Comprehensive Plan

Originally Adopted July 24, 1995

Originally Revised October 23, 2000

Numerous revisions incorporated by reference October 11, 2022

Prepared by:

Bi-State Regional Commission

About this plan:

As is noted in the introduction of this plan, “A comprehensive plan examines a community’s existing conditions and projects future needs and wants. Goals of the community are identified and strategies to achieve those goals are detailed. The comprehensive plan provides the framework for decision-making for land use, infrastructure and a variety of public investments.” The more frequently and drastically a community changes, the more its comprehensive plan should change to reflect its altered existing conditions or wants and needs. The age of a plan does not dictate a need for amendment so much as altered conditions or the applicability of the plan.

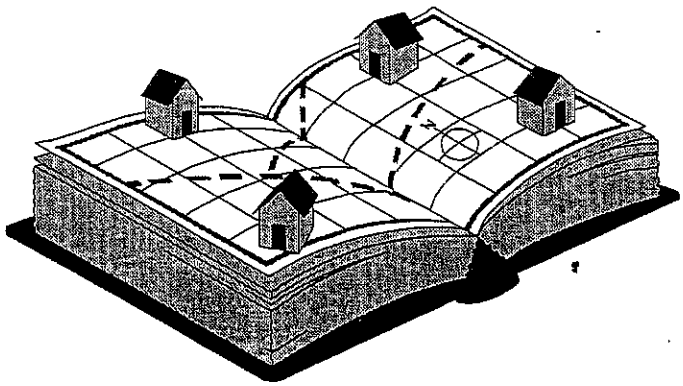
To a large extent, the infrastructure in place at the time of adoption/revision and the land use and zoning in effect at that time are substantively the same. To the extent that there are changes in the city’s boundaries, land use, and zoning, updated maps available on the City’s website are hereby incorporated by reference. The goals identified in the plan remain goals for Kewanee as a community and the city as an organization until such time as they are amended or rescinded. Such goals do not limit the ability of the City Council to adopt additional or more specific goals that support development, redevelopment, or operational improvements within the community or the organization.

Additional plans such as area plans, master plans, capital improvement plans, or plans specific to an objective or initiative are likewise incorporated by reference. Additional amendments or alterations to the plan are further detailed as/or in appendices after the body of the originally developed and amended plan and may be viewed at City Hall during normal business hours or on the City’s website.

City of

KEWANEE ILLINOIS

Comprehensive Plan



Adopted July 24, 1995
Revised October 23, 2000

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CITY OF
KEWANEE, ILLINOIS
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Adopted July 24, 1995
Revised October 23, 2000

Prepared in Cooperation with
the City of Kewanee, Illinois
by
Bi-State Regional Commission

Bi-State
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INTRODUCTION

The City of Kewanee is located in southeastern Henry County, Illinois south of I-80 along Route IL78 (See Map 1 for location). Comprehensive plans for the City of Kewanee were completed in 1982 and 1995. This Comprehensive Plan represents revisions to the 1995 document to reflect changing conditions and expectations in and around Kewanee. Kewanee boasts a rich history with its natural resources and well-developed transportation system. Today, the City is the largest community in Henry County. Population in Kewanee peaked during the 1930 Census with a population of 17,093. The 1998 Census estimate for the City amounts to 12,481. This population trend is expected to be reversed in the next decade with the construction of a juvenile correctional facility, the largest created in the United States to date, and the associated job creation, multiplier jobs and new housing attributed to the facility. As with many communities in the Midwest, Kewanee is moving from an industrial center to a retail and service center for the area.

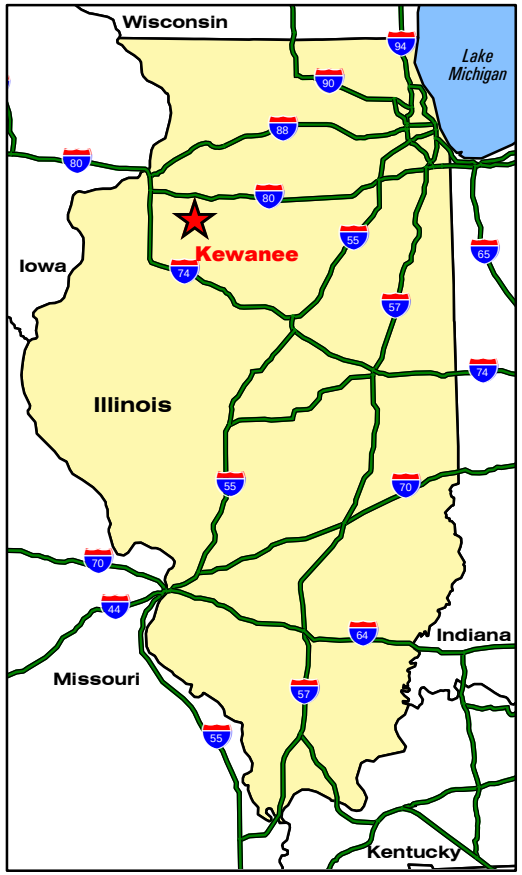
A comprehensive plan examines a community's existing conditions and projects future needs and wants. Goals of the community are identified and strategies to achieve those goals are detailed. The comprehensive plan provides the framework for decision-making for land use, infrastructure and a variety of public investments.

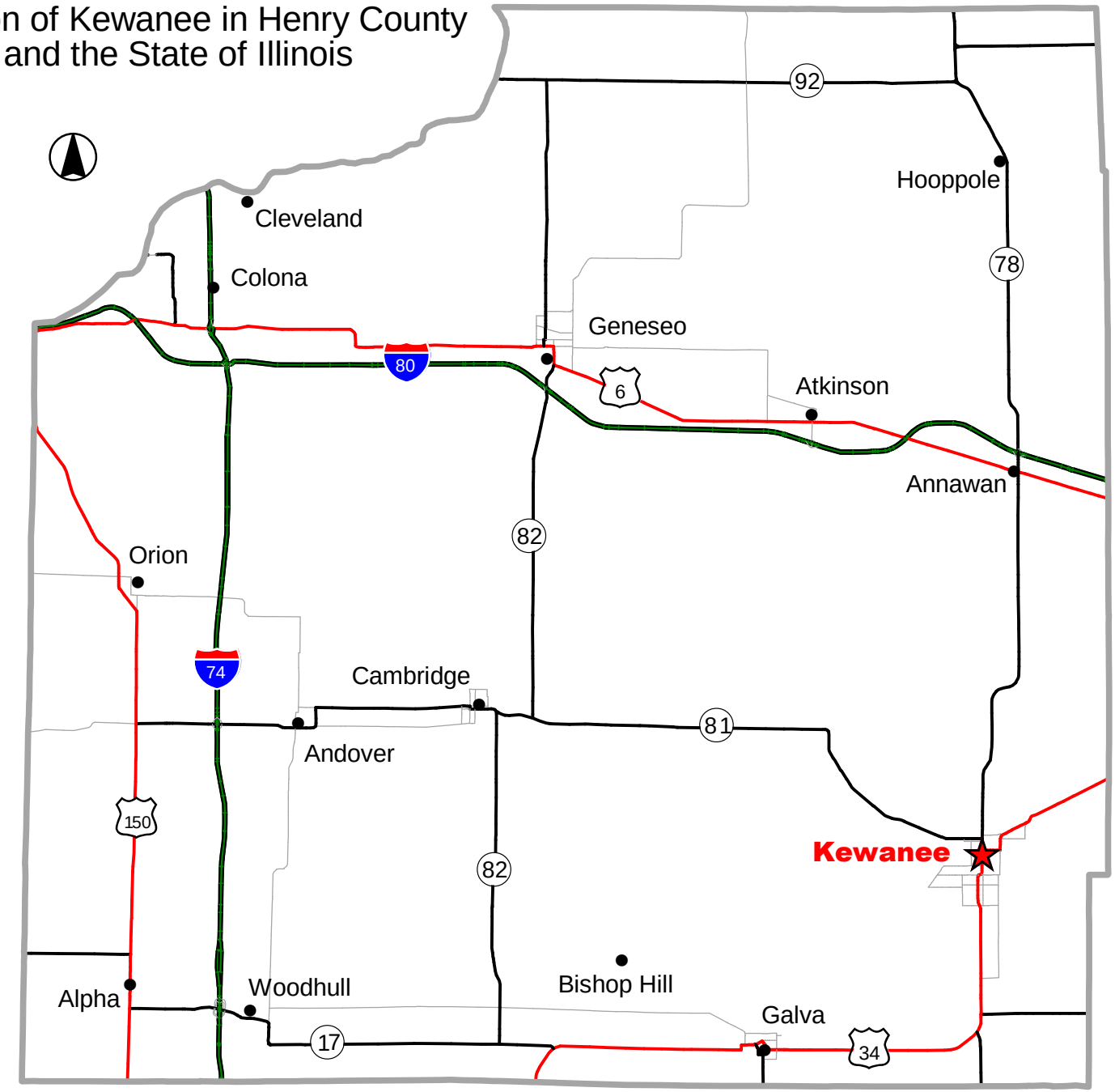
Public involvement is an important link in the planning process. The City of Kewanee conducted public meetings in February - September 2000 to receive input from its citizens on revisions to the 1995 Plan. While the City of Kewanee did not conduct a community survey in conjunction with the planning process for the comprehensive plan in either 1995 or 2000, a 1992 county-wide SCAN (Systematic County Assessment of Needs) survey was used to provide another source of public input information. Thirty-three percent of all respondents were from Kewanee. The Plan Commission officials referred to the results of this survey in the development of the 1995 comprehensive plan and the information was reviewed in 2000.

This document includes: a section outlining the general goals of the City; a community profile of the City, which includes data on population, income, education, employment and housing; existing land uses and proposed development in Kewanee; existing and proposed water, sewerage, transportation, recreation and public facilities; and implementation strategies outlining specific actions regarding future development.

MAP 1

Location of Kewanee in Henry County and the State of Illinois





Map prepared by:

Bi-State Regional Commission

September, 2000

COMPREHENSIVE GOALS

The following goals for the City of Kewanee are overall guidelines for development, land use and public investment. These goals reflect the results of the initial and subsequent public hearings and the previous community survey. The goals were reviewed during the 2000 Plan update process and affirmed as the vision for Kewanee. Specific methods to reach the goals are described more fully in the implementation strategy for each element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Goal #1. HOUSING
Ensure that housing opportunities exist in the City that are safe, standard, affordable and meet the needs of all the City's residents.

Goal #2. LAND USE
Ensure an appropriate pattern of land uses in the City which will provide for controlled growth to preserve the character, safety and welfare of the community.

Goal #3. INFRASTRUCTURE
Consider infrastructure needs and available capacity in the development and approval process for future development.

Goal #4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Maintain a strong centralized business district for the City and encourage suitable commercial and industrial development.

Goal #5. RECREATION
Plan for recreational development that addresses unmet needs of the City and maintain existing facilities.

Goal #6. INTERAGENCY COOPERATION
Work with all groups providing public services such as education, emergency medical aid, libraries and police and fire protection to support their continued existence and growth and development.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

The community profile is presented to outline the history, economy, population, income, education, employment, housing, demographic trends and natural resources of Kewanee, Illinois. Relying on the 1990 Census has the disadvantage of not capturing the changing conditions of Kewanee in the current planning period. Although the 2000 Census is underway, detailed demographic data for this community profile will not be available for a few years. An appendix has been set aside to incorporate more recent socio-economic data as it becomes available. Where possible, data since 1990 has been updated.

Historical Information

Kewanee quickly developed after its incorporation in 1872 to become a leading industrial city in western Illinois. Available coal resources, a developed transportation system and a strong work force supported the metal fabrication plants and foundries that were the mainstay of the early economy. The City's location also enabled it to develop as a regional retail market center. The shops and businesses supported not only the growing urban population at the time, but also provided goods and services to a sizable rural agricultural market. In 1929, the two cities of Kewanee and Wethersfield merged to form the community of today.

Changes in transportation, manufacturing technology, labor, raw materials and consumer preferences brought about a decline in the local economy and population. Between the 1960 and 1990 Censuses, Kewanee lost over 21 percent of its population and along with that came the associated economic impacts: fewer jobs, smaller labor force, less revenue and less spending.

The City of Kewanee has taken steps in the last few years to manage these challenges. In addressing these issues, the City's efforts to meet the challenges will have a positive impact on past negative trends occurring in the City.

Economic Information

The City's business establishments suffered during the 1980's as a result of changes in transportation, manufacturing technology, labor, raw materials and consumer preferences. In 1993, there were 319 businesses and industries in the City, employing an estimated 4,759 people and producing more than $1.1 million worth of retail sales tax. Table 1 shows Kewanee's taxable sales during the past several years from 1992 - 1999. Overall, Kewanee accounts for around 42% of total nominal taxable sales (1999) in Henry County (See Table 1 and Figure 1). The Kewanee Economic Development Corporation identified a +43.4% increase in total municipal sales tax revenue between 1992 and 1998 for Kewanee, ranking second behind Sterling with a +58.7% increase, compared with other selected Western Illinois communities. In Kewanee, the largest percentage growth by category for sales tax revenue was within agriculture/extractive (+388.0%), furniture, household and radio (+123.6%), manufacturers (+94.4%) and general merchandise (+89.4%) categories.

Table 1

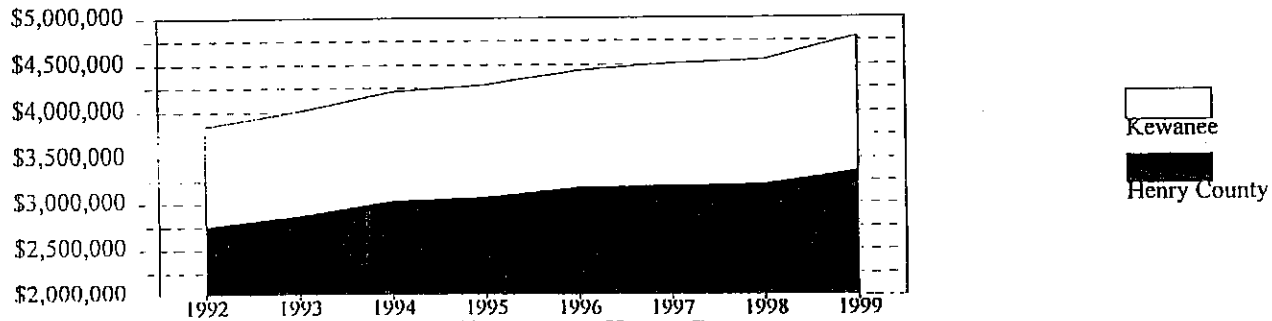
TAXABLE SALES 1992-1999

Calendar Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Consumer Price Index	420.30	432.70	444.00	456.50	469.85	480.85	488.90	499.00
Kewanee								
Total Nominal Taxable Sales	$1,088,497	$1,171,852	$1,251,124	$1,315,076	$1,411,683	$1,510,706	$1,561,123	$1,703,474
Total Real Taxable Sales (1992 Dollars)	$1,088,497	$1,138,269	$1,184,341	$1,210,792	$1,262,808	$1,320,473	$1,342,074	$1,434,810
Henry County								
Total Nominal Taxable Sales	$2,757,313	$2,957,098	$3,196,994	$3,333,504	$3,547,700	$3,652,046	$3,731,737	$3,982,543
Total Real Taxable Sales (1992 Dollars)	$2,757,313	$2,872,355	$3,026,344	$3,069,160	$3,173,562	$3,192,170	$3,208,118	$3,354,435

Source: Illinois Department of Revenue 1999 and Bi-State Regional Commission.

Figure 1

Total Real Taxable Sales



Comparison: Kewanee vs. Henry County

Kewanee is the largest shopping attraction for many small neighboring communities. For standard shopping (common goods and services), it is the largest city in Henry County, as well as neighboring Stark County. Galesburg, Peoria and the Quad Cities are the closest metropolitan markets, each being at least 35 miles away.

Kewanee's other businesses can provide common or standard goods and services to its market area, but not the specialty items. Items such as food, drugs and clothes can be found in the City, but for special clothes and special selections of products, some consumers travel to larger metropolitan markets, where regional shopping malls are located. Because of the development of these malls, Kewanee may need to become a specialty shopping area in order to retain and attract consumers. Kewanee may also want to look at tourism as a way to attract visitors, capitalizing on its rich history and proximity to Hennepin Canal State Parkway (part of the national American Discovery Trail and state Grand Illinois Trail), Johnson Sauk Trail State Park and Francis Park. With tourism flourishing in the Quad Cities, Peoria and Galesburg, it may be possible to tap into these markets as well.

Population Information

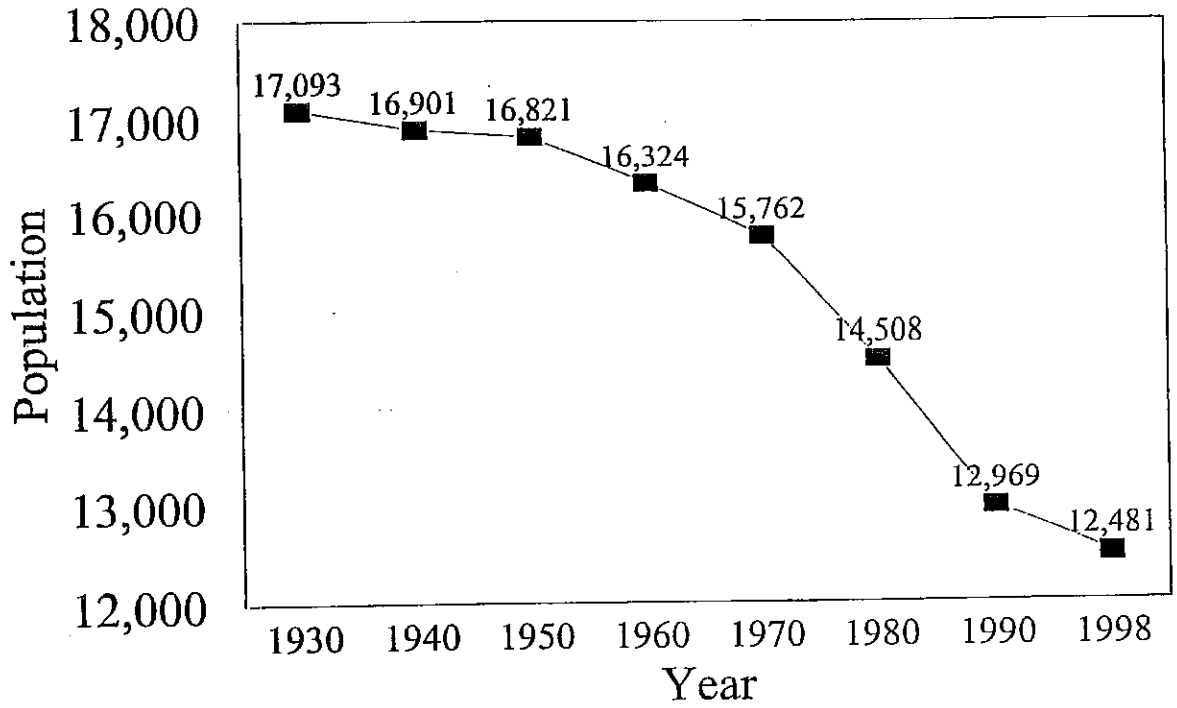
The population in the City of Kewanee has declined since 1930. Total population in the City peaked during the 1930 Census, with 17,093 persons. Since that time, the population has declined, with the greatest percentage loss in population occurring between 1980 and 1990 (10.6% or 1,539 persons). A decline in population was a common occurrence during the 1980's; Henry County lost 11.7 percent of its population, while the entire Bi-State region lost 8.2 percent. The 1998 Census estimate for the City is 12,481. (See Figure 2 for historical population trends.)

