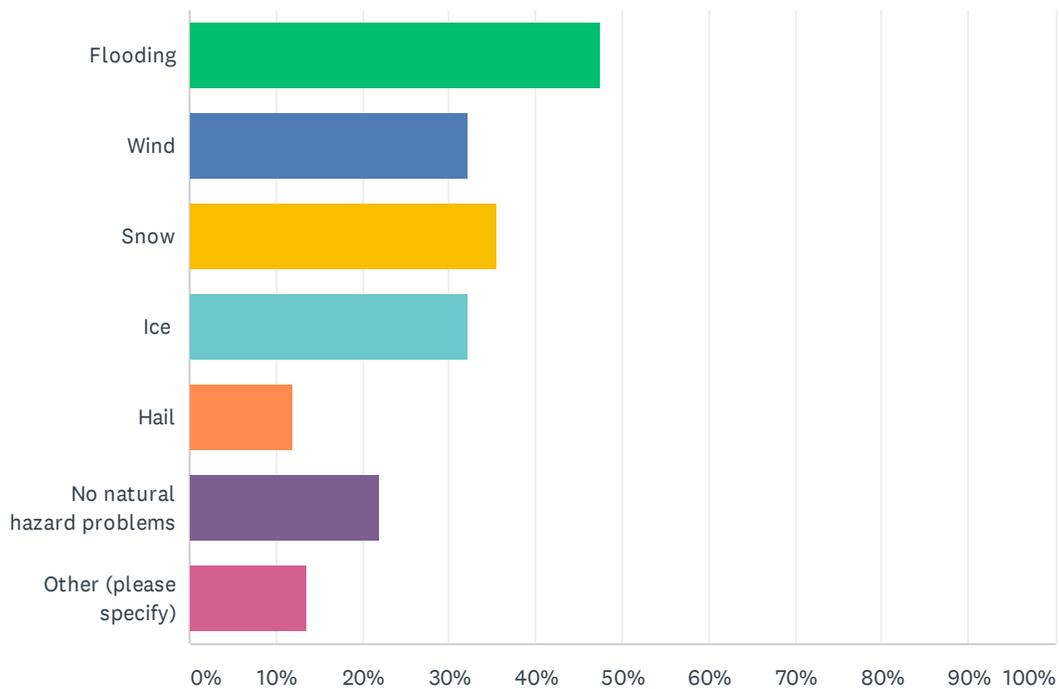
Answered: 64 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Less than 1 year	4.69%	3
1 year but less than 5 years	14.06%	9
5 years but less than 10 years	23.44%	15
10 years or more	57.81%	37
TOTAL		64

Q3 In the past 10 years, have you or someone at your household or business been impacted by the following natural hazards (Check all that apply)?

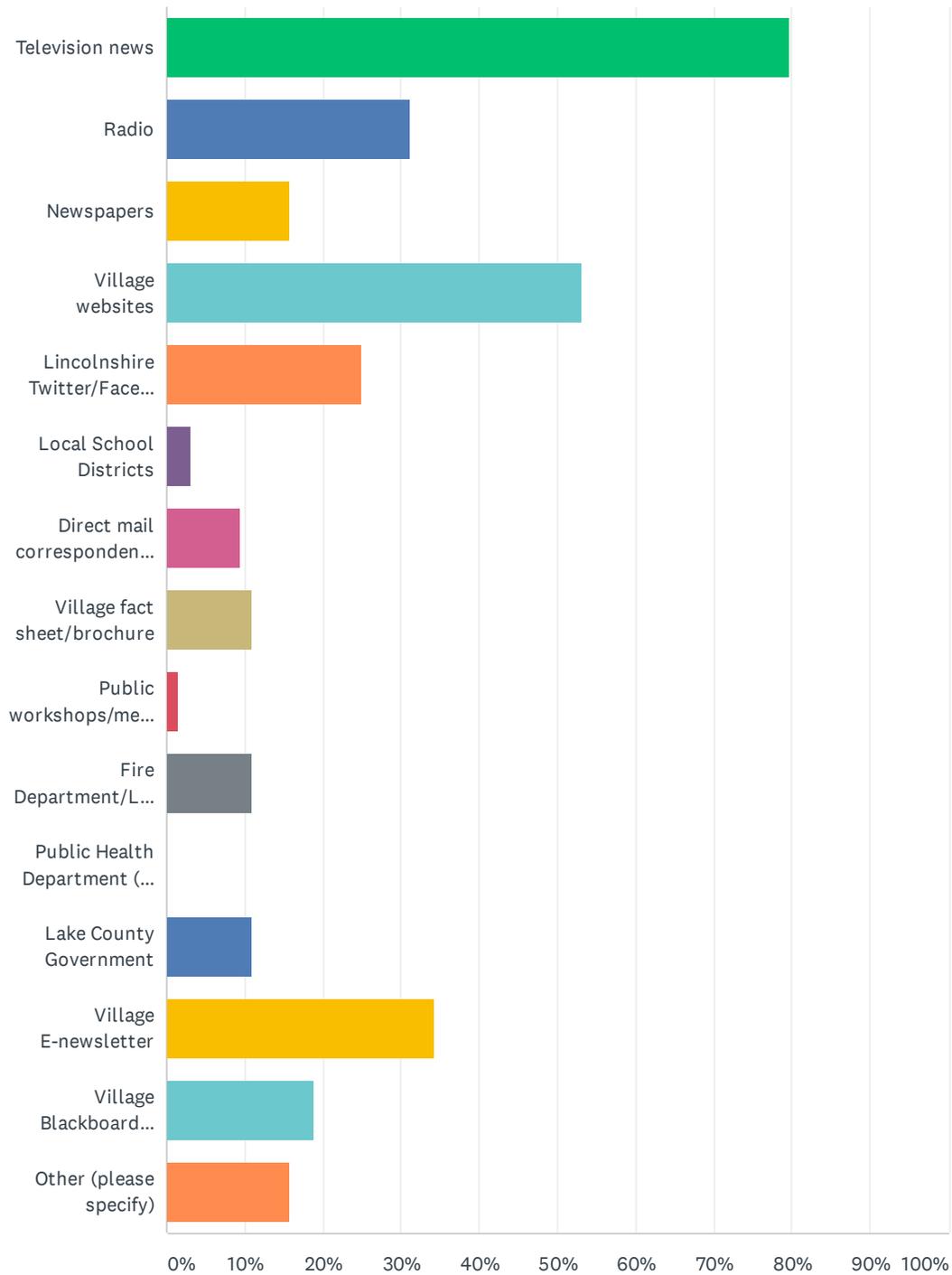
Answered: 59 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Flooding	47.46%	28
Wind	32.20%	19
Snow	35.59%	21
Ice	32.20%	19
Hail	11.86%	7
No natural hazard problems	22.03%	13
Other (please specify)	13.56%	8
Total Respondents: 59		

Q5 During a natural disaster, where do you go for information updates (Check all that apply)?

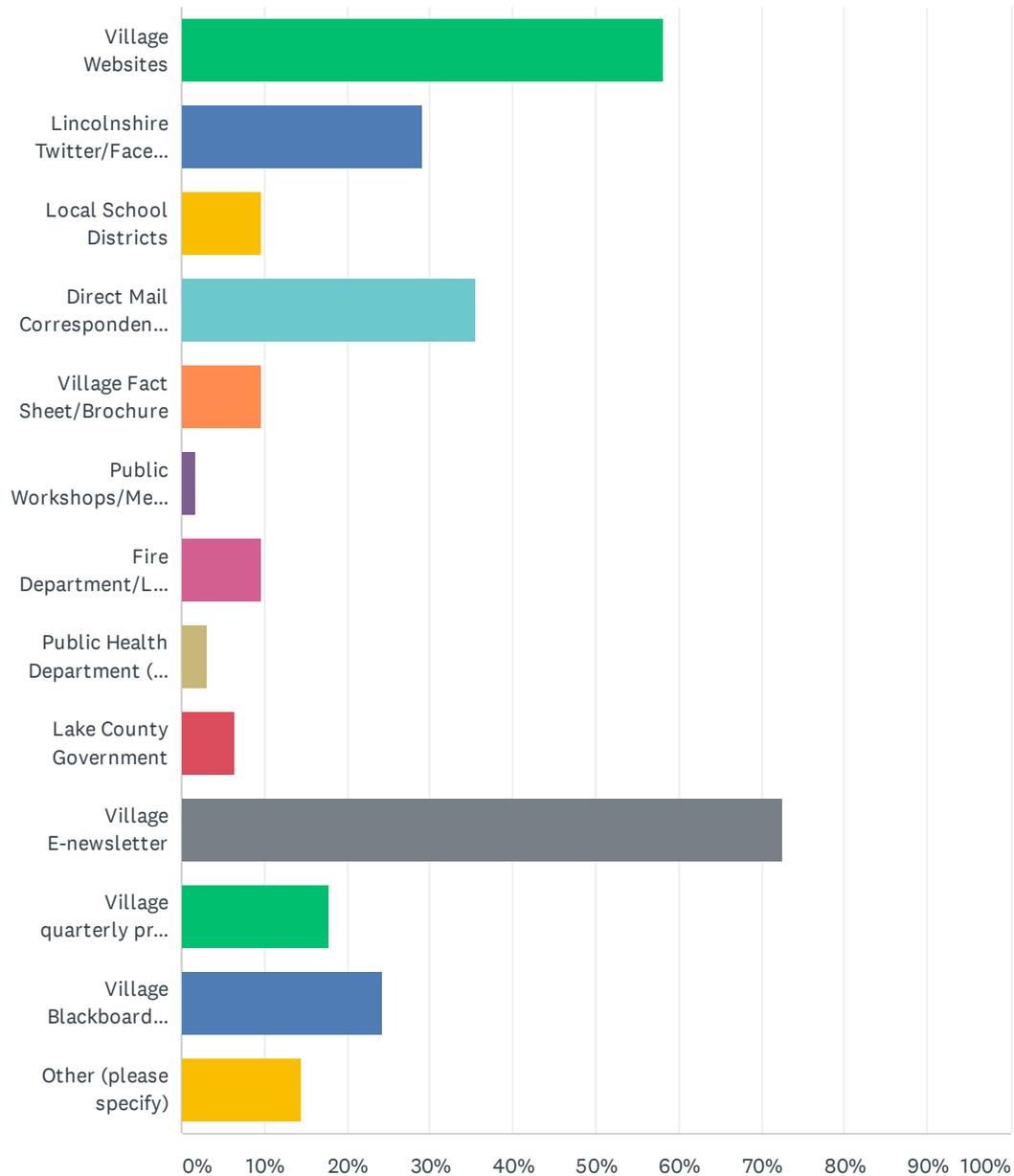
Answered: 64 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Television news	79.69%	51
Radio	31.25%	20
Newspapers	15.63%	10
Village websites	53.13%	34
Lincolnshire Twitter/Facebook Page	25.00%	16
Local School Districts	3.13%	2
Direct mail correspondence from Village	9.38%	6
Village fact sheet/brochure	10.94%	7
Public workshops/meetings	1.56%	1
Fire Department/Law Enforcement	10.94%	7
Public Health Department (Not Village)	0.00%	0
Lake County Government	10.94%	7
Village E-newsletter	34.38%	22
Village Blackboard Connect Emergency Notification Service	18.75%	12
Other (please specify)	15.63%	10
Total Respondents: 64		

Q6 Prior to a natural disaster, what are the best ways for you to receive information from the Village about how to protect your family, home or business from damage due to natural hazards (Check all that apply)?

Answered: 62 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Village Websites	58.06%	36
Lincolnshire Twitter/Facebook Page	29.03%	18
Local School Districts	9.68%	6
Direct Mail Correspondence from Village	35.48%	22
Village Fact Sheet/Brochure	9.68%	6
Public Workshops/Meetings	1.61%	1
Fire Department/Law Enforcement	9.68%	6
Public Health Department (Not Village)	3.23%	2
Lake County Government	6.45%	4
Village E-newsletter	72.58%	45
Village quarterly print newsletter	17.74%	11
Village Blackboard Connect Emergency Notification Service	24.19%	15
Other (please specify)	14.52%	9
Total Respondents: 62		

Appendix A.

Village of Lincolnshire Resolutions

This Appendix include the Village of Lincolnshire's resolution adopting this Mitigation Plan.

VILLAGE OF LINCOLNSHIRE

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE VILLAGE OF LINCOLNSHIRE
ALL-NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

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RESOLUTION #XXX
Adopting the Village of Lincolnshire
All-Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

Whereas the Village of Lincolnshire participated in the National Flood Insurance Program to provide additional flood insurance discounts to residents and property owners and

Whereas the Village of Lincolnshire participated with Lake County, Illinois in the development of the Lake County All-Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP) and adopted the NHMP on August 1, 2007, and

Whereas the adopted NHMP allows the Village to be eligible for grants under the Robert T. Aard and Patricia A. Aard Foundation and the Illinois Department of Transportation, Public Safety, and Flood Mitigation Act of 2006, Public Law 109-284, and provide the Village with certain credit and

Whereas the Village of Lincolnshire desires to earn additional credit by developing a flood and other natural hazard mitigation plan specific to the needs of the Village, particularly with a focus on reducing potential flood damage and

Whereas the Village of Lincolnshire also desires to pursue a plan for public information relating to flood and desires to do so with the involvement of residents and business

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LINCOLNSHIRE, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, as follows:

Section 1: This resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption as provided below

On this day of March, 2007, at Lincolnshire, Lake County, Illinois

Notary
Public

PP_____

Mayor Elizabeth Brand

Village Clerk Barbara Mandraka

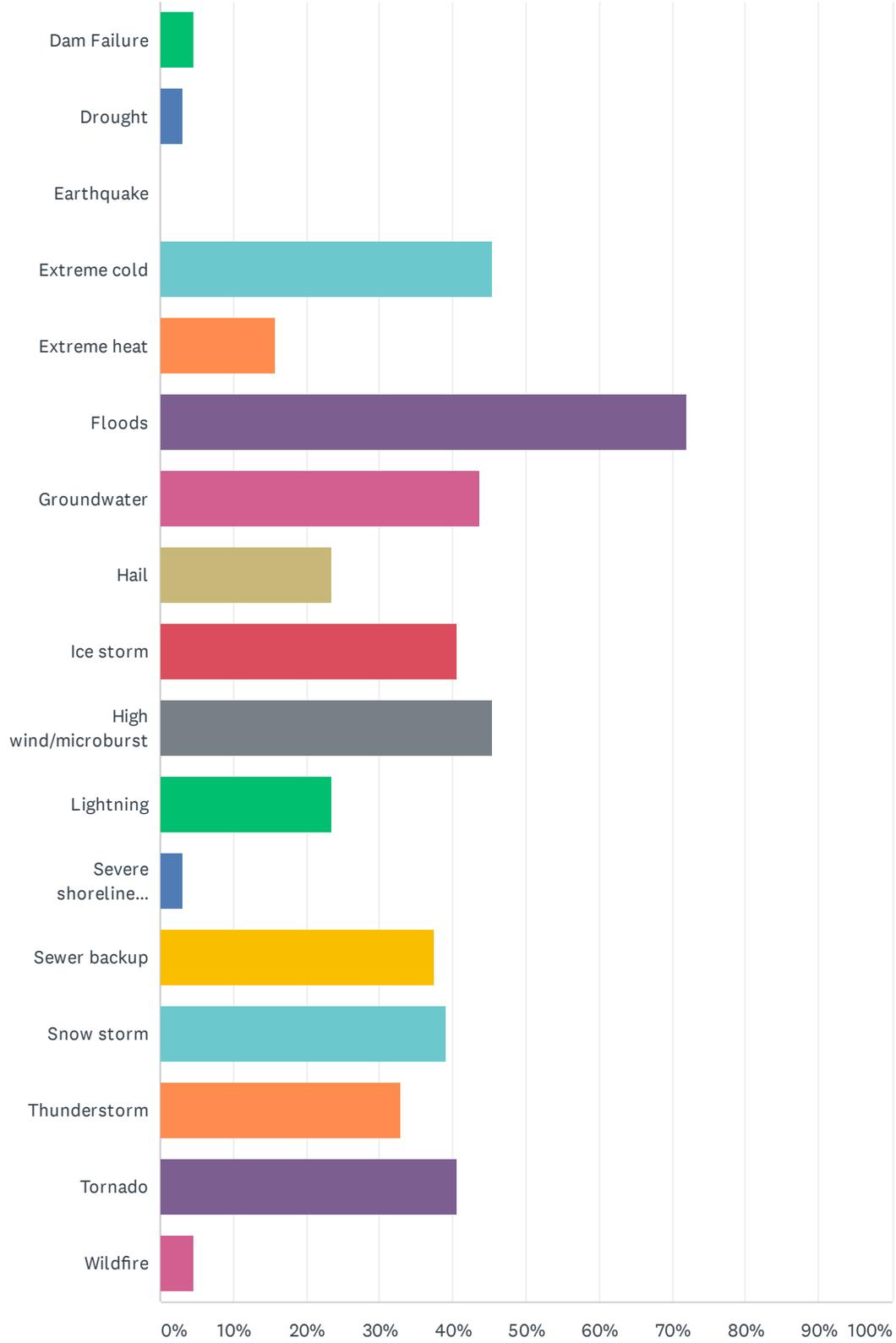
Appendix B.

Public Involvement

This Appendix includes the public involvement efforts for the development of the Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan including survey data.

Q7 What natural hazards, concern your family or business (Check all that apply)?

