

City of Nauvoo Comprehensive Plan

Looking Forward While Respecting the Past



Prepared for the City of Nauvoo
by the Western Illinois Regional Council
June 2009

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Introduction

Nauvoo Comprehensive Plan 2009

Looking Forward While Respecting the Past

Every community should have a clear vision for how it should develop. Comprehensive planning allows municipalities to construct a vision derived from the review of local data and community opinion. The 2009 City of Nauvoo Comprehensive Plan is the end result of efforts enacted by the city to examine current issues facing the community and produces a cohesive guide to assist local leaders in decision-making. Nauvoo prepared this plan through a long process that included work and dedication of the Nauvoo Planning Commission and public participation efforts including a survey available to all city residents.

According to the Illinois Compiled Statutes 65 ILCS, Chapter 5, every community may create a plan commission, planning department, or both. The powers of the plan commission most significantly surround the creation of the comprehensive plan. An official comprehensive plan must be approved and formally adopted by the appropriate municipal authorities, in the case of Nauvoo, the Nauvoo City Council. The comprehensive plan is advisory and does not regulate or control the use of private property unless it has been implemented by local ordinances. Plan implementation is critical to the groundwork of local policy. In instances where local decisions have been questioned, courts increasingly look to a community's comprehensive plan to evaluate the relative merits of a zoning change or to justify the costs that compliance with a zoning ordinance might require. Therefore, with the completion of this plan, the city should review and revise, as appropriate, existing zoning regulation to insure that the objectives outlined in the plan can be implemented, and that consistency is maintained between these key planning tools. Because of the dynamics of municipal management, the comprehensive plan should be reviewed annually and updated every five years. The 2009 Nauvoo Comprehensive Plan covers all land within the municipal corporate limits and also a 1 1/2-mile-planning buffer around the community. Because Hancock County does not have zoning, city decisions can take priority within the 1 1/2-mile municipal border if an ordinance enacting this authority is passed.

The comprehensive plan is intended to create the context for future policy and decision-making. The information included in the plan is presented as follows:

Historical Perspective -

A brief history of the development of the community.

Geographical Perspective -

A concise detail of the physical characteristics of Nauvoo.

Community Profile -

An identification of current attributes and trends within the community. The data collected for this section of the plan was compiled by reviewing the most recent U. S. Census, Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs' reports, the Western Illinois Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, and various site surveys. Tables were compiled and presented to the Nauvoo Comprehensive Plan Committee for use in establishing long-term goals and objectives for the community.

Community Vision -

A detailed community service survey was mailed randomly throughout the community and made available to all residents via City Hall. The survey covered a broad range of topics that were included in the overall long-range goals and objectives of the plan. The survey instrument is included in the appendix.

Goals, Objectives & Recommendations -

This portion of the document is one of the most significant elements of the plan. Goals are long-term, general statements of desired direction. Objectives consist of more specific steps that can be developed and accomplished while setting to achieve the overall long-term goal. The recommendations listed are more specific ways to achieve the individual objectives.

Implementation Strategies -

The strategies listed in this section of the plan identify specific actions that the City of Nauvoo can take to achieve the plan's goals and objectives. These items may include changes to local ordinances, codes and methods for funding various recommendations.

Maps -

Finally, the plan includes three classification maps: current land use; future land use; and transportation. These maps outline how land is currently being used; the recommendations for future development and land use; and the recommendations for future transportation development.

Historical Perspective

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Nauvoo was originally called Quashquema, meaning a peaceful place, by the Sauk and Fox Native Americans who first inhabited the area. Led by Sauk chiefs Black Hawk and Keokuk, the Native Americans lived off their farms and the Mississippi River.

The area remained largely ignored by others until a treaty in 1804 provided for the construction of Fort Madison along the Mississippi, upriver from Nauvoo. Fort Madison brought other settlers into the area whose way of life conflicted with that of the Native Americans. A series of skirmishes culminated in the Battle of the Bad Axe, which drove the Sauk and Fox westward into the then Iowa Territory.

Among the first settlers was Captain James White, considered to be the first white settler in Nauvoo. Illinois gained statehood in 1818 and in 1824; Captain White purchased land in present-day Nauvoo. Hancock County was created the following year, and two years after that, in 1827, Captain White built a stone house on his land. In 1830, a post office was erected to serve the town of Venus, not far from Captain White's land. A. White and J. B. Teas made plans and purchased 26 blocks of land for a town they called Commerce. This unrecorded community made up a portion of what is present-day Nauvoo, in 1834. Commerce would allow for portage around seasonal rapids on the Mississippi. At the time of the Mormon arrival in 1839, few houses had been built in the flat area that was mostly swamp, and a financial crisis in 1837 had panicked investors. Other settlers, as well as the local Native Americans built on higher ground in Nauvoo. Mormon drainage of the flat area allowed for the construction of homes there. Captain White's house no longer stands, as it was flooded following the construction of the hydroelectric dam in 1913. Captain White and his wife are buried in Nauvoo's Old Cemetery.



In 1839, Joseph Smith, the founder of the Church of Jesus Christ and Latter-Day Saints, bought 170 acres of land for his followers to settle.

The acquisition was made following a Mormon extermination order signed by the Missouri governor on October 27, 1838. The order forced the removal of some 10,000 Mormons, as members of the LDS Church are called. Smith gave Nauvoo its name, which means, "a beautiful place". A short time after their arrival, the Mormons secured a city charter that provided for the initiating of the Nauvoo Legion, a militia of 3-4,000 men, as well as local governance over laws, courts and schools. Smith owned a general store that served as a gathering place and informal headquarters for the church of Nauvoo. Coinciding with this time period and Smith's general store was the construction of the Hotel Nauvoo in 1841 by J. J. Brendt, who was a Mormon, later finished by Adam Swartz, a German immigrant. The hotel stayed in the Swartz family through the early 20th century and was purchased in 1946 by the Kraus family, the fourth generation of who still own and operate it today. Of interest is that there are bricks from Joseph Smith's general store contained in one wall of the Hotel's Nauvoo Room. On January 19, 1841, Smith had a revelation asking for the erection of a temple. Smith and his family moved into the Mansion House in August 1843. A wing was added shortly thereafter so the building could serve both as the Smith home and as a hotel for visitors. The Mormons prospered in Nauvoo, and by 1846, the population of the city rivaled Chicago in size.

The Mormons' neighbors, however, saw their prosperity and their beliefs as a political and economic threat, as had happened in Missouri. Tensions escalated both inside and outside the church. In June 1844, some of the disaffected Mormons published a paper criticizing Smith. Under the authority of Smith, then Nauvoo's mayor, the Nauvoo Legion destroyed the printing press. On June 24, 1844, Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum traveled to the Carthage jail to face charges of inciting a riot. Though guaranteed protection by the Illinois governor, the brothers were murdered three days later when a mob stormed the jail. Both are buried in Nauvoo.

Brigham Young succeeded Joseph Smith as president of the church. Tensions continued, however, and in September 1845, a group opposed to the Mormons burned 100 homes and several farms outside of present-day Nauvoo. Brigham Young promised the Illinois government that the Mormons would leave the following spring. The Mormons continued to face difficulties, and the first of three emigrations began on February 24, 1846, when 2,500 Mormons crossed the Mississippi River to wait in Iowa for the remaining members of the church. A second emigration numbering 10,000 people left in May 1846, days after the dedication of the original Nauvoo Temple on April 30, 1846. Most of the remaining 700 Mormons left in September 1846. The Nauvoo Temple was burned by arsonists on October 9, 1848 and a tornado subsequently destroyed what remained in May 1850. Not all Mormons left the area to go out west: some stayed; many farmed and others went to different parts of the county and state.



Led by Etienne Cabet, the Icarians arrived in Nauvoo on March 15, 1849. Cabet was a Frenchman who believed that the rise and fall of nations was due to divisions between rich and poor.

In 1840, he published *Voyage en Icarie*, a novel that described a land where government ruled democratically, money and property were distributed equally regardless of one's occupation, and education and leisure activities were open to all, regardless of gender. As a result, the land was free from crime and poverty. Knowing that the Mormons had recently vacated, and searching for a place to build this sort of utopia, Cabet and his followers, mostly from France, chose Nauvoo. Using the Temple square and many of the houses and stores once occupied by the Mormons, the

Icarians endeavored to create a community akin to that in Cabet's book. By 1856, fewer than 1,000 Icarians lived and worked in Nauvoo and on 800 acres of surrounding farmland. Gambling and tobacco were banned, and consumption of alcohol was discouraged, though the Icarians owned a whiskey distillery and several wineries. Dissention arose about the direction of the community, however, and by 1864, nearly all had relocated to Cheltenham, Missouri and to Corning, Iowa.

In the 1840s other immigrants began arriving in Nauvoo and the surrounding area. Primarily German, their numbers let Nauvoo boast that it had the largest German-speaking population in Illinois for 50 years, until World War 1. The Germans, along with immigrants from Switzerland and England, founded the local Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and conducted service in German through the 1930s. The Catholic Church remains the largest church in Nauvoo, and is also among the oldest, with the earliest services conducted in the original Mormon Temple. The Sisters of St. Benedict arrived in Nauvoo in 1874, and ran several schools and a convent until their relocation to Rock Island in 2001. The new arrivals were mostly farmers and merchants who reestablished many of the Icarian's wineries. By 1871, nearly 800 acres of land around Nauvoo was planted with grapes, and the vineyard in the Nauvoo State Park is believed to be the oldest in Illinois. With the passing of time, the immigrants assimilated into American culture and became a significant group of permanent settlers in Nauvoo.

In the early 1850s two main bodies of the LDS church emerged: the Latter-day Saints (Utah) and the Reorganized Church of Latter-day Saints (Independence, MO). Both have returned to Nauvoo over the years to purchase properties and do restoration on local properties.



Grapes and peaches were commonly grown and shipped throughout the Midwest. Though Prohibition precipitated a decline in grape production during the 20th century, the wine cellars were discovered to be excellent for cheese production.

The Nauvoo Cheese Company opened in 1937 and used several wine cellars to age its blue cheese. It eventually grew to become the second-largest producer of blue cheese in the United States. Though currently closed, plans are underway to open a small "designer" cheese production operation for the local tourist retail at a different location.

Nauvoo is also home to the first oldest bonded Winery in Illinois. In 1936 Gem City Vineland Company (which is currently known today as Baxter's Vineyards) obtained a license to manufacture wine as Illinois Bonded Winery #52.

The oldest recorded concord grape vineyard in Illinois was planted in 1851 and is located in the Nauvoo State Park and the vineyard is still producing fruit.

Today Nauvoo celebrates its heritage in the annual staging of a grape and cheese festival at Nauvoo State Park, a festival first held in Nauvoo in 1941. The Mormon Church has rebuilt a nearly exact replica of its 1846 temple, which at the time of its original construction was the tallest building between Cincinnati and St. Louis. Nauvoo is the starting point of the 1,200 mile-long Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, which traces the Mormons' route to Salt Lake City. Nauvoo has numerous areas of historical import, including two museums and the final resting places for several noteworthy citizens. Nauvoo's location on the banks of the Mississippi provides scenic and recreational opportunities. The Nauvoo Historical District, which comprises much of Nauvoo, the William J. Reimbold House, the Weld House and the Mix House are on the National Register of Historic Places. Nauvoo continues to be a community rich in culture and history. As Nauvoo grows, its history will become the foundation of a thriving community.

Geographical Perspective

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Nauvoo sits on the banks of the Mississippi River in Hancock County. It is located approximately 270 miles southwest of Chicago, 190 miles north of St. Louis and 120 miles south of the Quad Cities. Illinois Route 96, also known as the Great River Road, runs through Nauvoo, connecting the town to Keokuk, Iowa to the south and Fort Madison to the north. The nearest four-lane divided Highway is 336 in Carthage, 25 miles to the south, and Interstate I-74 in Galesburg, 75 miles to the northeast. The finalization of the Avenue of the Saints interstate in Iowa will bring access to within 15 miles of Nauvoo. A four-lane highway, 336 has just been opened connecting Quincy to Macomb and will eventually extend to Peoria, Illinois.

Nauvoo is located in what is commonly referred to as west-central Illinois. The physical landscape of the region is generally flat, with some gently rolling hills and sudden breaks where valleys have been carved by tributaries of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers.

The local landscape has largely been shaped by glacial activity. Watersheds split the area with the west fork of the Lamoine River draining the eastern portion of Hancock County into the Illinois River and eventually the Mississippi River. Southern Hancock County drains into Bear Creek before the water enters the Mississippi River.

The soils in Hancock County are a valuable resource and are one reason why farming in the area is successful. Most of the land is level to gently sloping, with minimal erosion. Most soil is silt loam, with some clay loam present as well. Part of Hancock County consists of alluvial flood areas, where the Mississippi River deposits nutrient-rich sediment. The water table is generally close to the surface. There are coal deposits in the area, and several mines operated in Hancock County during the 19th century. No mining has occurred in more than half a century. No deposits of oil or natural gas have been found in Hancock County.



The average annual precipitation in western Illinois ranges from 34 to 36 inches per year. Precipitation is due mainly to the interaction of warm, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico with cooler and drier air from Canada. The average annual snowfall is 25 inches, while the number of days with snowfall greater than an inch averaging seven to eight per winter. The average winter temperature in Hancock County is 26 degrees Fahrenheit while the average summer temperature is 73 degrees Fahrenheit.

Two transcontinental rail lines, owned and operated by Burlington Northern Santa Fe, cross through west-central Illinois and into Iowa. Amtrak uses both lines to provide rail service throughout the region. The nearest passenger service is in Fort Madison, Iowa, 11 miles to the north, and in Macomb, approximately 50 miles to the east.