However, this downward trend is expected to be reversed in the next decade with the construction of a 400-bed juvenile correction facility by the Illinois Department of Corrections by 2002. The facility projects 485 employees with 75% of these being new hires. Spin-off jobs from the creation of this facility is projected to be 825. Based on this information, the City anticipates an increase in population as a direct result of this facility.

Population forecasts through the year 2020 are illustrated in Table 8 and Figure 3, based on past population trends, birth/death rates and building permits and real estate activity, as well as a strong community belief that the City can maintain and surpass its current population. Population projections for the City of Kewanee indicate modest growth even in the high growth scenario, a fact supported by the anticipated growth related to the new correctional facility. These figures in Table 8 illustrate a population increase in Henry County as well.

While total population in Kewanee has been declining, the number of households has remained fairly stable for the past 40 years. In 1950, there were 5,374 households in Kewanee; there were 5,376 households in 1990. The stability of the total number of households and the declining population indicate a trend towards fewer persons per household. In 1950, there were 3.09 persons per household; by 1990, there were 2.37.

Figure 2
Kewanee Population Changes 1930-1998



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1930-1998 and Bi-State Regional Commission

A unique characteristic of Kewanee's population is the percentage of population by age group. When compared to the State of Illinois and Henry County, Kewanee's population consists of a large elderly population, amounting to 22.4% of the population compared to 16.4% and 12.6% in Henry County and the State, respectively. The under 18 (25.1%) and 45 to 64 (18.9%) age groups are proportionally very similar, while there are marked differences in the 18 to 44 (33.6%) and 65+ (22.4%) age groups. It can be surmised from these 1990 statistics and indicated in the community survey, that the young people of Kewanee are leaving the City, yet the elderly population is choosing to stay or relocate back to Kewanee.

The number of households in Kewanee during the 1990 Census was 5,376, a decrease of 261 households (4.6%) since 1980. Persons per household has also decreased from 2.54 in 1980 to 2.37 in 1990. The number of families has declined since the 1980 Census, with a loss of 379 families (9.7%). The 1990 Census shows the current number of families to number 3,548. Persons per family have declined from 3.18 in 1980 to 2.97 in 1990.

Gender populations have remained fairly stable over the last ten years, with a less than 1% increase in the female population from 1980 to 1990. In 1990, females accounted for 53.8% of Kewanee's total population.

The median age in the City has increased from 34.0 years in 1980 to 37.8 years in 1990. This corresponds to the national trend of an aging population. The median age in Kewanee is 5 years older than that for the State of Illinois, but is only slightly higher than the median age in Henry County (36.4 years).

The City of Kewanee has a relatively small minority population (5.8%), though the percentage of minority population is greater than that of Henry County (2.3%). Those of Hispanic Origin account for 2.4% of the population.

Census information in this section is illustrated in tabular form (see Table 2).

Income Information

Per capita income for the City of Kewanee increased from $6,826 in 1980 to $10,136 in 1990 (48.5%). The per capita income level in the City is below that of Henry County at $12,260 and the State at $15,201.

Median household income (one or more unrelated individuals) increased 26.9% from 1980 to 1990. The current 1990 Census shows the City's household income as $19,184. This figure is 26.8% lower than the County's 1990 median household income of $26,198. Twenty-four percent of Kewanee's households have income that falls between $15,000 and $24,999. Thirty-four percent have income that falls between $25,000 and $74,999. Only 1.9% have a household income greater than $75,000. Kewanee's median family income (two or more related individuals) increased 23.4% since 1980, with an increase to $23,040 in 1990. Henry County's median household income was $31,153 in 1990. Twenty-seven percent of Kewanee's families have incomes that fall between $15,000 and

$24,999. Forty-four percent have incomes that fall between $25,000 and $74,999. Only 2.4% have a family income greater than $75,000.

Census information in this section is illustrated in tabular form (see Table 3).

Education Information

In 1990, there were 3,147 persons in Kewanee three years of age or older enrolled in school. Nineteen percent were enrolled in college; the remainder were enrolled in pre-primary, elementary or high school grades. Kewanee's private school population was 4.6% of the total school population. The total FY 1999/2000 school enrollment for public and private elementary and high schools in Kewanee amounted to 2,637, compared with the 1990 Census enrollment of 2,492. The total number enrolled at Black Hawk College - East Campus amounted to 1,000.

Of Kewanee's residents who were 25 years old or older during the 1990 Census, 14.8% have less than a 9th grade education; 16.3% have some high school education. Thirty-seven percent are high school graduates. Seventeen percent have had some college, but no degree; 6.1% have an associates degree; 5.7% have a bachelor degree; and 3.1% have a graduate or professional degree. The levels of educational attainment for the whole of Henry County are slightly higher than those for the City of Kewanee.

Census information in this section is illustrated in tabular form (see Table 4).

Employment Information

In 1990, Kewanee's labor force totaled 5,727 persons, 3,176 (55.5%) of which were males. There were 4,299 persons between the ages of 16 and 64 who were not in the labor force, 2,963 (68.9%) of which were females. In 1950, total persons aged 16+ and employed were 7,017; only 2,101 (29.9%) of those employed were females.

Twenty-four percent of the labor force was employed in manufacturing in 1990, 19.4% in wholesale and retail and 29.2% in professional services. In 1980, 34.4% were employed in manufacturing, 21.3% in wholesale and retail and 23.5% in professional services. The Kewanee Economic Development Corporation reports the number of manufacturing jobs in Kewanee for 1999 as 1,958 compared to 1,067 in 1991.

Since the 1990 Census, Kewanee has created approximately 850 manufacturing jobs (a 78% increase), helping to turn around the unemployment rate in the City. The unemployment rate in Henry County has been steadily declining since its peak in 1983 of 16.3%. Between 1996 and 1998, it remained at 4.9% in Henry County. During 1998, the rate for Henry County fell below the national average of 4.3%. Based on 2000 Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs information, Boss Manufacturing Holdings, Compaction America (United Dominion Industries), Compaction America Inc., Kewanee Healthcare Corporation, Kewanee Hospital Association, City

of Kewanee, Empire Clothing (Excelled Sheepskin & Lea Coat), Great Dane Limited Partnership, Henry-Stark County Special Education Office, Kewanee Boiler Manufacturing Co., Kewanee Corporation, Menard Inc. and Oakwood Health Care Center ranked in the top employers by county by number of employees.

Census information in this section is illustrated in tabular form (see Table 5).

Housing Information

In 1990, the City of Kewanee had 5,875 housing units. This figure represents a decline of 1.2% since the 1980 Census. Of the 5,875 units, 5,376 are occupied, 3,871 or 72% by the owners. In the owner occupied units, there was an average of 2.4 persons per unit; renter occupied housing had a slightly lower rate with 2.28 persons per unit. Of the 5,875 housing units in Kewanee, 499 units were vacant (8.5% vacancy rate). The median value of the owner-occupied housing units was $27,100 in 1990, down 4.2% from $28,300 in 1980. Median monthly mortgage payments increased 40.9% over the same ten years (from $298 to $420). Median monthly rent payments increased 31.1%, from $147 to $193. The average price of single family homes sold through realtor listings in Kewanee increased from $ 31,897 in 1991 to $ 51,281 in 1999 (KEDC and Mid-Valley Board of Realtors). Single family housing sales between 1989 and 1999 in Kewanee and Wethersfield Townships increased from 134 per year to 191 per year.

The housing stock in the City of Kewanee is relatively old. Over half (52.2%) of the houses were built prior to 1939. Seventy-eight percent of all housing stock was built before 1959. Between 1990 and 1999, the City of Kewanee issued the following number of building permits: 73 one-family homes; 3 duplexes; 1 fourplex; 1 fifteen unit apartment; and 1 forty unit apartment. This amounts to an additional 138 housing units in nine years.

Census information in this section is illustrated in tabular form (see Table 6~~, Page 18~~).

Demographic Trends

The majority of statistics provided in this plan are provided by the 1990 Census. Since 1990, many positive events have occurred in Kewanee:

- Manufacturing employment has increased by 891 jobs between 1991 and 1999.
- Average annual unemployment rate in Henry County (3.8%) fell below the national average of 4.3% during 1998.
- Sales tax revenue is up from 1992 (more people are spending more money in Kewanee).
- Single family home sales have risen noticeably since 1990 (27% more activity in 1999 than in 1990).

TABLE 2

POPULATION INFORMATION
CITY OF KEWANEE

Population Trends

1950	16,821
1960	16,324
1970	15,762
1980	14,508
1990	12,969
1998	12,481

Number of Households

1980	5,637
1990	5,376

Number of Families

1980	3,927
1990	3,548

Persons Per Household

1980	2.54
1990	2.37

Persons Per Family

1980	3.18
1990	2.97

Gender

1980		
Male	6,835	(47.1%)
Female	7,673	(52.9%)
1990		
Male	5,993	(46.2%)
Female	6,976	(53.8%)

Age-Group Distributions

	1980	1990
Under 5 Years	1,020	895
5 to 19 Years	3,323	2,675
20 to 24 Years	1,114	757
25 to 44 Years	3,315	3,283
45 to 54 Years	1,376	1,173
55 to 59 Years	822	619
60 to 64 Years	847	663
65 to 74 Years	1,546	1,470
75 Years and Over	1,145	1,434
Median Age	34.0	37.8

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	13,717	12,212
Black	597	573
American Indian	12	13
Asian	42	46
Other		125
Hispanic Origin*	268	317

*Can be of any race.

SOURCE: 1980, 1990 Census.

TABLE 3

INCOME INFORMATION
CITY OF KEWANEE

Per Capita Income	
1980	$ 6,826
1990	$ 10,136
Median Household Income	
1980	$15,120
1990	$19,184
Median Family Income	
1980	$18,667
1990	$23,040
Income Type in 1989 (Households)	
With Wage and Salary Income	3,566
Mean Wage & Salary Income (dollars)	24,406
With Non-Farm Self-Employment Income	524
Mean Non-Farm Self-Employment Income (dollars)	15,668
With Farm self-Employment Income	68
Mean Farm Self-Employment Income (dollars)	10,773
With Social Security Income	2,087
Mean Social Security Income (dollars)	8,147
With Public Assistance Income	501
Mean Public Assistance Income (dollars)	3,040
With Retirement Income	1,088
Mean Retirement Income (dollars)	5,052

Income 1989 Households	
Less than $5,000	515
$ 5,000 to $ 9,999	701
$ 10,000 to $ 14,999	911
$ 15,000 to $ 24,999	1,311
$ 25,000 to $ 34,999	790
$ 35,000 to $ 49,999	726
$ 50,000 to $ 74,999	333
$ 75,000 to $ 99,999	45
$100,000 to $149,000	32
$150,000 or More	23
Families	
Less than $5,000	219
$ 5,000 to $ 9,999	239
$ 10,000 to $ 14,999	548
$ 15,000 to $ 24,999	956
$ 25,000 to $ 34,999	637
$ 35,000 to $ 49,999	625
$ 50,000 to $ 74,999	314
$ 75,000 to $ 99,999	45
$100,000 to $149,000	26
$150,000 or More	14

SOURCE: 1980, 1990 Census.

TABLE 4

EDUCATION INFORMATION
CITY OF KEWANEE

School Enrollment

Persons 3 Years and Over			
Enrolled in School		3,147	
Pre-Primary School		221	(7.0%)
Elementary or High School		2,272	(72.2%)
Private School (Elementary)		220	(9.7%)
College		654	(20.8%)

Educational Attainment

Persons 25 Years or Older		8,661	
Less than 9th Grade		1,279	(14.8%)
Some High School, No Diploma		1,377	(16.3%)
High School Graduate		3,249	(37.0%)
Some College, No Degree		1,461	(17.0%)
Associate Degree		529	(6.1%)
Bachelors Degree		496	(5.7%)
Graduate or Professional Degree	270		(3.1%)

SOURCE: 1990 Census.

TABLE 5

EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION
CITY OF KEWANEE AND HENRY COUNTY

Labor Force	City 1980	City 1990	% of County	% of MSA
Male	4,130	3,176	22.8	3.4
Female	4,983	2,551	23.9	3.2
Not in Labor Force				
Male	933	1,336	29.4	4.1
Female	3,072	2,963	30.7	4.1
Occupation				
Executive, Administrative, Managerial	508	425	21.5	2.4
Professional Specialty	707	564	23.8	2.7
Technicians	136	120	25.0	2.7
Salespersons	533	551	21.4	2.7
Administrative Support, including Clerical	851	821	23.1	3.1
Private Household Workers	32	32	36.0	7.9
Farming, Forestry, Fishing	42	88	5.4	2.4
Precision Production and Craft	740	674	22.2	3.7
Machine Operators	887	621	30.8	5.1
Transportation	205	240	18.5	3.2
Handlers and Laborers	330	170	17.9	2.2
Industry				
Agriculture, Fisheries, Mining	79	62	3.3	1.4
Construction	189	247	17.2	3.3
Manufacturing - Durable Goods	1,645	1,155	34.3	5.7
Manufacturing - Non-Durable Goods	337	217	21.4	2.3
Transportation	200	147	14.1	2.2
Communication/Utilities	224	249	38.4	6.3
Wholesale Trade	242	137	8.7	1.1
Retail Trade	983	975	23.4	3.2
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	192	198	19.4	2.2
Business and Repair Services	136	140	20.0	2.2
Recreation/Entertainment Services	247	78	37.0	3.8
Health Services	565	571	29.4	4.4
Educational Services	456	398	24.2	3.0
Other Services	161	295	29.4	3.4
Public Administration	104	147	16.7	1.4

SOURCE: 1980, 1990 Census.

TABLE 6

HOUSING INFORMATION
CITY OF KEWANEE

Number of Housing Units	
1980	5,947
1990	5,875

Occupancy (1990)	
Occupied Housing Units	5,376
Owner Occupied	3,871
Percent Owner Occupied	72.0
Renter Occupied	1,505
Vacant Housing Units	499

Persons Per Unit	
Owner Occupied Units	2.40
Renter Occupied Units	2.28

Units in Structure	
1-Unit, Detached	4,705
1-Unit, Attached	80
2 to 4 Units	441
5 to 9 Units	203
10 or More Units	213
Mobile Home, Trailer	233

Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	
Specified Owner-Occupied Units	3,460
Less than 20 Percent	2,256
20 to 24 Percent	406
25 to 29 Percent	307
30 to 34 Percent	160
35 Percent or More	296

SOURCE: 1980, 1990 Census.

Median Value Owner-Occupied Housing Units	
1980	$28,300
1990	$27,100

Median Monthly Mortgage Payments	
1980	$298
1990	$420

Median Monthly Rent Payments	
1980	$147
1990	$193

Year Structure Built	
1980 to 1990	236
1970 to 1979	593
1960 to 1969	467
1950 to 1959	712
1949 or Earlier	3,867

Year Householder Moved into Unit	
1989 to March 1990	853
1985 to 1988	1,293
1980 to 1984	618
1970 to 1979	1,010
1960 to 1969	612
1959 to Earlier	990

TABLE 7

HOUSING SALES FOR HENRY COUNTY

Regional Residential Real Estate	Henry Co. South	Henry Co. North*
1999 Average Sale Price	$86,600	$107,700
1998 Average Sale Price	$73,800	$107,800
1999 Sales Volume	$3,808,900	$9,693,600
1998 Sales Volume	$3,838,400	$9,380,100
1999 Number Sold	44	90
1998 Number Sold	52	87

Note: 1999 Figures through 6/30/99

Source: Ruhl & Ruhl Relocation Reports

* Henry County North includes Geneseo and Whiteside County

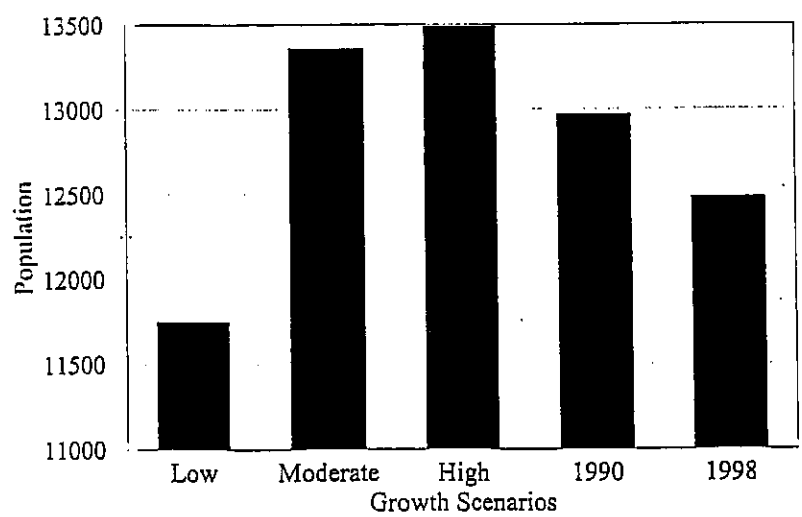
Table 8

POPULATION FORECASTS
FOR
HENRY COUNTY AND KEWANEE

HENRY COUNTY		KEWANEE	
Year 2020	Scenarios	Year 2020	Percent Change From 1990
52,700	Low Growth	11,750	-9.40%
53,240	Moderate Growth	13,360	3.01%
57,630	High Growth	13,490	4.02%
51,159	Census Figure - 1990	12,969	N/A
51,862	Census Estimate *	12,481	-3.76%

* Census Estimate for Henry County, 1999 and for Kewanee, 1998.
Provided by: Bi-State Regional Commission, 1999.

Figure 3
Population Forecasts - Kewanee 2020



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Bi-State Regional Commission.
Provided by: Bi-State Regional Commission.