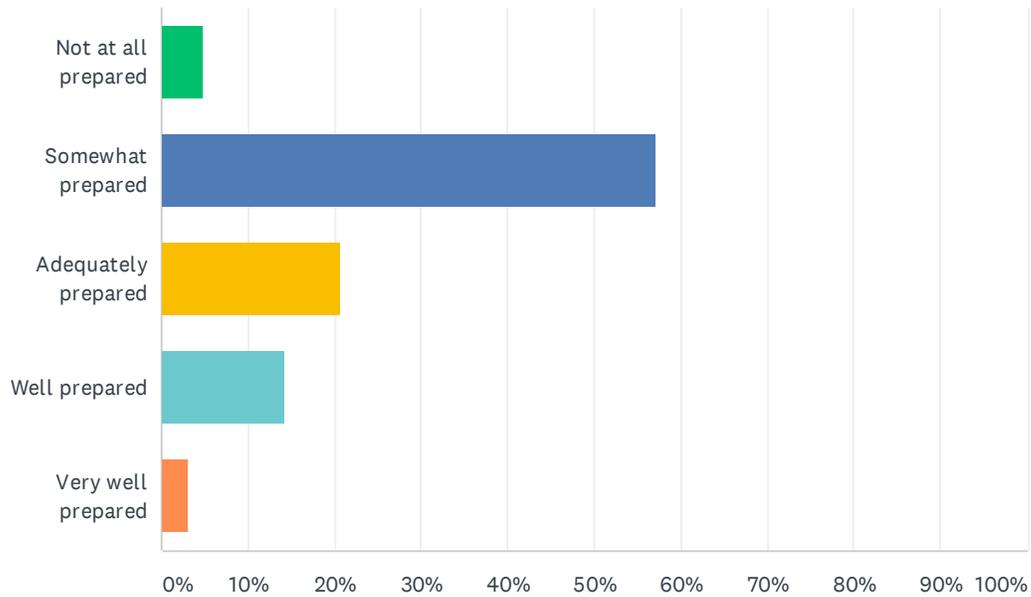
Answered: 64 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Dam Failure	4.69%	3
Drought	3.13%	2
Earthquake	0.00%	0
Extreme cold	45.31%	29
Extreme heat	15.63%	10
Floods	71.88%	46
Groundwater	43.75%	28
Hail	23.44%	15
Ice storm	40.63%	26
High wind/microburst	45.31%	29
Lightning	23.44%	15
Severe shoreline erosion	3.13%	2
Sewer backup	37.50%	24
Snow storm	39.06%	25
Thunderstorm	32.81%	21
Tornado	40.63%	26
Wildfire	4.69%	3
Total Respondents: 64		

Q8 How prepared are you for a natural hazards should it occur within our community?

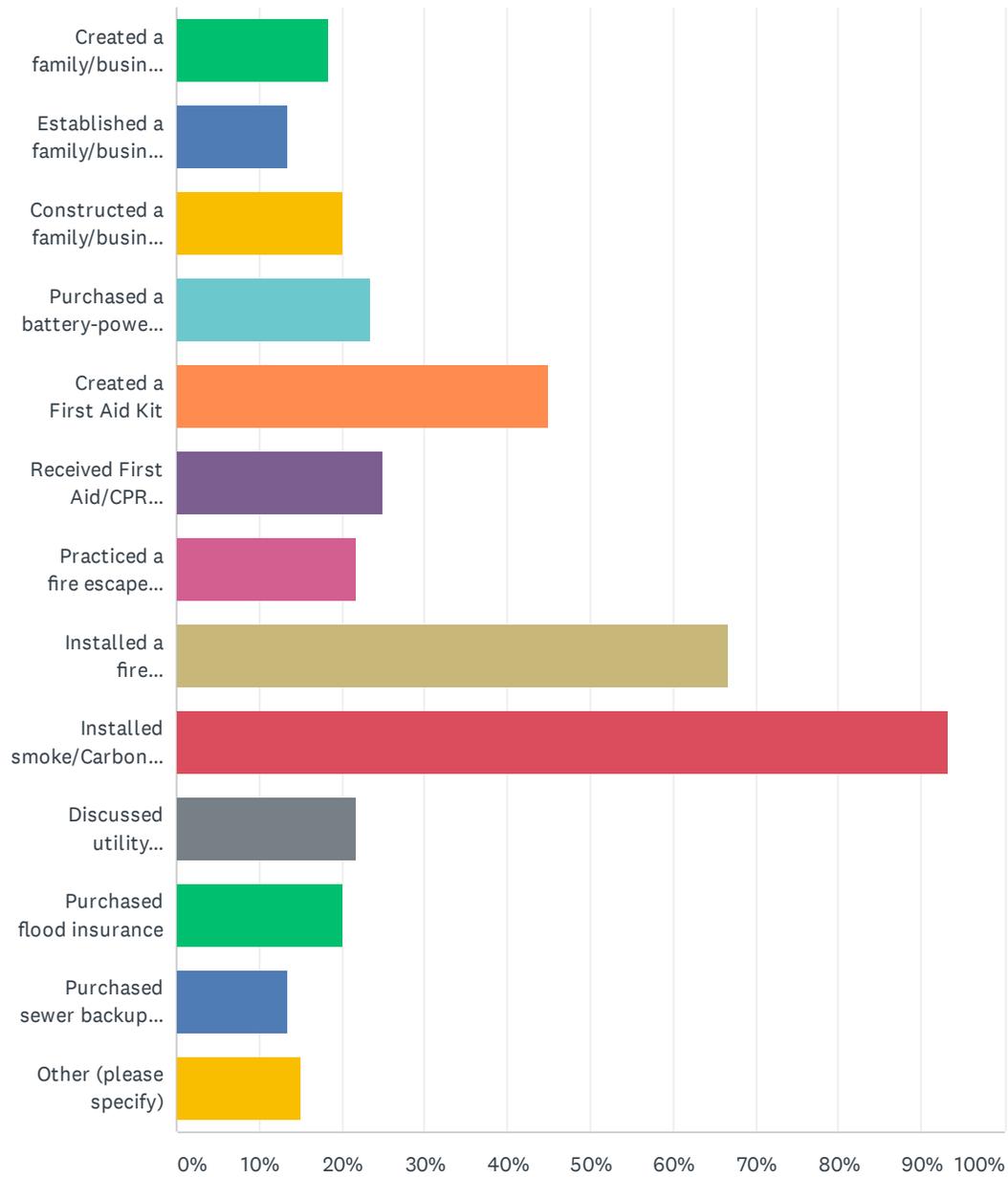
Answered: 63 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Not at all prepared	4.76%	3
Somewhat prepared	57.14%	36
Adequately prepared	20.63%	13
Well prepared	14.29%	9
Very well prepared	3.17%	2
TOTAL		63

Q9 What steps have you taken to prepare your home or business for natural hazards (Check all that apply)?

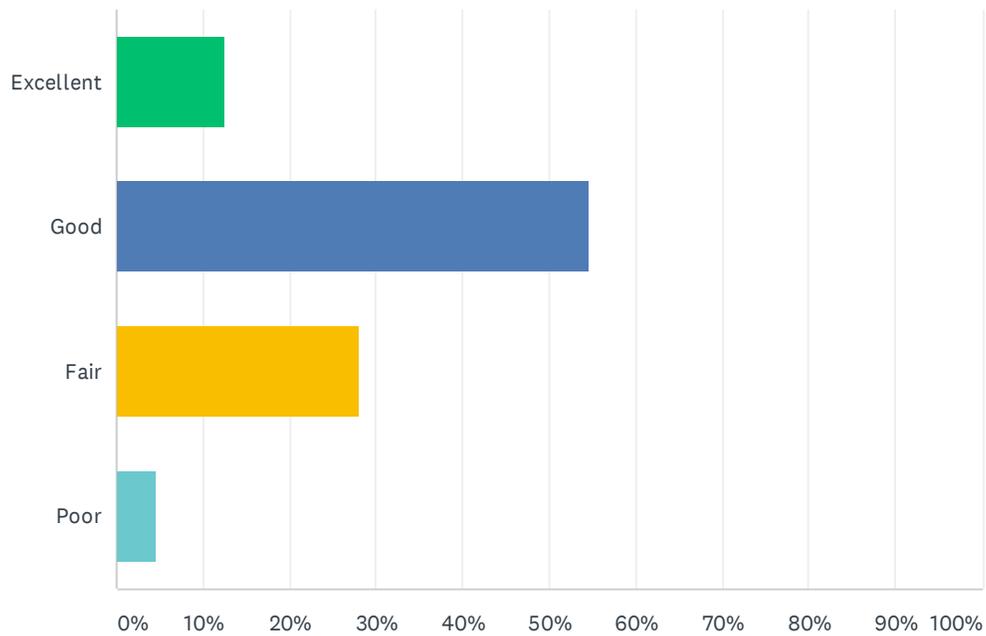
Answered: 60 Skipped: 4



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Created a family/business disaster plan and discussed it with my family/co-workers	18.33%	11
Established a family/business communication plan	13.33%	8
Constructed a family/business disaster kit which includes water, food, flashlight and batteries	20.00%	12
Purchased a battery-powered emergency radio	23.33%	14
Created a First Aid Kit	45.00%	27
Received First Aid/CPR training	25.00%	15
Practiced a fire escape plan	21.67%	13
Installed a fire extinguisher in my house or business	66.67%	40
Installed smoke/Carbon Monoxide detectors	93.33%	56
Discussed utility shutoffs	21.67%	13
Purchased flood insurance	20.00%	12
Purchased sewer backup rider on insurance policy	13.33%	8
Other (please specify)	15.00%	9
Total Respondents: 60		

Q10 How do you feel Lincolnshire is doing in creating awareness of the natural hazards faced by residents and businesses?

Answered: 64 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Excellent	12.50% 8
Good	54.69% 35
Fair	28.13% 18
Poor	4.69% 3
TOTAL	64

Appendix C.

Planning Committee Materials

Included in this Appendix are historical information of the original formation of the Village of Lincolnshire Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee.



Lincolnshire Flood Mitigation Planning Committee

Thursday, June 20, 2013, 7:00 p.m.

Village Hall Board Room

Public Meeting Agenda

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Why Are We Here? Flooding in Lincolnshire
3. What is Flood Mitigation and What is CRS?
4. What is the Purpose of the Planning Committee?
 - a. Flood Mitigation Plan
 - b. Program for Public Information
 - c. Flood Insurance Promotion
5. Planning Step 1 – Organize
 - a. Committee Role and Participation
 - b. Expected Meetings
6. Planning Step 2 – Involve the Community and Public Information Needs
 - a. Lincolnshire’s Current Efforts
 - b. Other Methods To Encourage Input
 - c. Community Survey
7. Planning Step 3 – Agency & Organization Coordination
8. Public Comment
9. Next Steps
10. Adjourn

Notes:



*Lincolnshire is a village with winding roads and luxurious homes.
The community was planned around its mature trees giving it a distinct rural charm.*



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Quick Links

- Applications, Permits, and Policies
- E-Mail Updates
- Employment
- Flood Protection Information
- Freedom of Information Act
- Lincolnshire Community Guide
- Meeting Agendas and Minutes
- News and Tips



Click on the photo to get details for the June 20, 2013 Flood Hazard Mitigation Meeting

Village News/Information

Volunteers Needed to Develop Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Village is seeking volunteers to assist in developing a plan to prepare for and respond to fu... [Read on](#)

- Lincolnshire Implements New Water Meter Reading System
- ComEd System Improvements
- National Night Out
- Flood Recovery Resources
- Village Updates Economic Development Plan



*Lincolnshire is a village with winding roads and luxurious homes.
The community was planned around its mature trees
giving it a distinct rural charm.*



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Village Emergency Notification



Volunteers Needed to Develop Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Village is seeking volunteers to assist in developing a plan to prepare for and respond to future floods. If you have experienced a flood, whether related to the Des Plaines River, Indian Creek, Lincolnshire Creek, Chicago River, or just backyard flooding, this is your chance to shape the way the Village addresses these issues.

The kickoff meeting for the flood mitigation and planning effort will be held on June 20, 2013 at 7:00 p.m. at the Village Hall Board Room, One Olde Half Day Road, Lincolnshire. This public meeting is open to all Lincolnshire residents and business owners. A planning committee will be formed and future meetings will be planned. All meeting will be open to the public.

The Village of Lincolnshire will be developing a flood hazard mitigation plan that will incorporate the Lake County All Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. The Lincolnshire flood mitigation plan will focus on flood issues specific to Village residents and business owners. This plan will identify activities that can be undertaken by the Village and property owners to reduce property damage that result from flooding and to increase the safety of the community for all natural hazards.

In conjunction with the flood mitigation plan, the Village will also develop a program for public information to better inform people of steps they can take to protect themselves before during and after a flood, and a flood insurance promotion strategy to protect homes and businesses.

These efforts will contribute to the Village's Community Rating System (CRS) rating. Owner's of property located in the Special Flood Hazard Area already receive 25% discounts on their flood insurance premiums through the National Flood Insurance Program. One of the goals of these meetings is to identify areas where the Village can improve its service to the residents and become eligible for even greater discounts.

Last Updated on Friday, May 17, 2013



Lincolnshire Flood and Other Hazard Survey

The flood in April and June impacted residents in an extraordinary manner. As a Village official, the survey had the opportunity to evaluate the Village's preparedness and work to improve it. The Village can help in taking steps which reduce flood insurance costs. The Village participates in a voluntary program, the Flood Mitigation Assistance, administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. This program rewards property owners with discounts on flood insurance premiums based upon whether the Village has developed a Mitigation Initiative in an effort to increase the amount of the discount. The Village is developing a Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan will address natural hazards likely to impact the Village including flood, tornado, and winter storms. The plan will identify areas susceptible to these hazards and explore measures to minimize the impact of future natural disasters. The Village has developed the attached survey to gather community input to help shape the plan.

This survey is only a question long and should take only a few minutes to complete. Your feedback is important to the Village in working to address the Village's flood planning and responding to potential disasters. The deadline to complete this survey is July 15, 2011.

This survey can be completed online at the Village's website www.villageoflincolnshire.il.us or you can answer the questions below.

1. Please fill in a line about you.

- Property owner
- Tenant
- Business owner

2. How long have you lived or operated a business at your current location?

- 0-1 year
- 1-5 years but less than 10 years
- 10-20 years but less than 30 years
- 30+ years

3. Do you or your family in Lincolnshire live close to your property?

- Plainfield, Ill.
- Indian Creek
- Lincolnshire, Ill.
- North Branch of North Fork of Chicago River
- Other
- Do not know

In the past year, have you or someone in your household or business experienced flood problems at your current location? Check all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flooding in or above ground floor of House or Building (above the basement) or crawl space | <input type="checkbox"/> Hard flooding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flooding in Basement | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater flooding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewer Backup | <input type="checkbox"/> No Problems (no problems, proceed to question 6) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

If other, please explain _____

If you have had flood problems, please indicate what you think is a possible source or cause of the flood. Check all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy rain or creek/river rising and coming onto property | <input type="checkbox"/> Silt in the storm or drain that created a problem |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy rain that can't drain away | <input type="checkbox"/> Leaky or earth on bank failed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The sewer backing up | <input type="checkbox"/> Definition basin or lake overflowed |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

If other, please describe _____

Did you need assistance to deal with the flood?

- Yes
- No

If you answered yes to question 5, please indicate the type of assistance you received. Check all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hired a private contractor for restoration | <input type="checkbox"/> Contacted the village for additional assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hired a private contractor to do drainage problem | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contacted an insurance agent | |

If other, please describe _____

During a disaster, where do you go for information updates? Check all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Television news | <input type="checkbox"/> Fire department website/enforcement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health department/No illness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper | <input type="checkbox"/> Oak County website/enforcement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Village website | <input type="checkbox"/> Village emergency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lincolnshire website/facebook page | <input type="checkbox"/> Village Blackboard connection/organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local school district | <input type="checkbox"/> Notification service for or in the hospital/village/lincolnshire/union update connection |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Village Mail correspondence from village | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Village Facebook Brochure | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Workshop Meeting | |

Other, please describe _____

Did you receive communication from the village during recent flood season?

- Yes
- No

If you answered yes to question 4, how did you keep informed of the village flood response activities during the recent flood season?

- Emergency phone numbers
- Blackboard connection
- Checked village website for updates
- Received village Electronic Newsletters
- Called the village directly to inquire about situation

Prior to a disaster, what are the best ways for you to receive information from the village about how to protect your family, home or business from damage due to floods or other natural hazards? Check all that apply.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Village website | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health department Newsletter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lincolnshire Community Facebook Page | <input type="checkbox"/> Village Council website |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local school district | <input type="checkbox"/> Village quarterly print newsletter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Village Mail correspondence from village | <input type="checkbox"/> Village Blackboard connection Emergency Notification service |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Village Facebook Brochure | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Workshop Meeting | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fire department newsletter | |

Other, please describe _____

During the April 2011 flood, the village received inquiries from families seeking information about flood on evacuation routes from their homes so you know to connect in Lincolnshire who evacuated?

- Yes, to connect in via media email
- Yes, to connect in neighbor
- Yes, to connect in know
- No

Do you have flood insurance?

- Yes, am required to purchase flood insurance
- Yes, am not required to have insurance but have experienced flood damage previously
- Yes, am not required to have insurance and **have not** experienced flood damage
- No, am not required to have flood insurance
- No, do not think flood insurance is a good investment either
- No, do not understand what flood insurance is
- Do not know

Would you do not have flood insurance, would you like the village to fund you information about it?

- Yes, please provide our email or mailing address in question
- No

Do you think the village should maintain a liability account and their intended appropriate location?

- Yes
- No

Based upon your recent experience with flood in Lincolnshire, do you think the village could do to improve response and traffic to residents during such a disaster?

What hazard, besides flood, concern our rail or business? Check all that apply.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gas leak | <input type="checkbox"/> Lightning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rough | <input type="checkbox"/> Poor condition |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake | <input type="checkbox"/> Poor backup |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Poor cold | <input type="checkbox"/> No door |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Poor heat | <input type="checkbox"/> Hundred |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Round | <input type="checkbox"/> Tornado |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hail | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ice | <input type="checkbox"/> Theft |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High wind | |

Other, please describe _____

How prepared are you for natural hazard like to occur within our community?

- Not at all prepared
- Somewhat prepared
- Moderately prepared
- Well prepared
- Very well prepared

How have you taken to prepare your home or business for natural hazard? Check all that apply

- Created a disaster evacuation plan and discussed it with the family/work
- Established a disaster communication plan
- Constructed a disaster kit which includes water, food, flashlight and batteries
- Purchased a battery-powered emergency radio
- Created a fire escape
- Completed fire escape training
- Practiced a fire escape plan
- Installed a fire extinguisher in the home or business
- Installed smoke carbon monoxide detector
- Discussed utility shut-off
- Purchased flood insurance
- Purchased sewer backup rider on insurance policy
- Other

Other, please describe

How do you feel your city is doing in creating awareness of natural hazard and evacuation?