Community Profile

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Introduction

In order to properly plan for the future of a community, it is imperative that a thorough yet concise review be conducted to evaluate the current conditions of the study area. This section of the plan is intended to review the demographic, economic, physical and social characteristics of Nauvoo.

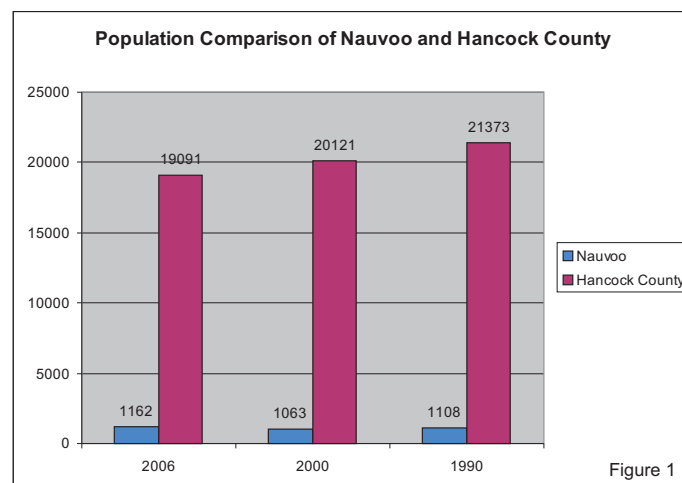
• Population

According to the 2006 Census estimate, the City of Nauvoo has a population of 1,162 people, while Hancock County has a population of 19,091 people. A large number of missionaries come to Nauvoo yearly and this affects annual population numbers that may not be included in the 2000 Census. It should also be noted that part of Nauvoo's population decline from 2000 to 2006 can be attributed to the closure of the Sisters of St. Mary Monastery. The population of Nauvoo fell during the 1990s, but rose again following the turn of the century. The reconstruction of the Mormon temple likely contributed to the rise in population. By comparison, Hancock County has had a decreasing population since the 1990s (Table 1, Figure 1). Thus, Nauvoo comprises a continually greater share of Hancock County's population.

Nauvoo and Hancock County Population 1990-2006			
Year	2006	2000	1990
Nauvoo	1,162	1,063	1,108
Hancock County	19,091	20,121	21,373

Table 1

Source: Population Division, U. S. Census Bureau, March 2007



Source: Population Division, U. S. Census Bureau, March 2007

Projections indicate that Nauvoo will continue to grow, nearly doubling in size by 2030. Hancock County's population is projected to increase slightly until 2015, when it will stagnate (Table 2, Figure 2).

Actual and Projected Population 2000-2030							
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Nauvoo	1063	1203	1343	1483	1623	1763	1903
Hancock County	20,155	20,613	21,662	22,346	22,692	22,159	22,454

Table 2

Source: Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity

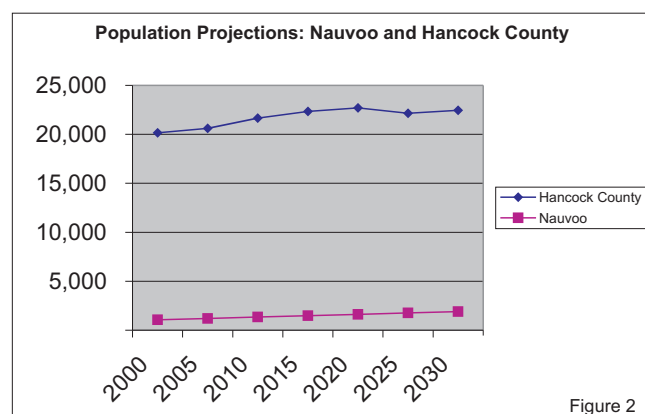


Figure 2

Source: Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity

Since Nauvoo is expected to grow at a faster rate than Hancock County, it will constitute a continually larger portion of Hancock County. By 2030, more than eight percent of Hancock County residents will live in Nauvoo, up from five percent today.

According to the 2000 Census, the median age in Nauvoo is 43 years old. This is somewhat older than the Illinois average of 35 years old. Twenty-seven percent of Nauvoo residents are 19 years of age or younger. Twenty-three percent of Nauvoo residents are of retirement age, 65 years old and older. Half of all Nauvoo residents, the remaining 50 percent, are of working age. In the state of Illinois, 20 percent statewide are 19 years of age or younger. Twelve percent of Illinoisans are 65 years of age and older. The remaining 68 percent of Illinois residents are of working age (Figure 3).

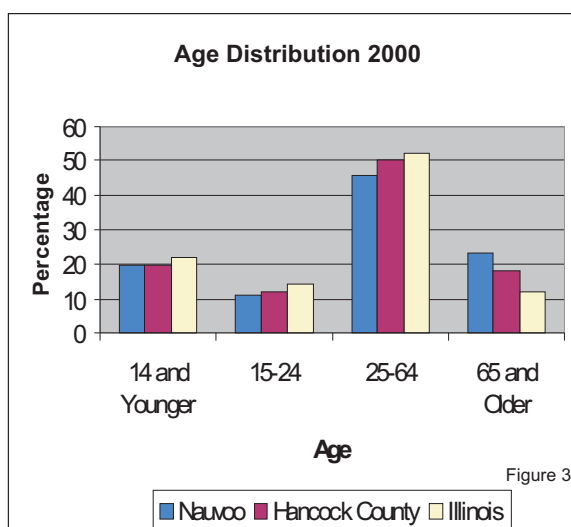


Figure 3

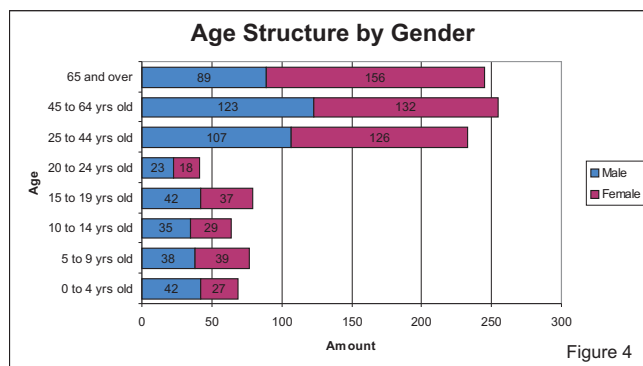
Source: 2000 Census of Population

Thus, Nauvoo has both an older and younger population than the state as a whole, with a smaller population of residents of working age.

Nauvoo has a greater percentage of females than does Illinois, especially among those younger than 18 years old. There are also a greater number of females aged 65 years and older than males (Table 3, Figure 4).

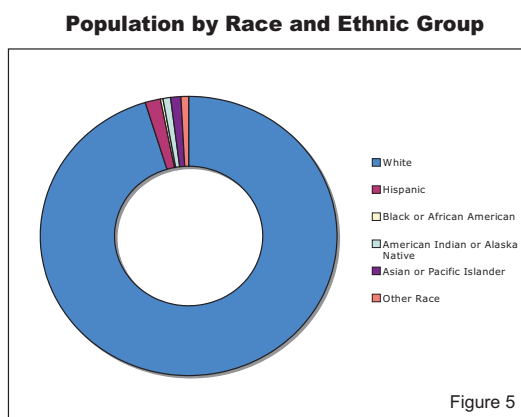
Age Structure by Gender			
Age	Male	Female	Total
0 to 4 yrs old	42	27	69
5 to 9 yrs old	38	39	77
10 to 14 yrs old	35	29	64
15 to 19 yrs old	42	37	79
20 to 24 yrs old	23	18	41
25 to 44 yrs old	107	126	233
45 to 64 yrs old	123	132	255
65 and over	89	156	245

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing Table 3



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

According to the Census Bureau, statistics on race from the 2000 Census are not directly comparable to any census data compiled before then. This is due to the fact that the 2000 Census was the first to allow respondents to choose more than one race. It is therefore difficult to know how much the racial composition has changed in Nauvoo. According to the 2000 Census, only 31 of Nauvoo's 1,063 residents are not white (Figure 5).



Source: 2000 Census of Population

While that means that 97 percent of Nauvoo residents are white, this is a smaller percentage than was recorded during the 1990 Census. The minority with the greatest increase is Hispanics, with Blacks and Asians also showing gains. According to the 2000 Census, ten Nauvoo residents consider themselves of mixed race. No corresponding figure is available from the 1990 Census. Statewide, less than three-quarters of Illinoisans are white. Blacks and Hispanics constitute the greatest minorities.

• Housing

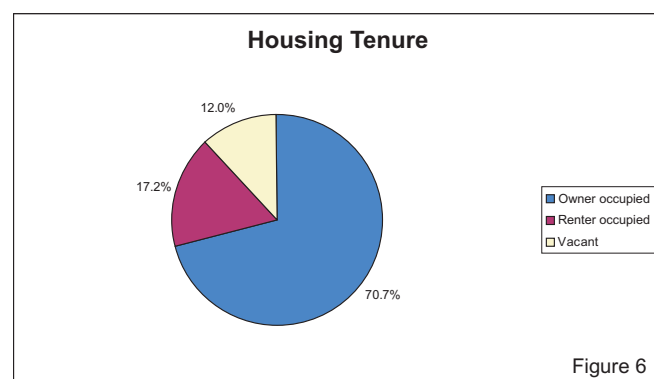
According to the 2000 Census, there are 458 housing units in Nauvoo, of which 88 percent are occupied. The vacancy rate is quite a bit higher than the state average of six percent. Seventy percent of Nauvoo housing units are owner-occupied, while 17 percent are renter-occupied. This is higher than the state average, which has two-thirds of Illinois housing units owner-occupied and one-third renter-occupied (Table 4, Figure 6).

Housing Tenure
Total Number of Housing Units: 458

Housing	Percent	Total Number of Units
Owner occupied	70.7	324
Renter occupied	17.2	79
Vacant	12	55

Table 4

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

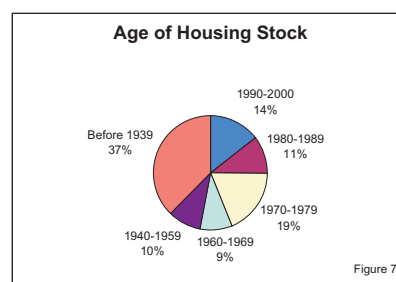


Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The vast majority of Nauvoo housing units are detached, single family structures. Mobile homes constitute the greatest portion of the remaining housing units. Nauvoo has no structures with ten or more housing units.

The median home value in Nauvoo is \$78,600, significantly less than the Illinois average of \$130,800 and the U. S. average of \$119,600. Hancock County's median home value is \$58,200. While Nauvoo's median home values are only 60 percent of the state's, they are 26 percent more than the median home value of the county.

More than one-third of homes in Nauvoo were built before 1939 (Figure 7). Fewer homes were constructed from 1940 through 1969 than between 1970 and 1979.



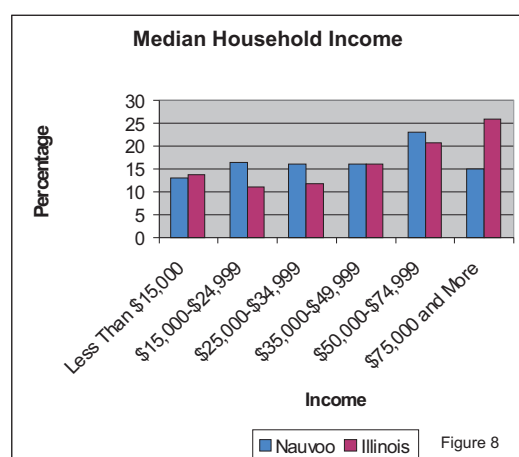
Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Since the information is from the 2000 Census, it does not consider any effects on housing construction from the construction of the Mormon Temple.

Half of Nauvoo residents living in their own homes have a mortgage. Of those with a mortgage, most pay less than \$1,000 per month. For the vast majority of mortgage-paying homeowners, this comprises less than 25 percent of their income. The median rent in Nauvoo is \$342, with more than one-third of renters paying less than 15 percent of their income for housing.

• Economy

According to 2000 Census data (1999 dollars), median household income for the region which includes Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough and Warren counties is \$35,131. The median household income in Hancock County is \$36,654 and in Nauvoo \$39,519. This amount is approximately 15 percent less than the state median household income of \$46,590. Growth in the regional median household income, according to the 2000 Census was slightly lower (2.2 times) than the statewide median household income growth of 2.4 times the 1980 income. Nauvoo's median household income growth in 2000 was 2.75 times the income reported in 1980. Two-thirds of Nauvoo residents have median household incomes of less than \$50,000. Only 12 percent of Nauvoo households have incomes less than \$15,000. Seven percent of Nauvoo households have incomes greater than \$100,000. Nauvoo residents generally earn less than average Illinoisans (Figure 8).

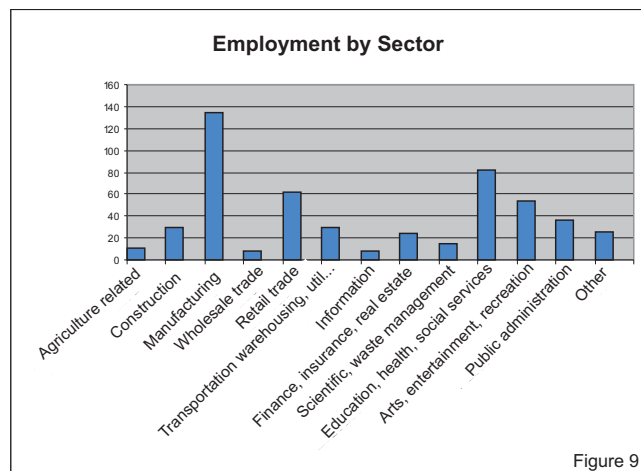


Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Thirteen percent of Nauvoo residents live below the poverty line, slightly more than the U.S. and Illinois averages. In Nauvoo, 16 percent of children live below the poverty line, while 18 percent of those aged 65 and older live in poverty. Compared to Illinois averages, there is a higher percentage both of impoverished children and seniors in Nauvoo.