The average sales price for a home in Kewanee in 1999 was $ 51,281 (KEDC and Mid-Valley Board of Realtors). This compares with an average sales price of $ 86,600 for a home in the area identified by Ruhl & Ruhl Relocation Reports for 1999 as Henry County South (See Table 7). For families wanting affordable housing, Kewanee provides a terrific opportunity. In 1991, single family home sales were 25% higher than the best sales of the previous three years. An increase in jobs in Kewanee has reflected positively on the City's housing activity: new homeowners are moving to Kewanee and homes listed for sale by Kewanee residents are being bought by both other residents and newcomers. This trend is expected to continue with the introduction of the new correctional facility.

The City of Kewanee, as well as the Kewanee Economic Development Corporation, Kewanee Chamber of Commerce and other various groups feel strongly that Kewanee's outlook is positive and strong. With manufacturing employment on the rise, unemployment falling, sales tax revenue up and real estate activity increasing, it is very possible that the City of Kewanee can reverse its past negative population growth and maintain or grow between 1990 and 2010.

Natural Resources

Understanding the locational context of a community is important in its development. By assessing the natural, cultural and historic features of a community, growth and development can be integrated into the landscape, both preserving the environment and providing rational patterns of development. Factors affecting development may include soils, floodplains and drainage areas, slope, wildlife habitat, woodlands, farmland, and historic, archaeological, cultural and aesthetic features. Map 2 illustrates the natural resources in and around the City of Kewanee.

The topography within the City can be characterized as relatively flat with steeper slopes and ravines located north and west of town. Elevations in the community average around 836 feet above sea level, ranging from approximately 787 feet to 853 feet.

The soils in and around Kewanee are in the Tama-Ipava association according to the general soil map in the Henry County Soil Survey. This association is a nearly level to sloping, well drained to somewhat poorly drained, silty soils that formed in loess. It consists of soils on broad flats, ridgetops, and side slopes on loess-covered uplands. Shallow depressions and narrow drainageways are common. Slopes range from 0 to 10 percent. Most of these soils form under a prairie or savanna system.

Tama soils are nearly level to sloping, are moderately permeable, and are moderately well drained to well drained. Typically, the surface layer is very dark brown silt loam about 8 inches thick. The subsurface layer is very dark grayish brown silt loam about 7 inches thick. The subsoil is silty clay loam about 35 inches thick.

Ipava soils are nearly level, are moderately slowly permeable, and are somewhat poorly drained. Typically, the surface layer is black silt loam about 7 inches thick. The subsurface layer is black

and dark grayish brown silty clay loam about 7 inches thick. The subsoil is about 36 inches thick and mottled. The upper part is dark grayish brown and light brownish gray silty clay loam. The lower part is light brownish gray silt loam

To the north of Kewanee is a Downs-Sylvan-Fayette association. There is also a small portion of the association to the east of Kewanee. This association is nearly level to steep, well drained and moderately drained, silty soils that formed in loess. It consists of soils on ridgetops and side slopes on loess covered uplands. Slopes range from 0 to 30 percent. These soils formed under a timber or savanna system.

Kewanee has access to surface and groundwater water resources. Drainage patterns fall into two main watersheds. The north, northwest and west portion of Kewanee drain towards Mud creek. Mud Creek drains into the Green River and is part of the Rock River basin. The south portion of Kewanee drains into Indian Creek and the east portion drains into West Fork. Both the Indian Creek and West Fork are part of the Illinois River Basin. The Governor of Illinois has placed special emphasis on preserving the quality of waters in the Illinois River. In addition some land to the southeast of Kewanee drains into the Edwards River, which empties into the Mississippi River.

There are areas within Kewanee designated as Special Flood Hazard Areas or considered to be located in the 100-year floodplain. The major stream bisecting the community, Mill Street Creek, runs west and east along Mill Street. Others include Prospect Street Creek, Alexander School Creek and Manchester Drive Creek. There are few wetlands identified in the vicinity of Kewanee. The majority are located west of the community. Since the community relies on groundwater, protection of its surface waters and recharge areas are important.

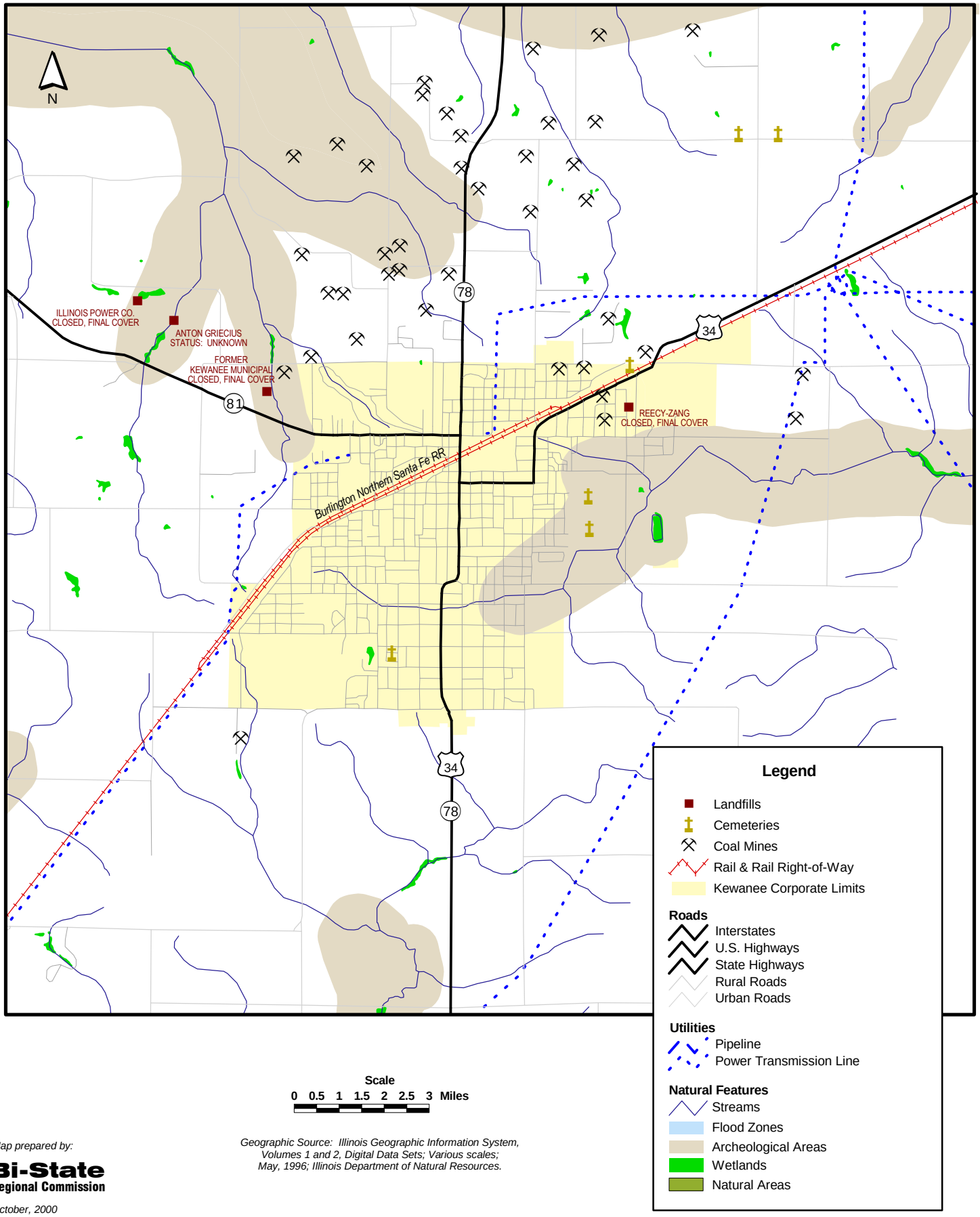
Watercourses also coincide with areas of potentially significant archeological resources. The areas are predominantly east and north of the existing city limits. The Kewanee area of Henry County has a rich Native American history, as well as settlement and industrial revolution history. Kewanee is located south of the historic Hennepin Canal used for barge navigation and transportation of goods. Johnson Sauk Trail State Park is located north of the community and Francis Park with the Woodland Palace is another point of interest.

As indicated on the natural resources map, there are several mines north of the community. Subsidence of the surface area should be given consideration prior to development and construction. In addition to development concerns in and around former mining operations, there are environmental concerns related to former landfill sites. There are no active landfills accepting solid waste in Kewanee. The most recent municipal landfill was closed in the 1990s and sold to a private enterprise seeking to extract methane for energy purposes.

MAP 2

Natural Resources

City of Kewanee, Illinois



Scale

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 Miles

Geographic Source: Illinois Geographic Information System, Volumes 1 and 2, Digital Data Sets; Various scales; May, 1996; Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

Map prepared by:

Bi-State Regional Commission

October, 2000

LAND USE

Existing Land Use

Overall the City of Kewanee has well placed land uses, with only slight conflicts between uses. The land uses are generally clustered together, but there are areas where residential areas abut heavy industrial areas. This occurs mainly in the older neighborhoods of the City, where industrial growth has occurred. The City of Kewanee's land area in square miles totals 6.24, or approximately 3,992 acres. The existing land use of the City of Kewanee is illustrated on the Existing Land Use Map (see Map 3) from information in Year 2000. Table 9 outlines the existing land use by acres, square kilometers and square miles based on the land use classification.

Residential -
Residential uses are scattered throughout the City, particularly in Wethersfield Township (south of Division). There are also low density residential areas north of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad. Residential land uses comprise about 53% of the City's land area. Conventional single family homes or low density residential developments predominate, with some multi-family residences or high density residential land use occurring in the central portions of the City, primarily south of the railroad. Mobile homes, part of Kewanee's housing stock, are concentrated in Kewanee Township (north of Division).

The original town of Kewanee began near the railroad tracks and Main Street, with subsequent developments occurring around this core as the City grew. The majority of the post-1970 housing has been built in the southern half of the City in the vicinity of Windmont Park and along East Street. Post-1980 housing development was slow, though increasing since 1990. Between 1990 and 1999, there have been 73 single family building permits issued with the majority occurring after 1997. Residential development has also been expanded in multi-family or high density development with 65 units being added in the community during this period as a combination of duplexes, fourplexes and apartments. Low density residential development accounts for 44% of the land area while high density residential development accounts for 9%.

A close look at Kewanee's residential neighborhoods reveals differences in their historical development and characteristics of their residents. The area north of the railroad tracks is typified by predominantly small homes built on small lots. Presumably, this area was home for blue collar workers employed by the major manufacturing employers in the City. Areas to the east and west of the downtown also exhibit characteristics of a blue collar neighborhood. The homes to the south and southeast of downtown, however, are much larger and occupy comparatively large lots indicating higher income residents. The income distinction still exists today, as identified by the 1990 Census (Per Capita Income in 1989: Kewanee Township portion - $9,196, Wethersfield Township portion - $12,644).

Commercial -
Commercial land use is categorized by wholesale and retail sales and services. Commercial areas are located, for the most part, in three distinct areas: in the original downtown, in a corridor along both sides of U.S. 34/IL 78 (Main Street and Tenney Street), and in a large commercial area developing south of South Street. Commercial land use in Kewanee comprises about 7% of the total land use.

Industrial -
Industrial land uses comprise about 10% of Kewanee's land use. The industrial areas are concentrated along the Burlington Northern Railroad which cuts the City from southwest to northeast. Light industrial uses are located north of the downtown area and north of the railroad. The heaviest concentration is along the western and eastern corners of the City where heavy industrial uses with more intensive activities are located. Heavy industrial land use accounts for 8% of the land area.

Recreational -
Small recreational areas are dispersed throughout the City, with the largest park located in the northwest corner of the City, Baker Park. This is where Kewanee's public golf course is located. There is a need for a recreational area in the southeast corner of the City where residential growth has occurred, yet no public park is available except by crossing U.S. 34/IL 78 or Division Street. Parks and recreational areas occupy 6% of the City's land.

Institutional -
Government buildings, schools, churches and health services comprise the institutional land use category. Approximately 10% of the City land is occupied by these uses. The majority of institutional land use is located south of the railroad with the largest areas being associated with the high school and sewerage treatment plant.

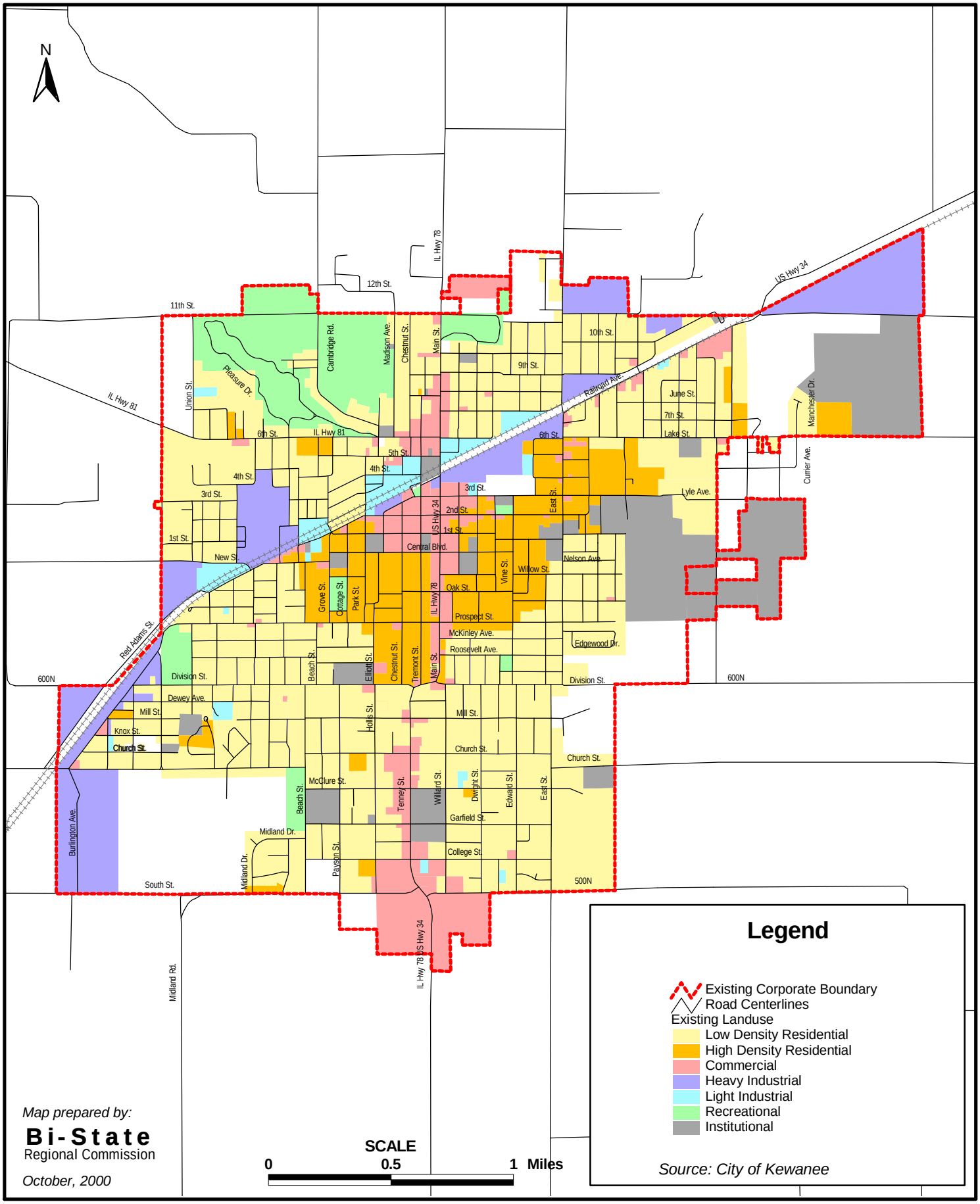
Agricultural/Open Space -
Agricultural land uses and open spaces account for approximately 13% of Kewanee's total land uses. This category includes vacant property, roadways, utilities or right-of-way and undeveloped or farmed land.

Future Land Use

Future land use for the City of Kewanee is indicated on the Future Land Use Map (see Map 4). Table 10 outlines the future land use by acres, square kilometers and square miles based on the land use classification. Describing future land use provides the framework for future development in order to ensure an appropriate pattern of land uses within the City as stated in Goal#2 of this Plan. The future land area of Kewanee would amount to 23.71 square miles, compared with the existing area of 6.24 square miles. The greatest expansion of the community is envisioned east and south of the existing corporate limits.

MAP 3

Kewanee, Illinois
Existing Land Use



Legend

- Existing Corporate Boundary
- Road Centerlines

Existing Landuse

- Low Density Residential
- High Density Residential
- Commercial
- Heavy Industrial
- Light Industrial
- Recreational
- Institutional

Source: City of Kewanee

Map prepared by:

Bi-State
Regional Commission

October, 2000

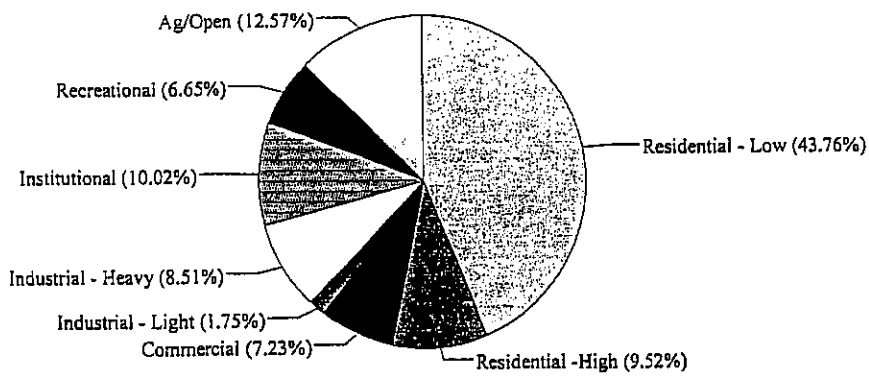
SCALE
0 0.5 1 Miles

Table 9

EXISTING LAND USE 2000
City of Kewanee, Illinois

Land Use Classification	Acres	Square Kilometers	Square Miles	Percent
Residential - Low Density	1,747.23	7.07	2.73	43.76%
Residential - High Density	380.07	1.54	0.59	9.52%
Commercial	288.46	1.17	0.45	7.23%
Industrial - Light	69.75	0.28	0.11	1.75%
Industrial - Heavy	339.78	1.38	0.53	8.51%
Institutional	400.01	1.62	0.63	10.02%
Recreational	265.36	1.07	0.41	6.65%
Agricultural/Open Space	501.69	2.03	0.78	12.57%
Total	**3,992.35**	**16.16**	**6.24**	**100.00%**

Existing Land Use
Kewanee, Illinois



Note: Land use values and percentages are general and subject to inaccuracies of the base map of base map used in this Comprehensive Plan. Base map created using AutoCad from USGS Digital Ortho Quads and Sidwell Co. Plat Sheets.