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

Please list any suggestion you have for your city to improve service to you when dealing with natural hazard

You probably know the Plainfield City, please answer the following question. If there is, proceed to question 10 on the next page

Do you have a back on your property required an additional work?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please describe the work required

Are you willing to grant a lien on the millage for your additional work?

- Yes
- No

Other

By completing this survey, you are helping to establish a Hazard Mitigation Plan. We will use the information you provide to help the county respond to natural hazards, including flooding. Members will receive the mitigation communication plan, insurance plan, and suggested procedures to deal with problem areas. This communication will provide information in the morning or a few hours after the notification on the Plan. Please indicate your willingness to participate in such a communication.

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

If you are willing to participate in a communication, please provide your name, address, telephone number and email address below.

Please indicate if you would like to receive follow-up information regarding this survey or the mitigation.

- Yes
- No

Please provide another information you think the mitigation should know about hazards, including flooding, that affect your family or business.

Please provide your name, current address and email address below. Optional: the mitigation can utilize this information for the following purposes: to contact you in the event of our flood or contact you if you volunteer to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Plan. We will provide you information regarding flood insurance, or to ask you questions about our response to this survey.

Please return your completed survey by mail, email to:

Public Work Department
Mitigation Office
1000 Old Highway
Lincoln, NE 68502

Thank you for taking this survey!

Lincolnshire Flood and Other Hazards Survey

[Design Survey](#) [Collect Responses](#) [Analyze Results](#)

Need to use the classic Analyze tool? [Switch back](#)

Current View

+ Filter + Compare + Show

- Filter by Question and Answer >
- Filter by Collector >
- Filter by Completeness >
- Filter by Time Period >
- Filter by Respondent Metadata >

Cancel

FILTER BY QUESTION AND ANSWER

Choose...

Cancel

< Back

< Back

COMPARE BY QUESTION AND ANSWER

Choose...

Cancel

< Back

No rules applied

Rules allow you to FILTER, COMPARE and SHOW results to see trends and patterns. [Learn more](#)

Saved Views (1)

Original View (No rules applied)

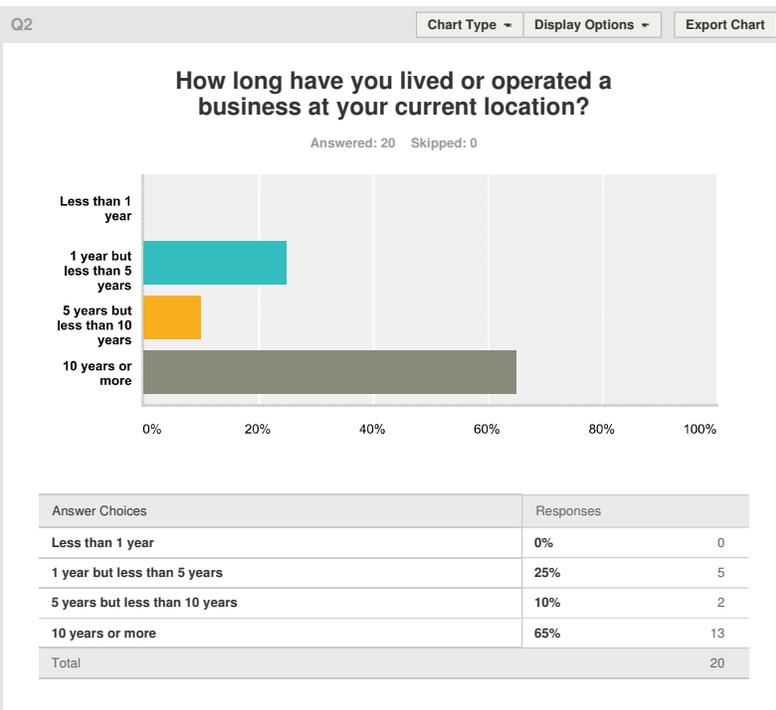
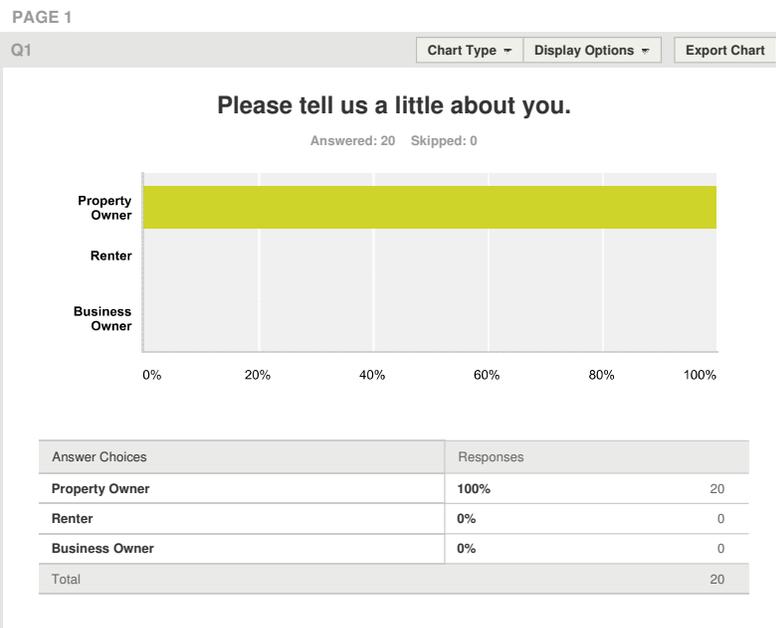
+ Save as...

Exports

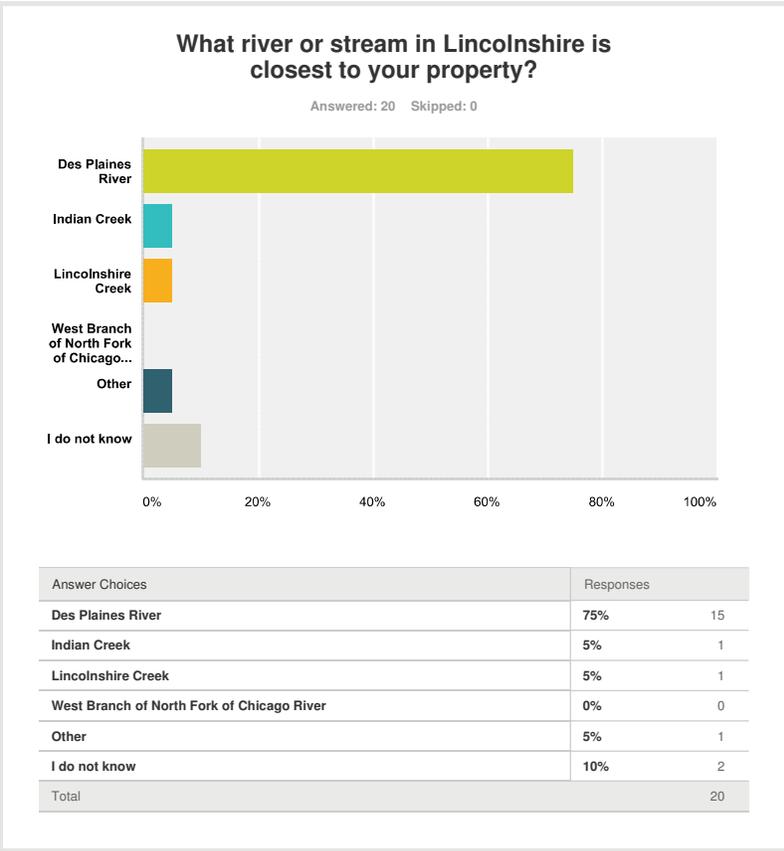
RESPONDENTS: 20 of 20 Export All

Question Summaries
Individual Responses

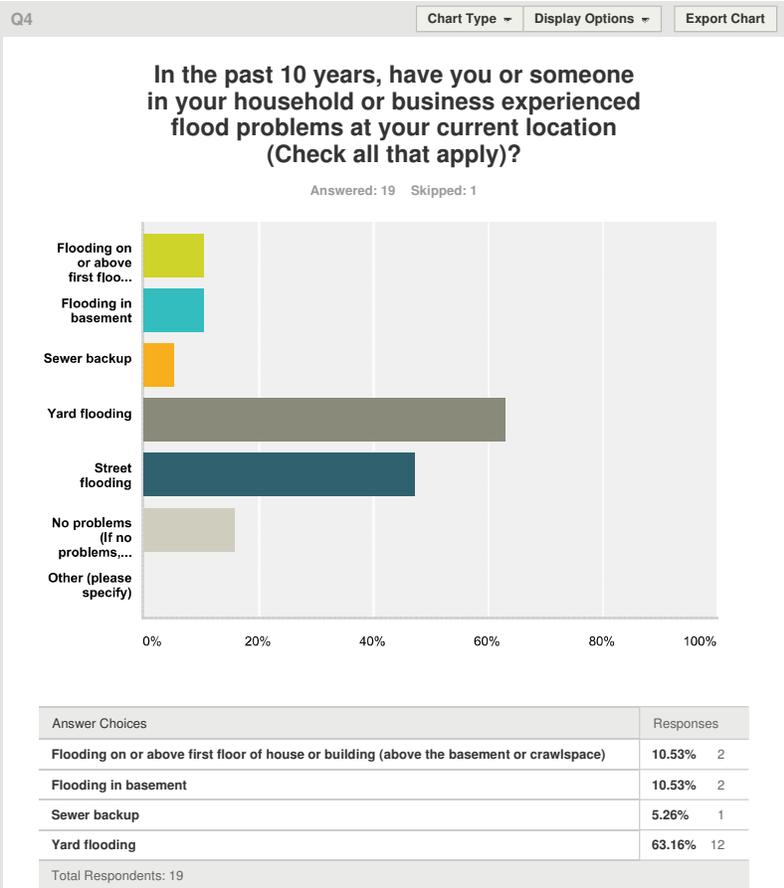
All Pages < >



Q3 Chart Type | Display Options | Export Chart



PAGE 2

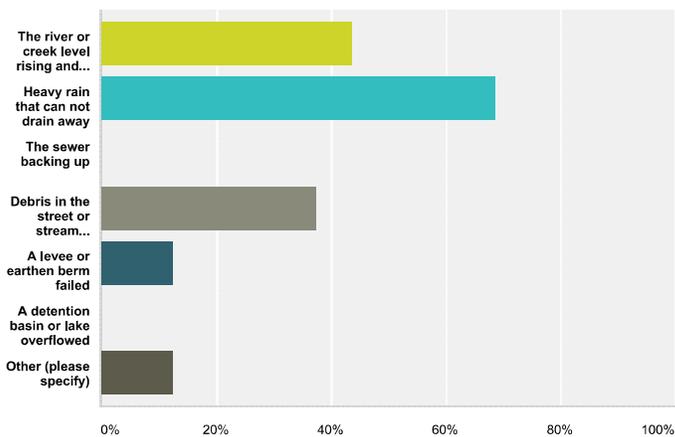


Answer Choices	Responses
Street flooding	47.37% 9
No problems (If no problems, proceed to Question #10)	15.79% 3
Other (please specify)	0% 0
Total Respondents: 19	

Q5 Chart Type ▾ Display Options ▾ Export Chart

If you have had flood problems, please indicate what you think may be the source or cause of the flood water (Check all that apply)?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 4

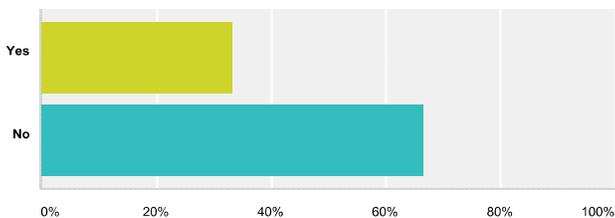


Answer Choices	Responses
The river or creek level rising and coming onto my property	43.75% 7
Heavy rain that can not drain away	68.75% 11
The sewer backing up	0% 0
Debris in the street or stream created the problem	37.50% 6
A levee or earthen berm failed	12.50% 2
A detention basin or lake overflowed	0% 0
Other (please specify) Responses	12.50% 2
Total Respondents: 16	

Q6 Chart Type ▾ Display Options ▾ Export Chart

Did you need assistance to deal with the flood?

Answered: 15 Skipped: 5



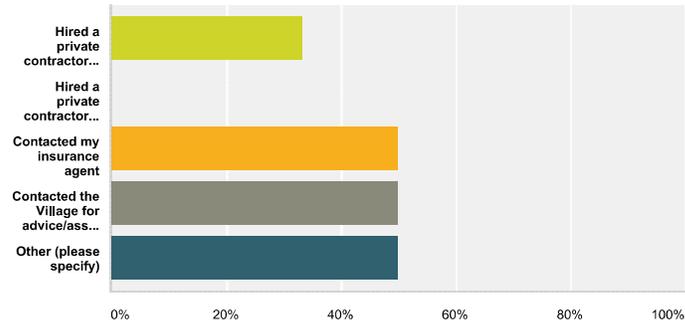
Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	33.33% 5
Total	15

Answer Choices	Responses
No	66.67% 10
Total	15

Q7 Chart Type ▾ Display Options ▾ Export Chart

If you answered yes to Question #6, please indicate the type of assistance you received (Check all that apply)?

Answered: 6 Skipped: 14



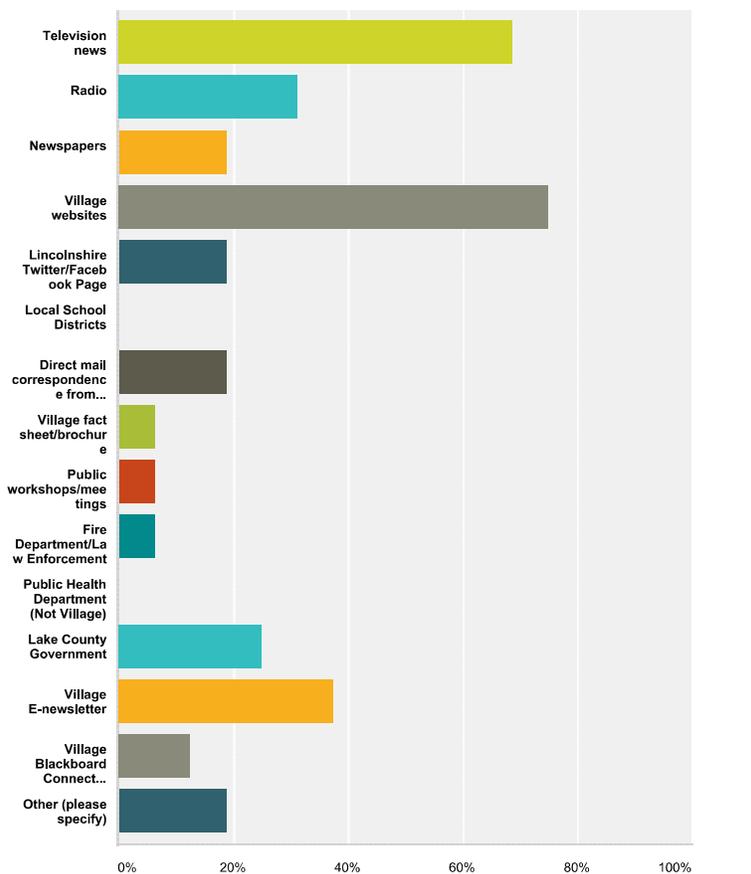
Answer Choices	Responses
Hired a private contractor for restoration	33.33% 2
Hired a private contractor to make drainage improvements	0% 0
Contacted my insurance agent	50% 3
Contacted the Village for advice/assistance	50% 3
Other (please specify) Responses	50% 3
Total Respondents: 6	

PAGE 3

Q8 Chart Type ▾ Display Options ▾ Export Chart

During a disaster, where do you go for information updates (Check all that apply)?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 4

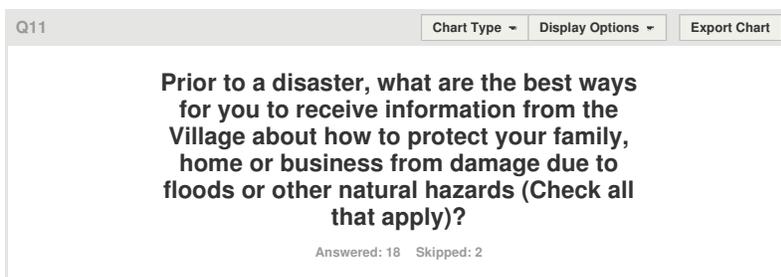
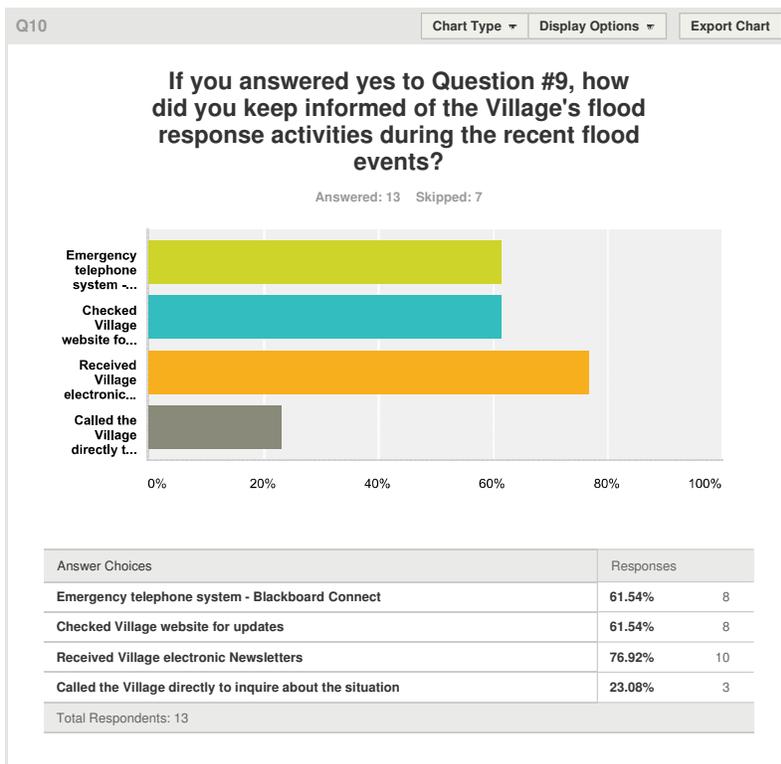
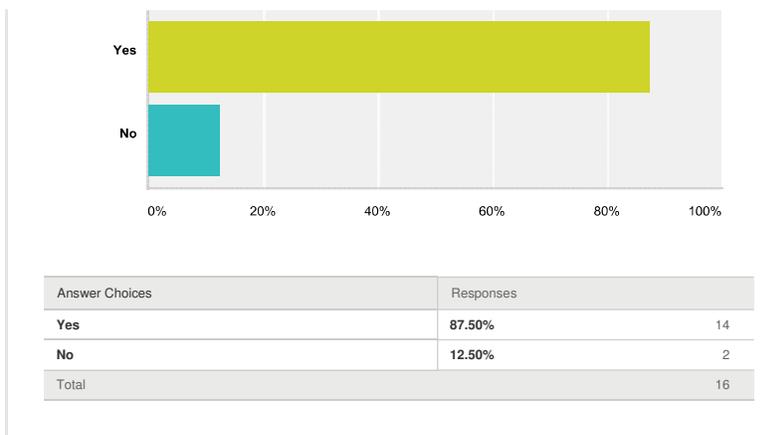