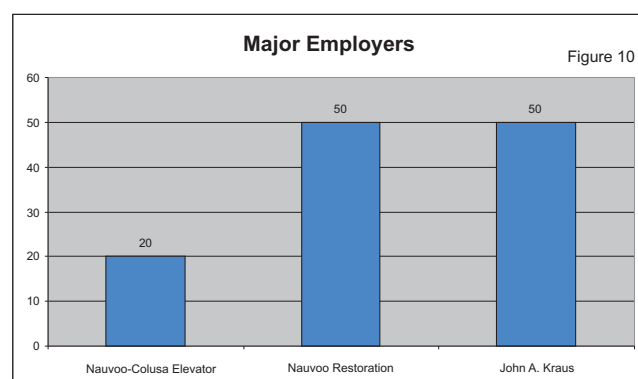
The regional unemployment rate in 1980 was 7.7 percent. By 2000, Census numbers show the unemployment rate had fallen to 4.3 percent in the region and 3.6 percent in Nauvoo. Illinois Department of Employment Security data in 2006 indicates a range of unemployment values across the region, with a low in McDonough County of 4.3 percent and a high in Knox County of 5.4 percent. Knox County experienced a spike in its unemployment rate in 2003 due to the closure of several of its largest employers. The Illinois unemployment rate in 2000 was 3.9 percent, close to that of Nauvoo. The Hancock County unemployment rate was 4.7 percent. Most recent unemployment numbers from the Illinois Department of Employment Security show that unemployment has risen in Hancock County to 7.4 percent.

The majority of workers in the region are employed in health care, manufacturing, retail trade and food service. The largest employer by far in the region is Western Illinois University, with 2,200 employees. Methode Electronics in Carthage, the county seat of Hancock County, was formerly the second largest employer with 1,360 employees. However, the parent company recently announced major layoffs at the plant, which would reduce the workforce to approximately 200 employees. The third largest employer is currently Farmland Foods in Monmouth, 60 miles northeast of Nauvoo, with 1,280 employees. These figures do not include local school systems, though most are too small to rival the region's largest employers (Figure 9).



Source: RETAC, Economic/Demographic Profile (IIRA)

An equal number of Nauvoo residents, approximately one-fifth in each sector, are employed in management and professional occupations, sales and office occupations and transportation occupations. The largest employers in Nauvoo are Nauvoo Investments, John A. Kraus Co. and Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. Given the sizes of the labor pool and largest employers, it seems that most Nauvoo residents work outside the community in larger cities, such as Fort Madison and Keokuk, Iowa (Figure 10).



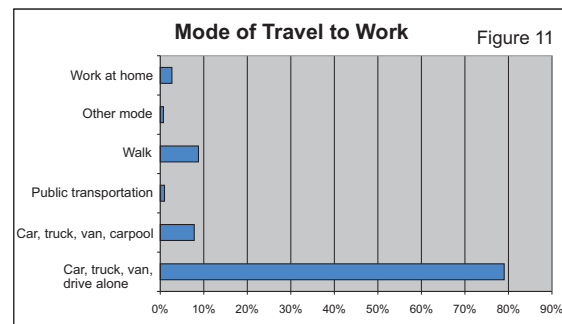
Source: Nauvoo Planning Committee

Eighty percent of Nauvoo residents drive to work alone. Eight percent of Nauvoo residents carpool, much lower than the national average of 15 percent. Nine percent of Nauvoo residents walk to work, while three percent work at home. Public transportation is minimally available in Nauvoo at this time (Table 5, Figure 11).

Mode of Commute to Work		
Mode of Travel	Workers 16yrs and Older	Percent
Car, truck, van, drive alone	409	79.1
Car, truck, van, carpool	40	7.7
Public transportation	5	1
Walk	45	8.7
Other mode	4	0.8
Work at home	14	2.7

Table 5

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing



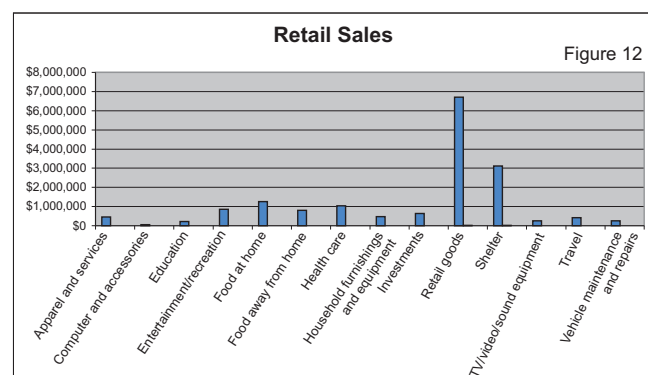
Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Retail trade in Nauvoo in 2004 saw \$16,579,632 in total sales. Retail goods accounted for 40 percent of that, while hotels accounted for 19 percent. The remaining sectors recorded very low sales. The retail spending on average represents \$49,000 per household. Since two-thirds of Nauvoo residents have incomes less than \$50,000, it is money drawn from outside the community that accounts for this apparent inconsistency (Table 6, Figures 12,13).

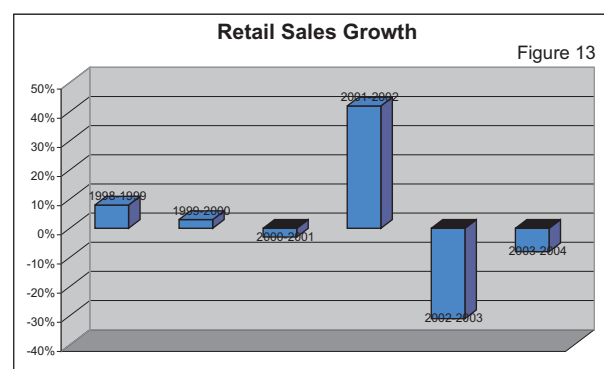
Retail Sales			
Category	Nauvoo Total	Average per Household	Percentage of Total
Apparel and services	\$453,564	\$1,330	2.7%
Computer and accessories	\$57,584	\$169	0.3%
Education	\$223,613	\$673	1.3%
Entertainment/recreation	\$851,735	\$2,497	5.1%
Food at home	\$1,253,827	\$3,677	7.6%
Food away from home	\$793,823	\$2,328	4.8%
Health care	\$1,043,160	\$3,059	6.3%
Household furnishings/equip	\$468,678	\$1,774	2.8%
Investments	\$643,660	\$1,887	3.9%
Retail Goods	\$6,715,084	\$19,692	40.5%
Shelter	\$3,123,665	\$9,160	18.8%
TV/video/sound equipment	\$261,898	\$768	1.6%
Travel	\$425,610	\$1,248	2.6%
Vehicle maintenance/repairs	\$263,731	\$773	1.6%
TOTAL	\$16,579,632	\$49,035	

Source: Rural Economic Technical Assistance Center

Table 6

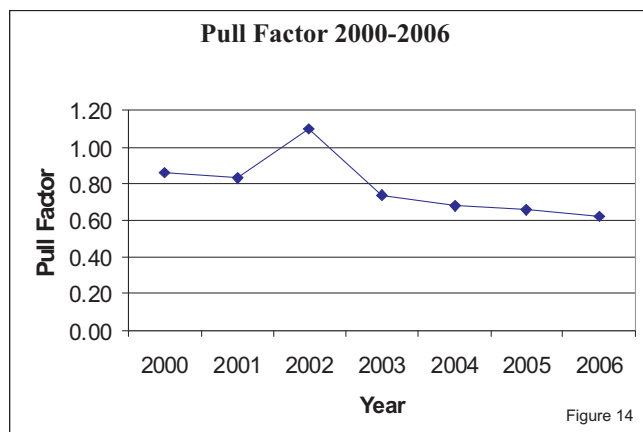


Source: Rural Economic Technical Assistance Center



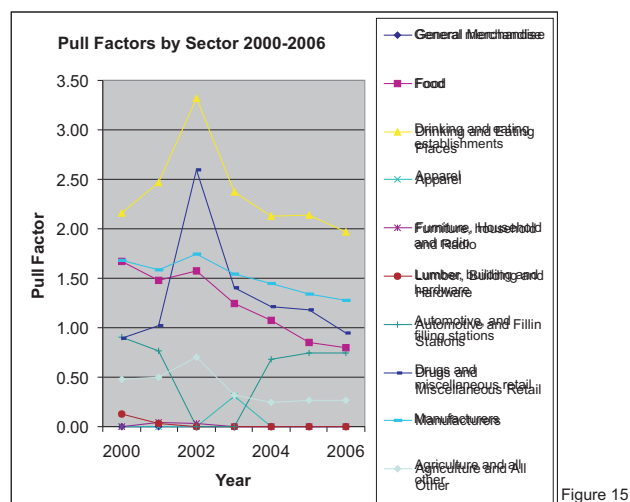
Source: Rural Economic Technical Assistance Center

The retail drawing power of a city is described by its pull factor, calculated as the ratio of local per capita retail sales to downstate per capita sales. A pull factor greater than 1.00 indicates that a city is attracting sales from visitors, while a pull factor less than 1.0 means that local residents are shopping elsewhere. With the exception of 2002, Nauvoo's pull factor has continued to decline since 2000. It appears that Nauvoo residents are increasingly shopping outside the city rather than at local businesses (Figure 14). It should be noted that the 2002 numbers were likely impacted by the construction of the new Mormon temple and the large, but temporary, influx of persons this activity caused.



Source: Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs

In addition to describing total retail sales, pull factors also illustrate how various retail sectors are performing. Blank categories have fewer than four taxpayers, so no data is shown to protect their confidentiality. Total pull factor calculations, however, do include this information. All data is self reported, leading to fluctuations in sales by category since businesses may not report themselves in the same category every year (Figure 15).



Source: Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs

The overall decline in Nauvoo's pull factors is reflected in the individual pull factors of each sector. The general merchandise sector has not recorded any sales since 2000, while the apparel sector noted sales in 2003 only. The lumber, building and hardware sector does not reflect sales since 2001. Historically, the food sector has attracted sales from outside Nauvoo, but since 2005, the sector has been losing business in other areas. The drinking and eating establishments and manufacturers sectors continue to draw in sales though not as much as in the past. While there are some automotive and filling stations and agriculture sales in Nauvoo, most business in these two sectors is lost to other cities as well. While drugs and miscellaneous retail attracted sales from 2001 to 2005, the sector is currently losing sales.

Besides pull factors, another tool used to understand a community's economy is surplus and leakage measured as the difference between potential and actual sales. Potential sales are the amount of sales an area should achieve when compared to other downstate areas. Potential sales are calculated using per capita sales and local population and accounting for any disparity in income. A surplus indicates that actual sales exceed potential sales, while a leakage means that actual sales fall short of potential sales (Table 7).

Retail Sales Surplus/Leakage

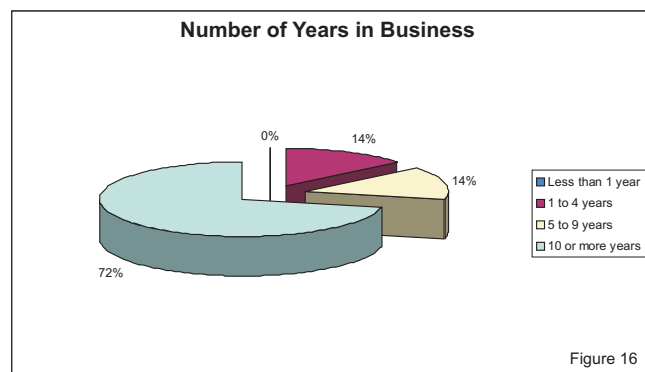
Table 7

Calendar Year	Potential Sales	Actual Sales	Surplus or Leakage	Surplus or Leakage as a Percent of Potential Sales
2000	\$9,658,528	\$8,862,750	-\$795,778	-8.2%
2001	\$9,990,702	\$8,852,910	-\$1,137,792	-11.4%
2002	\$11,227,770	\$13,165,533	\$1,937,763	17.3%
2003	\$11,650,224	\$9,233,494	-\$2,416,730	-20.7%
2004	\$12,243,992	\$8,868,065	-\$3,375,927	-27.6%
2005	\$12,742,348	\$9,010,471	-\$3,731,877	-29.3%
2006	\$13,473,432	\$8,994,190	-\$4,479,242	-33.2%

Source: Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs

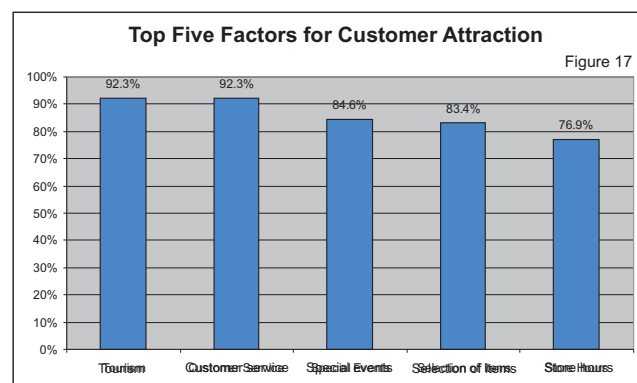
Since 2000 and with the exception of 2002, Nauvoo has recorded leakages in retail trade. The percentage of retail sales lost is increasing, with nearly one-third of potential retail sales made outside of Nauvoo. When referencing pull factors and surplus/leakage, it appears that Nauvoo is losing business to other areas rather than retaining and attracting new business to the city.