Residential -
Residential growth would continue to be encouraged within the City limits in a logical pattern of development, as well as in areas where possible annexation would occur based on the proposed future corporate boundary. Within the City limits, high density residential use is envisioned for the area east of East Street between Church and Division Streets. Future residential growth is anticipated east of the existing city limits and north of the limits in the IL78 corridor.

There are several areas where high density land use can expand: the Heartland Development, the Kewanee Economic Development Corporation (KEDC) property on Coal Street, Sunset Village and Kewanee Care. Future residential land use will account for 31% of the land area.

Commercial -
Commercial growth is recommended to occur within and adjacent to existing commercial land use. These areas include expansion on the southern and northern ends of the City on Illinois 78: south of South Street, and north of 11th Street, and along the railroad east of U.S. 34 in the vicinity of Kentville Road and the juvenile correctional facility. This area includes the KEDC property with a proposed mix of commercial and industrial uses. Future commercial land use will account for 5% of Kewanee's land area, compared to 7% of existing land.

Industrial -
Industrial land use will expand at the northeast and southwest corners of the City, where current industrial land use exists. Expanding in the southwest area involves the annexation of property on either side of the railroad tracks south towards the airport. The northeast area proposed land use development involves both the development of existing land, as well as the annexation of adjacent land. The area just south along Kentville Road will be developed as industrial, including the KEDC business park with mixed commercial and industrial uses. In addition, sections of land north and south along the railroad tracks will be annexed and utilized for industrial use. Industrial land use will account for 19% of the land area compared to 10 % of existing land.

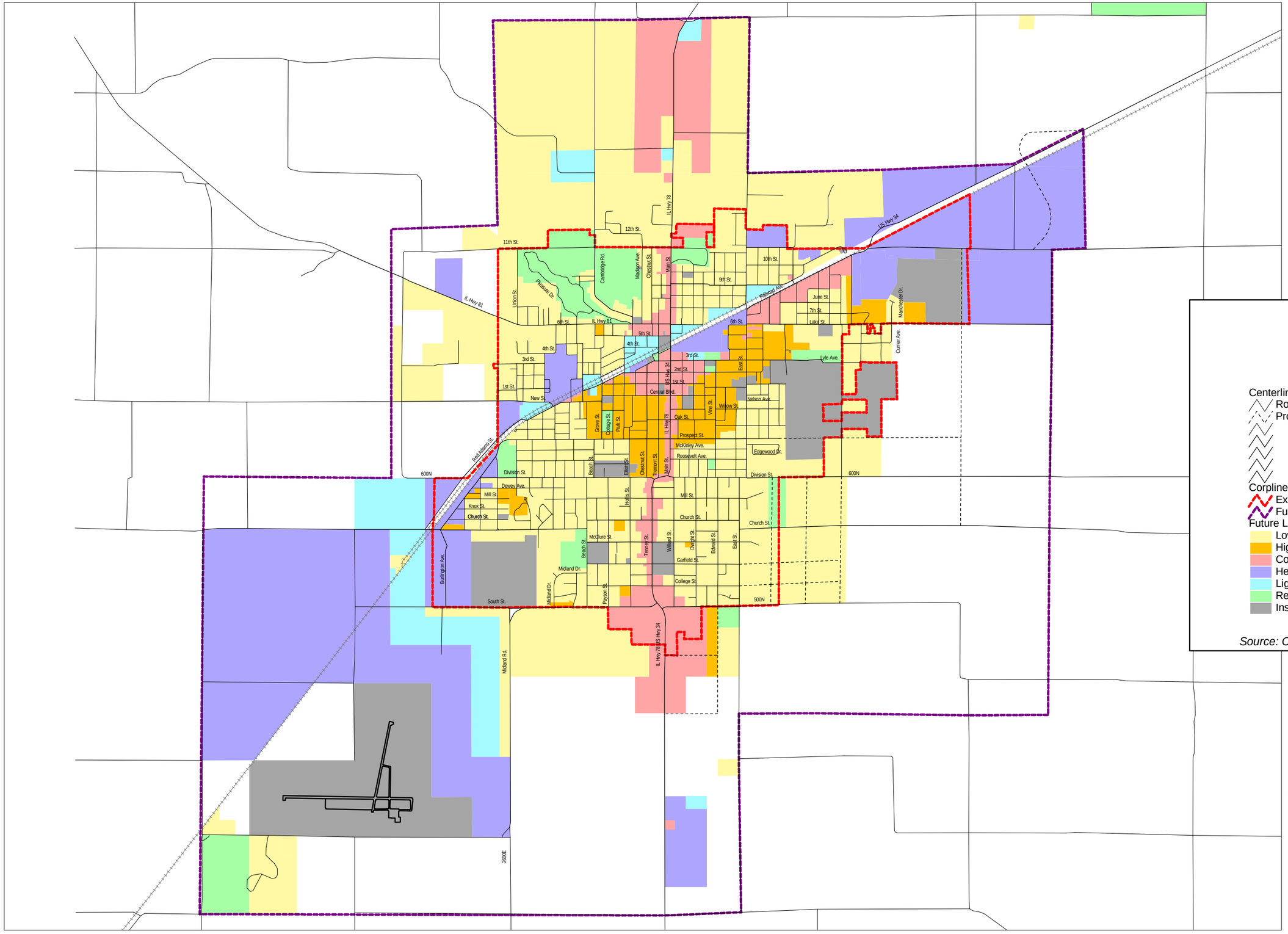
Recreational -
There are proposed recreational developments including an area southeast of South and Edwards Streets, an area east of Mill Creek Station Subdivision between Division and Church Streets, and an area north of Lyle Avenue and the high school. As new residential subdivisions are created, open space for parks and recreation should be reserved as part of the platting process. Consideration may be given to the use of conservation subdivisions where residential developments are designed to maximize open space conservation without reducing overall building density. This type of development would create an interconnected network of permanent open spaces or greenways which offer homebuyers a park like environment of commonly held grounds. Recreational land will account for approximately 4% of the future land area compared with 6% of the area in the present.

Institutional -
In the short term, institutional land will be developed as a result of the Department of Corrections facility on Kentville Road. An expansion in the area of the Kewanee Hospital for a future medical campus complex with medical offices, labs and related services is envisioned north of Division Street, on both sides of Pine Street, east of Elliott Street and all east of Beach Street. In addition to these institutional land uses, the acquisition of land for increase cemetery capacity is suggested. A large parcel is envisioned south of Page Street and north of South Street east of Bronson Street and west of Acorn Street. Pleasant View Cemetery may be expanded south to Division Street. The area east of the high school is suggested to be reserved for future school district needs. Institutional land will account for nearly 8% of the land area in the future.

Agricultural/Open Space -
The remainder of the land is categorized as agricultural land or open space. Thirty-three percent of the land area falls into this category compared with existing land use at 14%. Prior to annexation, the City may exercise its extra-territorial jurisdiction between the City and County within 1.5 miles of the existing corporate limits in order to monitor and affect development around Kewanee. The area shown as agricultural/open space once annexed will buffer the community from more intensive agricultural areas and allow the City to shift land use priorities as they occur. Overall future development is encouraged adjacent to existing corporate limits to provide adequate services and facilities.

MAP 4

Kewanee, Illinois
Future Land Use



Legend

Centerlines.shp
- Roads
- Proposed Roads

Corpline
- Existing
- Future

Future Land Use
- Low Density Residential
- High Density Residential
- Commercial
- Heavy Industrial
- Light Industrial
- Recreational / Open Space
- Institutional

Source: City of Kewanee

SCALE

0 0.4 0.8 **Miles**

Map prepared by:

Bi-State
Regional Commission

October, 2000

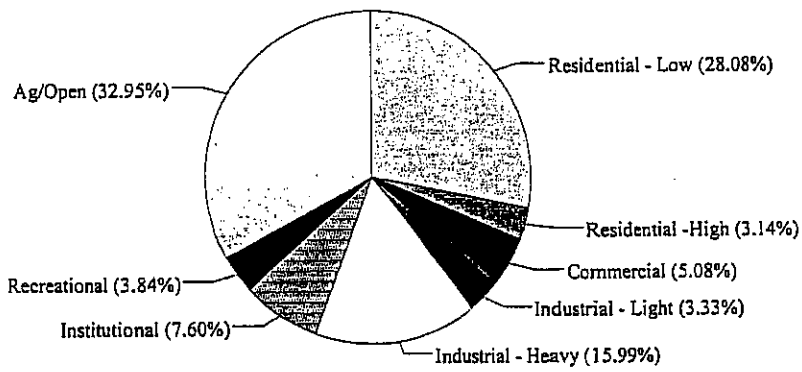
N

Table 10

FUTURE LAND USE
City of Kewanee, Illinois

Land Use Classification	Acres	Square Kilometers	Square Miles	Percent
Residential - Low Density	4,260.46	17.24	6.66	28.08%
Residential - High Density	476.43	1.93	0.74	3.14%
Commercial	770.32	3.12	1.20	5.08%
Industrial - Light	505.03	2.04	0.79	3.33%
Industrial - Heavy	2,425.86	9.82	3.79	15.99%
Institutional	1,153.58	4.67	1.80	7.60%
Recreational	582.80	2.36	0.91	3.84%
Agricultural/Open Space	4,999.98	20.23	7.81	32.95%
Total	**15,174.46**	**61.41**	**23.71**	**100.00%**

Future Land Use
Kewanee, Illinois



Note: Land use values and percentages are general and subject to inaccuracies of the base map of base map used in this Comprehensive Plan. Base map created using AutoCad from USGS Digital Ortho Quads and Sidwell Co. Plat Sheets.

HOUSING

Existing Housing

As previously discussed in the Community Profile and Land Use sections, residential housing is scattered throughout the City, with higher concentrations of older, smaller housing units in the Kewanee Township portion of the City. Houses in the Wethersfield Township portion are not quite as old, and the homes tend to be built on larger lots.

Of the 5,875 housing units in 1990, the median year the units were built was 1940. Thirty-six percent of all units had two bedrooms, while 41% had three. Less than 1% of all units had no bedroom at all. Almost 2% had 5 or more bedrooms.

Less than 1% of the housing units in the 1990 Census lacked complete plumbing facilities. Ninety-nine percent of the units used the public water system, while 95% used the public sewer. One and one-half percent of the housing units lacked complete kitchen facilities. The median number of rooms for all housing units in the City of Kewanee was 5.4.

Of the 5,376 occupied units in Kewanee, 35% were occupied by persons 65 years and older. Seventeen percent of all occupied housing units were occupied by households below the poverty level (7.7% were owner occupied, 9.7% were renter occupied).

The City of Kewanee has two mobile home parks (Southwind Mobile Estates and Reecy's), with 143 owner occupied mobile homes (1990 Census). Reecy's is located in three different areas of the City.

There are two privately owned nursing homes in the City of Kewanee: Kewanee Care Nursing Home, and Oakwood Health Care Center. In addition to the nursing homes, there is group housing for the elderly at several locations throughout the City. Sunset Village is an age-restricted housing development for persons 55 and older. The complex offers apartments, one-family units and duplexes. Additionally, a new 44-bed assisted living facility is planned.

The City of Kewanee has five public housing facilities, which are owned by the Henry County Housing Authority: Fairview Apartments, Hollis House, Lakeland Terrace and Washington Apartments. Hollis House and Washington Apartments are both high rises for the elderly. The other three public housing facilities are for families. Occupancy within all of these facilities is based on need.

Proposed Housing

While the housing market in Kewanee is currently considered affordable, there are few "new" houses available. As stated in the Community Profile Section, the median age of homes is 60

years of age in 2000. Between 1990 and 1999, the City issued an additional 138 building permits for housing. The housing demand in Kewanee is tied closely to employment which has been stable. As noted in the Market Support Analysis for Residential Development, Kewanee, Illinois, August 1998 by Tracy Cross & Associates, Inc., the new economic stimulus created by the juvenile correctional center will create housing demand for new construction, particularly single family homes for as many as 340 units by 2004. Based on the age of Kewanee's housing stock, maintenance of the existing supply as well as new residential development should be encouraged by providing adequate areas in the community for residential land use. New housing opportunities include: Mill Creek Station Subdivision, Humphrey's Turn of the Century Subdivision and Lake Village Apartments.

One of the nursing homes, Kewanee Care Nursing Home, is currently at capacity and Oakwood Health Care Center, the larger facility, is currently utilizing 85% of its capacity. There does not appear to be adequate capacity when considering the current age of Kewanee's population. A definite need exists, particularly in light of the fact that the City of Kewanee has a high percentage of elderly in their population base.

Kewanee's 1990 income levels fall below those of Henry County. Seventeen percent of households in occupied housing units fall below the poverty level. The median gross rent in the City is $279, while the median gross rent for Henry County is $318. The rent in Kewanee is also lower than the rent in Geneseo ($332) and Galva ($302). So while the need for low-income housing is high, the cost of living in Kewanee is lower than in other areas of the County. Occupancy rates for the public housing facilities range from 90 to 93%. Currently, there is capacity to serve more low-income families and the elderly population, though in future years capacity will likely diminish because of the higher percentage of elderly in the population. Both the hospital and the Henry County Health Department aggressively promote home health care, which may keep the nursing home need down.

Since all of the low-income and nursing home buildings are owned by entities other than the City, the Plan Commission suggests that the City notify and assist the private sector in meeting those needs, should the above mentioned entities not be able to meet the demand.

WATER SYSTEM

Existing Water System

Information for this section was provided by the City and McClure Engineering and Associates, Inc. The City of Kewanee provides water to a majority of its citizenry. According to the 1990 Census, less than one percent of Kewanee households were not supplied with public water.

The public water mains in Kewanee range in size from four to 12 inches in diameter (see Map 5, Water System). The majority of water mains in the City are six to eight inches in diameter. City officials report that water main breaks occur in Kewanee due to the age of the mains and surges in water pressure. The City has recently installed a surge compression valve at the water plant that gradually releases the surge in pressure that occurs when the water pumps kick on and the number of breaks has been reduced.

In addition, City officials and engineering reports indicate that the water pressure in the City is inadequate in certain areas. It was also noted that many of the water mains near the outer areas of the City are not looped and therefore have low water pressure. The City of Kewanee has 800 plus water hydrants and the Fire Department tests the hydrants on a rotating basis and notifies the City Public Works Department of those that need repair.

Water is supplied through a well system in Kewanee. The water treatment capacity is 5,090,000 gallons per day (gpd) with an average demand of 1,750,000 gpd. The peak demand amounts to 2 million gpd. The approximate average daily usage per capita based on the 1998 Census estimate of population (12,481) and the average demand amount to 140 gallons per capita per day.

Elevated storage in Kewanee has a total capacity of 660,000 gallons and is provided through the Tremont Street North Tank (500,000 gallons) and the Wethersfield South Tank (160,000 gallons). Kewanee also has three ground storage reservoirs which provide a total of 610,000 gallons of storage. In total, Kewanee has water storage capacity amounting to 1,270,000 gallons. According to Standard Water Works Design criteria, a city should have storage capacity for one day's average flow. Based on the City's average daily flow, the City is lacking in storage capacity by 480,000 gallons. In addition, the City does not have stand-by power for the pumps at the ground reservoirs in case of an emergency during a power outage.

Kewanee's water supply frequently exceeds the EPA primary standard for radium and secondary standards for dissolved solids, iron and sulfate. The Kewanee Vision survey conducted in 1992 indicated that the majority surveyed felt that water quality in the City was in need of improvement. The City received a Department of Commerce and Community Affairs grant to conduct a study of water treatment alternatives for Kewanee. The study was completed in 1992 by McClure Engineering. A reverse osmosis treatment system was recommended as the most cost effective alternative.

Proposed Water System

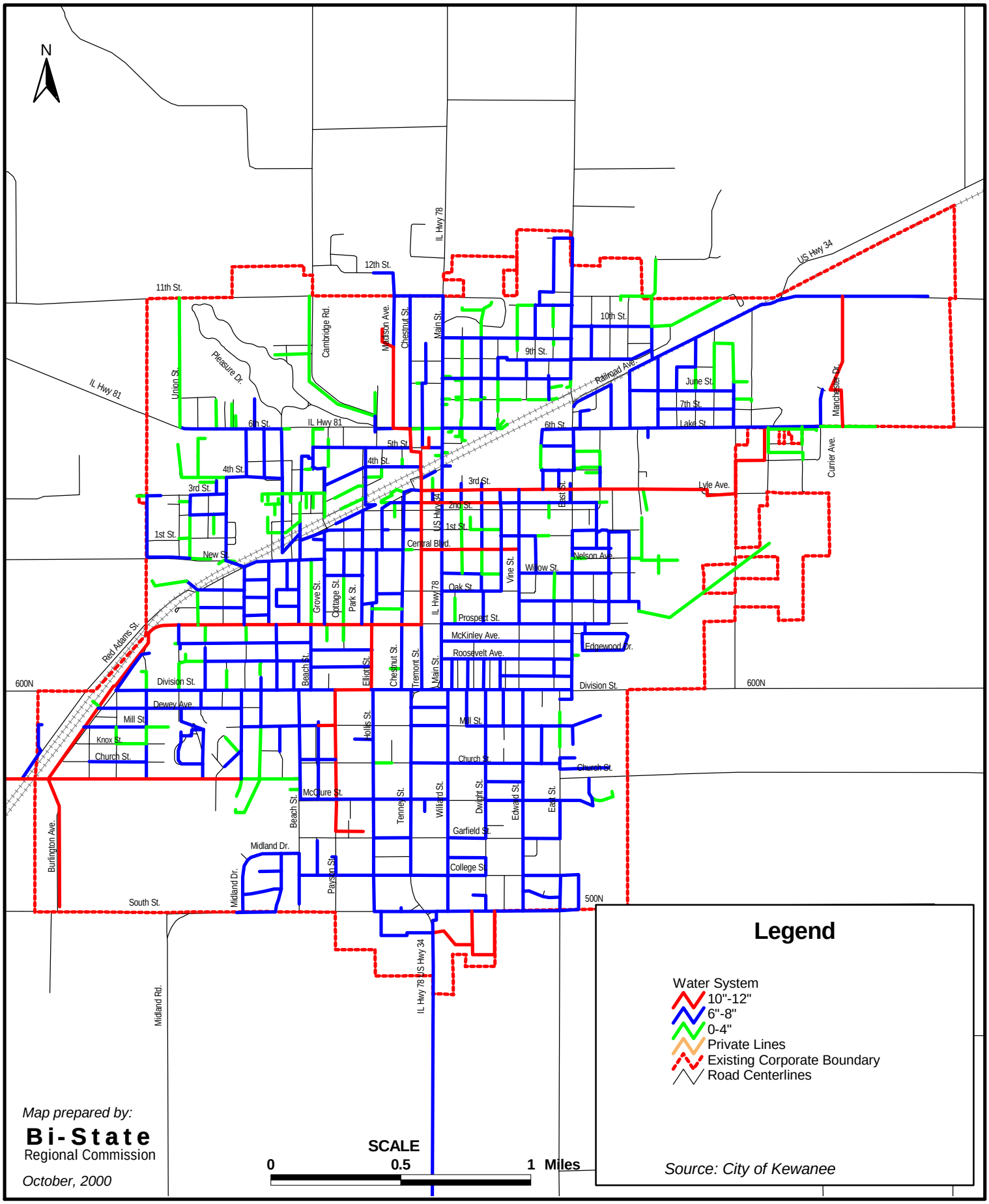
Improvement to the water distribution system and the quality of the water is imperative because it is felt it will improve the potential for growth in Kewanee. In the short term, the City proposes to replace old watermains, fire hydrants and valves whenever the opportunity arises, particularly in advance of roadway paving and improvement projects. In order to improve water quality, the City is examining reverse osmosis, ion filtration or other treatment technologies . Other considerations may involve filtration at the actual use location.