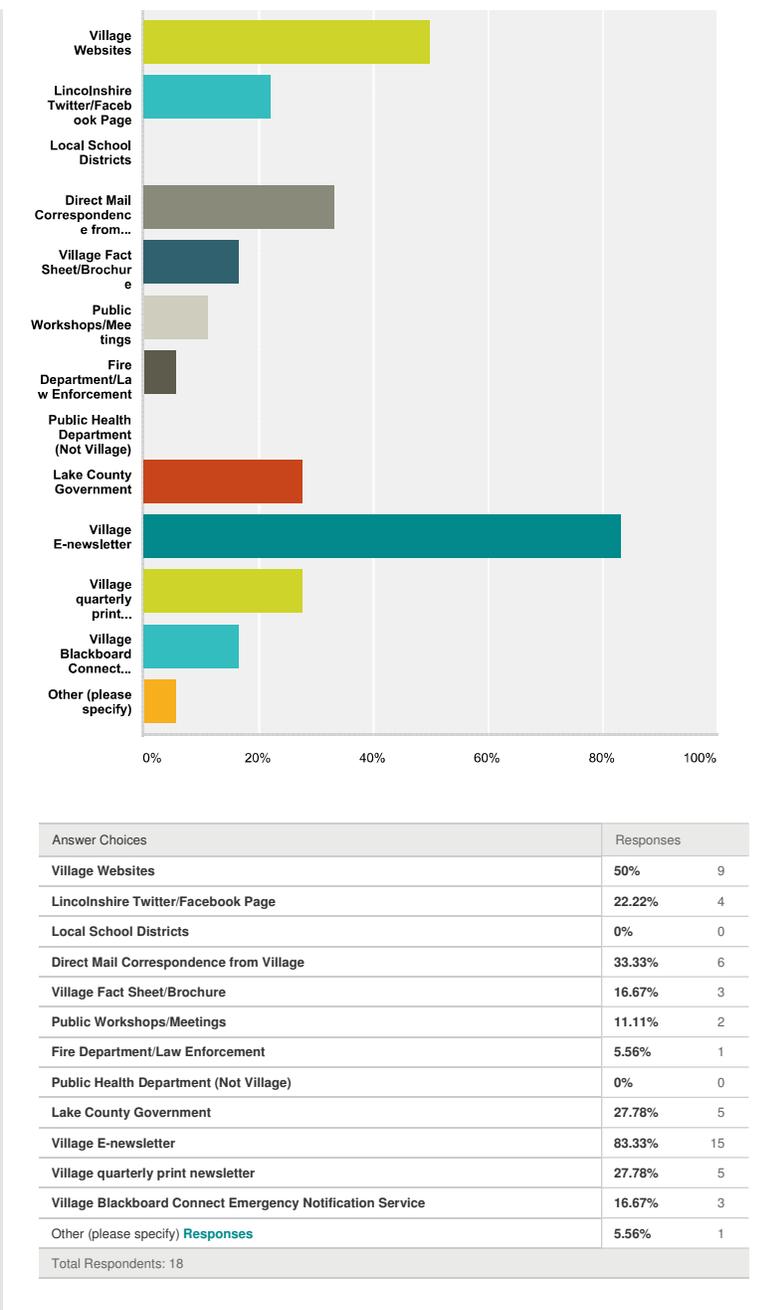
Answer Choices	Responses
Television news	68.75% 11
Radio	31.25% 5
Newspapers	18.75% 3
Village websites	75% 12
Lincolnshire Twitter/Facebook Page	18.75% 3
Local School Districts	0% 0
Direct mail correspondence from Village	18.75% 3
Village fact sheet/brochure	6.25% 1
Public workshops/meetings	6.25% 1
Fire Department/Law Enforcement	6.25% 1
Public Health Department (Not Village)	0% 0
Lake County Government	25% 4
Village E-newsletter	37.50% 6
Village Blackboard Connect Emergency Notification Service	12.50% 2
Other (please specify) Responses	18.75% 3
Total Respondents: 16	

Q9 Chart Type ▾ Display Options ▾ Export Chart

Did you receive communications from the Village during recent flood events?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 4

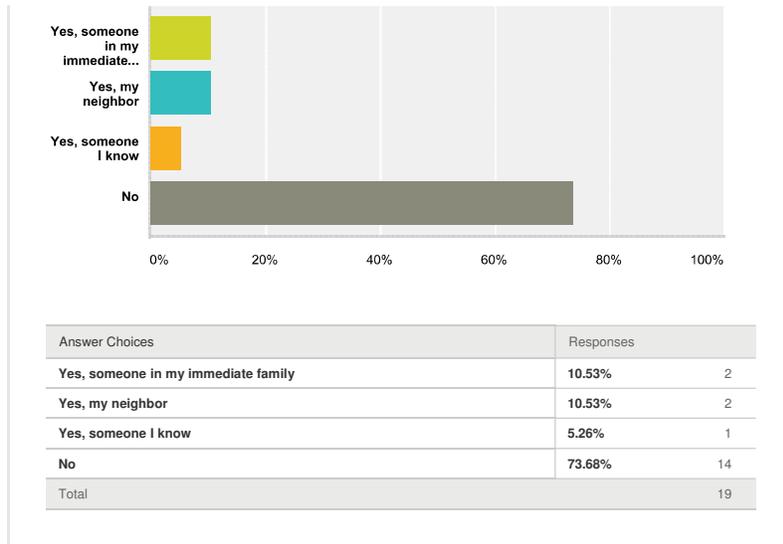




Q12 Chart Type ▾ Display Options ▾ Export Chart

During the April 2013 flood, the Village received inquiries from families seeking information about loved ones evacuated from their homes. Do you know someone in Lincolnshire who evacuated?

Answered: 19 Skipped: 1



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Q13

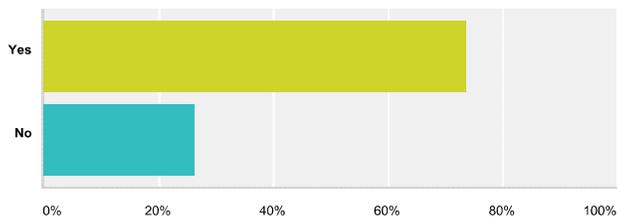
Chart Type ▾

Display Options ▾

Export Chart

Do you think the Village should maintain a list of evacuees and their intended temporary location?

Answered: 19 Skipped: 1



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	73.68% 14
No	26.32% 5
Total	19



Lincolnshire Letterhead

Mailing List – See “CRS Coordination Agencies_10-1-2013.xlsx”:

County: Lake County SMC

Villages: Buffalo Grove, Riverwoods, Vernon Hills, Lake Forest and Bannockburn

Vernon Township (optional)

Agencies: IDNR/OWR, Lake County Forest Preserve,

[Date]

[Address Block]

Dear []:

The purpose of this letter is to let you know that the Village of Lincolnshire has established the All-Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee (Planning Committee) for the purpose of developing a Village of Lincolnshire flood and natural hazard mitigation plan and other plans for the Community Rating System (CRS). The CRS provides the Village with flood insurance premium discounts and the work of the Planning Committee will help the Village improve their CRS rating.

The Planning Committee will meet on the following dates for the purpose of drafting the Village’s CRS plans:

Thursday, October 17, 2013 at 7:00 p.m.

Thursday, November 14, 2013 at 7:00 p.m.

Thursday, December 5, 2013 at 7:00 p.m.

The meetings are open to the public. The meetings will be at the Village Hall at One Olde Half Day Road. At the meetings we will work to develop hazard mitigation actions and public information strategies, and to conduct a flood insurance assessment.

We would be happy to share draft copies of the plans that we are developing and would welcome your comments.

If you would like to attend a meeting, please let us know, and if you have any questions please feel free to contact Rob Horne of the Public Works Department at Rhone@village.lincolnshire.il.us or at 847-883-8600.

Sincerely,

[signature block]

Attachment

July 2014

“Public Meeting to Be Held on the Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan”

The Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee has completed the development of the Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. A public meeting will be held on Monday, August 25, 2014 at _____ at the Village Hall to review the Plan.

The public is invited to attend this meeting and to provide comments on the Plan. The Plan will identify activities that can be undertaken by both the government and the residents and property owners to reduce the safety hazards, health hazards, and property damage caused by floods, severe summer and winter storms, tornadoes, and other natural hazards.

The Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan will be considered by the Village Board for adoption. The Plan will assist the Village in improving its CRS class rating for the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Community Rating System (CRS) Program. The Village is currently a CRS Class 5 and residents and property owners purchasing flood insurance receive a 25% flood insurance premium discount.

Written comments on the Plan will be accepted through _____. A copy of the Plan can be downloaded at the Village’s website _____.

For more information, contact _____.

Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

Document Book Division
Mitigation Plan

July 2014

1. What is the Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan?

The Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (Mitigation Plan) is a plan that addresses natural hazards that are a direct threat to the Village, such as flood, earthquake or storm, winter storm and tornado, by identifying activities to be considered by the community, residents or property owners to protect life and property and reduce property damage caused by natural hazards. The Mitigation Plan is currently a draft plan that will be recommended to the Village Board for adoption.

2. Why was the Mitigation Plan developed?

The primary purpose of the Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan is to assist in the Village's specific flood concern and to recommend flood mitigation actions to be considered by the Village Board and recommended for residents and property owners. The second purpose is for the Village to receive additional credit provided by federal Emergency Management and Mitigation Unit Grant funding through the Village's participation in the grant and people purchasing flood insurance through EMU receive a 5% discount. The Village is working to increase the 5% discount through efforts such as the development of the Mitigation Plan.

3. Who developed the Mitigation Plan?

The Village's Mitigation Plan was developed through a Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (Planning Committee), which was created through a resolution passed by the Village Board in August 2013. The Planning Committee includes Village Board members, Village staff, residents and other community stakeholders. The Planning Committee is currently in the process of creating the Mitigation Plan with assistance from a planning consultant.

4. The Village's Mitigation Plan references the Lake County ANHMP. What is the Lake County ANHMP?

The Lake County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (Lake County ANHMP) was developed through the Lake County Local Planning Committee (LPC) in 2008 to provide a planning resource for hazard mitigation grant eligibility. The LPC included Lake County and all Lake County municipalities including the Village of Lincolnshire. The Village adopted the Lake County ANHMP in August 2008, and the hazard risk assessment and evaluation of hazard mitigation strategies are updated within the Village's Mitigation Plan.

5. Is the Village required to have both mitigation plans?

No, only the Lake County ANHMP is required. The Village's Mitigation Plan is an additional effort undertaken by the Village to be eligible for EMU mitigation grants. The Village adopted the Lake County ANHMP through the Lake County ANHMP as required and approved by EMU and adoption by the County and municipalities. The Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan is a non-required

plan and developed to benefit the village in flood loss reduction and for village risk class rating for flood insurance discounts

6. What are the next steps for the Village's Mitigation Plan?

Village of Lincolnshire residents are encouraged to comment on the Mitigation Plan. Comments will be accepted through [redacted], [redacted] written comments can be mailed, faxed or emailed to [redacted]. All comments will be considered by the Planning Commission and the Village Board, then the Village Board will adopt the Mitigation Plan as an official plan of the village.

7. How can I learn more about the flood insurance or the CRS?

Information on the flood insurance and CRS can be found at [redacted].

8. How do I get a copy of the draft Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan?

Visit the home page of the village website to download the factbook and other information of the village.

**Village of Lincolnshire Plan for Flood Mitigation
Public Information**

&

Flood Insurance Coverage Improvement

Adopted September 2014

Developed by:

Village of Lincolnshire

Planning Consultant:

Molly O'Toole & Associates, Ltd.

**Village of Lincolnshire
Plan for Flood Mitigation Public Information and
Flood Insurance Coverage Improvement**

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Executive Summary

The Village of Lincolnshire's mission is to provide the highest level of protection, awareness, and response in flooding situations. The *Village of Lincolnshire Plan for Flood Mitigation Public Information and Flood Insurance Coverage Improvement* (Plan for Flood Information) lays out the communication strategies and procedure the Village will undertake in preparing for, handling, and mitigating flood hazards. This document contains information on key personnel in handling flood events as well as efforts the Village will undertake to inform and prepare those at risk in the community.

In 2014 the Village developed and adopted the *Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan* to outline mitigation strategies for various disasters while also and emphasis on floods. The development of this Plan for Flood Information is an extension of the Mitigation Plan development. The Village's Natural Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (Planning Committee) was formed for the development of both the Mitigation Plan and this Plan for Flood Information.

While the Village has internal flood response plans and policies, as well as a general Disaster Preparedness Plan, this document will serve as a guideline for the communication strategy the Village will undertake before, during and after a flooding emergency. Along with the communication aspect in the event of a flood, this plan explains the various community outreach efforts the Village will undertake to encourage flood mitigation efforts, ensure residents and businesses are aware and prepared in cases of flooding emergencies, and to promote the purchase of flood insurance.

In order for the Plan for Flood Information to be of use, community engagement through outreach projects and other public information activities must be a focus. This Plan outlines the projects, activities, and other forms of communication the Village will undertake to ensure the community is adequately informed and engaged.

No plan is useful without follow up and evaluation. This Plan for Flood Information establishes standards for monitoring and evaluating the methods undertaken in the Plan for Flood Information. The Village plans to reexamine this plan every year as part of its annual budget process.

Chapter 1. Introduction

Purpose of this Plan

The Village of Lincolnshire Plan for Flood Mitigation Public Information and Flood Insurance Coverage Improvement (Plan for Flood Information) was developed in conjunction with the Village's Natural Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. Both plans have been developed to serve the residents and property owners of the Village. The Village participates in the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS). Along with a hazard mitigation plan, CRS encourages the development of a community plan for public information and a flood insurance coverage improvement plan. This Plan for Flood Information provides the Village with a combined plan for public information and a flood insurance coverage improvement plan.

Plan Development Process

The Village of Lincolnshire Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (Planning Committee) was established through a resolution passed by the Village of Lincolnshire Board of Trustees on August 6, 2013. The purpose of the Planning Committee was to develop the Village of Lincolnshire Hazard Mitigation Plan and this Plan for Flood Information. The Committee met four times from October 2013 to May 2014. The efforts of the Committee were coordinated by the Village of Lincolnshire Department of Public Works and the Department of Community Development. Technical support was provided by Molly O'Toole & Associates, Ltd. (MO&A). MO&A is an engineering consulting firm specializing in hazard mitigation.

For the development of the Plan for Flood Information, the Planning Committee combined the planning steps offered in the CRS Coordinator's Manual (Manual) for Activity 330's plan for public information and Activity 370's flood insurance promotion elements. Those steps included:

- Step 1: Establish a committee
- Step 2: Assess public information needs
- Step 3: Assess flood insurance coverage
- Step 4: Identify outreach projects
- Step 5: Examine other public information initiatives
- Step 6: Prepare and adopt a plan for flood information
- Step 7: Implement, monitor and evaluate the plan

The above steps were taken by the Village Board and the Planning Committee from August 2013 to September 2014. The Planning Committee undertook exercises to develop focus areas, messages and the outreach project strategy included in this Plan for Flood Information.

Planning Committee

The Planning Committee was comprised of public officials, residents, business owners, and civil servants from the Village of Lincolnshire. The mission of the Planning Committee was to assess the needs, available information, and coordinate the resources necessary to ensure the community is as informed and prepared as possible in emergency situations. Village staff was heavily involved in the Planning Committee as a resource to the stakeholders, including the Village's public information officer for the development of the Plan.