According to the Western Illinois Regional Council survey conducted in the summer of 2007, 72 percent of existing businesses have operated for more than ten years. From May 2005 through April 2008, 16 new business licenses were issued according to the City of Nauvoo. It should be noted not all of these businesses have come to fruition and there is no enforcement of business licensing in Nauvoo (Figure 16).

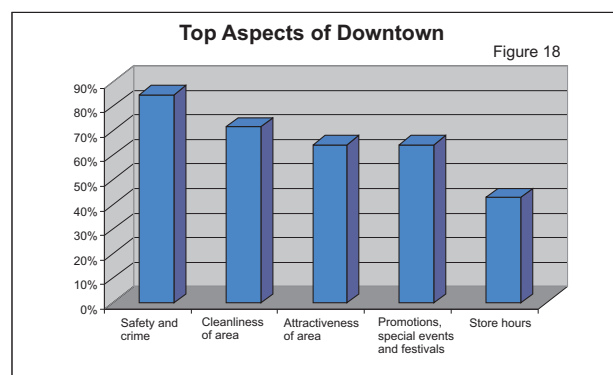


Source: WIRC Survey

In attracting customers to Nauvoo, respondents to a WIRC survey agreed that tourism and customer service were the two biggest draws. Eighty percent of respondents find that Nauvoo's overall impression is excellent or good. Respondents concurred that improved cleanliness would attract more customers (Figures 17,18).



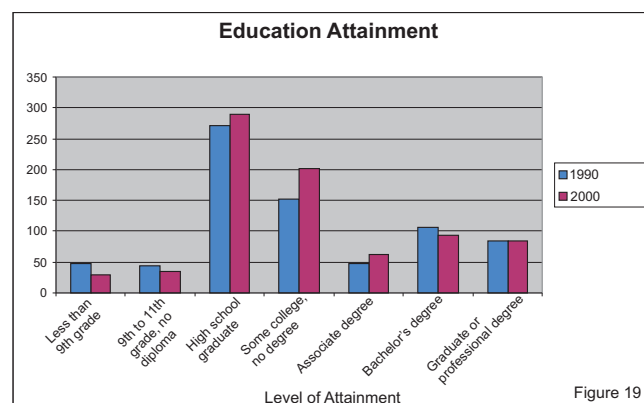
Source: WIRC Survey



Source: WIRC Survey

• Education

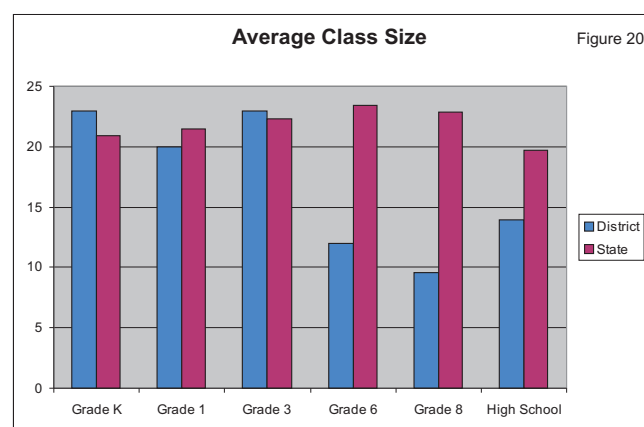
Between 1990 and 2000, more residents in Nauvoo acquired some level of college education than in previous decades. According to the 2000 Census data, 85 residents age 25 and older, or 11.6 percent, have at least a Bachelor's degree. An additional 84 residents age 25 and older, or 11.5 percent, have a graduate or other professional level degree. Conversely, 7.7 percent of Nauvoo residents have not graduated from high school (Figure 19).



Source: 1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Nauvoo's public schools are part of the consolidated Nauvoo-Colusa School District. According to the Nauvoo-Colusa CUSD 325, the district has one elementary school with 14 teachers, two teacher assistants and 187 students. The combined junior high and high school has 19 teachers and 216 students. Nauvoo also has a Catholic school with a nursery school and an elementary school that teaches kindergarten through sixth grade. The Catholic school enrolls 57 students, and employs five teachers and one aide. Carl Sandburg Community College is approximately 22 miles away in Carthage and Southeastern Community College is approximately 15 miles away in Keokuk. The nearest four-year universities are Western Illinois University, 50 miles to the east, and Quincy University, 50 miles south.

According to the 2007 Illinois District Report Card, public schools in the Nauvoo-Colusa School District generally have smaller class sizes than is average in Illinois, with high school classes averaging 15 students per class as compared to 19 statewide. The Nauvoo-Colusa High School boasted a 93 percent graduation rate in 2007, higher than the state average of 85.9 percent. The 2007 graduating class has an average composite ACT score of 20.1, nearing the Illinois average of 20.3 (Figure 20, Table 8).



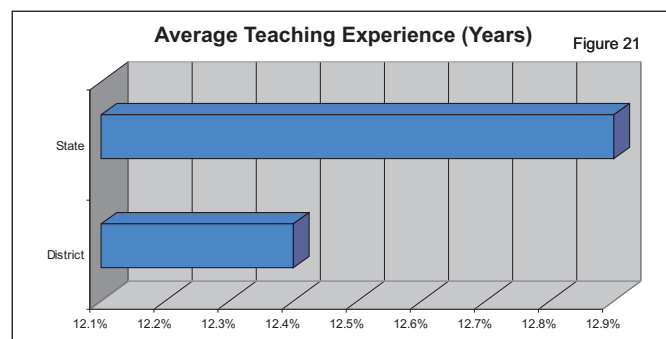
Source: Nauvoo-Colusa School District

School District Report Card (Academic Performance)		
Academic Performance	District%	State%
Graduation Rate	93.0	85.9
Overall Performance State Tests	71.7	73.8
ISAT Performance	84.2	78.7
ACT Performance	20.1	20.3

Table 8

Source: State Board of Education

Nauvoo-Colusa teachers have an average of 12.4 years of teaching experience compared to an average of 12.9 years statewide. Nearly 78 percent of Nauvoo-Colusa teachers have Bachelor's degrees only, with more than 22 percent also having Master's degrees. Statewide, less than half the teachers have Bachelor's degrees and over 50 percent of those also have Master's degrees (Figure 21, Table 9).



Source: Illinois Board of Education and Nauvoo-Colusa School District

Teacher Education	District	State
Percentage of teachers with B. A.	77.7	47.6
Percentage of teachers with M. A.	22.3	50.3

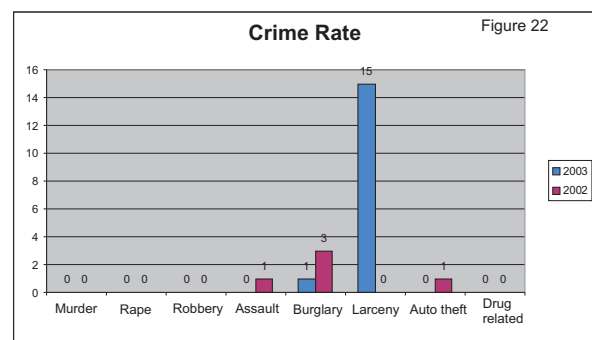
Table 9

Source: Illinois Board of Education and Nauvoo-Colusa District

The Nauvoo-Colusa School District is currently facing financial difficulties, as the Dallas City School District has pulled its 80 students from the Nauvoo-Colusa High School, in effect, since the 2007-2008 school year. Nauvoo-Colusa schools receive far less of their revenue through taxes than is typical in Illinois, while teacher and administrator salaries are also considerably less. One possible school district with which Nauvoo-Colusa schools can consolidate is the Hamilton School District. In April 2007, a proposed tax hike failed to pass with a majority vote. Currently, the total tax rate in the Nauvoo-Colusa District as reported on the 2007 Illinois Report Card is 3.52 percent per \$100. The Nauvoo-Colusa Board of Education has deactivated its high school and is sending its students to Warsaw High School, while Warsaw Junior High School students will attend the Nauvoo-Colusa Junior High School on a two year trial.

• Public Safety

Nauvoo is a safe community with one assault, three burglaries and one car theft reported in 2002. The following year saw a spike in larceny, up to 15 from zero the year before. Nauvoo has two full-time and three part-time police officers (Figure 22).



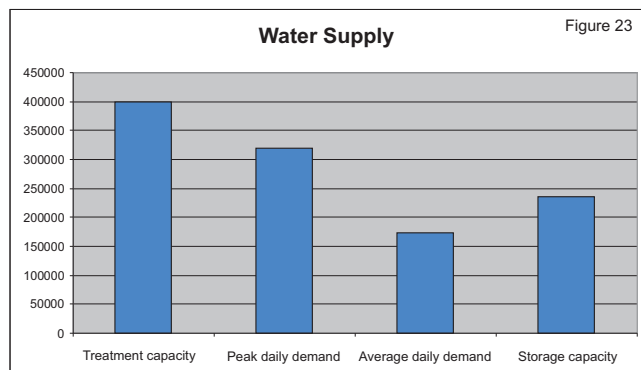
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigations 2002, 2003

The Nauvoo Fire Protection District is comprised of one chief, 18 firefighters, 11 emergency technicians and three first responders. All are volunteers. The District has three fire trucks and one emergency vehicle. The fire department now also operates the ambulance service for the community.

The Nauvoo Clinic offers basic family care. The nearest hospital is in Fort Madison, Iowa 11 miles away. Keokuk, Iowa's hospital is 15 miles away and the hospital in Carthage is approximately 22 miles in distance.

• Community Services

The municipal water supply in Nauvoo uses the Mississippi River as its source. The system has a treatment capacity of 400,000 gallons per day, with an average daily demand of 165,000 gallons per day. Peak demand rises to 320,000 gallons per day. The system's storage capacity is 200,000 gallons of water per day. Nauvoo's municipal water system has an excess capacity of 110,000 gallons per day (Figure 23). Recently improvements were completed to the water treatment plant.



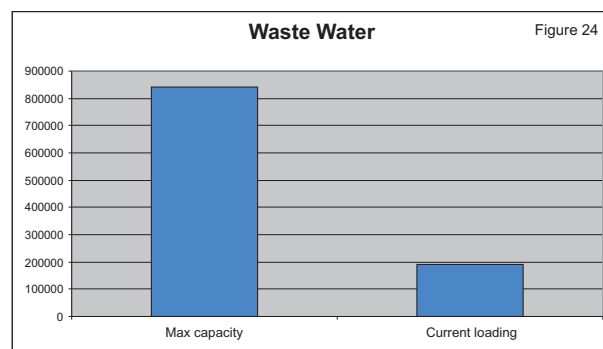
Source: City of Nauvoo Planning Committee

Nauvoo's sewage treatment plant can manage 840,000 gallons per day. It currently treats 190,000 gallons per day, for an excess capacity of 640,000 gallons per day. There is ample room for expansion, whether due to tourist activities, more businesses or new housing (Table 10, Figure 24).

Table 10

Waste Water Data		
Max capacity	840,000	Gallons
Current loading	190,000	Gallons
Total number of accounts	490	

Source: City of Nauvoo Planning Committee



Source: City of Nauvoo Planning Committee

The nearest interstate exchange is presently 25 miles away at Carthage. However, once the Avenue of the Saints interstate is complete, the nearest access will be within 15 miles outside of Keokuk. One Illinois highway, Route 96, runs through Nauvoo as part of the Great River Road, a scenic drive that follows the Mississippi River. Route 96 connects Nauvoo to Keokuk and Fort Madison. Nauvoo has an additional 26.5 miles of improved roads and 30 miles of unimproved roads, some of which have never been open for use.

Nauvoo has no rail service. Passenger service is available in Macomb and Quincy in Illinois, and Burlington and Fort Madison in Iowa. Freight service is available in Keokuk and Fort Madison.

Nauvoo does not have an airport. Small municipal strips are located in Keokuk and Fort Madison. Public airports with passenger service are found in Burlington and Quincy.

Nauvoo has no bus service. Keokuk and Fort Madison are on interstate bus routes.

The Colusa Elevator Co. operates along a channel in the Mississippi River that is nine feet deep. The Mississippi River is also used by private watercraft for recreational use. The Army Corps of Engineers maintains the channel for navigable use.

The Nauvoo Library has 10,000 catalogued items. It also has four computers, one fax machine and one copy machine available for public use. The Nauvoo Library has approximately 500 members.

- **Parks & Recreation**

Nauvoo State Park is located on the southern edge of the town. The park features a lake where non-motorized boating and fishing are allowed. Nauvoo State Park also maintains hiking trails and campgrounds. An annual Grape Festival and the Nauvoo Grape Festival Pageant highlight the city's historic wine and cheese making. The park also houses the Rheinburger House Museum.

The area also offers an 18-hole golf course, horseback riding, a go-kart track and an activity center. Nauvoo does have a Park District that is responsible for the park grounds, including a ball diamond, and concessions on Winchester Street. A City Park next to City Hall is managed by a committee of the City Council.