In addition, pressure and storage concerns must be considered. Booster pumps must be upgraded to be in line with well capacities based on relatively equal utilization of all four wells. Reserve power for the pumps should be considered through the provision of a trailer-mounted emergency generator for Wells #1 and #4 in emergency situations. The provision of alternate power lines to the pumps may be another option to improve this situation. Also, the installation of surge compression valves at locations (Wells #3 and #4), in addition to the water plant, should continue to reduce the number of water main breaks. The water main to the Midland Plaza area has been looped to South Street and provides additional water pressure to that area. Watermain extensions to the northeast portion of town have resulted in increased flows and pressures in that area.

In the long term, an elevated storage tank may be needed to accommodate a large commercial or industrial water user. This situation may also require the drilling of a new well and is best located in the northeast or in the southern portion near Well #4 of the City, as documented by the consultant. The consultant also determined that based on pipe sizes, water pressure and fire hydrant concerns, expansion could occur most easily to the south and east of the Wethersfield Elevated Storage Tank. In addition, water mains will be extended as needed to newly developed areas such as the proposed annexation areas to the southeast, the south, the north, the southwest and the northeast. The City will encourage private developer involvement in the funding of water improvements along with state and federal grants.

MAP 5

Kewanee, Illinois
Water System



SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Existing Sewerage System

The sanitary sewer system information for the City of Kewanee was obtained from Willett, Hofmann & Associates, Inc. and their report entitled City of Kewanee, Illinois, Sewer Replacement and Excess Flow Control Facilities Plan, March, 1994 and updates by city staff. The existing sanitary sewer system in the City of Kewanee includes almost 65 miles of public sewer mains, with sizes ranging from six inches to 48 inches in diameter (see Map 6). In addition, there are 90 miles of private sewer mains. Ninety-five percent of the homes in Kewanee have access to the sewerage system.

The majority of the sewers in Kewanee are made of concrete pipes which have deteriorated and cracked, resulting in infiltration of storm water during rainfall events. A major relief sewer project was completed in 1989 which improved this problem at sewers located in the north, central and south areas of the City. Four major sewer upgrades were completed in 1995-98. These led to improvements in controlling excess water reaching the sanitary sewer system. Projects were funded by low cost Illinois Environmental Protection Agency loans floated by the City of Kewanee.

In addition to the poor condition of the concrete sewers, another contributing problem is the infiltration and inflow of water into the system. City personnel continue to inspect on a regular basis to resolve these conditions.

The sewage treatment plant has a design capacity of 5 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average load of 2.5 MGD. The wastewater treatment system has a peak load of 7 MGD. An excess storm water lagoon can store 41 MGD for treatment. Extremely heavy storm events may result in discharge to the chlorination lagoon for disinfection before going to the North Branch of Spoon River.

Proposed Sewerage System

The following improvement is suggested, as being a high priority issue with the Plan Commission:

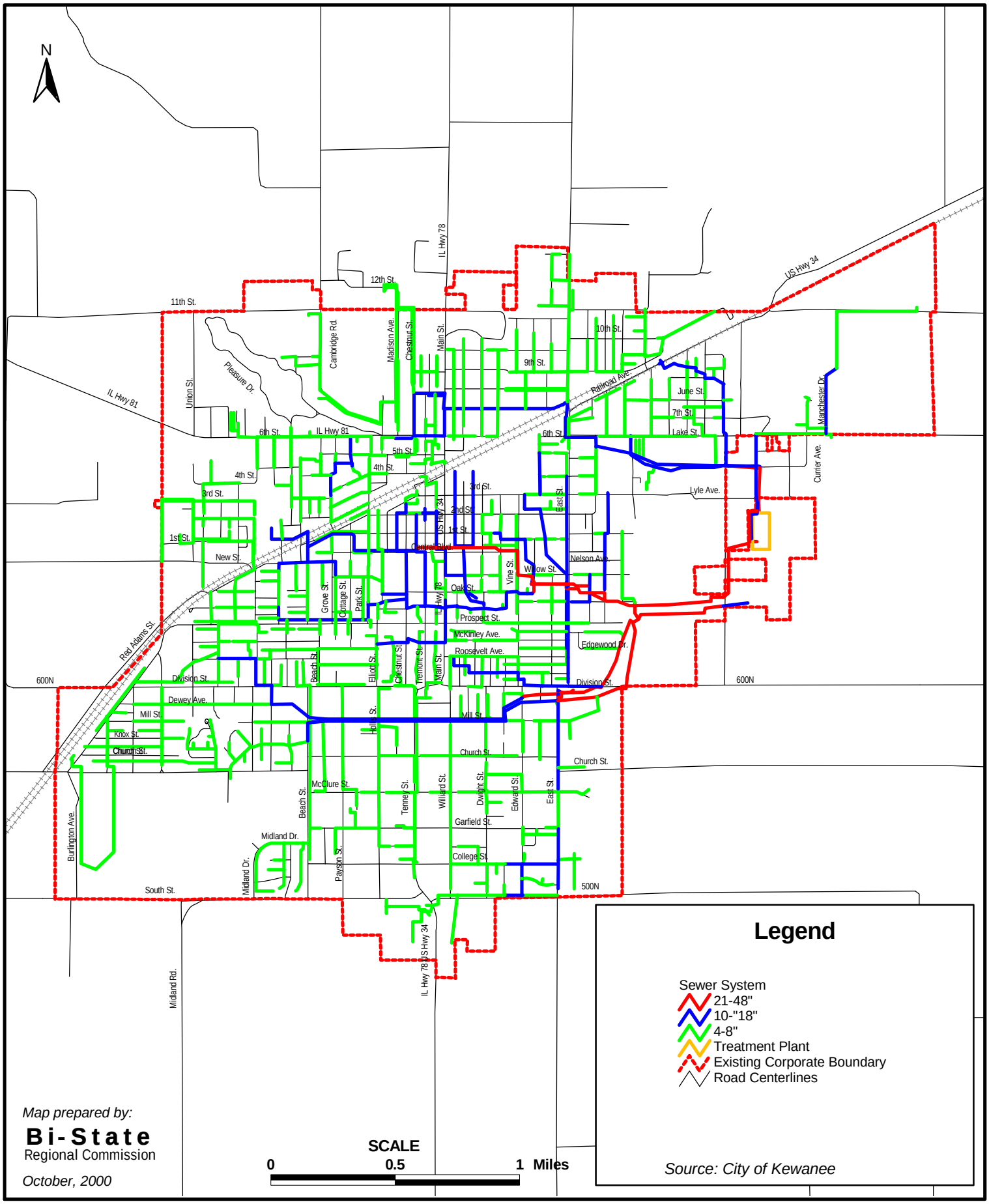
- Install a central area trunk sewer to handle additional flow.

Top priority will also be given to the continuation of illegal hook-up inspections and to provide sewer service to homes without service in the City. The City will continue to reevaluate its priorities with the ultimate goal of addressing its worst problems first and will pursue grants whenever possible. When grants or developer assistance for funding improvements are not available, user rates may require adjustment.

In the long term, the City will consider the replacement of all of its concrete sewers. In addition, sewer extensions may occur and according to the consultant are better suited to certain locations. Considering the location of the existing treatment plant and the topography of the City, the northwest area of Kewanee would be a difficult area from which to transport sewage. Development in the southwest area of the City would require the pumping of sewage across the City from west to east. Development in the northeast area of the City would be relatively easy to provide sewage treatment because the treatment plant is located on the same side of the City and at a lower elevation. The east central area of the City is the location of the sewage treatment plant and, therefore, would also provide easy access to treatment.

MAP 6

Kewanee, Illinois
Sewerage System



TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Existing Transportation System

The City of Kewanee is served by a variety of modes of transportation. The predominant mode of travel is associated with motor vehicle usage. There is one U.S. highway, U.S. 34, and two state highways, IL 81 and IL 78. Within the street classification system, U.S. 34 and IL 78 are considered the major arterials in the community with the 1996 average daily traffic (ADT) count reaching 18,700 vehicles on one segment of the Highway 34. IL 81 and other local streets are classified as minor arterials. Table 11 provides a list of Kewanee's streets and their classification based on average daily traffic; Map 7 illustrates this classification system. The classifications are based somewhat on similar classifications of the Illinois Department of Transportation map.

Most of the classified street system within Kewanee has hard surfaces, curb and gutters. Between 1973 to1999 permanent street improvements (paving) had been made to Page Street (Burlington Avenue to Beach Street), Division Street (Burlington Avenue to Elliott Street), Prospect Street (Junior Avenue to Franklin Street), Garfield Street (U.S. 34/IL 78 to Willard Street), Church Street (East Street to East City Limits), East Street (McClure Street to Church Street), 3rd Street (U.S. 34 to Lakeview Avenue), 9th Street (IL 78 to East Street), Division Street (Main to Vine Streets), East Street (Second to Division Streets), South Street (Edwards to Hollis Streets), Central Boulevard (Main to Grove Streets), Tremont Street (Central Boulevard to Division Street), Main Street (9th - 11th Streets), Tenney Street (Mill Street to South City Limits) and the downtown business district.

The City of Kewanee passed an ordinance (#3172) in August 1998 designating certain streets as truck routes and certain other streets as local delivery routes for trucks and prohibited vehicles over six tons from traveling on the majority of city streets, except for deliveries to a specific location off a truck route. All streets designated as major arterials were considered truck routes. Minor arterial streets designated as truck routes include Railroad Avenue, East Street (Second Street to Railroad Avenue), Second Street (Main to East Streets), W. Sixth Street and W. South Street. These routes are shown on the Transportation System Map 7. In addition to the truck routes, the local delivery routes are shown. Local delivery routes involve vehicles which have origins or destinations in areas which serve local businesses. These routes do not apply to emergency vehicles, public utility vehicles, municipal vehicles, sanitation vehicles, passenger buses, vehicles with specific destination for goods/services which is over residential streets. This type of ordinance will aid the community in preserving the collector and local roads and eliminating disruptions within residential areas.

Another part of the transportation system in Kewanee is the municipal airport. The Kewanee Municipal Airport is categorized by the Federal Aviation Administration as a general utility airport. It has runway lengths of 3,200 feet and 4,500 feet. In 1993, it was estimated that the airport had 24,000 total annual takeoffs and landings. Based on this figure, there were 6,000

local training trips and 18,000 itinerant trips (greater than 30 minutes). There are 23 single-engine aircraft based at the airport but the typical business aircraft, a twin-engine King Air 200 or 350, can also operate out of this facility, making it good for business travel. The airport is reported to be in excellent shape and compares favorably to other airports of its size. It has good length and cross wind coverage and operates under an approved airport layout plan.

For commercial air and air freight service, Kewanee is located within 45 miles of the Quad City International Airport, located in Moline, Illinois. This airport is a U.S. Customs Port of Entry, full service fixed base operations (FBO), and fully instrumentized three runway system airfield. There are approximately 60 passenger arrivals and departures per day with one stop service to virtually anywhere in the world through the hubs of Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York and St. Louis. Limousine service is offered to and from the airport.

The City of Kewanee is also served by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroad. There is freight access to the railroad from all the major industrial areas of the City. Containerized freight is unloaded in Galesburg and trucked back to Kewanee. For passenger service, Amtrak also uses the BNSF railroad track, and a boarding station is located in the 200 block of West 3rd Street. Daily passenger service is available from Chicago. Comments received at the public hearings indicated a need for improvements of the passenger station, including the need for restrooms and telephone access.

Multi-purpose trails are another mode of transportation. The City of Kewanee is within 10 miles of the Hennepin Canal State Parkway, part of the Grand Illinois Trail and national American Discovery Trail. On- and/or off-road trails are proposed in the Henry County/Rural Rock Island County Greenway Plan of 2000 which in the process of development. Greenways are linear corridors of open space providing connections to other communities, parks and natural resources. Pedestrian access is another important element of the transportation system. The City of Kewanee is served by a system of sidewalks but enhancements, particularly in the vicinity of the schools, would provide an alternative to vehicular usage and improve traffic congestion in these and other areas of the community.

Proposed Transportation System

Suggested improvements to the Kewanee street system include straightening South Street at Midland Road to allow better access to the industrial park, providing direct access from Perkins Street to the north side of Kewanee Manufacturing, improving the railroad crossing at 9th and Kent Streets, improving and connecting 3rd and Commercial Streets for continuous access to the industry located in that area. The above improvements will assist the traveling public as a whole, as well as provide better movement for semi-trailer truck traffic.

In addition, the City and State of Illinois are examining the redesign of the intersection of Kentville Road and U.S. 34 and the railroad viaduct. Concerns have been expressed by residents in the area based on the expected traffic generated at the new juvenile correction facility. The

improvements listed previously were generated through discussions with businesses and industry and the Plan Commission during the 1995 Plan development. Subsequent input was received at a series of public hearings held for the current update of the Plan.

In addition to the above projects, the City plans to continue to maintain their existing roadways and pave the arterial system whenever possible. Proposed paving projects, determined through input of City officials and staff, include, South Street (Payson Street to Burlington Avenue), McClure Street (Hollis to Beach Street), Vine Street (Central Boulevard to Oak Street and Prospect to Roosevelt Streets), truck access route paving on Burlington Avenue and West South Street, paving and realignment of 3rd Street (Kewanee High to Fisher Avenue) and paving of Washington Street (New to 2nd Streets). Work planned by the Illinois Department of Transportation in the next several years includes: repaving Routes 34 and 78 (Central Boulevard to Mill Street), reconstructing IL 81 (Main Street to West City Limits), and repaving U.S. 34 (Walnut Street to East City Limits). Also, the City Police Department reviews roadways for adequate right-of-way to provide access for emergency vehicles. As problems are noted, parking may be removed from narrow streets. In the long term, these streets should be widened.

When new areas of the City are annexed, existing streets in those vicinities will be extended. Table 12 indicates the standards for street designs which will be utilized for new streets. Proposed roads are highlighted on the transportation system map, primarily located in eastern portion of the existing and future community.

There have been recent discussions among City officials and the Illinois Department of Transportation regarding the improvement of South Street from Illinois 78 west to Midland Drive. Improvements would include the modification of the intersection at Midland Road. It has been discussed that once these improvements were made, the City of Kewanee would have jurisdiction over as well as the maintenance of South Street. A formal agreement between the City and IDOT is in the process of being developed by the State. When the above mentioned improvements are made to South Street, it will be deemed the truck route for access to Kewanee's industrial park.

Rail service to Kewanee is considered adequate for passenger service and freight service. The current Amtrak service has additional capacity. In addition, Kewanee is located on route proposed in the Midwest Regional Railroad System for introduction of modern train equipment operating at speeds up to 110 mph between Chicago and Quincy. These improvements would greatly reduce travel times, provide safer, more reliable and convenient service, and offer operations and maintenance cost savings. When fully implemented this route would offer service of four roundtrips per day compared to the one roundtrip route offered currently. As part of this system, Kewanee would be accessible to major Midwest communities including Minneapolis/St. Paul, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Detroit. The Chicago-Quincy-Omaha route will require a link at Wyanet and is expected to be fully operational by 2010. There appears to be renewed interest in preserving and enhancing rail freight capabilities, both regionally and nationally. If industrial development in Kewanee grows substantially, the acquisition of the equipment to load and unload containers might be considered.

No significant improvements or expansions are currently planned for the Kewanee Municipal Airport other than maintenance of existing facilities. The facility would adequately serve business travel and local aviation needs.

Pedestrian access within the community is somewhat limited. Public comments indicated a need for better access in and around the schools to aid in relieving traffic congestion. Continuing efforts to improve existing sidewalks for handicapped accessibility and facilitation of pedestrian flow will enhance the overall transportation system in Kewanee. Bicycle access within the community is limited and consideration should be given to ways the City of Kewanee can link into the proposed countywide greenway system of on- and off-road trails that would link the City to Johnson Sauk Trail State Park, the Rock Island Trail, and the Hennepin Canal State Parkway which provide regional and national links to other trail systems, including the national east-west American Discovery Trail and north-south Mississippi River Millennium Trail.