- Brett Blomberg, Mayor, Village of Lincolnshire
- Mara Grujanac, Trustee, Village of Lincolnshire
- Brad Burke, Village Manager, Village of Lincolnshire
- Robert Horne, Engineering Supervisor/Assistant to the Director of Public Works, Village of Lincolnshire
- Steve Robles, Village Planner, Village of Lincolnshire
- Youssef Shoukry, Public Information, Village of Lincolnshire
- Jamie Godshalk, Lincolnshire Resident
- Wendy Kritt, Lincolnshire Resident
- Marj Lundy, Lincolnshire Resident
- Andy Muzik, Lincolnshire Resident
- David Schaper, Lincolnshire Resident
- Deann Daniel, Sedgebrook Assisted Living Community
- Rev. Douglas Meyer, Lutheran Church of the Holy Spirit
- Mark Cohen, State Farm Insurance
- Ramesh Gulatee, Lincolnshire Resident
- Larry Barnhart, Wood Creek Courts EPA
- Ann Maine, Lincolnshire Resident
- Jeff Merwin, Lincolnshire Resident
- Judy Mankus, Lincolnshire Resident
- Joseph Pratt, Lincolnshire Resident
- Stan Reznik, Lincolnshire Resident
- William Rubinstein, Lincolnshire Resident
- Rob Sturru, Lincolnshire Resident
- Rob Weinberg, Westgate HOA
- Mike Tiemens, Bank Financial
- Jennifer Lugo, , Lincolnshire Resident
- Roger Mankus, Lincolnshire Resident
- Stancia Kalmus, Lincolnshire Resident
- Craig Parcels, Lincolnshire Resident

Chapter 2. Public Information Needs Assessment

The Village of Lincolnshire, a community of roughly 7,500 residents in Lake County, Illinois, was established along the banks of the Des Plaines River. The Village incorporated in 1957. Historical records indicate the Des Plaines River has flooded approximately every 10 years. There are other several significant flood hazards in the Village such as flood plains, rivers, and local creeks.

Flood Hazards

The Village is susceptible to flooding from the Des Plaines River, Indian Creek, the West Fork of the North Branch of the Chicago River, Lincolnshire Creek, and local depressions and flood plains.

Des Plaines River: The Des Plaines River is the main riverine source of flooding in Lincolnshire. The Des Plaines River begins near Kenosha, WI, and ends at its confluence with the Kankakee River where it becomes the Illinois River. The Des Plaines River bisects the village separating the Village's residential area from its commercial area. The flood hazard along the Des Plaines River is primarily from overbank flooding due to a significant rain event in the Des Plaines River watershed to the north of Lincolnshire. However, flash flooding may occur along the Des Plaines River and in the Des Plaines River watershed when heavy local rainfall occurs (as in April 2013).

Indian Creek: Indian Creek runs from the Northwest corner of the Village and feeds into the Des Plaines River at the Marriott Golf Course. Along with the West Fork of the North Branch of the Chicago River and the Des Plaines River, Indian Creek is one of the main flood hazards in the Village. The flood hazard along Indian Creek is related to overbank flooding. The flow in Indian Creek is also prone to flash flooding and flooding will typically occur prior to the Des Plaines River flooding.

Chicago River: The headwaters of the Chicago River are located just north of Everett Road near North Park in the northeast corner of the Village. North of Half Day Road, the Chicago River flows through restored woodlands. A portion of the river was relocated in the 1950's to make way for the construction of the Illinois Tollway. South of Half Day Road, developer's constructed on-stream detention to form "lakes" for the Tri-State International office complex. These lakes have significant freeboard or areas for water level to rise without impacting structures, which reduces the potential for flooding. Upon leaving the Tri-State ponds, the river returns to a narrow, deep cut channel which has significant bank erosion.

Lincolnshire Creek: Lincolnshire Creek is a local stream that drains areas of the Villages of Lincolnshire and Riverwoods. The total drainage area is approximately 180 acres at the entrance to the culvert east of 10 Coventry Lane. The creek is primarily subject to flash flooding related to locally intense storms. Near the Des Plaines River, the creek is also subject to backwater flooding. The flood hazard near the Des Plaines River is primarily

attributable to backwater flooding from the Des Plaines River. However, the further away from the Des Plaines, the greater the impact of local flash flooding is on the creek.

Flood Insurance Coverage Assessment

As June 30, 2014 there were 121 flood insurance policies in force within the Village of Lincolnshire. In May 2013 there were 109 policies, and it is assumed the increase in policies was a result of the April and June 2013 flooding along the Des Plaines River. The total premium paid by current policy holders is over \$130,000, and the insurance-in-force covers over \$34 million in structures and building contents.

Figure 1 provides details on the Village's current flood insurance coverage by the type of building. Most of the flood insurance policies (92%) within the Village cover single family homes. Seven non-residential buildings have flood insurance.

In May 2013, the data showed 16 claims paid. As Figure 1 shows, the number of claims rose to 27 over the past year. Again, the increase in flood insurance claims can be attributed to the 2013 flood event in the Village of Lincolnshire.

Insurance Occupancy						
As of 06/30/2014						
Community:		LINCOLNSHIRE, VILLAGE OF		State:		ILLINOIS
County:		LAKE COUNTY		CID:		170378
Overview	Occupancy	Zone	Pre/Post FIRM			
	Policies in Force	Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	\$ of Closed Paid Losses	Adjustment Expense
Single Family	111	\$113,378	\$30,367,000	27	\$1,167,989.72	\$37,295.74
2-4 Family	2	\$2,321	\$633,600	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
All Other Residential	1	\$2,705	\$350,000	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Non Residential	7	\$13,018	\$2,945,700	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	121	\$131,422	\$34,296,300	27	\$1,167,989.00	\$37,295.00
	Policies in Force	Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	\$ of Closed Paid Losses	Adjustment Expense
Condo	8	\$3,526	\$2,079,500	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Non Condo	113	\$127,896	\$32,216,800	27	\$1,167,989.72	\$37,295.74
Total	121	\$131,422	\$34,296,300	27	\$1,167,989.00	\$37,295.00

Figure 1. Village of Lincolnshire Insurance Coverage by Type of Building

Insurance Zone						
As of 06/30/2014						
Community:		LINCOLNSHIRE, VILLAGE OF		State:		ILLINOIS
County:		LAKE COUNTY		CID:		170378
Overview	Occupancy	Zone	Pre/Post FIRM			
	Policies in Force	Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	\$ of Closed Paid Losses	Adjustment Expense
A01-30 & AE Zones	63	\$96,578	\$16,593,900	12	\$641,432.64	\$21,908.15
A Zones	4	\$5,560	\$972,800	8	\$379,806.67	\$10,417.59
AO Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
AH Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
AR Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
A99 Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
V01-30 & VE Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
V Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
D Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
B, C & X Zone						
Standard	3	\$4,160	\$814,600	3	\$130,207.29	\$3,020.00
Preferred	51	\$25,124	\$15,915,000	3	\$14,891.12	\$1,750.00
Total	121	\$131,422	\$34,296,300	26	\$1,166,336.00	\$37,095.00

Figure 2. Village of Lincolnshire Flood Insurance Policies by FEMA Map Flood Zone

Figure 2 shows 67 properties within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) with flood insurance. These are the properties shown in any type of A Zone (e.g., A01 Zone or AE Zone). This represents 55% of the policies within the Village. Standard policies or preferred policies are written for properties outside of the SFHA. Many of these properties may be in close proximity to the SFHA or newly brought into the SFHA due to FEMA issuing new Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) on September 18, 2013. Other insured properties may be away from the SFHA but subject to stormwater flooding. Nearly 45% of the policies within the Village are standard or preferred policies, and six claims have been paid for properties outside of the SFHA.

Figure 3 shows Village of Lincolnshire flood insurance policies by pre-FIRM and post-FIRM. Pre-FIRM means buildings built prior to the Village of Lincolnshire joining the NFIP in July 1980. Post-FIRM means buildings constructed after 1980. Per the requirements of the NFIP, buildings constructed after 1980 have their lowest flood elevation (including basement) at, or above, the 100-year flood elevation. Over 70% of the policies in Lincolnshire are with pre-FIRM buildings. Interestingly, only one claim has been paid on a post-FIRM building.

The Village estimates there are 207 buildings located in the current SFHA (not including some buildings removed due to FEMA Letter of Map Change issued for individual buildings). Therefore, the count of 67 properties within the A Zone with flood insurance policies means about 30% of properties owners in the SFHA flood insurance have flood insurance coverage. A national average estimate says one-in-four SFHA property owners have purchased flood insurance. The Village of Lincolnshire is slightly ahead of the national average

Insurance Pre/Post FIRM						
As of 06/30/2014						
Community: LINCOLNSHIRE, VILLAGE OF			State: ILLINOIS			
County: LAKE COUNTY			CD: 170378			
Overview	Occupancy	Zone	Pre/Post FIRM			
Pre-FIRM						
	Policies in Force	Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	\$ of Closed Paid Losses	Adjustment Expense
A01-30 & AE Zones	55	\$92,825	\$14,164,400	12	\$641,432.64	\$21,908.15
A Zones	3	\$5,063	\$623,700	8	\$379,806.67	\$10,417.59
AO Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
AH Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
AR Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
A99 Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
V01-30 & VE Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
V Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
D Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
B, C & X Zone	28	\$17,213	\$8,864,600	5	\$145,016.85	\$4,170.00
Standard	3	\$4,160	\$814,600	3	\$130,207.29	\$3,020.00
Preferred	25	\$13,053	\$8,050,000	2	\$14,809.56	\$1,150.00
Grand Total	86	\$115,101	\$23,652,700	25	\$1,166,254.00	\$36,495.00
Post-FIRM						
	Policies in Force	Premium	Insurance in Force	Number of Closed Paid Losses	\$ of Closed Paid Losses	Adjustment Expense
A01-30 & AE Zones	8	\$3,753	\$2,429,500	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
A Zones	1	\$497	\$349,100	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
AO Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
AH Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
AR Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
A99 Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
V01-30 & VE Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
V Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
D Zones	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
B, C & X Zone	26	\$12,071	\$7,865,000	1	\$81.56	\$600.00
Standard	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Preferred	26	\$12,071	\$7,865,000	1	\$81.56	\$600.00
Grand Total	35	\$16,321	\$10,643,600	1	\$81.00	\$600.00

Figure 3. Village of Lincolnshire Flood Insurance Policies by Pre-FIRM and Post-FIRM

Current Public Information Efforts

The Village currently uses several outlets to communicate with the public in flood events. The main departments involved in outreach and response are the Police Department, Public Works Department, and the Village Manager's Office.

Pre-Flood Notification: The Village conducts yearly outreach activities to alert residents to the existence of flood hazards. The importance of flood insurance is stressed. Direct mailings are sent to real estate agents and lenders advising them of the Village's flood program. The Lincolnshire E-News (E-mail Newsletter), social media (Facebook & Twitter), and the Village website are leveraged to provide information.

Flood Event Notification: As soon as it's evident a significant flood will occur, a concerted effort is made to alert the public about the potential for flooding and advice of actions and recommendations to take to protect themselves and property. It's assumed major television and radio stations will report flood watches and warnings.

The Village has established a series of pre-formatted messages for various media types including:

- Signs
- Cable-TV
- Village Website
- Door-to-door communications
- Dispatch & Front Desk Information
- Message Board
- Social Media
- Blackboard Connect
- E-Newsletter

Evaluation of current public information efforts was included in the 2013 post-flood survey of Village residents and property owners. The survey and the results are included in Appendix B of the Mitigation Plan. For the question of during a flood, where did people turn for flood information, the highest survey responses for where the Village's website, television, radio, the Village's eNewsletter, the Lake County websites, Village's Twitter and Facebook page.

For the question of prior to a flood, how do people prefer to receive information, the highest survey responses were the Village's eNewsletter, the Village's website, direct mail, the Village's quarterly printed newsletter, the Lake County websites, Village's Twitter and Facebook page.

One of the Village's goals for improvement is to provide more information for post-flood actions or advice.

Focus Areas

While it is important for all residents and business owners to be informed and prepared for flood events, there are key areas of the community at a much higher risk of flood damage. These target or focus areas are primarily flood prone neighborhoods, local depressions, and areas directly adjacent to the noted flood hazards. In general, areas not directly adjacent to the flood zones are relatively safe from flooding. Figure 4 on the following page illustrates the focus areas in Lincolnshire. The focus areas were identified by the Planning Committee and are based on concentrated areas of insurance policy holders (from the May 2013 data), and based on areas of flood concern discussed in the development of the Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The focus areas shown in Figure 4 include properties within and outside the SFHA, as do the estimated number of structures in Table 1. Table 1 describes the land use in each of the four focus areas. Most of the land use in the SFHA or 100-year floodplain within the Village of Lincolnshire is open space or residential use. The Village has one FEMA repetitive loss property located in Area 1.

Table 1. Village of Lincolnshire Flood Information Focus Areas			
Focus Area	Focus Area Name	Land Use	Estimated number of structures
Area 1	Lincolnshire-Londonderry:	Primarily residential	132
Area 2	Rivershire Condos:	Primarily residential	146
Area 3	Westminster-Sutton Place:	Mixed open space, residential and commercial	39
Area 4	Indian Creek:	Primarily residential	12

Note all flood insurance promotion efforts should be Village-wide. This opinion of the Planning Committee is supported by the flood insurance assessment. Flood insurance information shall and will be promoted to property owners both inside and outside the SFHA. The Village communications flood insurance information monthly through social media and in the quarterly Village Newsletter delivered to all residents.

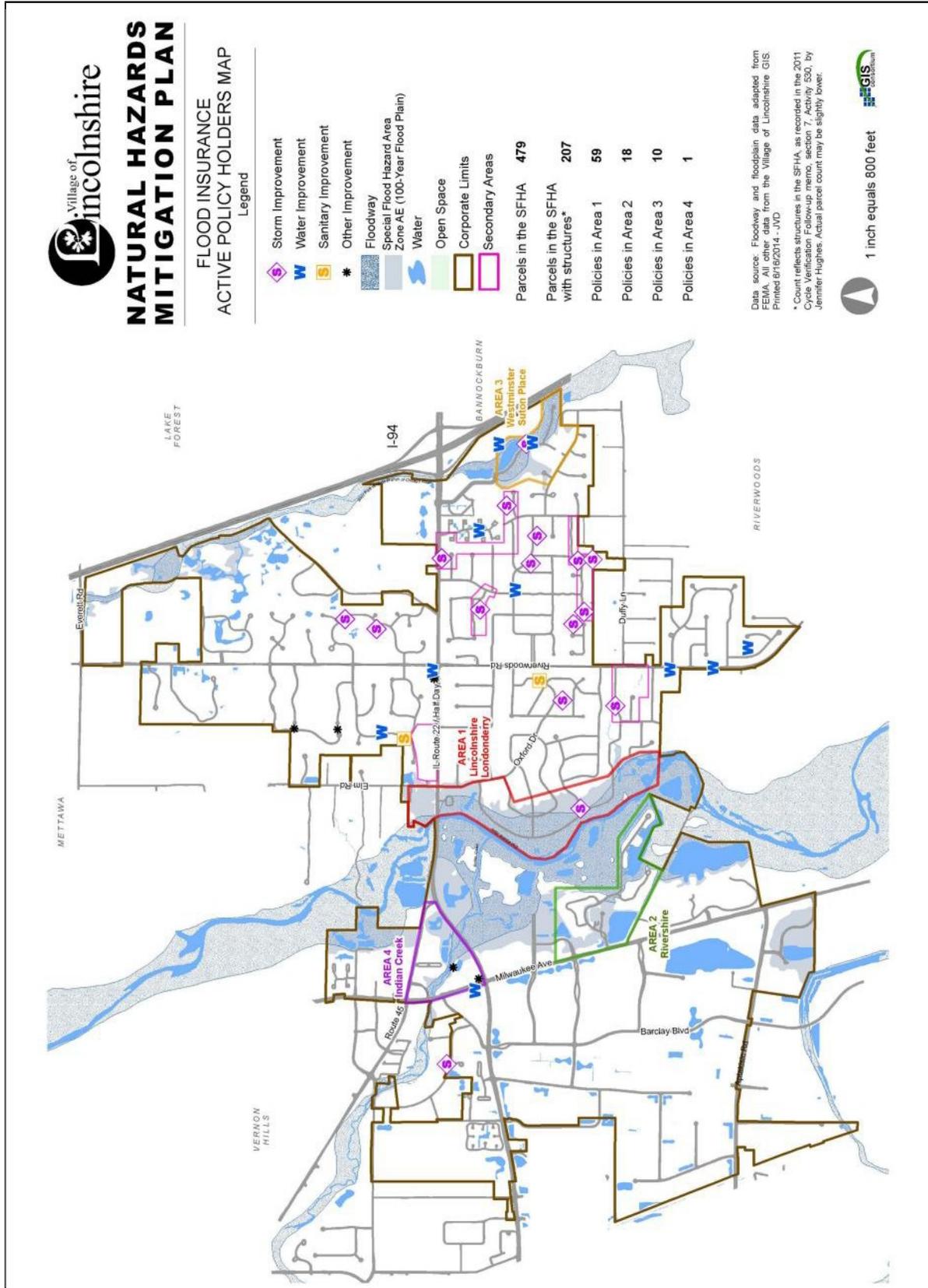


Figure 4. Map of Village of Lincolnshire Flood Information Focus Area

Assessment of Flood Information Topics

The Planning Committee assessed the specific information needs of the Village through a topic prioritization exercise. The top choices selected from over 30 topics were reviewed and compared to the Village’s current efforts.

The following topics were identified by the Planning Committee as the most important pieces of information for the community:

- Safety hazards during floods
- Safety hazards during a storm
- Emergency protection measures
- Flood proofing a house
- How to evacuate during a flood
- Preserving and protecting wetlands
- Benefits of open space
- Local drainage protection
- Rules on building in the floodplain
- Making sure your yard drains

The table below shows a comparison of the priority topic recommended by the CRS program to the Village’s current efforts and the important topics listed above.

Table 2. CRS Topics, Current Topics and Important Flood Information Topics for the Village of Lincolnshire		
CRS Topics	Current Efforts	Committee Identified Important Topics
1. Know your flood hazard	Understanding the new flood	8. Local drainage protection
2. Insure your property for your flood	Annual outreach to property owners	
3. Protect people from the hazard	Annual outreach to property owners	1. Safety hazards during floods 5. How to evacuate during a flood
4. Protect your property from the hazard	Annual outreach to property owners	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency protection measures <input type="checkbox"/> Flood proofing a house 10. Making sure your yard drains
5. Build responsibly	Annual outreach to property owners	9. Rules on building in the floodplain
6. Protect natural floodplain functions		<input type="checkbox"/> Preserving and protecting wetlands <input type="checkbox"/> Benefits of open space
7. Severe weather preparedness		2. Safety hazards during a storm
8. General preparedness		5. How to evacuate during a flood
9. Basement flooding		4. Flood proofing a house
10. Flood education		

The topics in Table 2, current and new, will be the focus for the various public information initiatives the Village will undertake.