- **Historic Preservation**

Nauvoo boasts 300,000 visitors annually, which is significant given its population of 1,071 residents. The Community of Christ operates the Joseph Smith Historic Center, which houses exhibits on Joseph Smith and Mormon life, as well as David Hyrum Smith's paintings. Tours of the Smith family home, gravesites, and Joseph Smith's reconstructed stores are available. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints operates the LDS Nauvoo Visitor's Center, which offers interpretive programs. The LDS Visitor's Center also offers access to 25 restored Mormon homes and businesses.

Nauvoo Landing, at the foot of the present-day Parley Street, marks the departure point of the Mormons in 1846. It is also the starting point of the Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, which traces the Mormon's 1,300-mile trek to Utah.

The Nauvoo Historical District, which comprises much of Nauvoo, has been designated a National Historic landmark. The total area in this district is approximately 3,850 acres. The reason such a large expanse has been designated is primarily due to the Mormon Era properties in the flats.

The Nauvoo Historical Society maintains two pre-1850s buildings; is part of Illinois Preservation; participates in a local streetscape project; and is leading the Certified Local Government Committee for the City Council.

Community Vision

Nauvoo Comprehensive Plan 2009

Looking Forward While Respecting the Past

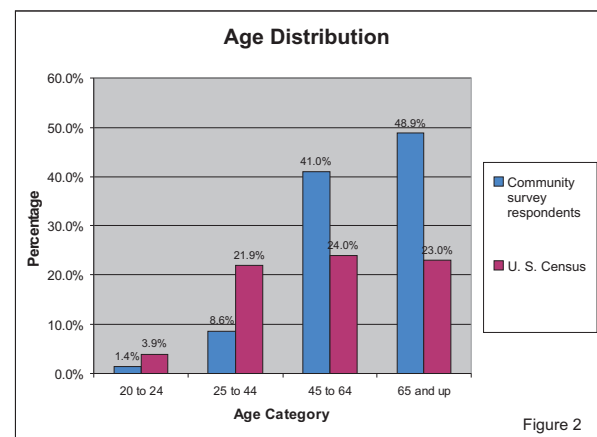
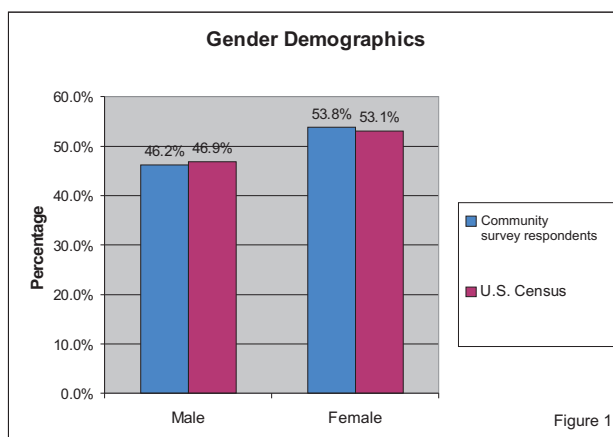
Introduction

A survey of community opinion provides information useful for the development of long-term community planning. A survey encourages public participation in plan creation. Survey results give municipal leaders an indication of what residents view as strengths and weaknesses in the community. Survey responses also reveal areas where residents believe community leaders are succeeding.

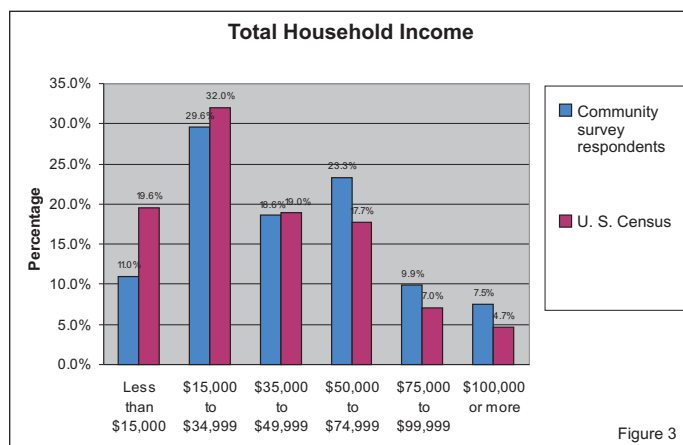
In 2006, the Western Illinois Regional Council, in cooperation with the city of Nauvoo, produced a community survey that was randomly mailed to Nauvoo residents. The survey was also made available to residents at city hall. A total of 156 people completed the survey. The survey was composed in a way that keeps all responses anonymous. Survey questions included inquiries covering topics reviewed in the Community Profile. A copy of the survey instrument is included with this plan as Attachment A.

• Demographics

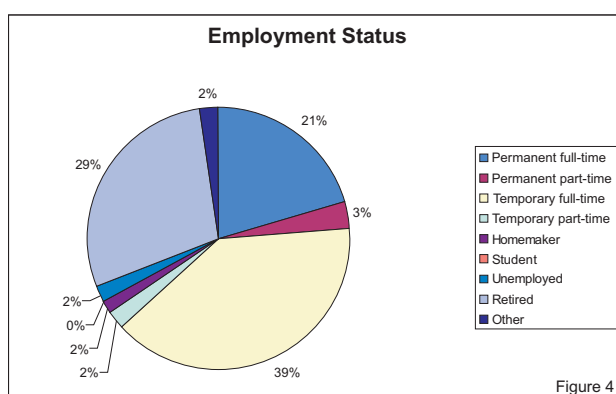
Fifty-four percent of survey respondents were female, a proportion equal to that of Nauvoo as a whole (Figure 1). Ninety percent of those surveyed were 45 years old or older, even though they represent only 47 percent of Nauvoo's population (Figure 2).



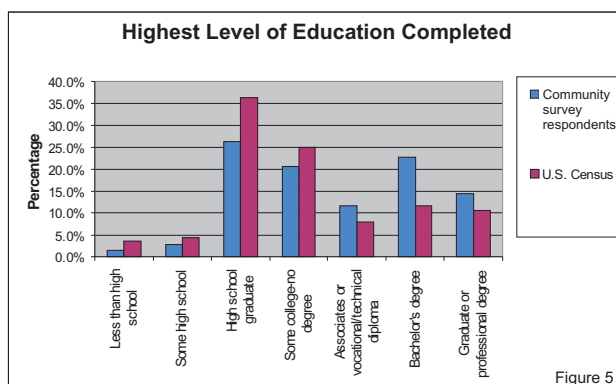
Eighty percent of survey respondents volunteered their household income. The vast majority of Nauvoo residents have annual household incomes of less than \$75,000, with the greatest portion, nearly 30 percent, having incomes between \$15,000 and \$35,000 (Figure 3).



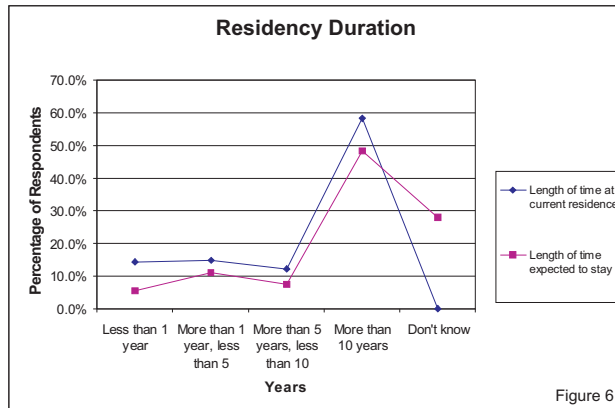
These responses generally reflect characteristics of Nauvoo as a whole. Twenty-nine percent of survey participants are retired, while another 21 percent are permanently employed full-time (Figure 4).



One quarter of survey respondents indicate that the highest level of education they achieved is a high school diploma. Another 23 percent of participants have earned Bachelor's degrees, while an additional 13 percent have Master's degrees (Figure 5).



More than 70 percent of those surveyed have lived in Nauvoo for more than five years, and nearly half expect to continue living in Nauvoo for at least another ten years. Twenty-eight percent of participants are unsure how much longer they will live in Nauvoo (Figure 6).

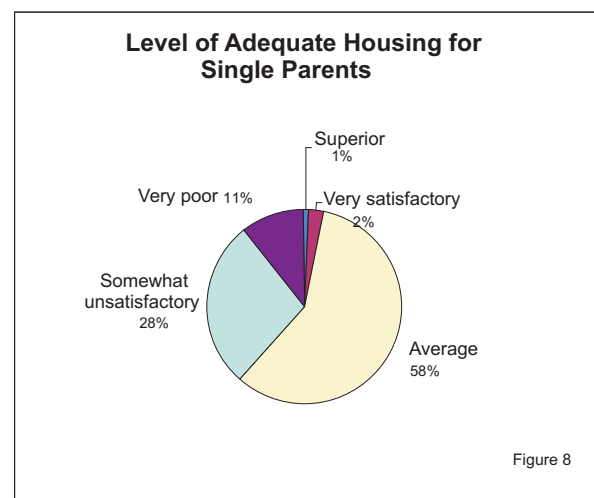
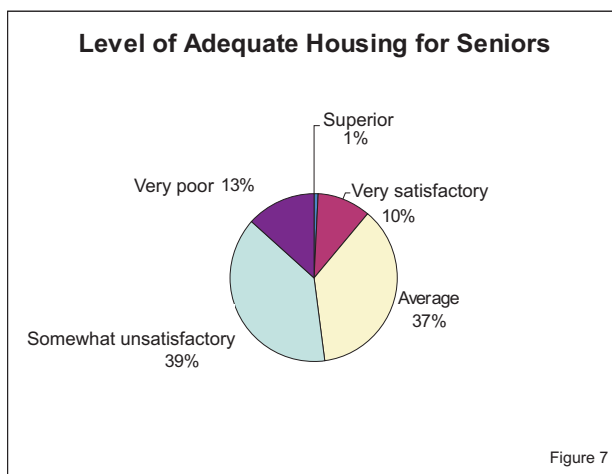


The longevity of respondents is helpful because this group of residents is more likely to be familiar with the community and its history and can better comment on the community's positive and negative attributes.

• Housing

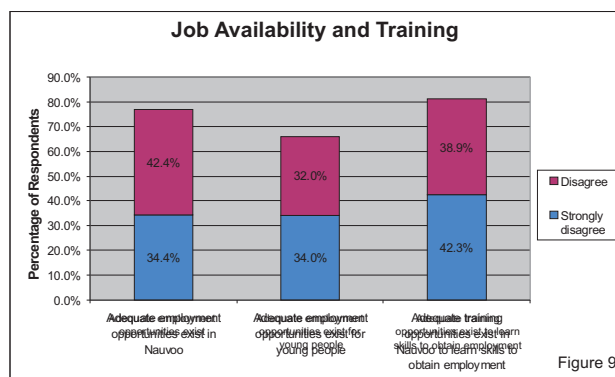
In any community, a well-maintained, variably priced housing stock is a desirable quality. Housing availability should meet current needs but be poised to accommodate future demand as the community grows.

Ninety percent of those surveyed are satisfied with the structural qualities of their neighborhood homes, while 94 percent are satisfied with the location of their homes in relation to work and services. When asked where more multi-family housing should be established, most respondents replied that they do not wish to see such housing in Nauvoo, and particularly not in their neighborhoods or near the downtown. Only 11 percent of survey participants are very satisfied with the availability of the housing stock for seniors, and three percent are very satisfied with housing availability for single parents (Figures 7-8).



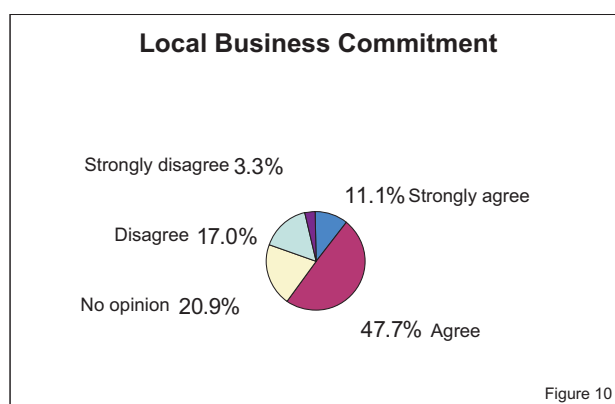
• Economy

Several questions on the survey concern the community's perception of the local economy. Respondents were first asked whether Nauvoo has adequate employment opportunities. Forty-two percent disagree that Nauvoo has such opportunities, and another 34 percent strongly disagree. In regard to adequate employment opportunities for youth, 66 percent of respondents indicate that there are too few such opportunities. Eighty-one percent of those surveyed felt that training opportunities to upgrade employment skills are lacking (Figure 9).

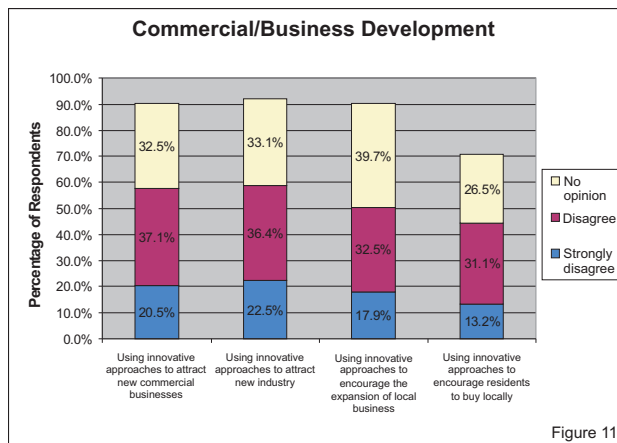


This opinion reflects the growing trend of rural communities throughout the country that are experiencing the migration of local youth to larger metropolitan areas where employment opportunities are more plentiful. Implications of the youth exodus include loss of population, fewer children in local school districts, smaller educated workforce and erosion of the local tax base. The survey responses indicate that Nauvoo would benefit from more job training and improvement or expansion of existing employment programs.