TABLE 11

STREET CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM
City of Kewanee

Major Arterials (Approximately 5,000+ ADT):

U.S. 34 (Coal Street to South City Limits)
IL 78 (11th Street to South City Limits)
Prospect Avenue (Elliott Street to U.S.34/Main Street)

Minor Arterials (Approximately 2500 to 5,000 ADT):

North-South Corridors

Beach Street (Rockwell Street to Prospect Avenue) and (Division Street to Garfield Street)
Grove Street (Prospect Street to Commercial Street)
Tremont Street (3rd Street to IL81/6th Street)
East Street (Division Street to U.S. 34/2nd Street)

East-West Corridors

IL 81 (Union Street to IL 78)
Commercial Street (Grove Street to Park Street)
2nd Street (Park Street to U.S. 34/IL 78)
Prospect Avenue (West Street to Elliott Street) and (U.S34/Main Street to East Street)
Division Street (Beach Street to East Street)
McClure Street (Hollis Street to U.S.34/Tenney Street)
South Street (Beach Street to Dwight Street)
U.S.34 (Coal Street to East City Limits)

Major Collectors (Approximately 1,000 to 2,500 ADT):

North-South Corridors

Boss Street (Rose Street to 3rd Street)
Beach Street (South Street to Garfield Street) and (Division Street to Rockwell Street)
Park Street (Commercial Street/2nd Street to 5th Street)
Lexington Avenue (5th Street to Cambridge Road)
Chestnut Street (Division Street to 3rd Street)
Vine Street (Division Street to U.S. 34)
East Street (9th Street to U.S.34) and (South Street to Division Street)

East-West Corridors

Kentville Road (U.S.34 to East City Limits)
9th Street (IL 78 to Kent Street)
5th Street (Park Street to Lexington Avenue)
Lake Street (U.S. 34 to Fisher Avenue)
3rd Street (Tremont Street to Chestnut Street) and (East Street to May Street)
New Street/Rose Street (West City Limits to Boss Street)
Prospect Avenue (Burlington Avenue to West Street)
Burlington Avenue (Page Street to Prospect Avenue)
Division Street (Junior Avenue to Beach Street)
Page Street (West City Limits to Beach Street)
Church Street (East Street to East City Limits)
McClure Street (Beach Street to Hollis Street)
South Street (FA Secondary Route 229 to Beach Street) and (Dwight Street to East Street)

TABLE 11

STREET CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM
City of Kewanee
(Continued)

Minor Collectors (Approximately 500 to 1,000 ADT):

North-South Corridors

Burlington Avenue (South Street to Page Street)
Boss Street (3rd Street to 4th Street)
Grove Street (Commercial Street to 4th Street)
Cambridge Road (Lexington Street to 12th Street)
Lexington Avenue (Cambridge Road north)
Kent Street (9th Street to 10th Street)
Monroe Street (9th Street to 10th Street)

East-West Corridors

9th Street (Kent Street to Monroe Street)
Lake Street (Fisher Avenue to East City Limits)
3rd Street (May Street to East City Limits)
Commercial Street (Boss Street to Grove Street)
Church Street (Payson Street to East Street)
South Street (FA Secondary Route 229 to Burlington Avenue)

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Transportation (1996 and 1999 State System)

MAP 7

Kewanee, Illinois Transportation System

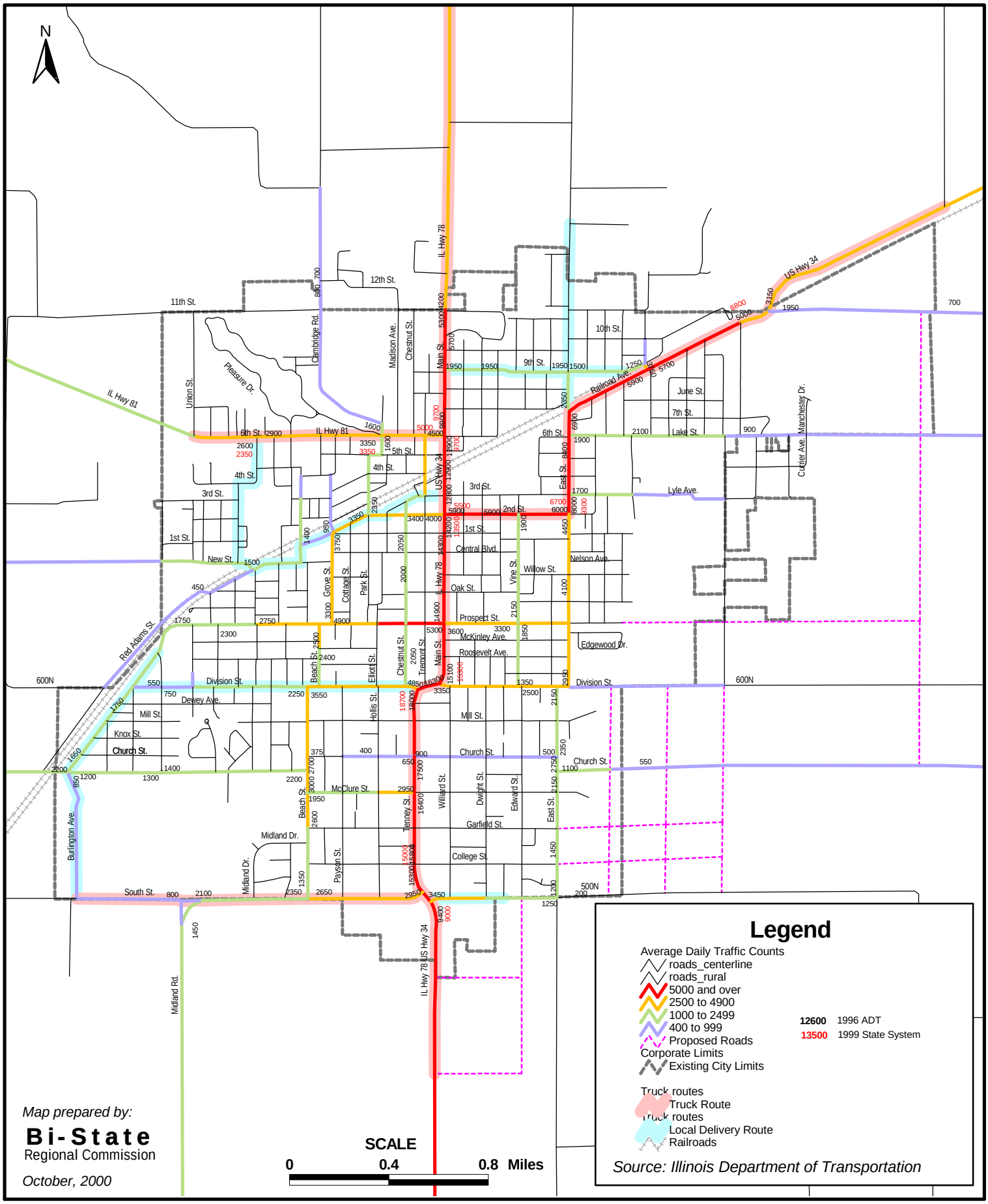


TABLE 12

STANDARDS FOR STREET DESIGN
City of Kewanee

Street Type	Right-of-Way Width	Pavement Width	On Street Parking
Expressway	200 Feet	14 Feet Lanes	None
Major Arterials	100 Feet	12 Feet Lanes	None
Minor Arterials	80 Feet	40 Feet	Yes
Major Collector (CBD)	80 Feet	40 Feet	Yes
Minor Collector	60 Feet	36 Feet	Yes
Local Streets	50 Feet	24 Feet	Yes

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Existing Recreational Development

Small recreational areas are dispersed throughout the City of Kewanee (see Map 8). The parks in the City of Kewanee are run by two separate organizations. The City of Kewanee owns and operates Dooley Park, Francis Park, Veterans' Park, McKinley Park and West Park. Located at the north end of West Park is a triangular tract of ground named Liberty Park. Liberty Park is on City of Kewanee ground, but the park is maintained and operated by the Kewanee Park District, per City of Kewanee ordinance. The Park District has user programs such as golf, tennis, swimming, baseball, softball, etc. The City parks are simply green areas, with the exception of Francis Park/Woodland Palace. Both Baker Park and Northeast Park offer scenic drives as part of their many amenities.

The largest recreational area, Baker Park, is located in the northwest corner of Kewanee. Kewanee's public golf course is located there. There are a total of nine park/recreational areas in the City: Baker Park, Chautauqua Park, Liberty Park, McKinley Park, Northeast Park, Veterans' Park, West Park, Windmont Park and Francis Park/ Woodland Palace.

The City's parks have the following amenities:

- ***Dooley Park*** - green area with a trees and a gateway marker.
- ***McKinley*** - playground and ball diamond.
- ***Veterans'*** - a memorial marker and flame to Veteran's of all wars, buoy bell, naval anchor, bronze tablet listing navy destroyers lost in World War II and gazebo for community functions, such as summer concerts. The new City Hall is located in this park.
- ***West*** - playground and green area with numerous maple, oak and hickory trees.
- ***Liberty*** - playground and picnic area.
- ***Francis/Woodland Palace*** - office, shelter house, RV campground, open shelter, ball diamond, playground and walking trails through 40 acres of woodlands. Though not physically located within the City limits, Francis Park is owned by the City. Woodland Palace at Francis Park is a National Historic Site.

The Park District's parks have the following amenities:

- ***Baker*** - 18-hole golf course, pro shop with concession, office, scenic drive, picnic area, winter sledding, skeet and trap shooting and driving range.

- *Chautauqua* - 1 ball diamond, a concession stand, a shelter, lighted horseshoe, volleyball and picnic area.

- *Northeast* - 5 ball diamonds (3 lighted), 2 batting cages, 6 tennis courts, 2 concessions, a shelter, 2 soccer fields, 2 basketball courts, new outdoor family aquatic center with water slides and zero-depth entry pool and playground.

- *Windmont* - 3 acre lake, shelter, 2 pagodas, picnic area, exercise trail, lighted ball diamond, concession, 2 tennis courts, playground, rose garden and a surfaced walkway.

Johnson Sauk Trail State Park is a state park located ten miles north of Kewanee that offers the following: camping, electricity, food service, rental boats, hiking, boat ramp, fishing and hunting. The park features the largest round barn with a central silo in the United States.

Though not publicly owned, there are other recreational areas accessible to the residents of Kewanee. All of the school playground areas are open to the public. There is a gymnasium at the Armory which is available. Recreational areas available by membership include the Family Fun Center, the Y.M.C.A. (indoor swimming pool) and Midland Country Club (golf course, outdoor swimming pool, tennis courts and dining facilities).

An assessment of Kewanee's recreational facilities, as compared with a 1990 Illinois Recreational Facilities Inventory, is represented by Table 13. The number of facilities reflected in Table 13 includes facilities located at the public schools within the Kewanee and Wethersfield School Districts.

Proposed Recreational Development

Goal #5 of this Plan notes that planning for recreational development should address unmet needs as well as maintain existing facilities. National park and recreation standards call for approximately 10 acres of open space per thousand population. Based on existing land use, there is 241 acres of existing park lands which exceeds the national standard. However, there is a need geographically for a recreational area in the southeast corner of the City where residential growth has occurred. There is no park available to residents in this area unless they cross Highway 34/78 to the west or Division Street to the north, though residents can utilize the playground at Wethersfield School.

It is suggested that the subdivision ordinance incorporate provisions for recreational areas and open space as further housing development occurs. Consideration may be given to the use of conservation subdivisions where residential developments are designed to maximize open space conservation without reducing overall building density. This type of development would create an interconnected network of permanent open spaces or greenways which offer homebuyers a park like environment of commonly held grounds.

Based on the future land use, recreational areas will account for 582 acres compared with the 265 acres of existing recreational land. Using the higher growth population scenario, Kewanee would continue to exceed the national standard for open space. New park development is encouraged south of South Street and east of Edwards Street in order to serve residential needs as development occurs. Open space for parks and recreation is also envisioned north of Lyle Avenue and the high school. Another area is envisioned east of Mill Creek Station Subdivision between Division and Church Streets. In the short term, the City is pursuing grant opportunities to create Millennium Park, directly north of City Hall. Proposed amenities include a basketball court, ice skating rink, horseshoe pits, volleyball courts, small ball diamond, butterfly garden and parking lot. In addition, both Kewanee school districts are adding new gyms to their facilities.

The Kewanee Park District utilizes a 1997 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for development of its future facilities. The Park District intends to update this document within the next few years to take into account recent improvements to its parks. Future plans include using the additional 20-acres at Baker Park associated with the new driving range as the site for a future park district headquarters building and new equipment area. Improvement plans also include renovation of the 1931 bath house at Northeast Park by a local community group in an effort to restore this community landmark.

Comprehensive Plan Goal #6 regarding interagency cooperation is particularly important in providing for the community's recreation needs. The majority of the municipal parks are serving primarily passive recreational needs while the Park District is serving primarily active recreational needs. Public comments included the creation of greenways for multi-purpose uses, such as bicycling, in-line skating, walking, etc. which may require the cooperation of both the City and Park District in its planning and implementation. Trails are further discussed in the transportation system section of this Plan.

MAP 8

Kewanee, Illinois
Public Facilities/Schools/Recreation

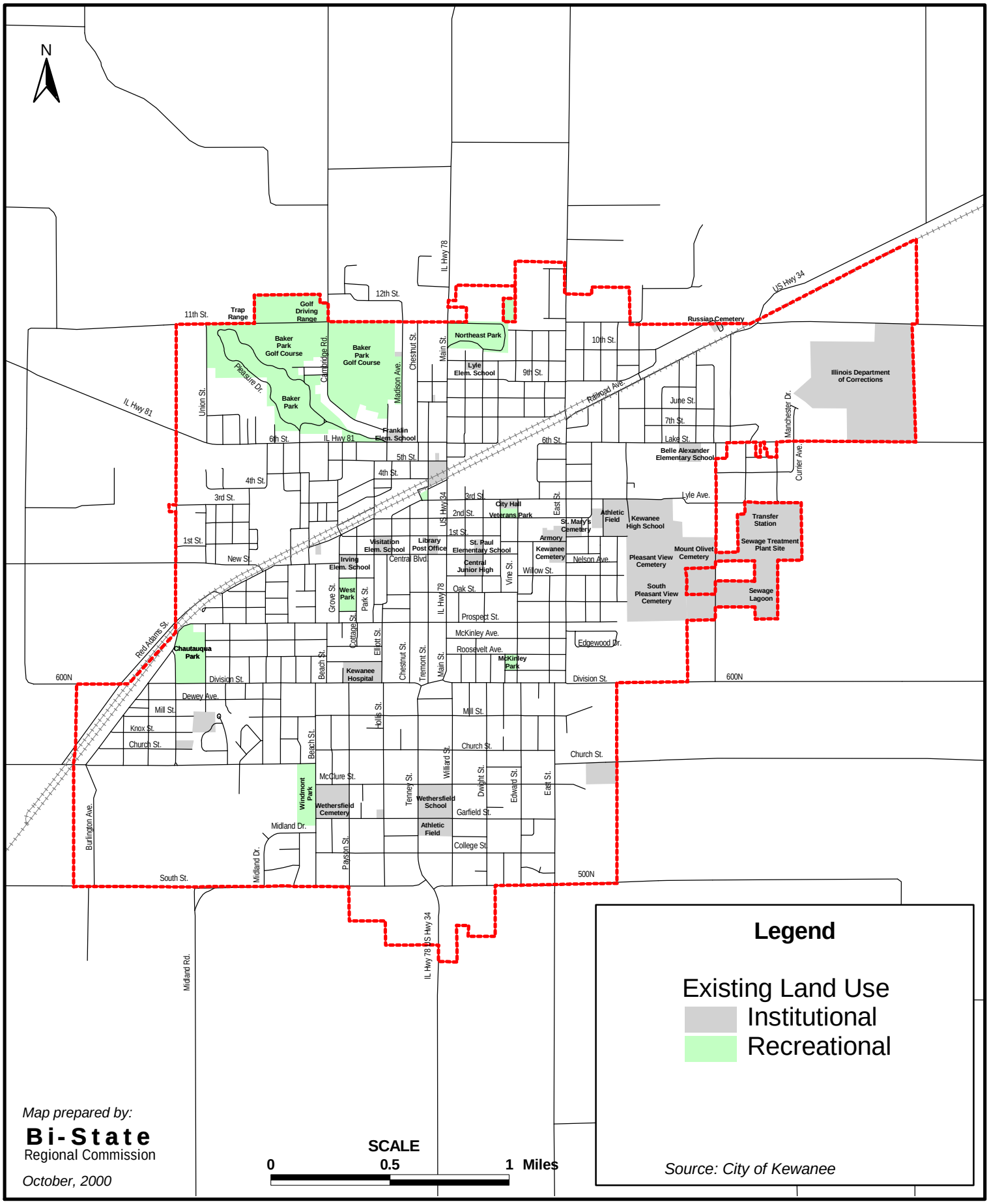


TABLE 13

ASSESSMENT OF RECREATION FACILITIES
City of Kewanee

Facility Type	Average Number (13,000 Population)	Number in Kewanee
Baseball/Softball Fields	12.74	10
Soccer Fields	2.86	2
Tennis Courts	11.83	8
Basketball Courts	8.32	9
Volleyball Courts	2.08	9
Golf Course Holes	19.50	18
Picnic Shelters	7.28	5
Playgrounds	10.66	11
Swimming Pools	1.82	1 Aquatic Center

SOURCES: Kewanee Park District
Kewanee Community Schools
Wethersfield Community Unit School District #230

PUBLIC FACILITIES/SERVICES

Existing Public Facilities/Services

The following are considered public facilities/services in Kewanee: City Hall, Police and Fire Stations, Library, Post Office, public cemeteries, Sewage Treatment Plant/Lagoon, the local hospital and area schools (see Map 8).

- **City Hall:** City Hall is relocated to 401 East Third Street in a new City Hall complex building completed in November 1999. The former City Hall was located at 200 West Third Street and is turned into public green space.

- **Police Station:** The Police Station is relocated to the new City Hall complex at 401 East Third Street. The former police station was located at 309 North Tremont Street. There are currently twenty-two full-time sworn officers (one Chief, one deputy and twenty officers).

- **Fire Stations:** There are two Fire Stations in the City. One is located at the new City Hall complex at 401 East Third Street and relocated from Tremont Street. The other is located at the northeast corner of 8th and Tremont Streets. There is one Chief and 18 firefighters (3 shifts of 6 men). The Fire Department employs professional firefighters.

- **Library and Post Office:** The Public Library and Post Office are adjacent to each other and located in the 100 block of South Tremont Street in the downtown area.

- **Cemeteries:** There are five public cemeteries within the City limits: Kewanee Cemetery, Pleasant View Cemetery, Russian Cemetery, South Pleasant View Cemetery and Wethersfield Cemetery.

- **Sewage Treatment:** Kewanee's Sewage Treatment Plant and Lagoon are located on the East edge of town, just east of Kewanee High School.

- **Hospital:** Kewanee Hospital is located at 719 Elliott Street and is a primary care facility. There are 89 acute care beds and 14 skilled nursing beds. The following services are available: medical/surgical, family birthing center, critical care unit, skilled nursing facility, hospice care, cardiac rehabilitation and 24-hour emergency services.

- **Schools:** The City of Kewanee has two public school districts: Kewanee Community School District #229 and Wethersfield Community School District #230. In addition, there is one private school. A community college also serves the community.

  Public School District # 229

  There are four elementary schools (1999/2000 school enrollments): Belle Alexander (174), Central (361), Irving (289) and Lyle (171). The junior high is also housed at Central with an enrollment of 211 (1999/2000). Kewanee High School has grades 9 through 12 and has an enrollment of 526. The total enrollment for District #229 amount

to 1,780, including 48 at Franklin School. Franklin School is utilized by Administration and Special Education, as well as outside sources. There are 6 administrators, 127 certified staff and 97 non-certified staff in District #229.

Public School District #230

District #230 has Wethersfield Elementary and Wethersfield High School, with a total enrollment for the District of 631 students (430 elementary and 219 high school students). There are 49 full-time and 3 part-time teachers employed by Wethersfield. In addition, there are 31 full-time and part-time support staff in total.

Private

There is also one parochial elementary school, Visitation Elementary (K-8). Visitation School has an enrollment of 178 students.

Community College

Black Hawk East College Campus is located on IL 78, six miles south of Kewanee. Enrollment at the East Campus includes 1,000 students There are 21 full-time and 32 part-time faculty and an additional 36 staff members.