The Planning Committee and Village staff formulated messages to go with the various topics:

Table 3. Plan for Flood Information Messages	
Message	Outcome
"Know your flood danger. Call 847-883-8600 and know your risks"	Residents will know the specific dangers their property faces in flood situations. More use of maps and
"Be sure, get insured"	Increase number of flood insurance policies in Village.
"Turn around, don't drown"	Less emergency rescue efforts and better use of public safety resources.
"Make your property waterproof and ready for a flood."	Homes will be properly waterproofed, drains kept clean, reduce debris clean up in case of flood.
"Be aware before you build. Call 847-883-8600."	All construction will meet specifications for building in floodways. Proper construction permits will be secured and number
"Only rain goes down the drain."	Reduce dumping of contaminants into public drains. Improve water
"Don't be without a plan, be ready for a flood."	Residents will have evacuation plans. Increase communication with public safety regarding emergency

Chapter 3 – Public Information Strategy

The Planning Committee used the risk assessment and mitigation strategies from the Village of Lincolnshire Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, the flood insurance assessment in Chapter 2 of this Plan for Public Information and the CRS guidance for developing an outreach and flood insurance promotion plans to develop a public information strategy for the Village of Lincolnshire.

Target Audiences

- ☐☐ **Village as a whole:** It is important all residents and businesses understand the risk factors, procedures, and expectations during a flooding event. Even if chances are low, everyone is at risk in significant flood events.
- ☐☐ **Residents in focus areas:** Those in the high risk areas must be even more informed about flood dangers than the rest of the community. They must know how and where to quickly find information, points of contact, and what to do as the flood situation develops, including what actions should be taken at various levels of flooding.
- ☐☐ **Outside Contractors, developers, etc.:** Those doing work in the Village must know the necessary processes and precautions for flood prone areas.

Table 4. Village of Lincolnshire Audience, Messages and Outcomes

Target Audience	Message	Desired Outcome
Village As a Whole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety hazards during floods and storms • Where to find information in emergencies • Citizen roles in emergency • Emergency protection measures 	Individuals in the Village will be aware of possible dangers and risks in flood events as well where information is available and what they can and should do in flood events.
Residents in Focus Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety hazards during floods and storms • Direct points of contact and other sources of information during flood events • Guidelines for response at various water levels • Evacuation procedures • Information on flood proofing homes 	Individuals and families in high risk areas will be aware of dangers in flood zones as well as the procedures for response to flood events. They will know where to find the most current information quickly as well as points of contact.
Outside Contractors, Developers, Real Estate Agents,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitting processes for working on floodplains • Regulations for building on floodplains 	Contractors and other outside agents will understand the regulations regarding working or building on floodplains.

Outreach Projects

The Village of Lincolnshire identified the following flood information initiatives to educate residents and business owners about flood hazards and ensure all are properly prepared. The Planning Committee felt that the Village's current approaches for delivering messages were appropriate.

Table 5. Village of Lincolnshire Proposed Outreach Projects				
Project	Target Audience	Message	Assignment	Schedule
1. Non- Targeted Informational Material (pamphlets, booklets, etc.)	All Village Properties and Residents	Know your flood danger	Lincolnshire Public Works/ Administration	Available at various public buildings.
		Be sure, get insured	Insurance Agency and Local Real Estate Agents	Available at various public buildings and distributed as part of welcome packet.
		Turn around, don't drown	Lincolnshire Police Department	Available at various public buildings.
		Make your property waterproof and ready for a flood	Lincolnshire Community and Economic Development	Available at various public buildings.
		Only rain goes down	Lincolnshire Public Works	Available at various public
2. Targeted Mailings (Detailed informational material more with specific information)	Residents and Business in focus areas	Know your flood danger	Lincolnshire Public Works/ Administration	Mailed to buildings in risk areas as identified by GIS
		Be sure, get insured	Insurance Agency	Mailed in risk areas as identified by GIS
		Make your property waterproof and ready for a flood	Homeowners Associations of effected residents	Mailed/distributed by homeowners association for specific information for residence
		Be aware before you build	Lincolnshire Community and Economic Development	Mailed to registered contractors in Village as well as available at front desk with permit applications

Village of Lincolnshire Plan for Flood Mitigation Public Information and Flood Insurance Coverage Improvement

Project	Target Audience	Message	Assignment	Schedule
3. Village Sponsored Workshops and Informational Sessions	All Village Properties and Residents	Know your flood danger	Lincolnshire Public Works/ Administration	Informational booth at Village events such as Hero's Night
		Be sure, get insured	Insurance Agency	Annual workshop at insurance agency detailing importance and value of obtaining insurance.
		Don't be without a plan, be ready for a flood	Lincolnshire Public Safety	Twice annual workshop at Village Hall to help families come up with emergency plan.
		Make your property waterproof and ready for a flood	Local Hardware Store	Annual workshop detailing waterproof options.
4. Media Projects (Press Release, Social Media, SMS, Etc.)	All Village Properties and Residents	Know your flood danger	Lincolnshire Public Works/ Administration	Twice yearly Targeted emails to at risk properties
		Turn around, don't drown	Lincolnshire Administration	Information included on E-News and Village Website during times of possible flooding
		All Outreach Projects	Lincolnshire Administration	Advertisement of all community outreach on Village website and social media outlets

Flood Response Projects

In addition to the above outreach projects, the Village will also engage in the following response outreach projects in the event of a flood:

Table 6. Village of Lincolnshire Flood Response Proposed Outreach Projects				
Project	Target	Message	Assignment	Schedule
1. News, Social Media, and website response	All Village Properties and Residents	Know your flood danger	Lincolnshire Public Works/Administration	Alert those at risk of signs of danger. Released as information becomes available.
		Status of flood	Lincolnshire Public Works/ Administration	Inform residents of level of flooding, Village response, and other resources of response. Released as information becomes available.
		Turn around, don't drown	Lincolnshire Public Safety	Information released through Cable TV, in person, and through news and media outlets. Information released at first
		Make your property waterproof and ready for a flood	Lincolnshire Community and Economic Development	Available at various public buildings.
		Only rain goes down the drain	Lincolnshire Public Works	Available at various public buildings
2. Post Flood Response	Effectuated Residents and Businesses	Rebuilding Rules	Lincolnshire Community and Economic Development	Email, in person, or by phone contact with effected property owners as soon as flood hazard has passed.
		Be sure, get insured	Insurance Agency	Information detailing extent of damage and what insurance could have done. Done as soon as flood hazard has passed

Chapter 4. Plan for Flood Information Implementation

This Plan for Public Information will be implemented by the Village of Lincolnshire as staff and budget resources allow. Priority projects are listed below, however any outreach project listed in Chapter 3 (Table 5 and Table 6) should be implemented as needs arise, or as information dissemination avenues are developed (e.g., coordination with insurance agents or hardware stores). This includes efforts that can be undertaken with Lake County agencies, such as the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission or the Lake County Emergency Management Agency.

Priority Flood Information Outreach Projects

Note that each of the flood information outreach projects (OP) listed below may involve one or more printed or electronically provided materials.

OP1: Informational materials at Village Hall and other Village-owned facilities that include FEMA, Lake County or Village publications. Materials will address all of the identified messages.

Know your flood danger
Be sure, get insured Turn
around, don't drown
Make your property waterproof and ready for a flood
Only rain goes down the drain

OP2: Social media (Twitter and Facebook) messages will be posted at least quarterly on all identified messages:

Know your flood danger
Be sure, get insured Turn
around, don't drown
Make your property waterproof and ready for a flood
Only rain goes down the drain

OP3: Various flood insurance and flood damage protection messages in the Village of Lincolnshire quarterly printed newsletter.

OP4: Various flood insurance and flood damage protection messages in the Village of Lincolnshire eNewsletter at least four times a year.

OP5: Mailings to property owners in the Village of Lincolnshire SFHAs on:

Understanding the new FEMA maps know
your flood danger
Be sure, get insured
Make your property waterproof and ready for a flood be
aware before you build

OP6: Village website information on flooding and flood damage protection will be maintained and enhanced when appropriate.

OP7: Workshops and community meetings, as staff resources allow, on flood mitigation options for property owners.

OP8: Promotion of the purchase of flood insurance for all properties within the Village on the Village of Lincolnshire website, social media and newsletter using FloodSmart resources and the FloodSmart website.

Priority Flood Response Outreach Projects

Note that each of the flood response outreach projects (FR) listed below may involve one or more printed or electronically provided material.

FR1: Social media (Twitter and Facebook) messages will be posted on all identified messages prior to anticipated flood events, and during flood events.

FR2: Social media (Twitter and Facebook) messages for flood recovery on all identified messages.

FR3: Direct delivery of printed flood information materials prior to anticipate flood events.

FR4: Flood insurance information on websites, social media and newsletters following a flood event for the purchase of flood insurance.

FR5: Flood insurance information on websites, social media and newsletters following a flood event for assistance on understanding substantial damage and permit requirements.

Chapter 5. Plan Maintenance & Evaluation

The Plan for Public Information will be implemented throughout the year. The implementation progress for outreach projects and flood insurance coverage improvement will be evaluated annually in conjunction with the annual report for the Village's Mitigation Plan.

The Village will also update and readopt this Plan for Public Information in five years. The update will include a new examination of flood insurance coverage within the Village and a reassessment of flood mitigation and flood insurance public information needs.

Appendix D.

Village of Lincolnshire Plan for Flood Mitigation Public Information and Flood Insurance Coverage Improvement Plan

Included in this Appendix is the Village of Lincolnshire Plan for Flood Mitigation Public Information and Flood Insurance Coverage Improvement Plan.



Reviewing Body:	Committee of the Whole
Meeting Date:	March 9, 2020
Subject:	Creation and Issuance of Village Liquor License (Class "H" Package Liquor) for Kssah Oil, Inc. (Marathon Gas Lincolnshire – 435 Milwaukee Avenue)
Action Requested:	Consideration and Placement on the March 30, 2020 Consent Agenda.
Prepared By:	Joseph Leonas – Chief of Police
Staff Recommendation:	Approval of the liquor license application
Tentative Meeting Schedule:	Regular Village Board – March 30, 2020
Reports and Documents Attached:	1) Ordinance Amending Section 3-3-2-3 of Title 3, Chapter 3 of the Village of Lincolnshire Village Code (Liquor Control) – Class H Package Liquor License

Background

On February 5, 2020, Hussein Alsalahi, president of Kssah Oil, Inc., submitted a liquor license application, for a Class "H" liquor license for the Marathon Gas Lincolnshire location at 435 Milwaukee Avenue. A Class "H" license authorizes the sale of package liquor for consumption only off premise.

On February 27, 2020, Village staff completed a review of the information required by code in the liquor license application.

The following areas were checked for compliance and conformity as required under Village Code:

1. The Village Retailer's Liquor License application was submitted with a \$250.00 non-refundable application fee, as required by code (3-3-4-2-D).
2. A check through the Illinois Secretary of State's Corporate Business Office, on February 5, 2020, indicates Kssah Oil, Inc., is an Illinois Corporation licensed to conduct business and in "Good Standing" in Illinois. The Registered Agent is Burbank Registered Agent Inc., located at 5501 W. 79th Street, Suite 300, Burbank, Illinois 60459, which is consistent with the applicant's petition.
3. A Certificate of Insurance with the required liquor liability coverage was submitted with the application as required by code (3-3-4-4).
4. The local manager, Hussein Alsalahi, who would be responsible for oversight of liquor sales, has been fingerprinted and has no criminal history that would prohibit him from obtaining a liquor license as required by code (3-3-4-2-B).
5. As required by code (3-3-2-2), a diagram of the Marathon Gas store floorplan was provided as the proposed interior diagram.
6. A copy of the Articles of the Incorporation was included as required by code (3-3-4-2-A), indicating Kssah Oil, Inc., was incorporated October 29, 2018.



7. A copy of the Lease Agreement with LGP Realty Holdings, LP, was including as required by code (3-3-4-2-A), indicating an expiration date of December 2, 2024.
8. A copy of the Franchise Agreement with Lehigh Gas Wholesale Services, Inc., was included indicated an expiration date of December 2, 2024.
9. The fee for a Class "H" liquor license is \$2,000.00. A Class "H" liquor license is issued to authorize the sale of alcoholic liquor only in the original package and only for consumption off the premises.
10. As required by code (3-3-3-3), the Marathon Gas station was inspected by Village staff and found to be compliant with all Lincolnshire codes and regulations.
11. Mr. Alsalahi advised he currently holds four other liquor licenses:
 - Kssah Oil, Inc. since 2020
 - Phillips 66 – 41452 N. Green Bay Rd., Wadsworth, IL 60083
 - F.M.H. JJ, Inc. since 2003
 - JJ Peppers Food Store – 7101 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, IL 60629
 - Harding Oil, Inc. since 2001
 - Sunoco Gas Station – 1159 Wooster Rd. N., Barberton, OH 44203
 - M&H Food & Liquor, Inc. since 1995
 - Markham Food & Liquor – 15830 Kedzie Ave., Markham, IL 60428
12. Markham Food & Liquor store had previously been cited by the Illinois Liquor Control Commission for underage sale of alcoholic liquor on December 10, 2015, and a \$500.00 fine was imposed. Sunoco Gas Station had one prior violation for underage sale of alcohol on June 6, 2016. A citation was issued to the clerk by the Barberton Police Department. JJ Peppers had one previous violation for underage sale of alcohol on September 10, 2018, which resulted in a fine. Those were the only violations for locations owned or operated by Mr. Alsalahi in over twenty years.

Staff Recommendation / Conditions

Approval or denial of this request will not result in any adverse impact to the current budget.

Staff finds no reason to object to the issuance of this liquor license.

**VILLAGE OF LINCOLNSHIRE
LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

ORDINANCE NO. 20-

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 3-3-2-3
OF TITLE 3, CHAPTER 3,
OF THE VILLAGE OF LINCOLNSHIRE VILLAGE CODE
(LIQUOR CONTROL – CLASS “H” Marathon Gas Lincolnshire)**

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Board of Trustees of the Village of Lincolnshire, Lake County, Illinois, as follows:

Section 1: That pursuant to Title 3, Chapter 3, Section 3-3-2-3 of the Lincolnshire Village Code, the number of Class “H” liquor licenses which are authorized for issuance in the Village of Lincolnshire shall be increased to four (4). This increase in Class “H” liquor licenses reflects the issuance of a Class “H” license to Kssah Oil, Inc., (Marathon Gas Lincolnshire).

Section 2: This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption, approval and publication in pamphlet form as provided by law. The Village Clerk is hereby directed to publish this Ordinance in pamphlet form.

PASSED this 30th day of March, 2020, by the Corporate Authorities of the Village of Lincolnshire on a roll call vote as follows:

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSENT:

APPROVED this 30th day of, March, 2020

Elizabeth J. Brandt, Mayor

ATTEST:

Barbara Mastandrea
Village Clerk



Reviewing Body:	Committee of the Whole
Meeting Date:	March 9, 2020
Subject:	Village Code Update – Title 3 (Business & License Regulations), Chapter 5 (Peddlers and Solicitors) and Title 1 (Administration), Chapter 15 (Comprehensive Fee Schedule)
Action Requested:	Consideration and discussion of proposed amendments to the Peddlers and Solicitors Section of the Village Code
Prepared By:	Joseph Leonas – Chief of Police
Staff Recommendation:	Consideration, discussion, and approval of proposed changes
Tentative Meeting Schedule:	Regular Village Board – March 30, 2020
Reports and Documents Attached:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) An Ordinance Amending Title 3 (Business & License Regulations), Chapter 5 (Peddlers and Solicitors) of the Lincolnshire Village Code2) An Ordinance Amending Title 1 (Administration), Chapter 15 (Comprehensive Fee Schedule) of the Lincolnshire Village Code3) Clean copy of the Lincolnshire Village Code: Title 3, Chapter 5 with changes incorporated

Background

Title 3 (Business & License Regulations), Chapter 5 (Peddlers and Solicitors) of the Village Code, was adopted in 2008 and last amended in 2010. Since that time, the Police Department has fielded many calls from residents concerned about solicitors in their neighborhoods. After conducting research into other Illinois municipal ordinances, staff recommends changes to the existing Village Code regarding peddlers and solicitors.

Staff Recommendation

A summary of the proposed changes are as follows.

- A thorough background process will be required; including being fingerprinted by Police Department staff.
- Currently solicitors obtain a permit valid for up to one year; changes to the Village Code would limit the length of time authorized to solicit.
 - For example, new language in the code would allow a permit to be valid for up to 30 days.
- Permit fees recommended to increase from \$25 per year to \$50 for the first permit (30 days) and then \$25 for each renewal (30 days each).
- To provide better consistency and continuity, the proposed soliciting times are recommended to be established from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Soliciting would continue to be prohibited on Sundays and State or national holidays. There would be no distinction between charitable and nonprofit organizations.
 - According to case law, the current hours allowable by Lincolnshire are too limited. Also, the current hours are different depending on the group soliciting.



- Currently the hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday and are forbidden on a Sunday or a State or national holiday, except in the case of a solicitation by a charitable or nonprofit organization. Charitable and nonprofit organizations may solicit 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday and are forbidden on a Sunday or a State or national holiday.
- Permit holders will be required to obtain a photo identification card and wear a vest, both provided by the Village, which will identify them as being permitted through the Village of Lincolnshire.
 - Solicitors will be required to put down a cash deposit for the vest and ID. If they are not returned, the deposit is forfeited.
- Group permits will be processed for individuals under the age of 18.
 - Juveniles would not be required to be fingerprinted but an adult overseeing the group would be required to undergo a full background check.
- Soliciting by means of printed materials – specifically flyers/pouches on doorways, will be allowable without a permit.
- If a solicitor is denied the ability to solicit in Lincolnshire, he/she will receive notice and given the opportunity to appeal to a Hearing Officer.
- The ordinance is reworded throughout to include the word “permit” and eliminate the word “license.”
- *No Soliciting Signs* would no longer be provided by Village Clerk and the size requirements for such signage are eliminated.
- Fund soliciting on the roadway would only be allowed for charitable, political and religious purposes with additional safety regulations. This is required under Illinois state law, (625 ILCS 5/11-1006).