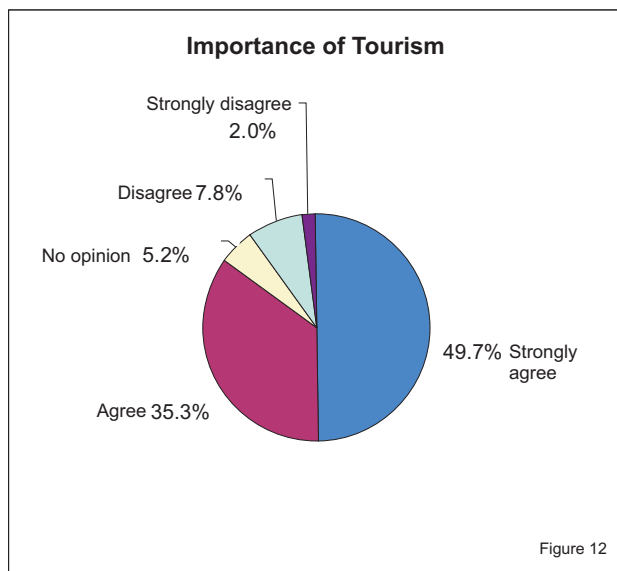
Fifty-nine percent of respondents indicate that they agree or strongly agree that Nauvoo's businesses are committed to the community and its future (Figure 10).



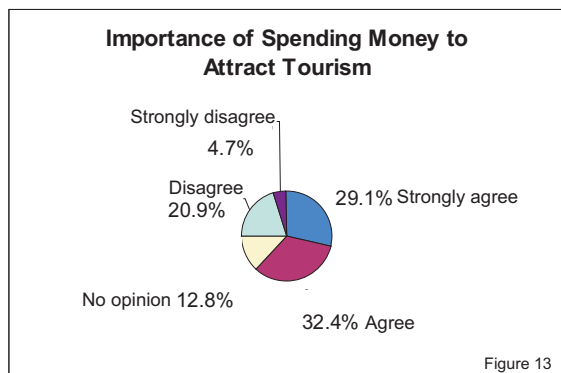
However, a majority of those surveyed feel that Nauvoo is not using innovative approaches to attract new businesses and industry. Most respondents also agree that Nauvoo is not using innovative techniques to encourage the expansion of existing local businesses. Only twenty-nine percent of survey participants agree that Nauvoo is using new techniques to encourage residents to purchase goods and services locally (Figure 11).



In regard to tourism, 85 percent of those surveyed agree or strongly agree that tourism is very important to Nauvoo (Figure 12).

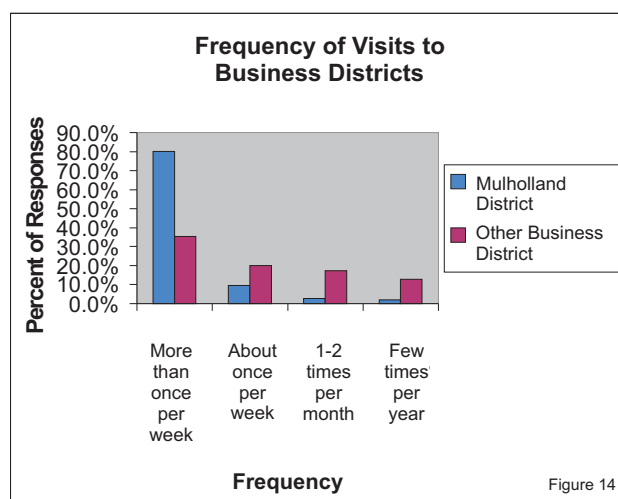


Yet only 61.5 percent of respondents agree that it is important to spend money to attract tourism to Nauvoo (Figure 13).

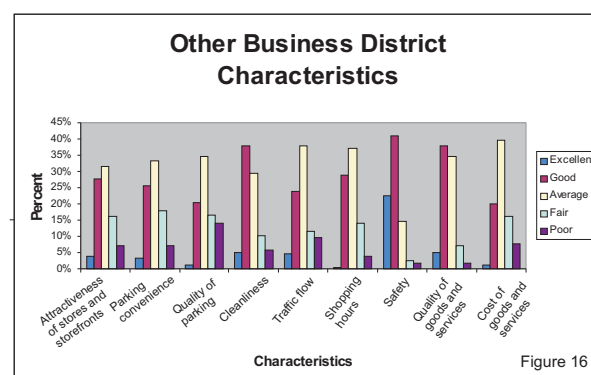
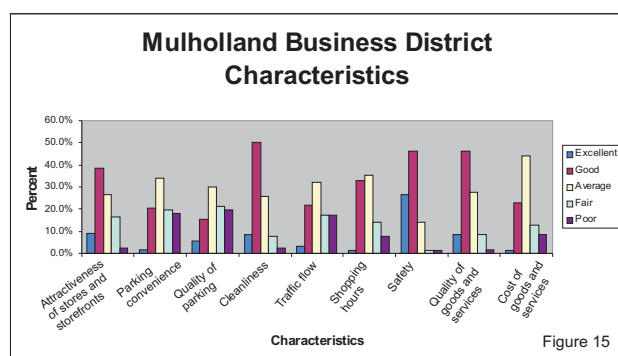


Zoning has created two business districts in Nauvoo. One business district encompasses only those buildings on Mulholland between Bluff and Barnett, from State Bank to the Mini Mart. The other business district includes all other businesses along Mulholland not in the Historic District. Both business districts have the potential to become the centers of significant commercial activity.

Ninety-five percent of those surveyed go to the Mulholland business district at least once per week, while only 62 percent travel to the other business district at least once per week (Figure 14).



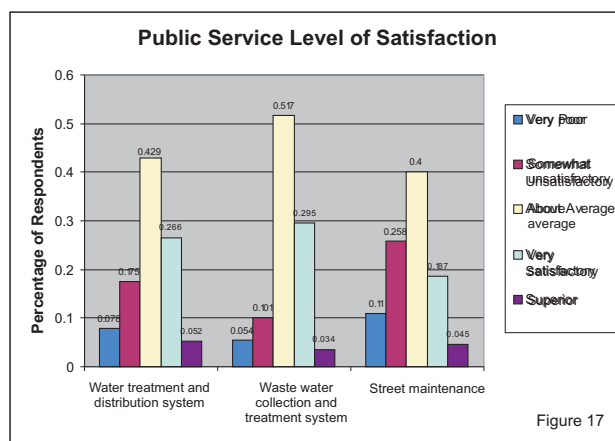
Those surveyed looked on the storefronts of both districts equally favorably. The business district that does not include Mulholland rated more favorably in terms of parking and traffic flow. Survey participants agree that cleanliness and beautification are important in both districts. Both districts rated poorly in their shopping hours but those surveyed found them extremely safe. Cost of goods in both districts rated equally well, though the quality of goods in the Mulholland business district is thought to be higher (Figures 15-16).



Maintaining a healthy economy in Nauvoo's downtown is important for the city's future. Though they acknowledge some problems with the business districts, respondents also had suggestions for improvements. Survey respondents feel that more restaurants and retail shops are needed in both districts. A hardware store in Nauvoo is particularly desired. Parking and cleanliness are also important, though less so.

- Community Services

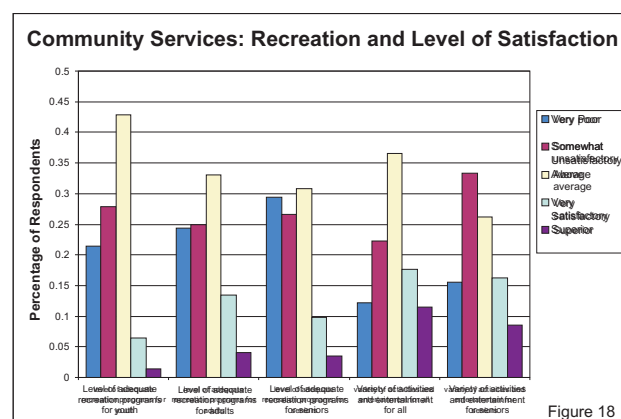
Based on survey responses, Nauvoo residents are dissatisfied with local services. Planning, zoning and street maintenance ranked low. Thirty-two percent of respondents are satisfied with water treatment and distribution, while 33 percent are satisfied with wastewater collection and treatment (Figure 17).



Garbage collection rated higher, with two-thirds of participants satisfied.

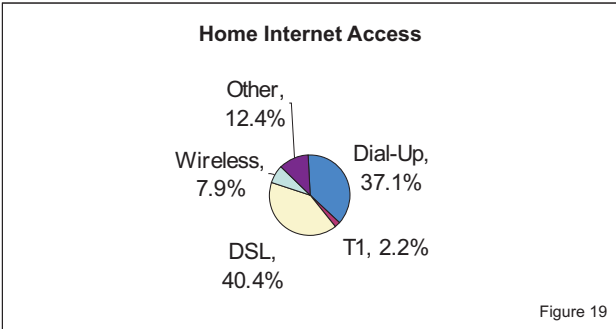
Survey respondents agree that there is need for improvement in Nauvoo's recreational offerings. Less than eight percent are satisfied with youth recreational programs, and 13 percent are satisfied with senior recreational programs. In regard to the recreational facilities located in Nauvoo, nearly half of respondents ranked them as below average.

Activities and entertainment in Nauvoo ranked higher than recreational offerings. One quarter of respondents are satisfied with senior activities, while 30 percent are satisfied with activities and entertainment for all Nauvoo residents (Figure 18).

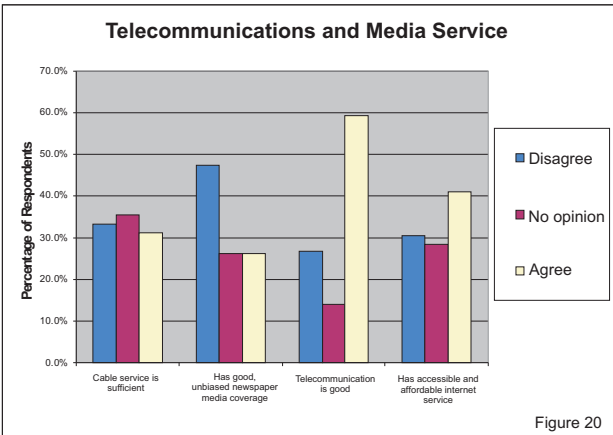


• Telecommunications & Media

In regard to internet access, 59 percent of those surveyed have internet access at home. Thirty-seven percent of respondents use dial-up, while another 40 percent use DSL. Less than 10 percent use the library's Internet access (Figure 19).

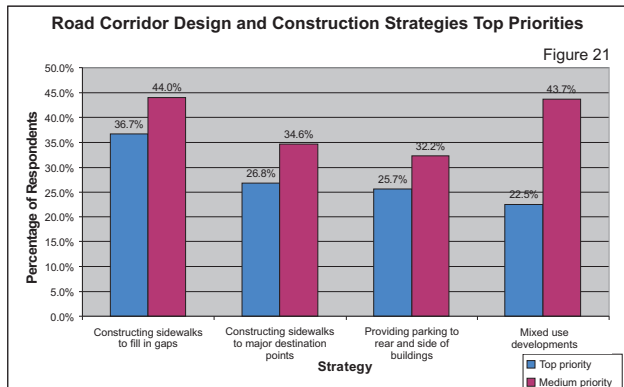


Fifty-nine percent of those surveyed agree or strongly agree that telephone and cellular phone service in Nauvoo is good. Barely one quarter highly rate newspaper coverage. Thirty-one percent agree or strongly agree that cable service is sufficient (Figure 20). It should be noted that when this survey was conducted, Infobahn (Nauvoo.net) was operating in Macomb. When the old academy building was torn down in Nauvoo, this service ended.



• Construction Strategies & Corridor Design

Survey participants were asked to consider different construction priorities for publicly funded projects. Of the different infrastructure improvements considered, the construction of sidewalks, whether to fill existing gaps or to link parks, schools and shopping ranked as top priorities among most participants. Moving parking to the rear and sides of buildings is also important, with 58 percent of respondents ranking that as a top or medium priority. Less important are improvements to the design of parking lots, with nearly half of residents ranking this as a low priority or advising against investing in such improvements (Figure 21).

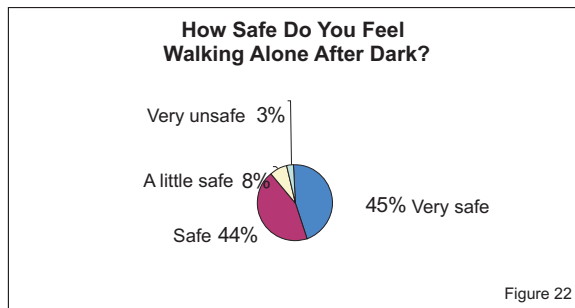


Forty percent of respondents feel that striped bicycle lanes are a top or medium priority, though less than one quarter rank bicycle racks near buildings as a priority. Few of those surveyed, 30 percent, see sidewalk buffering from roads as a priority. Thirty-nine percent do not rank separating walkways from parking lots as a priority.