- **Solid Waste:** The City of Kewanee closed its landfill in 1994 which was permitted beginning in 1974. The site of the former landfill is located on the west side of town. The City of Kewanee currently operates a regional transfer station which opened in 1993. It is located at Fisher Avenue. Between 1996 and 1998, the facility averaged 7,600 tons per year. Waste is transferred by semi truck to Tazewell County to the Tazewell Recycling and Disposal Facility in East Peoria, owned and operated by Waste Management of Illinois, Inc. Curbside recycling started in March of 1995 and is provided to residential solid waste customers. Currently, yard waste is transferred to Knox County Landfill. These activities are in keeping with the goals of the Bi-State Regional Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan of 1990 and subsequent Henry County Plan update.

Proposed Public Facilities/Services

- **City Hall:** With the opening of the new City Hall complex in November 1999, there are no plans for other new facilities related to daily city business. The former city hall building has been turned into public green space.

- **Police Station:** There are no further plans for additional building facility needs with the relocation to the new City Hall complex. Twenty-two officers currently on the police force represents 1.8 officers per 1,000 population. In 1992, for Midwest municipalities with populations between 10,000 and 24,999, the average officers per 1,000 population

was 1.7. Given the current population and level of officers, Kewanee corresponds to this average. To correspond with the national average (2.2 officers per 1,000), Kewanee would need a police force of approximately 28 officers. In the SCAN survey of 1992, 54.3% indicated that law enforcement services need some or much improvement. During public input for the 2000 Plan, concern was expressed regarding the enforcement of city ordinances, such as litter, weed, noise, parking, etc. With this in mind, it is suggested that the City continue to review needs for an increase in staffing of officers for the Kewanee Police Department, particularly as population increases are experienced resulting from the growth associated with the juvenile correctional facility.

- **Fire Station:** In that same survey, 55.8% responded that fire protection services need no improvement. There have been discussions regarding relocating one of the station houses so that one of the stations would be closer to the southern section of the City but with the relocation to the City Hall complex, there no plans in the near future for such a facility.

- **Library:** Bonds were issued for $675,000 in rehabilitation of the library for Year 2000.

- **Cemeteries:** The City has purchased land south and east of South Pleasant View Cemetery for the purpose of expanding cemetery plot availability.

- **Sewerage Treatment:** Proposed development for Kewanee's Sewage Treatment Plan is covered in the Sewerage Section of this Plan.

- **Hospital:** The services and staff of Kewanee Hospital reflect the needs of the community. The staff is committed to updating services which reflect the area's future needs and are always exploring opportunities.

- **Schools:** In Kewanee District #229, there continues to be little capacity left for expansion; all rooms at all schools are in use. Kewanee's Superintendent of Schools did note that Franklin School was being used by administration and could be used further for classrooms. In Wethersfield District #230, there is excess capacity at both locations. Expansion in District #230 is a possibility. In the 1992 Henry County SCAN survey, over 71% of Kewanee respondents were in favor of consolidating the Kewanee and Wethersfield School Districts.

- **Solid Waste:** The City will continue to operate a regional transfer station in the future. Municipal solid waste will be disposed in the most cost effective landfill. The City will look for increased recycling opportunities in an effort to work toward the State of Illinois' waste reduction goal. In addition, the City will consider an anti-litter campaign for community beautification and image.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Compliance

In 1993, the City of Kewanee conducted a self-evaluation of all services, policies, practices and existing facilities to determine their compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The Illinois/Iowa Independent Living Center (IIILC) conducted the accessibility survey of Kewanee's public facilities. The findings of the self-evaluation and accessibility survey are available in the report, City of Kewanee, Illinois: Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan for Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

As indicated in the plan, Kewanee's public facilities and their obstacles are listed, as well as methods of compliance with ADA. Targeted compliance dates vary at each site, but the latest target date is December of 1995. The following is a list of the public facilities which were evaluated:

- **City Hall:** The new City Hall complex, including the police and fire stations, is ADA compliant.

- **Cemetery - Mausoleum:** The Mausoleum is handicapped accessible as of Fall 1995 when a ramp was installed.

- **Francis Park - Woodland Palace:** Woodland Palace is not handicapped accessible, but the City will provide a video tape of the Woodland Palace tour, which will be available for viewing in the shelter house or park office.

- **Sidewalk Curb Ramps:** Sidewalk accessibility through the use of curb ramps is required. All curb cuts must meet the requirements of the ADA guidelines and Illinois Accessibility Code.

- **Handicapped Parking:** While the City has several handicapped parking spaces, more may need to be established. In addition, the City needs more vigorous enforcement of handicapped regulations.

For a more detailed analysis of the accessibility of Kewanee's Public Facilities and the methods suggested for compliance with ADA, see the report in the Appendix of this plan.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Financial resources will be needed to implement many of the strategies outlined in the Comprehensive Plan. The City of Kewanee has just over a $ 13 million budget for the 2000-01 Fiscal Year. The proposed revenues from the General Fund amount to $ 4.67 million. The proposed expenditures for the same fiscal year amount to $ 13 million. The current budget emphasizes a service orientation.

The City is required to undergo an annual single audit in conformity with the provisions of the Single Audit Act of 1984 and U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-128 Audits of State and Local Governments. In addition, the City maintains budgetary controls. Finances are reviewed regularly by the City Manager. Bills associated with projects in the approved budget are authorized per the approval of the budget. Those not associated with the budget are brought to the Council as needed.

The projects outlined in the Comprehensive Plan are sizable and costly. The City will implement projects as funds become available. Officials will work with other public and private entities to share costs and services whenever possible. A partial listing of grants is outlined below that may provide funding sources for projects.

PARTIAL LISTING OF AVAILABLE GRANTS

Affordable Financing of Public Infrastructure Program
Business Development Public Infrastructure Program
Community Development Assistance Program (CDAP)
Tourism Attraction Grant and Loan
Tourism Matching Grant
Tourism Private Sector Grant
Rural Community Fire Protection
Federal Excess Property Program
Illinois Bicycle Path Grant Program
Illinois Boat Access Area Development Program
Illinois Open Lands Acquisition and Development Program
Land and Water Conservation Program
Bridge Replacement or Rehabilitation Program
Illinois Traffic Safety Program
Highway Safety Hazard Elimination Program
Public Transit Capital Assistance Program
Low Interest Public Water and Wastewater Loan Programs
COPS Universal Hiring Program
Economic Development Technical Assistance Grant Program
Water and Waste Disposal Loan Programs
Community Facilities Loans and Guarantees Program
Public Works and Development Facilities Grant

As projects are developed and defined, they may or may not be eligible for these programs. However, the City may pursue alternative revenues to offset expenditures including but not limited to grants, user and impact fees, tax increment financing, development rights transfers, etc.

INTERAGENCY RELATIONS

The City of Kewanee supports interagency cooperation in the community, county and region were appropriate. The City of Kewanee participates in Bi-State Regional Commission, Henry County Economic Development Group, Northwest Henry County Disaster Unit, Kewanee Economic Development Corporation (KEDC), Illinois Municipal League, and Tri-County Municipal League in an effort to further intergovernmental cooperation. The City continues to work closely with other local taxing bodies, including the Housing Authority of Henry County, Kewanee Airport Authority, Kewanee Public Library, Kewanee Park District, Kewanee School District, Wethersfield School District and Kewanee Fire Protection District. The City also has intergovernmental agreements with Emergency Response Team (SWAT) Task Force, Fire & Rescue with — Annawan, Atkinson, Bureau Co. 911 Board, Galva, Neponset, and Stark County. In addition to these interagency relations, the City has a positive relationship with local financial institutions in the community.

The City makes annual contributions to Henry County's Geographic Information System (GIS) Project in anticipation of benefits to the City. Once, completed, the GIS will provide demographic, parcel and spatial information for the City. The City will be able to access and query the database through the Internet.

In the future, the City will continue to support intergovernmental cooperation where appropriate through conversations, meetings, associations, memberships and other forums that promote cooperation. Future cooperation may involve the school districts, fire protection district, township government, county government, conventions and visitors bureaus, hospital, juvenile correction facility, post office, and library.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM/UTILITIES

Telecommunications will play an increasingly important role in a community's growth and development in the future. A community with a full range of telecommunications services and facilities will increase its opportunities to tap into the global market economy. The City of Kewanee is offers a varied telecommunications system including telephone, cable television, Internet, wireless and broadcast communications.

The City is served by Verizon, formerly GTE North, as the local telephone provider. Bell Atlantic and GTE merged in June 2000. There are two offices located at 111 South Main Street and 1319 West Sixth Street. As the telephone provider in Kewanee, Verizon offers the latest in digital technology. For residential customers, a variety of services are offered, including but not limited to call forwarding, call waiting, caller ID, spontaneous call waiting, distinctive ring, etc. For business customers, a variety of services are also offered. By the end of 2000, an upgrade of the system will allow voice mail systems. Verizon is also working toward installing ADSL to provide the ability to download from the Internet.

Within Henry County, long telephone distance service includes the following providers: AT&T, MCI, U.S. Sprint, Telecom USA, MidAmerican, U.S. Telcom, Litel, Allnet, Metromedia, WilTel, Consolidated, West Coast Telecom, Nationwide Communications, Cable & Wireless, Geneseo Telephone Company and Frontier Communications.

Wireless communications are available via Contel Cellular and U.S. Cellular. Both have towers in the area but none are located within city limits. Within Henry County, their capabilities include: Direct Digital Service (DDS), Basic Data Service (BDS), Direct Hi-Cap Service, Private Branch Exchange (PBX), one stop equipment service, and data transmission over fiber optics up to 5 Mbps with higher speeds planned in the future.

AT&T provides local cable television access within the City. The City has an annual franchise fee of $ 53,000. Standard service offers approximately 45 channel selections at a cost of $ 33 per month based on January 1, 2000 rate information. The Kewanee AT&T Cable Services office is located at 213 West Second Street.

Internet services are also available within the community. Providers include Bitwise Systems, Tri-Comm, InfoRamp and Cin.net. Broadcasting services within Kewanee include WKEI AM 1450 radio and WJRE FM 93.5 radio. AT&T offers a local cable access channel, #7. In Henry County, there are three radio stations and four television stations, plus educational and cable.

In addition to communication systems, Kewanee is served by Dynergy for its gas and electrical needs.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The following strategies are a summary of the specific projects and actions which were discussed throughout the comprehensive planning process. They are considered means by which the City of Kewanee can address its needs and meet its goals. City officials understand that the projects set forth in this document are an aggressive course of action which will require periodic review to assess need, timing and financial feasibility. Outside funding assistance will be sought whenever possible for these projects and projects may not be accomplished due to lack of funding. In the implementation of future projects, careful consideration will be given to the full utilization of existing facilities and funding opportunities. Priority projects will be included in a Capital Improvement Plan or similar financial planning tool, as appropriate. Short term strategies may be considered for implementation within the next 10 years, while term strategies are those that will be considered for implementation between 10 and 20 years.

Short Term (Under Ten Years) Implementation Strategies:

Land Use Short-Term:

- Encourage residential/industrial/commercial growth in areas of the City where the infrastructure can support growth.

- Annex adjacent land when necessary for the development of residential, commercial or industrial areas.

- Coordinate with Henry County on land use in the 1.5 mile jurisdictional area.

- Follow the land use pattern in the Future Land Use Map whenever possible. If changing conditions result in a deviation from the Future Land Use Map, this map should be amended accordingly.

- Study amendments needed to Kewanee's City Regulations to update them to current trends and community desires and practices with attention to community image and beautification.

- Encourage development of non-residential subdivisions where appropriate to the Future Land Use Map and served by City infrastructure.

Housing Short-Term:

- Encourage the maintenance of the existing housing supply in the City.

- Encourage new residential development.
- Address the low income and elderly housing needs of the City and assist the private sector to meet those needs when necessary.

- Encourage development of subdivisions where residential development is indicated on the Future Land Use Map and where served by City infrastructure.

Water System Short-Term:

- Continue to replace fire hydrants as needed.

- Replace water mains concurrently with other infrastructure projects such as street construction.

- Reconsider and implement, if feasible, the installation of a reverse osmosis plant replacing the current water works building connecting wells #1 and #2, plus the installation of a reverse osmosis plant near the Wethersfield well.

- Upgrade booster pumps to be in line with well capacities.

- Purchase a trailer-mounted emergency generator for wells #1 and #4 or provide alternate power lines to the site.

- Reevaluate priorities annually and address the worst problems first.

- Pursue grants and private developer involvement whenever possible to fund water improvements and where not available adjust user rates.

Sewerage System Short-Term:

- Continue illegal hook-up inspections.

- Continue to conduct inspections and perform repair work to eliminate sanitary sewer inflow and infiltration.

- Provide service to homes that are not currently hooked up to sewer.

- Install a central area trunk sewer to handle additional flow.

- Serve northeast area of Kewanee with sewer installation along the creek between Kentville Road and Coal Street along with increased capacity of the lift station in this vicinity.

- Reevaluate priorities annually and address the worst problems first.

- Pursue grants and private development involvement whenever possible to fund sewer improvements and when not available adjust user rates.

Transportation System Short-Term:

- Maintain existing roadways in the City.

- Improve intersection of South Street at Midland Road and pave South Street.

- Pave streets within the City which are not paved, including South Street (Payson Street to Burlington Avenue), and paving and realignment of 3rd Street (Kewanee High to Fisher Avenue).

- Rebuild and widen the intersection of East and Division and Division Street and East Street South to improve the turning radius.

- Improve the railroad crossing at 9th and Kent Streets.

- Improve access to Kewanee Manufacturing from either 2nd or 3rd Street, or from Red Adams Road.

- Improve and connect 3rd and Commercial Streets.

- Continue to remove parking on existing roadway with inadequate emergency vehicular access.

- Reevaluate priorities annually and address the worst problems first.

- Pursue grants and private developer involvement whenever possible to fund street improvements.

- Inventory sidewalks in downtown area and identify improvement and accessibility needs.

- Install sidewalks as the City reconstructs streets with curb and gutter throughout the City, especially along Lake and Hollis Street, East Street South and higher traffic streets.

- Widen to 3 or 4 lanes, improve Kentville Road and redesignate it as U.S. 34 along with construction of the railroad overpass.

- Change parallel parking on the streets near the Public Library and Post Office to angle parking, where it has not already been converted, and where reasonable speeds and safety can be maintained. At the Post Office, request additional disabled parking in employees parking area.

- Improve signage identifying street names throughout the City to conform with the Uniform Guide on Traffic Control Devices.

- Continue to support passenger rail service and if feasible, improve and enlarge the rail station.

- Improve clearance of railroad viaduct at East Street.

- Consider improving Coal Street for residential access however no truck access should be allowed.

- Consider parking lots on the periphery of the downtown as opportunities occur.

- Utilities in right-of-way if possible should be installed in the grassy areas before streets are paved whenever possible.

Recreation Short-Term:

- Support development of the Henry County Greenway Plan by implementing passive and active greenways within the City and coordinate with other jurisdictions and agencies outside corporate limits.

- Maintain existing recreational areas currently maintained by the City Grounds Maintenance Department.

- Encourage the Park District to maintain their existing recreational areas.

- Study amendments to the subdivision ordinance to make provisions for recreation and open space.

- Enforce the ordinance providing for the development of a neighborhood park within newly created subdivisions, when the land being subdivided includes a proposed park on the Future Land Use Map.

- Coordinate with the Park District to outline future parks at least every two years.

Public Facilities Short-Term:

- Maintain existing public facilities within the City.

- Enforce ADA compliance for the City's public facilities and review status of ADA compliance in public areas to determine if there are additional needs.

- Increase the number of police officers within the City's police force to increase staffing to meet the staffing average for Midwest municipalities.

- Consider an urban tree program within the City.

Long Term (Over Ten Years) Implementation Strategies:

Land Use Long-Term:

- Encourage residential/commercial/industrial growth in areas of the City where the infrastructure can support growth.

- Annex adjacent land when necessary for the development of residential, commercial or industrial areas.

Housing Long-Term:

- Encourage the maintenance of the current housing stock in the City.

- Encourage new residential development.

- Monitor the low income and elderly housing needs of the City and assist the private sector meet those needs when necessary.

Water System Long-Term:

- Provide an elevated storage tank if needed for a large commercial or industrial water user.

- Drill a new well in the northeast or southern portion (near well #4) of the City to increase capacity for a large commercial or industrial water user.

- Extend water to newly annexed areas of the City as needed.

- Reevaluate priorities annually and address the worst problems first.

- Pursue grants and private developer involvement whenever possible to fund water improvements.

Sewerage System Long-Term:

- Whenever possible replace old concrete sewers.

- Extend sewer mains to newly developed areas such as the proposed annexation areas to the southeast, the south, the north, the southwest and northeast.

- Reevaluate priorities annually and address the worst problems first.

- Pursue grants and private developer involvement whenever possible to fund sewer improvements.

Transportation System Long-Term:

- Maintain existing roadways in the City.

- Extend streets to newly annexed areas of the City as needed.

- Improve access to Kewanee Manufacturing from either 2nd or 3rd Streets, or from Red Adams Road.

- Reevaluate priorities annually and address the worst problems first.

- Pursue grants and private developer involvement whenever possible to fund transportation improvements.

Recreation Long-Term:

- Maintain existing recreational areas of the City.

- Enforce the ordinance providing for the development of a neighborhood park within newly created subdivisions, when the land being subdivided includes a proposed park on the Future Land Use Map.

- Encourage the Park District to maintain their existing recreational areas currently maintained by the Kewanee Park District.

Public Facilities:

- Maintain existing public facilities in the City.

- Maintain ADA standards.

- Encourage the maintenance and continued development of Black Hawk East College Campus.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

LIST OF REFERENCES

For further details associated with the City of Kewanee, refer to the following documents.