Next Steps

If accepted by the Village Board, the changes to the ordinance will be placed on the consent agenda of the Regular Village Board Meeting on March 30, 2020 for final approval.

ORDINANCE NO. 20-

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 3 (BUSINESS AND LICENSE REGULATIONS), CHAPTER 5 (PEDDLERS AND SOLICITORS), OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE VILLAGE CODE

WHEREAS, the Village of Lincolnshire is a home rule municipality authorized to act in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Illinois and powers granted to it thereunder and by statute; and

WHEREAS, the Village Staff recently undertook a review of the Lincolnshire Municipal Code for those purposes, and the Village Staff has recommended to the Mayor and Board of Trustees of the Village of Lincolnshire that it adopt revised regulations governing the permitting of peddlers and solicitors within the Village; and

WHEREAS, for the safety and security of Village residents a thorough and complete background of peddlers and solicitors is needed; and

WHEREAS, for the safety and security of both the solicitor and residents within the Village, better physical and visual identification is necessary; and

WHEREAS, for consistency and continuity of soliciting hours, permitting requirements, and fees; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and Board of Trustees have reviewed and considered the recommendations of the Village Staff and have considered all the facts and circumstances related to the proposed Municipal Code amendments.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF LINCOLNSHIRE, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, IN THE EXERCISE OF THEIR HOME RULE POWERS, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION ONE: The foregoing recitals are incorporated into this Ordinance as findings and intent of the Mayor and Board of Trustees.

SECTION TWO: Sections of Title 3, Chapter 5 of the Village Code of the Village of Lincolnshire, under the title "Peddlers and Solicitors", shall be revised as follows in Appendix A [added text **bolded and underlined**; deleted text ~~struck through~~]:

SECTION THREE: That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption, approval and publication in pamphlet form.

ADOPTED this 30th of March, 2020 by the Corporate Authorities of the Village of Lincolnshire on a roll call vote as follows:

AYES:
NAYS:
ABSTAIN:
ABSENT:

APPROVED this 30th of March, 2020.

Elizabeth J. Brandt
Mayor

ATTEST:

Barbara Mastandrea
Village Clerk

including solicitation where pamphlets are given to a donor of funds but not including the sale of books or pamphlets.

GROUP PERMIT

A certificate issued to an organization or individual as required by Section 3-15-13 this Code that does not require individual badges/permits to be issued.

PEDDLER

A person who engages in peddling, including persons required to be licensed pursuant to An Act to License and Regulate the Business of Transient Merchants and to Provide Penalties for the Violation of the Act.¹

PEDDLING

The door-to-door sale or offering for sale of property, for immediate delivery from other than a fixed place of business on private property, including the sale of charitable or religious books or pamphlets. Peddling shall not include the sale of goods by charitable organizations for charitable purposes on not to exceed one day in any calendar year, or the sale of goods by persons as part of fund raising activities for local schools or youth organizations.

B. Soliciting or Solicitation:

COMMERCIAL SOLICITING

The door to door selling or offering for sale of property or services of any kind, character or description whatever, for any kind of consideration, for future delivery from other than a fixed place of business on private property, including the sale of foods and refreshments from a vehicle, except fund soliciting. Commercial soliciting shall not include the sale of goods by persons conducting fund raising activities for local schools or youth organizations where the goods will be delivered at a future date.

FUND SOLICITING

Soliciting of funds not involving the sale of property, including solicitation where pamphlets are given to a donor of funds but not including the sale of books or pamphlets.

OTHER SOLICITING

Shall include soliciting support for political, charitable, religious, or other causes not involving the solicitation of funds.

REGISTERED SOLICITOR

Any person who obtained a valid certificate of registration as provided in this Chapter, and the Village-issued permit is in the possession of the solicitor on his or her person while engaged in soliciting.

¹225 ILCS 460/1

~~C. Residence:~~

RESIDENCE

Residence shall mean and include every separate living unit occupied for residential purposes by one or more persons, contained within any type of building or structure and the yard or grounds upon which such structure is located.

SOLICITING

Includes any of the following activities: 1) Seeking to obtain sales or orders for the purchase of goods, wares, merchandise, foodstuffs, services of any kind, character or description whatsoever, for any kind of consideration, whatsoever, except for the sale of books, periodicals or other publications or subscriptions to such, through person-to-person contact, or 2) Seeking to obtain gifts or contributions of money, clothing or any other valuable thing for the support or benefit of any charitable organization, either by door-to-door residential solicitation or by engaging in solicitation on public roadways or other public property.

3-5-2: LICENSING PERMITTING OF PEDDLING AND COMMERCIAL PEDDLERS AND SOLICITORS:

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business of ~~P~~peddling or ~~C~~ommercial ~~S~~soliciting in the Village without first having ~~a license as herein provided, registered for and received a permit from the Chief of Police or designee, and provided a permit fee payment to the Village.~~

B. Said permit shall be prominently displayed by the registered solicitor while engaged in peddling/soliciting. A photo ID badge and safety vest issued by the Police Department shall be worn as the outer most layer of clothing at all times of peddling and soliciting, unless precluded by the Village code.

3-5-3: APPLICATION FOR LICENSE PERMIT:

A. The application for a license-permit shall be made under oath and signed by the applicant upon a form provided by the Chief of Police. Each original application shall be completed by the applicant in full, and shall set forth: The application shall only collect information required to determine the applicant's eligibility, enforce the regulations in this Chapter, and the advance the Village's interests in protecting the privacy of its citizens, including the quiet enjoyment of their homes, and preventing crime. Incomplete or unreadable applications will not be processed.

1. The applicant's name, address and zip code, social security number, date of birth, sex, and a physical description of the applicant;

- ~~2. The name, address and telephone number of the person, firm, corporation, association or organization whom the applicant is employed by or represents, and the length of time of such employment or representation;~~
- ~~3. A description sufficient for identification of the subject matter of the soliciting in which solicitor applicants will engage or the wares peddlers will sell or take orders for;~~
- ~~4. The period of time for which the license is applied for;~~
- ~~5. The date, or approximate date, of the latest previous application for license under this Chapter;~~
- ~~6. Whether a license issued to the applicant under this Chapter, or its predecessor, has ever been revoked;~~
- ~~7. Whether the applicant has ever been convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this Chapter, its predecessor, or the ordinance of any other Illinois municipality, or any Illinois Statute, regulating soliciting;~~
- ~~8. Whether the applicant has ever been convicted of the commission of a felony under the laws of the State of Illinois or any other state or Federal laws of the United States;~~
- ~~9. Evidence that the applicant is authorized to solicit for the organization represented;~~
- ~~10. The number and description of vehicles used.~~

- B. ~~All applicants for a license under this Chapter shall attach to their application two (2) color photographs of the person in whose name the license is to be issued. All such photographs shall be a head and shoulders shot and shall measure one inch (1") wide by one and one half inches (1 1/2") high. Applicants shall sign and notarize the release of liability waiver for a criminal history records check and submit to a fingerprint-based record of conviction (As allowed by the Illinois Administrative Code).~~
- C. The Chief of Police shall cause to be kept in his or her office an accurate record of every application received and acted upon together with all other information and data pertaining thereto and all ~~licenses- permits~~ issued under the provisions of this Chapter, and of the denial of applications. Applications for ~~licenses- permits~~ shall be numbered in consecutive order proceeded by the year of issuance, as filed, and every ~~license- permit~~ issued shall be identified with the duplicate number of the application upon which it was issued.
- D. No ~~license- permit~~ shall be issued to any person who has been convicted of the commission of a felony under the laws of the State of Illinois or any other state or Federal laws of the United States, within five (5) years of the date of the application; or has been convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this Chapter; or whose ~~license- permit~~ issued hereunder has previously been revoked within the last twelve (12) months, as herein provided.

E. All applicants applying for a permit under this Chapter are required to provide a current driver's license or state identification card. In addition, applicants will have a photo taken by a Village staff member during Village business hours. The photo will be used to create the required photo identification card worn by the registered solicitor.

F. Individuals or groups soliciting or peddling on private property, with the approval of the property owner or tenant, are not required to register for a permit.

3-5-4-5: ISSUANCE AND REVOCATION OF LICENSES⁺

A. The Chief of Police or designee, upon receipt of a properly completed application, but in no event later than ~~five~~seven (75) working days after the receipt of the application and fingerprint background check submission, shall either issue a license, or notify the applicant in writing that the application has been denied because of the applicant's failure to comply with the requirements of this Chapter.

B. Approved permits will be valid for a maximum of thirty (30) days from the date of issuance. Immediately upon giving such notice, the permit shall state the expiration date thereof. Permits may be renewed.

C. Permits/badges will consist of a photograph of the permit holder, name of the permit holder, the soliciting entity name, the expiration date of the permit, and the Village of Lincolnshire and Police Department logos.

D. Permits are issued to an individual and are not transferable.

E. Any permit issued under this section shall be revoked by the Chief of Police, or designee, if the holder of the permit is convicted of a violation of any of the provisions in this Chapter, or any violation of any other ordinance of the Village, or of any State or Federal Law within five (5) years of the date of application, or has made a false material statement in the application, or otherwise becomes disqualified for the issuance of a permit under the terms of this chapter. Revocation of any permit may be in addition to any fine or penalty which may be imposed for any violation in this Chapter. Should a permit be revoked, any payments made to the Village will ~~also be revoked~~be non-refundable.

F. Any person whose permit has been revoked may not apply for another permit for 12 months from the date of revocation.

G. An applicant whose permit has been denied or a registered solicitor, whose permit has been revoked, shall have the right to appeal to the Hearing Officer the denial of the application for or revocation of the solicitor's permit. The applicant or permit holder may appeal the decision by filing a written request for a hearing with the Chief of Police within ten (10) days of the postmarked date of the denial or revocation of the permit. The Village's Hearing Officer shall conduct a hearing within five (5) business days of the request. All notices to the applicant or permit holder shall be delivered by sending the notice by certified mail.

3-5-5-4: LICENSE PERMIT FEES:

- A.** The license-non-refundable permit fee for peddlers and commercial-solicitors shall be as established in the Comprehensive Fee Schedule set forth in Chapter 15 of Title 1 of this Code, each license-permit to be valid for no more than one-year-30 days from the date of issuance with the opportunity for additional monthly renewals. Renewal fees will be reduced by half the cost of the initial permit if the renewal occurs within the same calendar year.
- B.** Prior to soliciting door-to-door in the Village, the registered solicitor must acquire a photo identification card and a vest to wear, both of which are provided by Village staff. A refundable cash only deposit is required upon issuance of the vest and will be refunded when each vest and photo identification card is returned to the Police Department. The cash deposit will be automatically forfeited to the Village of Lincolnshire for any safety vest or photo identification card not returned to the Police Department within five (5) days of the expiration of the permit.
- C.** An additional fee will be assessed for requests made for replacement badges.

3-5-6: REGULATION OF SOLICITORS FOR FUNDS: FUND SOLICITING

- A.** Solicitors for fundsAny person engaged in fund soliciting must comply with the "Solicitation for Charity Act", 225 ILCS 460 et. al., and must register with the Chief of Police at least five (5) working days- Police Department prior to soliciting funds. The applicant in registering must furnish all the information required in the application for license-permit provided in Section 3-5-3 of this Chapter and evidence of compliance with said State law, but no license-permit fee or license shall be required.

Solicitors for funds for organizations that have had a fixed place of operation in Lincolnshire for over two (2) years shall be exempt from registering under this Chapter, provided said organization has on file in the Village at a place accessible to the Chief of Police, a list of names and addresses of its solicitors available for inspection; and provided that said organization is in compliance with the Act to Regulate Solicitors referred to herein above.

- B.** Permit fees shall be waived for qualifying charitable organizations falling into one of the following categories:

 - 1. Having a membership of which 55% or more reside within the corporate limits of the Village;
 - 2. Having a charter or other official recognition by a parent, state, or national organization that designates it a Lincolnshire chapter; or
 - 3. Having a principal or sole place of business located in corporate limits of the Village; or

- 4. Being an organization supporting exclusively a local unit of government which provides services to residents of the Village.

3-5-7: POLICY ON SOLICITING AND PEDDLING+

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the corporate authorities of the Village that the occupant or occupants of the residences in the Village shall make the determination of whether solicitors and/or peddlers shall be, or shall not be, invited to their respective residences. If no determination is made, as is provided in Section 3-5-8 hereof, then, in that event, the solicitation and/or peddling is permitted.

3-5-8: NOTICE REGULATING SOLICITING

Every person desiring to secure the protection intended to be provided by the regulations pertaining to soliciting contained in this chapter shall comply with the following directions:

- A. Occupants wanting to refuse invitation to solicitors to their residence shall affix a "No Solicitors Invited" decal, or similarly worded decal or sign, upon or near the main entrance door to the residence, indicating the determination by the occupant. Such decal exhibited shall constitute sufficient notice to any solicitor of the determination by the occupant of the residence of the information contained thereon.
- B. The absence of either a "No Solicitors Invited" decal, or a similarly worded decal or sign, shall mean the occupant of such residence has given invitation to a solicitor.

3-5-8-9: RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL SOLICITING AND PEDDLING+

A. It shall be the duty of every solicitor upon going onto any premises, as defined as a residence in Section 3-5-1, to first examine if there is any attached notice as provided in Section 3-5-8. If the notice states, "No Solicitors Invited," or a similarly worded decal or sign then the solicitor, whether registered or not, shall immediately and peacefully depart from the premises.

B. It shall be unlawful for any person:

1. To continue to engage in solicitation or peddling upon any premises or in any dwelling house, apartment or other residence located thereon after having been requested by the owner or occupant thereof to leave such premises or residence.
2. ~~To engage in peddling or solicitation upon any premises or residence located thereon if such premises or residence is posted against solicitation or peddling by means of a the notice described in Section 3-5-8, prominently displayed upon which is printed the legend:~~

~~"ONLY SOLICITORS OR PEDDLERS REGISTERED IN LINCOLNSHIRE INVITED"~~

~~or~~

~~— "NO SOLICITORS OR PEDDLERS" —~~

~~For purposes of the preceding sentence, a dwelling house, apartment or other place of residence shall be deemed to be posted against solicitation or peddling if there is exhibited, on or near the main entrance to the premises or on or near the main door to any residence located thereon, a sign at least three inches (3") by four inches (4") in size and with letter at least three eighths inch (3/8") in height, which bears the above legend. Signs complying with the foregoing requirements shall be made available at cost at the office of the Village Clerk to persons requesting the same.~~

- ~~3. Who engages in solicitation or peddling to use engage in any conduct or communication in furtherance of any plan, scheme or ruse ~~to make any statement~~ which indicates or implies that the purpose of such person's peddling or solicitation is other than to obtain orders for or to make sales of goods or services or solicit funds.~~
4. Who engages in peddling or soliciting to misrepresent the right of a buyer to rescind or cancel a sale under the provisions of applicable law.
5. Who engages in peddling or soliciting to cheat, deceive, or fraudulently misrepresent, whether through himself or through an employee, while acting as a peddler or solicitor in the Village, or to barter, sell or peddle any goods, merchandise or wares other than those specified in his application for a license.
- ~~6. To solicit or peddle in any public right of way, nor otherwise interfere with vehicular, bicycle, or pedestrian traffic on any public right of way. (Amd. Ord. 08-3037-20, eff. 5/27/08)~~

B.C.

It shall be unlawful for any person, whether registered under this Chapter or not, to go upon any premises and ring the doorbell upon or near any door of a residence located thereon or rap or knock upon the door or create any sound in any other manner calculated to attract the attention of the occupant of such residence for the purpose of securing an audience with the occupant thereof and engage in soliciting or peddling, as herein defined, prior to ~~nine o'clock (9:00) eleven o'clock (11:00)~~ A.M. or after ~~five o'clock (5:00) eight o'clock (8:00)~~ P.M. Monday through Saturday or at any time on Sunday or a State or national holiday, ~~except in the case of a solicitation by a charitable or nonprofit organization which may not engage in soliciting prior to nine o'clock (9:00) A.M. or after nine o'clock (9:00) P.M. Monday through Friday and after six o'clock (6:00) P.M. on Saturday or at any time on a Sunday or a State or national holiday.~~

ED.

The ~~license permit and vest as described in Section 3-5-2~~ shall be displayed conspicuously on the outer garment of a registered peddler or solicitor at all times when the person is engaged in soliciting or peddling in the Village of Lincolnshire.

3-5-~~9-10~~: PLACE OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS:

No peddler or solicitor may peddle or solicit on public property in a manner which obstructs reasonable access to the intended and permitted use of the property. in one place for longer than one half (1/2) hour. After the expiration of one half (1/2) hour, he must move to a different location which is at least six hundred sixty feet (660') away.

3-5-11: SOLICITING PUBLICLY ON ROADWAYS:

- A. No person shall stand or loiter on any street, highway, or right-of-way in the Village while soliciting with the exception for persons affiliated with agencies registered with the Attorney General as a charitable organization or engaged in religious or political solicitations.
- B. No solicitation shall be conducted on any public street in the Village from November 1 to March 31 and solicitation must be done during daylight hours.
- C. Soliciting publicly on roadways is limited to intersections controlled with a traffic signal.
- D. Any person engaged in soliciting on public roadways must be 16 years of age or more.
- E. The soliciting agency shall be liable for any injuries to any person or property during the solicitation which is causally related to an act of ordinary negligence of the soliciting agent.

3-5-12: SOLICITING BY MEANS OF PRINTED MATERIALS:

- A. Subject to Section 3-5-9-B, individuals may solicit business by means of distributing literature advertising the services or goods offered by their organization by securely affixing the printed material to the exterior portion of an entryway (door to porch). Such distribution of printed material will be conducted in such a manner as to not alert the occupant of the premise.
- B. The printed material may not be any larger than one 8 ½ x 11 inches sheet of paper, or similar material, and shall include the name of the organization, or person, soliciting business and a contact telephone number.
- C. No permit is required for Soliciting by Means of Printed Material.
- D. Distributing material soliciting services or goods in any other manner not listed in this section, except through means of a common carrier, printed newspapers traditionally delivered or the delivery of materials by the U.S. Postal Service, will be a violation of this section and the advertising individual or organization will be

liable for a penalty for the violation of this code.