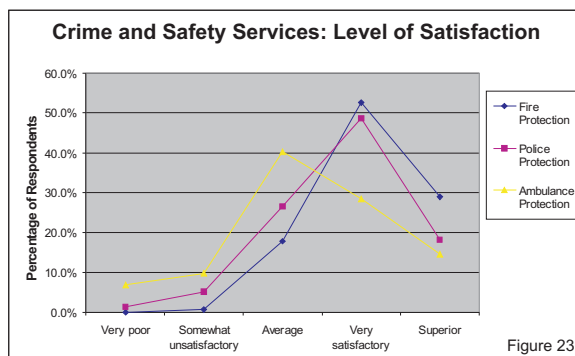
Eighty-two percent of those surveyed see the protection and preservation of historic buildings in Nauvoo as a top or medium priority. Only 48 percent see the establishment of additional historic districts as a priority.

• Public Safety

A majority of residents, 89 percent of those surveyed, feel safe walking around Nauvoo after dark (Figure 22).

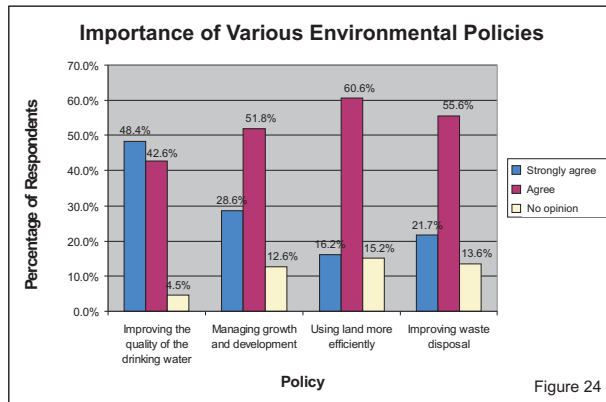


Respondents are generally satisfied with fire and police protection, with less than one percent dissatisfied with fire service and seven percent dissatisfied with policing. Ambulance service ranks lower, with 18 percent giving it a poor or very unsatisfactory mark (Figure 23). However, it should be noted that new ambulatory services were added by the local fire department in 2008 and the survey was conducted prior to this improvement.



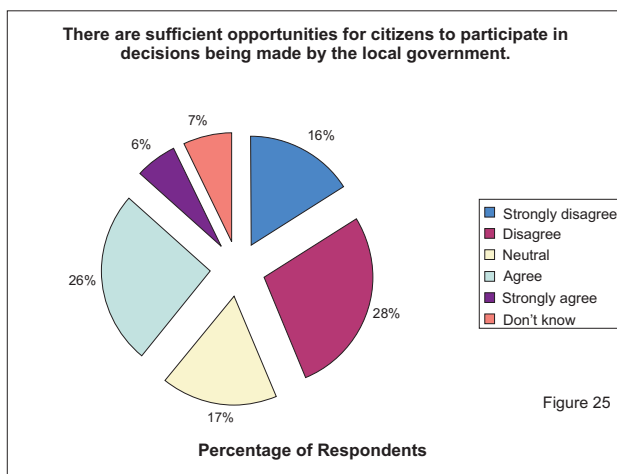
• Environment

Sixty-nine percent of respondents agree or strongly agree that the quality of Nauvoo's environment should be a higher priority. Survey participants consider improving the quality of drinking water, managing growth and improving community efforts to encourage energy conservation to be of particular importance. Only 38 percent strongly agree or agree that designating open space to connect habitats within Nauvoo is important. Less than 30 percent of respondents feel that Nauvoo's land use zoning regulations are adequate (Figure 24).

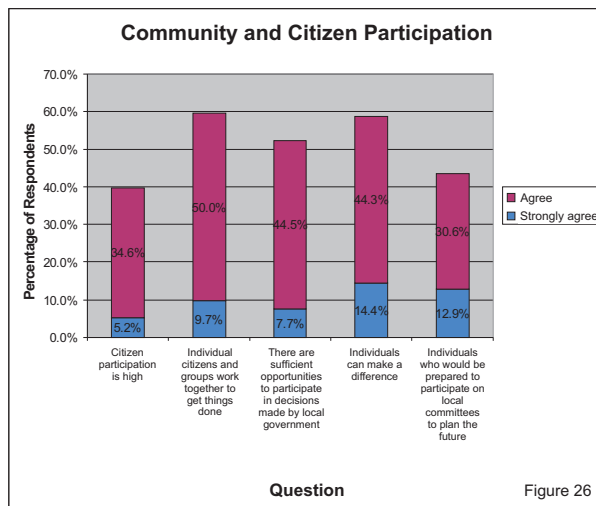


• Citizen Participation

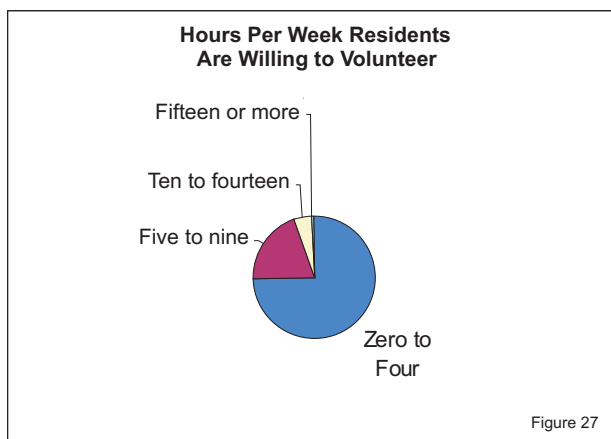
Public participation is critical to the comprehensive planning process and the basis for all of the information obtained from the community-wide survey. More than half of those surveyed agree or strongly agree that there are sufficient opportunities for citizen participation in local government decisions, and that citizens and groups work together for the benefit of the community (Figure 25).



However, only 40 percent of survey participants strongly agree or agree that citizen participation in Nauvoo is high. One quarter of survey participants are satisfied that city officials represent the interests of the community (Figure 26).



Sixty percent of those surveyed agree or strongly agree that they would be willing to volunteer to help others in Nauvoo. However, 64 percent are only willing to volunteer four hours or less per week (Figure 27).



Though the community survey was available at city hall for all Nauvoo residents, survey demographics indicate that respondents were older and more educated than Nauvoo residents as a whole. The responses, then, may not completely reflect the way younger and/or less educated Nauvoo residents view their community.

Goals, Objectives, & Recommendations

Nauvoo Comprehensive Plan 2009

Looking Forward While Respecting the Past

Between 2006 and 2008, the Nauvoo Comprehensive Plan Committee and other members of the community met and established community development goals, objectives, and relevant recommendations. These decisions were based on community profile data gathered for the community, municipal survey responses, and input from planning commission members, city staff, and city council members.

Goals are statements that describe, in general terms, a desired future condition. Objectives are statements that describe a specific future condition that is to be attained within a stated period of time. Recommendations are courses of action or rules of conduct to be used to achieve the goals and objectives of the plan.

Specifically, the committee determined that there are ten primary goals it seeks to fulfill in order to secure the healthy development and growth of the community. The goals relate to economic development, public infrastructure, housing, land use, transportation, public safety, parks and recreation, beautification, historic preservation, and tourism.

Economic Development

- Goal: Maintain and expand the economic well being of the community.
- Objective 1: Increase the diversity of retail goods and/or retail stores in Nauvoo.

Recommendations:

Several of the participants in the committee meetings believe that the community has suffered from business closures and that a diversification of retail stores added to the business districts in town would be a benefit to the community. The municipal survey indicated that some of the respondents agree. Although the development of "big-box" retailers in Nauvoo might not necessarily be realistic, pull factors do indicate that residents shop outside of the corporate limits for several major household expenditures, and the development of additional shopping venues may help to keep local residents from shopping outside the community. The items that residents most often shop out of town for include lumber, clothing, automobile services, furniture, miscellaneous household goods and agricultural products.

1. Work to attract other retail stores that would complement the businesses that already exist in the community to increase the overall number of local retail selections in the community. Nauvoo should create a marketing plan for the community that specifically addresses retail businesses and utilize this tool to assist in retail attraction.
2. Nauvoo should continue to review and use community pull factor information as it becomes available to determine which retail sectors are losing consumers to other communities. The most recent information obtained was tabulated in 2006. The city council, or other local organizations, should make it a point to obtain the new data and watch for trends that could be affecting the local economy.
3. Nauvoo should reach out to neighboring communities and work with local community and economic developers to encourage a regional approach to retail business development. Although there is often competition amongst nearby municipalities, they may have retail sectors that are also under-performing. Potential businesses might find the regional market more attractive than just one local market.

- Objective 2: Encourage downtown Nauvoo to be an active and thriving commercial center.

Recommendations:

Nauvoo has a historically significant architecturally diverse downtown business and retail district.

1. To help the area compete with other shopping districts, downtown Nauvoo should be developed as a niche shopping area that provides goods or services that consumers cannot find elsewhere.
2. Some businesses, like Hotel Nauvoo, already exist in the area and are focal points of the downtown. Similarly, downtown Nauvoo should continue to be the civic center of the community. Local government, the post office, emergency services and other related activities are all housed in the downtown area. Financial, legal, and real estate offices can also be found in this district. The concentration of these services is beneficial to Nauvoo residents and the development of similar businesses and services should be developed in the underused or vacant buildings in the same area.
3. Nauvoo should consider participation in the Illinois Main Street Program to assist in the revitalization of the downtown area. Not only can the Main Street Program work with owners to retain and expand local businesses, but it can also be a source of training and technical assistance. The Main Street Program has four main program areas. To begin, the Main Street Program can assist Nauvoo in developing a downtown management organization. Second, the program can help improve the appearance of the downtown buildings and streetscape by assisting in historic preservation. Next, the program can help market the district by focusing on its unique characteristics. Finally, the program can help improve the downtown area by recruiting businesses and finding new uses for underused space. If not interested in the Main Street Program, Nauvoo should encourage the development of a unified streetscape along main traffic routes to better fit with existing local historic appeal.
4. Nauvoo should encourage mixed-use developments in the downtown area. Many of the structures in the downtown area are large and demand costly upkeep. Unfortunately, due to high maintenance costs, many of the structures are not in very good condition. Finding other income producing uses for this empty or under-utilized space could ultimately assist in the overall revitalization of the downtown area. One example of mixed-use could be utilizing upper levels of buildings or other first floor units as residential space. With the close availability of various businesses and services, residential space downtown could be a good place for persons without vehicles to reside.
5. There are two distinct business districts in Nauvoo. In the community survey, these districts were labeled District A and District B. District A includes only businesses located on Mulholland Street between Bluff and Barnett Streets, otherwise known as from the State Bank to the Mini Mart. District B includes all other businesses in the city. Committee meeting discussions and the survey responses indicate that there are several different issues that people would like to see addressed in both business areas. Some of these issues include parking availability, hours of operation and storefront or business rehabilitation and/or beautification. Sidewalk continuity is more prevalent in District A, than District B. The development of sidewalks throughout the community and in District B would greatly enhance traffic flow and ease pedestrian access.
6. Improvements made to the area will be costly. Some of the improvements that committee members would like to see, such as building rehabilitation, would need to be made by property owners. The utilization of tax incentives as an impetus for revitalization should be a tool that the city considers when planning downtown Nauvoo.
7. The city should possibly consider implementing a special taxing district in order to raise municipal funds and make improvements to the designated area.

8. The city should actively work with the local downtown merchants to encourage planning that would enrich area businesses and target year-round consumerism.

- Objective 3: Create and expand business and industrial development in Nauvoo.

Recommendations:

Nauvoo's primary industry and major employer is historic preservation/tourism.

1. Nauvoo should encourage the development of a light industrial park by expanding local infrastructure and preparing the property for business and industrial development.
2. Nauvoo officials should work with existing local businesses to encourage the retainage and growth of these businesses.
3. Local economic developers should frequently communicate with business owners and be well apprised of their needs.
4. City officials should communicate with local LDS leaders to see if it would be feasible to utilize property located on Winchester Street for a use other than industrial. This property is owned by the LDS Church, but would be given to the city for other uses through a special agreement. Although currently zoned as industrial, its proximity to park and residential land would make it relatively unattractive for industrial purposes. If the LDS Church will not allow for this land use change, perhaps a property or location swap could be considered. Ideally, industrial property should be located away from residential areas and be along the major transportation routes throughout the town.
5. Nauvoo should consider the creation of a municipal economic development revolving loan fund that could be utilized for both business attraction and expansion. A successful revolving loan program would ultimately provide for a growing pool of funds from which additional loans could be made throughout the community. Nauvoo should also consider utilizing state and federal grant and loan programs to assist local businesses when applicable.

- Objective 4: Extend Nauvoo's Information Technology (IT) base.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should continue to develop and maintain a municipal website to reflect local businesses and services currently located within the community. In addition, maintaining a comprehensive updated website will provide information to persons seeking to visit or considering relocation to the community.
2. The city should coordinate its website with local organizations in order to maximize usage and the spread of information. One way the website could be used is to put bus routes on-line and encourage the use of these routes by tourism groups.
3. High-speed Internet access is currently available in Nauvoo in both Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), cable (through Media Com) and wireless formats. DSL utilizes local telephone lines. Not all of the communities in the region have this technology available for their residents and businesses. Maintaining up-to-date Internet systems in the community should be a priority for the city because many, if not all, businesses now rely heavily on the Internet for major portions of their operations.

- Objective 5: Develop and maintain adequate infrastructure to support the expansion/attraction of businesses.

Recommendations:

1. The Nauvoo Public Works Department and the City Council should formulate a capital improvement plan that adequately addresses potential future growth demands on current systems. This plan should also note where major improvements are needed and plan for the phased maintenance of local infrastructure to maximize fiscal feasibility. In addition to basic water and sewer demand, high growth areas should be reviewed to verify they have sufficient accessibility to all infrastructure including sidewalks, IT, and appropriate drainage.