An Analysis of the Market Potential for Residential Development Kewanee, Illinois, August 1998

City of Kewanee, Illinois: Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan for Compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act, February 3, 1994

City of Kewanee, Illinois Sewer Replacement and Excess Flow Control Facilities Plan, March 1994

Henry County Greenway Plan 2000

Henry County Systematic County Assessment of Needs, November 1992

APPENDIX B

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Kewanee city, Illinois

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	**12,944**	**100.0**
SEX AND AGE		
Male	6,088	47.0
Female	6,856	53.0
Under 5 years	890	6.9
5 to 9 years	871	6.7
10 to 14 years	867	6.7
15 to 19 years	972	7.5
20 to 24 years	755	5.8
25 to 34 years	1,517	11.7
35 to 44 years	1,770	13.7
45 to 54 years	1,561	12.1
55 to 59 years	596	4.6
60 to 64 years	495	3.8
65 to 74 years	1,150	8.9
75 to 84 years	1,066	8.2
85 years and over	434	3.4
Median age (years)	38.5	(X)
18 years and over	9,737	75.2
Male	4,464	34.5
Female	5,273	40.7
21 years and over	9,175	70.9
62 years and over	2,925	22.6
65 years and over	2,650	20.5
Male	970	7.5
Female	1,680	13.0
RACE		
One race	12,692	98.1
White	11,684	90.3
Black or African American	476	3.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	8	0.1
Asian	45	0.3
Asian Indian	9	0.1
Chinese	12	0.1
Filipino	11	0.1
Japanese	5	-
Korean	6	-
Vietnamese	2	-
Other Asian [1]	-	-
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	-
Native Hawaiian	1	-
Guamanian or Chamorro	-	-
Samoan	-	-
Other Pacific Islander [2]	1	-
Some other race	477	3.7
Two or more races	252	1.9
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [3]		
White	11,918	92.1
Black or African American	596	4.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	72	0.6
Asian	69	0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	11	0.1
Some other race	569	4.4

Subject	Number	Percent
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	**12,944**	**100.0**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	790	6.1
Mexican	664	5.1
Puerto Rican	20	0.2
Cuban	-	-
Other Hispanic or Latino	106	0.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	12,154	93.9
White alone	11,445	88.4
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	**12,944**	**100.0**
In households	12,714	98.2
Householder	5,353	41.4
Spouse	2,516	19.4
Child	3,781	29.2
Own child under 18 years	2,937	22.7
Other relatives	409	3.2
Under 18 years	171	1.3
Nonrelatives	655	5.1
Unmarried partner	334	2.6
In group quarters	230	1.8
Institutionalized population	187	1.4
Noninstitutionalized population	43	0.3
HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE		
Total households	**5,353**	**100.0**
Family households (families)	3,379	63.1
With own children under 18 years	1,523	28.5
Married-couple family	2,516	47.0
With own children under 18 years	973	18.2
Female householder, no husband present	661	12.3
With own children under 18 years	422	7.9
Nonfamily households	1,974	36.9
Householder living alone	1,726	32.2
Householder 65 years and over	945	17.7
Households with individuals under 18 years	1,644	30.7
Households with individuals 65 years and over	1,826	34.1
Average household size	2.38	(X)
Average family size	2.98	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	**5,879**	**100.0**
Occupied housing units	5,353	91.1
Vacant housing units	526	8.9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	25	0.4
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	6.8	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	**5,353**	**100.0**
Owner-occupied housing units	3,969	74.1
Renter-occupied housing units	1,384	25.9
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.43	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.22	(X)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Kewanee city, Illinois

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**3,082**	**100.0**
Nursery school, preschool	269	8.7
Kindergarten	205	6.7
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	1,509	49.0
High school (grades 9-12)	622	20.2
College or graduate school	477	15.5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Population 25 years and over	**8,606**	**100.0**
Less than 9th grade	645	7.5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,265	14.7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,366	39.1
Some college, no degree	1,811	21.0
Associate degree	629	7.3
Bachelor's degree	578	6.7
Graduate or professional degree	312	3.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.8	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.3	(X)
MARITAL STATUS		
Population 15 years and over	**10,251**	**100.0**
Never married	2,179	21.3
Now married, except separated	5,331	52.0
Separated	117	1.1
Widowed	1,323	12.9
Female	1,139	11.1
Divorced	1,301	12.7
Female	711	6.9
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS		
Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years	**180**	**100.0**
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	32	17.8
VETERAN STATUS		
Civilian population 18 years and over	**9,709**	**100.0**
Civilian veterans	1,501	15.5
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION		
Population 5 to 20 years	**2,847**	**100.0**
With a disability	345	12.1
Population 21 to 64 years	**6,552**	**100.0**
With a disability	1,165	17.8
Percent employed	48.7	(X)
No disability	5,387	82.2
Percent employed	81.8	(X)
Population 65 years and over	**2,486**	**100.0**
With a disability	921	37.0
RESIDENCE IN 1995		
Population 5 years and over	**12,096**	**100.0**
Same house in 1995	7,415	61.3
Different house in the U.S. in 1995	4,594	38.0
Same county	3,197	26.4
Different county	1,397	11.5
Same state	983	8.1
Different state	414	3.4
Elsewhere in 1995	87	0.7

Subject	Number	Percent
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH		
Total population	**12,944**	**100.0**
Native	12,575	97.1
Born in United States	12,555	97.0
State of residence	10,862	83.9
Different state	1,693	13.1
Born outside United States	20	0.2
Foreign born	369	2.9
Entered 1990 to March 2000	161	1.2
Naturalized citizen	90	0.7
Not a citizen	279	2.2
REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
Total (excluding born at sea)	**369**	**100.0**
Europe	83	22.5
Asia	17	4.6
Africa	6	1.6
Oceania	-	-
Latin America	256	69.4
Northern America	7	1.9
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Population 5 years and over	**12,096**	**100.0**
English only	11,394	94.2
Language other than English	702	5.8
Speak English less than "very well"	359	3.0
Spanish	566	4.7
Speak English less than "very well"	299	2.5
Other Indo-European languages	134	1.1
Speak English less than "very well"	58	0.5
Asian and Pacific Island languages	2	-
Speak English less than "very well"	2	-
ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		
Total population	**12,944**	**100.0**
Total ancestries reported	*13,515*	*104.4*
Arab	38	0.3
Czech[1]	5	-
Danish	63	0.5
Dutch	389	3.0
English	1,408	10.9
French (except Basque)[1]	436	3.4
French Canadian[1]	30	0.2
German	3,008	23.2
Greek	29	0.2
Hungarian	6	-
Irish[1]	1,508	11.7
Italian	139	1.1
Lithuanian	115	0.9
Norwegian	119	0.9
Polish	555	4.3
Portuguese	11	0.1
Russian	66	0.5
Scotch-Irish	225	1.7
Scottish	230	1.8
Slovak	-	-
Subsaharan African	11	0.1
Swedish	987	7.6
Swiss	24	0.2
Ukrainian	6	-
United States or American	1,344	10.4
Welsh	37	0.3
West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)	21	0.2
Other ancestries	2,705	20.9

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

[1]The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Kewanee city, Illinois

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Population 16 years and over	**10,087**	**100.0**
In labor force	6,272	62.2
Civilian labor force	6,258	62.0
Employed	5,812	57.6
Unemployed	446	4.4
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	(X)
Armed Forces	14	0.1
Not in labor force	3,815	37.8
Females 16 years and over	**5,500**	**100.0**
In labor force	3,057	55.6
Civilian labor force	3,057	55.6
Employed	2,872	52.2
Own children under 6 years	**1,024**	**100.0**
All parents in family in labor force	729	71.2
COMMUTING TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	**5,702**	**100.0**
Car, truck, or van - - drove alone	4,536	79.6
Car, truck, or van - - carpooled	820	14.4
Public transportation (including taxicab)	15	0.3
Walked	142	2.5
Other means	95	1.7
Worked at home	94	1.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)[1]	17.4	(X)
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	**5,812**	**100.0**
OCCUPATION		
Management, professional, and related occupations	1,264	21.7
Service occupations	1,098	18.9
Sales and office occupations	1,521	26.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	30	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	570	9.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,329	22.9
INDUSTRY		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	74	1.3
Construction	420	7.2
Manufacturing	1,479	25.4
Wholesale trade	166	2.9
Retail trade	896	15.4
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	196	3.4
Information	112	1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	157	2.7
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	203	3.5
Educational, health and social services	1,255	21.6
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	496	8.5
Other services (except public administration)	240	4.1
Public administration	118	2.0
CLASS OF WORKER		
Private wage and salary workers	4,917	84.6
Government workers	546	9.4
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	307	5.3
Unpaid family workers	42	0.7

Subject	Number	Percent
INCOME IN 1999		
Households	**5,335**	**100.0**
Less than $10,000	659	12.4
$10,000 to $14,999	476	8.9
$15,000 to $24,999	1,020	19.1
$25,000 to $34,999	950	17.8
$35,000 to $49,999	948	17.8
$50,000 to $74,999	786	14.7
$75,000 to $99,999	261	4.9
$100,000 to $149,999	183	3.4
$150,000 to $199,999	23	0.4
$200,000 or more	29	0.5
Median household income (dollars)	29,895	(X)
With earnings	3,730	69.9
Mean earnings (dollars)[1]	37,180	(X)
With Social Security income	2,084	39.1
Mean Social Security income (dollars)[1]	11,556	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	270	5.1
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)[1]	5,709	(X)
With public assistance income	181	3.4
Mean public assistance income (dollars)[1]	1,394	(X)
With retirement income	1,309	24.5
Mean retirement income (dollars)[1]	11,374	(X)
Families	**3,376**	**100.0**
Less than $10,000	231	6.8
$10,000 to $14,999	185	5.5
$15,000 to $24,999	489	14.5
$25,000 to $34,999	637	18.9
$35,000 to $49,999	760	22.5
$50,000 to $74,999	680	20.1
$75,000 to $99,999	239	7.1
$100,000 to $149,999	127	3.8
$150,000 to $199,999	14	0.4
$200,000 or more	14	0.4
Median family income (dollars)	37,730	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)[1]	15,746	(X)
Median earnings (dollars):		
Male full-time, year-round workers	29,065	(X)
Female full-time, year-round workers	19,792	(X)

Subject	Number below poverty level	Percent below poverty level
POVERTY STATUS IN 1999		
Families	**360**	**10.7**
With related children under 18 years	293	18.7
With related children under 5 years	175	24.1
Families with female householder, no husband present	**244**	**37.6**
With related children under 18 years	227	50.8
With related children under 5 years	131	62.1
Individuals	**1,770**	**13.9**
18 years and over	1,083	11.4
65 years and over	222	8.9
Related children under 18 years	657	21.0
Related children 5 to 17 years	484	21.1
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	587	22.9

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

[1]If the denominator of a mean value or per capita value is less than 30, then that value is calculated using a rounded aggregate in the numerator. See text.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Kewanee city, Illinois

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent
Total housing units	**5,877**	**100.0**
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1-unit, detached	4,750	80.8
1-unit, attached	21	0.4
2 units	320	5.4
3 or 4 units	166	2.8
5 to 9 units	130	2.2
10 to 19 units	98	1.7
20 or more units	170	2.9
Mobile home	222	3.8
Boat, RV, van, etc	-	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1999 to March 2000	23	0.4
1995 to 1998	77	1.3
1990 to 1994	35	0.6
1980 to 1989	128	2.2
1970 to 1979	484	8.2
1960 to 1969	558	9.5
1940 to 1959	1,580	26.9
1939 or earlier	2,992	50.9
ROOMS		
1 room	13	0.2
2 rooms	174	3.0
3 rooms	481	8.2
4 rooms	831	14.1
5 rooms	1,356	23.1
6 rooms	1,314	22.4
7 rooms	894	15.2
8 rooms	483	8.2
9 or more rooms	331	5.6
Median (rooms)	5.6	(X)
Occupied housing units	**5,348**	**100.0**
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
1999 to March 2000	797	14.9
1995 to 1998	1,295	24.2
1990 to 1994	942	17.6
1980 to 1989	785	14.7
1970 to 1979	531	9.9
1969 or earlier	998	18.7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	676	12.6
1	2,027	37.9
2	1,974	36.9
3 or more	671	12.5
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	4,783	89.4
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	69	1.3
Electricity	406	7.6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	19	0.4
Coal or coke	-	-
Wood	7	0.1
Solar energy	-	-
Other fuel	53	1.0
No fuel used	11	0.2
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	12	0.2
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	18	0.3
No telephone service	334	6.2

Subject	Number	Percent
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
Occupied housing units	**5,348**	**100.0**
1.00 or less	5,241	98.0
1.01 to 1.50	85	1.6
1.51 or more	22	0.4
Specified owner-occupied units	**3,679**	**100.0**
VALUE		
Less than $50,000	1,950	53.0
$50,000 to $99,999	1,394	37.9
$100,000 to $149,999	246	6.7
$150,000 to $199,999	76	2.1
$200,000 to $299,999	13	0.4
$300,000 to $499,999	-	-
$500,000 to $999,999	-	-
$1,000,000 or more	-	-
Median (dollars)	48,200	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	1,782	48.4
Less than $300	16	0.4
$300 to $499	445	12.1
$500 to $699	659	17.9
$700 to $999	483	13.1
$1,000 to $1,499	145	3.9
$1,500 to $1,999	25	0.7
$2,000 or more	9	0.2
Median (dollars)	610	(X)
Not mortgaged	1,897	51.6
Median (dollars)	262	(X)
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999		
Less than 15.0 percent	1,888	51.3
15.0 to 19.9 percent	637	17.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	387	10.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	244	6.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	150	4.1
35.0 percent or more	342	9.3
Not computed	31	0.8
Specified renter-occupied units	**1,357**	**100.0**
GROSS RENT		
Less than $200	234	17.2
$200 to $299	145	10.7
$300 to $499	536	39.5
$500 to $749	301	22.2
$750 to $999	19	1.4
$1,000 to $1,499	11	0.8
$1,500 or more	-	-
No cash rent	111	8.2
Median (dollars)	384	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999		
Less than 15.0 percent	298	22.0
15.0 to 19.9 percent	161	11.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	142	10.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	190	14.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	109	8.0
35.0 percent or more	307	22.6
Not computed	150	11.1

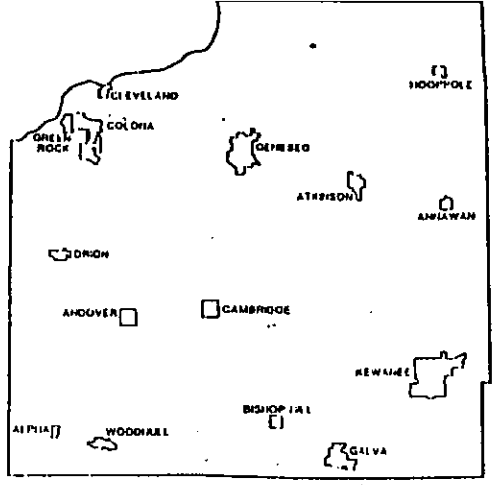
-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Kewanee, Illinois

Community Profile

Source: 1980 and 1990 Census



POPULATION

Population Trends

1950	16,821
1960	16,324
1970	15,762
1980	14,508
1990	12,969

Number of Households

1980	5,637
1990	5,376

Number of Families

1980	3,927
1990	3,548

Persons Per Household

1980	2.54
1990	2.37

Persons Per Family

1980	3.18
1990	2.97

Gender

1980			
	Male	6,835	(47.1%)
	Female	7,673	(52.9%)
1990			
	Male	5,993	(46.2%)
	Female	6,976	(53.8%)

Age-Group Distributions

	1980	1990
Under 5 Years	1,020	895
5 to 19 Years	3,323	2,675
20 to 24 Years	1,114	757
25 to 44 Years	3,315	3,283
45 to 54 Years	1,376	1,173
55 to 59 Years	822	619
60 to 64 Years	847	663
65 to 74 Years	1,546	1,470
75 Years and Over	1,145	1,434
Median Age	34.0	37.8

Race and Hispanic Origin

	1980	1990
White	13,717	12,212
Black	597	573
American Indian	12	13
Asian	42	46
Hispanic Origin*	268	317

*Can be of any race.

INCOME AND EDUCATION

Per Capita Income

1980	$ 6,826
1990	$ 10,136

Median Household Income

1980	$15,120
1990	$19,184

Median Family Income

1980	$18,667
1990	$23,040

Income Type in 1989 (Households)

With Wage and Salary Income	3,566
Mean Wage & Salary Income (dollars)	24,406
With Non-Farm Self-Employment Income	524
Mean Non-Farm Self-Employment Income (dollars)	15,668
With Farm self-Employment Income	68
Mean Farm Self-Employment Income (dollars)	10,773
With Social Security Income	2,087
Mean Social Security Income (dollars)	8,147
With Public Assistance Income	501
Mean Public Assistance Income (dollars)	3,040
With Retirement Income	1,088
Mean Retirement Income (dollars)	5,052

Income 1989 Households

Less than $5,000	515
$5,000 to $9,999	701
$10,000 to $14,999	911
$15,000 to $24,999	1,311
$25,000 to $34,999	790
$35,000 to $49,999	726
$50,000 to $74,999	333
$75,000 to $99,999	45
$100,000 to $149,000	32
$150,000 or More	23

Families

Less than $5,000	219
$5,000 to $9,999	239
$10,000 to $14,999	548
$15,000 to $24,999	956
$25,000 to $34,999	637
$35,000 to $49,999	625
$50,000 to $74,999	314
$75,000 to $99,999	45
$100,000 to $149,000	26
$150,000 or More	14

School Enrollment

Persons 3 Years and Over Enrolled in School	3,147
Pre-Primary School	221
Elementary or High School	2,272
Percent in Private School	9.7
College	654

Educational Attainment

Persons 25 Years or Older	8,661
Less than 9th Grade	1,279
High School Graduate	3,249
Some College, No Degree	1,461
Associate Degree	529
Bachelors Degree	496
Graduate or Professional Degree	270

Updates:

Community Development Plan	Adopted	8/8/2016
Economic Development Plan	Adopted	8/8/2016
Capital Improvement Plans both City-wide and specific to Sanitary Sewer		
Annexation		4/26/2021
Park Prioritization		Sept 2021/2022
Numerous updates to Land Use and Zoning Maps		

Loomis Park

No Changes

Berrien Park

Installation of Pavilion with Public Restrooms

Veterans Park

Expand Gazebo to provide more space for bands
Improve benches and permanent furniture in the park

West Park

No Changes

Francis Park

Camping Site Electrical and Potable Water Upgrades
Parking lot resurfacing
Playground Equipment removal and replacement
Pavilion Replacement Structure and Construction
Trail, drainage crossing and nature observation site improvements for the accessible portions of the trail network
Restroom Facility Replacement
Sanitary Sewer System Improvement
Expansion of Playground Equipment/Area
Addition of Small Park Shelter
Sand Volleyball Court
Replacement of Ball Diamond Backstop
Dog Park

McKinley Park

Playground Equipment removal and replacement
Replacement of both Ball Diamond Backstops
Resurface Parking lot

Old Hospital Property

Acquire and develop plans for passive and active uses

Programmatic Alternatives- Francis Park

September 2022

KEWANEE
EVERYTHING YOU NEED!

Projects and costs (Recreation)

Playground Equipment	$83,254.43
Playground Surface	$13,470.50
Playground Installation	$24,792.84
Pavilion Replacement Structure and Construction	$132,094.46
Picnic Shelter	$50,238.36
Trail Improvements	$197,755.13
Backstop Installation	$19,857.68
Sand Volleyball Court Construction	$40,398.80
Dog Park (Maximum Grant Assistance $25K)	$90,617.69

Projects and costs (Support)

Camping Site Electrical and Potable Water Upgrades	$80,927.44
Replace Outmoded Septic System	$19,167.33
Restroom Replacement	$122,006.09
Parking lot resurfacing	$54,878.44