3-5-13: INDIVIDUALS EXEMPT FROM PERMIT:

□□ Individuals under the age of 18 shall not be required to obtain an individual solicitation permit to engage in solicitation within the Village, but must be sponsored by a supervising adult. The supervising adult must apply for the group permit and is subject to the same conditions set forth in this Chapter as other adult solicitors. The supervising adult may be responsible for more than one juvenile. Individuals under the age of 18 will not be required to undergo a background investigation.

B□ Individuals seeking to influence the personal belief of an occupant of any residence on any political or religious matter.

□□ Individuals seeking to obtain donations made incidental to canvassing door-to-door on behalf of any charitable, religious, or political purpose.

~~**3-5-10: REVOCATION OF LICENSES:**~~

~~A. Any license or registration under this Chapter may be revoked by the Village Manager and the cash deposit revoked because of any violation of any provisions of this Chapter or of any other ordinance of the Village, or of any State or Federal law, but not before the licensee or registrant has been given at least ten (10) days' notice of hearing on the violations and revocation of the license. At said hearing the licensee and his attorney may present and submit evidence and witnesses in licensee's defense.~~

3-5-1114: PENALTIES: Any person violating any provisions of this Chapter shall be subject to the fine set forth in the Comprehensive Fine Schedule of the Code described in 17-1. (Ord. Amd. 10-3131-08, eff. 3/22/10)

ORDINANCE NO. 20-

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 1 (Administration) CHAPTER 15
(COMPREHENSIVE FEE SCHEDULE) OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE VILLAGE
CODE RELATED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR
SERVICE
(Peddler and Solicitor Licenses)**

WHEREAS, the Village of Lincolnshire is a home rule municipality authorized to act in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Illinois and powers granted to it thereunder and by statute; and

WHEREAS, users fees are established at an amount to cover the cost of providing services as intended by the Village; and

WHEREAS, as changes to the Village Code resulted in increased administrative services in the process for licensing peddlers and solicitors, Village staff recently undertook a review of the peddlers and solicitors license fee to ensure such charges for service are set at amount to cover the costs of said services; and

WHEREAS, Village staff recommended to the Mayor and Board of Trustees of the Village of Lincolnshire that it revise Peddlers and Solicitors License Fee; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and Board of Trustees, as part of the annual budget process, have reviewed and considered the recommendations of Village staff and have considered all the facts and circumstances related to the proposed Village Code amendments;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF LINCOLNSHIRE, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, ACTING IN THE EXERCISE OF THEIR HOME RULE POWERS:

SECTION ONE: The foregoing recitals are incorporated into this Ordinance as findings of the Mayor and Board of Trustees.

SECTION TWO: Section 1-15 of the Village Code of the Village of Lincolnshire, under the title "Comprehensive Fee Schedule", shall be revised as reflected below [added text **bolded and underlined**; deleted text ~~struck through~~]:

<u>PEDDLER AND SOLICITOR</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF FEE</u>	<u>CODE SECTION</u>
Raffles License, per annum	\$25.00	3-4G5
Peddlers & Solicitors License Fee, license per year <u>30 days</u>	\$25.00 <u>\$50.00</u>	3-5-5 <u>4</u>
<u>Peddlers & Solicitors Renewal fee, up to two additional 30 day periods in one calendar year</u>	<u>\$25.00</u>	<u>3-5-4</u>
<u>Photo ID card and vest deposit</u>	<u>\$50.00</u>	<u>3-5-4</u>
<u>Replacement photo ID card</u>	<u>\$10.00</u>	<u>3-5-4</u>

SECTION THREE: That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption, approval and publication in pamphlet form.

ADOPTED this 30th of March, 2020 by the Corporate Authorities of the Village of Lincolnshire on a roll call vote as follows:

AYES:
NAYS:
ABSTAIN:
ABSENT:

APPROVED this 30th of March, 2020.

Elizabeth J. Brandt
Mayor

ATTEST:

Barbara Mastandrea
Village Clerk

CHAPTER 5

PEDDLERS AND SOLICITORS

SECTION:

- 3-5-1: Definitions**
- 3-5-2: Permitting of Peddlers and Solicitors**
- 3-5-3: Application for Permit**
- 3-5-4: Permit Fees**
- 3-5-5: Issuance and Revocation of Permits**
- 3-5-6: Regulation of Solicitors for Funds**
- 3-5-7: Policy on Soliciting and Peddling**
- 3-5-8: Notice Regulating Soliciting**
- 3-5-9: Restrictions Applicable to All Soliciting and Peddling**
- 3-5-10: Place of Conducting Business**
- 3-5-11: Soliciting Publicly on Roadways**
- 3-5-12: Soliciting by Means of Printed Materials**
- 3-5-13: Individuals Exempt from Permit**
- 3-5-14: Penalties**

3-5-1: DEFINITIONS

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION

An organization that has applied for, and is recognized by the Illinois Attorney General as a Charitable Organization and is catalogued in the Illinois Attorney General Charitable Trust database. Any benevolent, philanthropic, patriotic, or eleemosynary person or one purporting to be such which solicits and collects funds for charitable purposes.

COMMERCIAL SOLICITING

The door-to-door selling, offering for sale or solicitation of offers to purchase property or services of any kind, character or description whatever, for any kind of consideration, for future delivery from other than a fixed place of business on private property, including the sale of foods and refreshments from a vehicle, except fund soliciting. Commercial soliciting shall not include the sale of goods by persons conducting fund raising activities for charitable organizations.

FUND SOLICITING

Soliciting of funds not involving the sale of property, including solicitation where pamphlets are given to a donor of funds but not including the sale of books or pamphlets.

GROUP PERMIT

A certificate issued to an organization or individual as required by Section 3-15-13 this Code that does not require individual badges/permits to be issued.

PEDDLING

The door-to-door sale or offering for sale of property, for immediate delivery from other than a fixed place of business on private property, including the sale of charitable or religious books or pamphlets. Peddling shall not include the sale of goods by charitable organizations for charitable purposes.

REGISTERED SOLICITOR

Any person who obtained a valid certificate of registration as provided in this Chapter, and the Village-issued permit is in the possession of the solicitor on his or her person while engaged in soliciting.

RESIDENCE

Residence shall mean and include every separate living unit occupied for residential purposes by one or more persons, contained within any type of building or structure and the yard or grounds upon which such structure is located.

SOLICITING

Includes any of the following activities: 1) Seeking to obtain sales or orders for the purchase of goods, wares, merchandise, foodstuffs, services of any kind, character or description whatsoever, for any kind of consideration whatsoever, except for the sale of books, periodicals or other publications or subscriptions to such, through person-to-person contact, or 2) Seeking to obtain gifts or contributions of money, clothing or any other valuable thing for the support or benefit of any charitable organization, either by door-to-door residential solicitation or by engaging in solicitation on public roadways or other public property.

3-5-2: PERMITTING OF PEDDLERS AND SOLICITORS

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business of peddling or soliciting in the Village without first having registered for and received a permit from the Chief of Police or designee, and provided a permit fee payment to the Village.
- B. Said permit shall be prominently displayed by the registered solicitor while engaged in peddling/soliciting. A photo ID badge and safety vest issued by the Police Department shall be worn as the outer most layer of clothing at all times of peddling and soliciting, unless precluded by the Village code.

3-5-3: APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

- A. The application for a permit shall be made under oath and signed by the applicant upon a form provided by the Chief of Police. Each original application shall be completed by the applicant in full. The application shall only collect information required to determine the applicant's eligibility, enforce the regulations in this Chapter, and the advance the Village's interests in protecting the privacy of its citizens, including the quiet enjoyment of their homes, and preventing crime. Incomplete or unreadable applications will not be processed.
- B. Applicants shall sign and notarize the release of liability waiver for a criminal history records check and submit to a fingerprint-based record of conviction (As allowed by the Illinois Administrative Code).

- C. The Chief of Police shall cause to be kept in his or her office an accurate record of every application received and acted upon together with all other information and data pertaining thereto and all permits issued under the provisions of this Chapter, and of the denial of applications. Applications for permits shall be numbered in consecutive order proceeded by the year of issuance, as filed, and every permit issued shall be identified with the duplicate number of the application upon which it was issued.
- D. No permit shall be issued to any person who has been convicted of the commission of a felony under the laws of the State of Illinois or any other state or Federal laws of the United States, within five (5) years of the date of the application; or has been convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this Chapter; or whose permit issued hereunder has previously been revoked within the last twelve (12) months, as herein provided.
- E. All applicants applying for a permit under this Chapter are required to provide a current driver's license or state identification card. In addition, applicants will have a photo taken by a Village staff member during Village business hours. The photo will be used to create the required photo identification card worn by the registered solicitor.
- F. Individuals or groups soliciting or peddling on private property, with the approval of the property owner or tenant, are not required to register for a permit.

3-5-5: ISSUANCE AND REVOCATION OF LICENSES

- A. The Chief of Police or designee, upon receipt of a properly completed application, but in no event later than seven (7) working days after the receipt of the application and fingerprint background check submission, shall either issue a license, or notify the applicant in writing that the application has been denied because of the applicant's failure to comply with the requirements of this Chapter.
- B. Approved permits will be valid for a maximum of thirty (30) days from the date of issuance. Immediately upon giving such notice, the permit shall state the expiration date thereof. Permits may be renewed.
- C. Permits/badges will consist of a photograph of the permit holder, name of the permit holder, the soliciting entity name, the expiration date of the permit, and the Village of Lincolnshire and Police Department logos.
- D. Permits are issued to an individual and are not transferable.
- E. Any permit issued under this section shall be revoked by the Chief of Police, or designee, if the holder of the permit is convicted of a violation of any of the provisions in this Chapter, or any violation of any other ordinance of the Village, or of any State or Federal Law within five (5) years of the date of application, or has made a false material statement in the application, or otherwise becomes disqualified for the issuance of a permit under the terms of this chapter. Revocation of any permit may be in addition to any fine or penalty which may be imposed for any violation in this Chapter. Should a permit be revoked, any payments made to the Village will be non-refundable.

- F. Any person whose permit has been revoked may not apply for another permit for 12 months from the date of revocation.
- G. An applicant whose permit has been denied or a registered solicitor, whose permit has been revoked, shall have the right to appeal to the Hearing Officer the denial of the application for or revocation of the solicitor's permit. The applicant or permit holder may appeal the decision by filing a written request for a hearing with the Chief of Police within ten (10) days of the postmarked date of the denial or revocation of the permit. The Village's Hearing Officer shall conduct a hearing within five (5) business days of the request. All notices to the applicant or permit holder shall be delivered by sending the notice by certified mail.

3-5-4: PERMIT FEES

- A. The non-refundable permit fee for peddlers and solicitors shall be as established in the Comprehensive Fee Schedule set forth in Chapter 15 of Title 1 of this Code, each permit to be valid for no more than 30 days from the date of issuance with the opportunity for additional monthly renewals. Renewal fees will be reduced by half the cost of the initial permit if the renewal occurs within the same calendar year.
- B. Prior to soliciting door-to-door in the Village, the registered solicitor must acquire a photo identification card and a vest to wear, both of which are provided by Village staff. A refundable cash only deposit is required upon issuance of the vest and will be refunded when each vest and photo identification card is returned to the Police Department. The cash deposit will be automatically forfeited to the Village of Lincolnshire for any safety vest or photo identification card not returned to the Police Department within five (5) days of the expiration of the permit
- C. An additional fee will be assessed for requests made for replacement badges.

3-5-6: REGULATION OF FUND SOLICITING

- A. Any person engaged in fund soliciting must comply with the "Solicitation for Charity Act", 225 ILCS 460 et. al., and must register with the Police Department prior to soliciting funds. The applicant in registering must furnish all the information required in the application for permit provided in Section 3-5-3 of this Chapter and evidence of compliance with said State law.
- B. Permit fees shall be waived for qualifying charitable organizations falling into one of the following categories:
 1. Having a membership of which 55% or more reside within the corporate limits of the Village;
 2. Having a charter or other official recognition by a parent, state, or national organization that designates it a Lincolnshire chapter; or
 3. Having a principal or sole place of business located in corporate limits of the Village; or

4. Being an organization supporting exclusively a local unit of government which provides services to residents of the Village.

3-5-7: POLICY ON SOLICITING AND PEDDLING

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the corporate authorities of the Village that the occupant or occupants of the residences in the Village shall make the determination of whether solicitors and/or peddlers shall be, or shall not be, invited to their respective residences. If no determination is made, as is provided in Section 3-5-8 hereof, then, in that event, the solicitation and/or peddling is permitted.

3-5-8: NOTICE REGULATING SOLICITING

Every person desiring to secure the protection intended to be provided by the regulations pertaining to soliciting contained in this chapter shall comply with the following directions:

- A. Occupants wanting to refuse invitation to solicitors to their residence shall affix a “No Solicitors Invited” decal, or similarly worded decal or sign, upon or near the main entrance door to the residence, indicating the determination by the occupant. Such decal exhibited shall constitute sufficient notice to any solicitor of the determination by the occupant of the residence of the information contained thereon.
- B. The absence of either a “No Solicitors Invited” decal, or a similarly worded decal or sign, shall mean the occupant of such residence has given invitation to a solicitor.

3-5-9: RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL SOLICITING AND PEDDLING

- A. It shall be the duty of every solicitor upon going onto any premises, as defined as a residence in Section 3-5-1, to first examine if there is any attached notice as provided in Section 3-5-8. If the notice states, “No Solicitors Invited,” or a similarly worded decal or sign then the solicitor, whether registered or not, shall immediately and peacefully depart from the premises.
- B. It shall be unlawful for any person:
 1. To continue to engage in solicitation or peddling upon any premises or in any dwelling house, apartment or other residence located thereon after having been requested by the owner or occupant thereof to leave such premises or residence.
 2. To engage in peddling or solicitation upon any premises or residence located thereon if such premises or residence is posted against solicitation or peddling by means of the notice described in Section 3-5-8.
 3. Who engages in solicitation or peddling to engage in any conduct or communication in furtherance of any plan, scheme or ruse which indicates or implies that the purpose of such person's peddling or solicitation is other than to obtain orders for or to make sales of goods or services or solicit funds.
 4. Who engages in peddling or soliciting to misrepresent the right of a buyer to rescind or

cancel a sale under the provisions of applicable law.

5. Who engages in peddling or soliciting to cheat, deceive, or fraudulently misrepresent, whether through himself or through an employee, while acting as a peddler or solicitor in the Village, or to barter, sell or peddle any goods, merchandise or wares other than those specified in his application for a license.

C. It shall be unlawful for any person, whether registered under this Chapter or not, to go upon any premises and ring the doorbell upon or near any door of a residence located thereon or rap or knock upon the door or create any sound in any other manner calculated to attract the attention of the occupant of such residence for the purpose of securing an audience with the occupant thereof and engage in soliciting or peddling, as herein defined, prior to eleven o'clock (11:00) A.M. or after eight o'clock (8:00) P.M. Monday through Saturday or at any time on Sunday or a State or national holiday.

D. The permit and vest as described in Section 3-5-2 shall be displayed conspicuously on the outer garment of a registered peddler or solicitor at all times when the person is engaged in soliciting or peddling in the Village of Lincolnshire.

3-5-10: PLACE OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS:

No peddler or solicitor may peddle or solicit on public property in a manner which obstructs reasonable access to the intended and permitted use of the property.

3-5-11: SOLICITING PUBLICLY ON ROADWAYS:

A. No person shall stand or loiter on any street, highway, or right-of-way in the Village while soliciting with the exception for persons affiliated with agencies registered with the Attorney General as a charitable organization or engaged in religious or political solicitations.

B. No solicitation shall be conducted on any public street in the Village from November 1 to March 31 and solicitation must be done during daylight hours.

C. Soliciting publicly on roadways is limited to intersections controlled with a traffic signal.

D. Any person engaged in soliciting on public roadways must be 16 years of age or more.

E. The soliciting agency shall be liable for any injuries to any person or property during the solicitation which is causally related to an act of ordinary negligence of the soliciting agent.

3-5-12: SOLICITING BY MEANS OF PRINTED MATERIALS:

A. Subject to Section 3-5-9-B, individuals may solicit business by means of distributing literature advertising the services or goods offered by their organization by securely affixing the printed material to the exterior portion of an entryway (door to porch). Such distribution of printed

material will be conducted in such a manner as to not alert the occupant of the premise.

- B. The printed material may not be any larger than one 8 1/2 x 11 inches sheet of paper, or similar material, and shall include the name of the organization, or person, soliciting business and a contact telephone number.
- C. No permit is required for Soliciting by Means of Printed Material.
- D. Distributing material soliciting services or goods in any other manner not listed in this section, except through means of a common carrier, printed newspapers traditionally delivered or the delivery of materials by the U.S. Postal Service, will be a violation of this section and the advertising individual or organization will be liable for a penalty for the violation of this code.

3-5-13: INDIVIDUALS EXEMPT FROM PERMIT:

- Individuals under the age of 18 shall not be required to obtain an individual solicitation permit to engage in solicitation within the Village, but must be sponsored by a supervising adult. The supervising adult must apply for the group permit and is subject to the same conditions set forth in this Chapter as other adult solicitors. The supervising adult may be responsible for more than one juvenile. Individuals under the age of 18 will not be required to undergo a background investigation.
- Individuals seeking to influence the personal belief of an occupant of any residence on any political or religious matter.
- Individuals seeking to obtain donations made incidental to canvassing door-to-door on behalf of any charitable, religious, or political purpose.

3-5-14: PENALTIES:

Any person violating any provisions of this Chapter shall be subject to the fine set forth in the Comprehensive Fine Schedule of the Code described in 17-1. (Ord. Amd. 10-3131-08, eff. 3/22/10)