- Objective 6: Provide additional entertainment and opportunities for all Nauvoo residents.

Recommendations:

1. The Nauvoo residential survey posed several questions relating to local recreational and entertainment opportunities. Many of the respondents indicated that there is a need for more recreational outlets in the community. Committee meeting discussions also resulted in the general opinion that there is a lack of entertainment in the community and that the development of these resources could be an avenue for economic development. Nauvoo should encourage the development of additional artistic and musical establishments in order to attract more persons to the community. Further, Nauvoo should consider expanding local festivals and events since these types of activities generally attract people to the community who are more likely to purchase goods and services during these occasions.

- Objective 7: Utilize Nauvoo's access to the Mississippi River.

Recommendations:

1. Although there is limited public or city access to the Mississippi River in Nauvoo, the community should encourage partnership with the LDS church to develop public riverfront point of entry. Currently, there is one public access point to the river within the corporate limits. There is also a grain terminal and storage facility along the river. Further property should be acquired to increase terminal capacity and additional access should be sought to encourage the development of marina type services including fuel availability, docking, food, storage, and other boating related activities.
2. Other recreational uses should also be expanded to maximize pedestrian traffic and draw additional crowds to the riverfront. City officials should work with the appropriate local state and federal authorities, including the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, to develop riverfront activities most compatible with the local environment.

- Objective 8: Promote the development of complementary industries to regional businesses.

Recommendations:

1. Local economic developers should encourage the development of complementary businesses as new development occurs regionally. For example, businesses related to a growth in wind farms across the river in Iowa may develop, as the local need for turbine mechanics and outfitters grows.

- Objective 9: Provide easy access to local and regional economic development information.

Recommendations:

1. The city should continue to foster partnerships with neighboring communities to address economic development issues on a regional level. Federal funding bodies, like the Economic Development Administration, are increasingly gearing their funding towards economic development solutions that focus on regional impacts instead of strictly local benefits. There are several economic development professionals in the area and the city should attempt to network with these individuals in order to get the maximum benefit of their expertise.

2. A local economic development committee should be established to enable the flow of information to and from the community. Information should be provided to the public in an easy and open manner, and when necessary, local economic and community development professionals should be brought in to educate the community on current economic development methods and tools.

- Objective 10: Encourage entrepreneurship in local education.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should assist local primary schools in the development of youth training and entrepreneurial programs and activities. Junior Achievement may be a curriculum that could be incorporated into Nauvoo elementary and middle schools. In addition, Nauvoo should consider contacting the Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs to assist in establishing a youth-based entrepreneurial program for the community.

- Objective 11: Encourage the development of agribusiness in the Nauvoo area.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should work with local producers to encourage the development of specialty agribusiness in the community. When appropriate, the city should collaborate with regional organizations that specialize in value added and sustainable agricultural products that will keep the most amount of profit local and do the least amount of harm to the environment.

Public Infrastructure

- Goal: Provide quality public services in Nauvoo in a cost effective manner.

- Objective 1: Develop and maintain high quality water, sanitary sewer and storm sewer systems throughout Nauvoo.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should create and maintain a capital improvement plan that reviews the current status of local infrastructure and develop a plan to improve existing, and construct new, infrastructure.
2. The capital improvement plan should be reviewed annually and updated at a minimum of every five years.
3. The plan should consider improvements within the existing corporate boundaries and also the 1.5 mile surrounding area.
4. Nauvoo should maintain the production of high quality water in the community by continuing to make improvements, at the municipal water treatment plant and at the water storage facilities.
5. The city should make improvements to the water distribution system to ensure that the water mains are in good working order and have sufficient capacity to provide adequate pressure throughout the community. Good water pressure is not only appreciated by local residents for personal use, but also ensures that the local fire department has adequate pressure to meet fire protection needs.
6. The city should also work with property owners to develop consistent policies concerning ownership of water lines on private property and responsibility for repairs and replacements.
7. Nauvoo should continue to plan for the construction of major sanitary sewer treatment plant improvement projects. Infiltration and inflow into the treatment system should be minimized as this could increase load at the treatment plant.
8. The city should continue the separation of any combined storm and sanitary sewers in the community.

9. Nauvoo should develop policies and programs to control storm water runoff from both public and private properties within the community.
 10. New development should incorporate retention or detention areas when appropriate.
 11. Nauvoo should coordinate water, sanitary sewer and storm sewer improvements with other infrastructure and neighborhood improvements, such as roadway repairs.
 12. Where feasible, the city should connect all residences, businesses and institutions not currently served to public water and sewer.
 13. Nauvoo should also work with the Hancock County Health Department to ensure that all local private water and sewer systems are in compliance with appropriate regulations.
 14. Nauvoo should continue to seek state and federal funding assistance for water, sanitary sewer and storm sewer improvements to reduce the financial burden on property owners and users.
- Objective 2: Maintain a high quality road and sidewalk system in Nauvoo.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should develop a sidewalk improvement plan that would upgrade and construct new sidewalks throughout the community. While completing the road assessment, it was recorded that some areas in town do not have sidewalks or other types of physical separation between the street and the individual properties. This creates streetscapes that lack a finished visual appeal. Construction of sidewalks should strongly be considered in these areas.
 2. The city should further maintain and enhance a city and property owner partnership to replace, improve, or construct sidewalks in the community.
 3. The city should develop a multi-year plan for the ongoing repair and resurfacing of all public streets and roads in the community.
 4. Nauvoo should review the future transportation plan map and improve roads that are anticipated to have increased demand in the near future.
 5. Nauvoo should develop a program that requires all subsurface infrastructure be installed or repaired either before or simultaneously with roadway construction or renovation. This will minimize inconvenience to residents and overall costs.
 6. In addition, the city should develop and maintain regulations that require all new subdivisions and developments to have curbs, gutters, sidewalks and underground gas, electric and telecommunications utilities.
 7. The city should consider working with local organizations to establish litter pick-up days and promote the overall cleanliness of local streets.
- Objective 3: Maintain and improve Nauvoo's technological infrastructure.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should create and maintain a technological infrastructure plan for the city. Nauvoo should then investigate the potential benefits of broadband/IT and consider a push for a community-wide broadband/IT expansion initiative.

2. Nauvoo should develop and maintain a municipal website, including the provision of regularly updated information on city services and amenities. A municipal website is often the first point of contact a person might have with the community therefore, the site should be aesthetically pleasing, easy to use, and full of useful information.
 3. Nauvoo should develop and maintain, in concert with Hancock County, a county-wide Geographic Information System (GIS). An electronic system that collects geographically referenced data, GIS can be used for a variety of purposes. Communities can use GIS to map where things are, determine quantities, densities, and observe change over time. Because of the large number of various potential uses, GIS ownership and usage should be accomplished through the development of private and public partnership in the county, and Nauvoo should be an integral player in that development.
 4. The city should consider developing a community technology center, or a place where persons can access technology and broaden their skills. To some degree, the local library provides computer access. However, the library could use additional equipment and should develop classes that provide technology instruction.
- Objective 4: Provide comprehensive solid waste management to all Nauvoo residents.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should encourage all residents to recycle and implement a curbside recycling program.
2. If needed, the city should seek grant funding that will make the recycling process more feasible.
3. The city should work with the Hancock County government to encourage participation in regional clean-ups and recycling efforts.

Housing

•• Goal: Maintain and expand quality housing for all Nauvoo residents.

- Objective 1: Promote and develop diverse housing options within the City of Nauvoo.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should encourage the development of housing that meets the needs of the elderly population. Working with developers, the city should promote the construction of condominium type housing units for senior citizens that are accessible to persons with limited mobility. These units will require lower maintenance, be more affordable and overall, be more attractive to older residents.
2. The city should encourage the development of additional multiple-family residential dwelling units in areas that are consistent with the updated future land use map. The new units should be near community services and facilities for the convenience of residents. Currently, multiple-family housing in Nauvoo is primarily located near the business districts within close proximity to local businesses and services. Future growth of this type of housing should be consistent, taking into account proximity to business and services, and fill in as a buffer between single-family residential and commercial and industrial land uses.
3. Mixed-use development should be continued in the downtown area. Since the downtown offers many amenities, apartments of various sizes would be convenient for renters. In addition, constructing housing units in the second stories of downtown buildings where feasible would allow for the rehabilitation of the structures by providing additional monthly revenue to pay for the improvements.

4. The city should provide financial and regulatory incentives to encourage and assist developers to construct new single and multi-family housing units in the community as needed.
 5. Nauvoo should review its local building regulations and remove any unnecessary governmental barriers that restrict housing supply or prevent in-fill development in established neighborhoods.
 6. Local developers should be encouraged to construct well-planned projects that include open space, woodlands and storm water retention and drainage. All construction should consider the natural environment and the rich ecology of the area.
 7. Nauvoo should ensure that housing of all types and prices is readily available in the community. The city should periodically review the housing stock available and take appropriate measures to ensure that housing is always sufficient.
- Objective 2: Enhance and maintain the quality of the existing housing stock and the overall appearance of residential neighborhoods within the City of Nauvoo.

Recommendations:

1. The City of Nauvoo should maintain the integrity of local neighborhoods by ensuring that sufficient building and housing codes and appropriate zoning regulations are in place.
2. A review of local ordinances should take place upon the approval of the comprehensive plan in order to align the ordinances with the goals and objectives that have been developed in the plan.
3. Nauvoo should consider additional regulatory programs, or strengthen current strategies, that seek to enforce the maintenance of private residential properties.
4. The city should continue and expand owner and renter-occupied housing rehabilitation programs in all parts of the community.
5. The city should continue to work with regional and state agencies to develop programs that are designed to eliminate sub-standard housing in Nauvoo.
6. Nauvoo should discourage the conversion of single-family housing to multiple-family or seasonally available rental units. A fair amount of this conversion has already taken place in the community.
7. Nauvoo should work to maintain the long-term integrity of residential neighborhoods and enforce existing overcrowding regulations.
8. Nauvoo should continue and expand acquisition and demolition programs in the community to rid neighborhoods of vacant and dilapidated residential properties. Vacant and dilapidated structures can be a safety concern and also may attract criminal activity. Redevelopment of blighted neighborhoods should be a primary development concern.
9. Nauvoo should encourage the implementation of well-planned new residential developments that are aesthetically pleasing and include open-space, woodlands, and storm water retention and drainage areas.
10. The city should take steps to ensure that new development complements existing structures and that historic properties are preserved as much as possible.
11. Nauvoo should encourage the formation of neighborhood associations that work together to organize local clean-up days, foster local stewardship and work closely with the city in maintaining high quality neighborhoods.
12. Nauvoo should work to maintain appropriate buffers between industrial uses and residential property within the community. By maintaining a transition between uses, from industrial to commercial to residential, most residential areas in the community will not be adjacent to major industry.

- Objective 3: Make homeownership more attainable for local residents.

Recommendations:

1. The City of Nauvoo should continue to work with regional and state agencies to continue efforts to make homeownership more affordable for the general public. Specifically, Nauvoo officials should work with local legislators and county officials to establish affordable property taxes and prevent the exodus of additional homeowners due to skyrocketing property taxes.
2. Nauvoo should make every effort to promote the construction of affordable housing in the community. Nauvoo should partner with area agencies to expand local outreach regarding home ownership and homebuyer assistance programs.

Land Use

- Goal: Promote appropriate land uses in Nauvoo to preserve and enhance the overall character of the community.

- Objective 1: Pursue land use and planning strategies that provide for the orderly growth of the community and the 1.5 mile planning area.

Recommendations:

1. The City of Nauvoo should pursue annexation of property that is contiguous to its corporate limits, especially where the city limits surround, or nearly surround, the property.
2. Nauvoo should also ensure that annexation agreements are in place before new developments, located beyond the corporate boundaries, are allowed to connect to city water and sewer systems.
3. The city should work closely with Hancock County planning officials to coordinate planning efforts within 1.5 miles of the corporate limits.
4. Wherever possible, the city should encourage the preservation of prime agricultural land in the 1.5 mile planning area by implementing growth management and land use controls that discourage unnecessary development on such land.
5. The city should make an effort to engage the county and appropriate townships in discussions about planning for future road expansions in the area that could positively impact development in and around the city.
6. Sprawl and leap frog development should be discouraged and development should be focused in areas where infrastructure currently exists. Development in areas where water, sewer, and other public infrastructure are not available, or where systems are already at capacity, could be a hardship on the community by making services more costly and less efficient.
7. Nauvoo should encourage development on vacant, undeveloped or under-utilized land within the current corporate limits where appropriate.
8. Nauvoo should support residential development that is reflective of the character of the surrounding residential properties.
9. Development should complement other adjacent land uses. Developers of new subdivisions should pay most, if not all, of the costs associated with infrastructure construction in new neighborhoods.
10. The city should consider the implementation of minimum landscape requirements for new developments in order to make neighborhoods aesthetically pleasing.

11. Nauvoo should encourage development that protects and enhances the community's natural resources such as critical waterways and other natural habitats.
 12. Nauvoo should review and update its current sign regulations in order to control visual clutter and make for more pleasing thoroughfares. Signage regulation should minimize any potential negative effect on public and private property.
 13. The city should continue to work with IDOT to implement and enforce safe speed limits and passing zones throughout the extent of the community.
 14. Nauvoo officials should encourage developers to complete one project before starting a new one in the community. This practice has lead to the partial development of lots with unfinished buildings sitting for inordinate amounts of time, in addition to lots that have otherwise gone without much needed maintenance.
- Objective 2: Encourage growth and development that is consistent with the comprehensive plan.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should consider all comments made at the public hearing when the comprehensive plan is discussed. Nauvoo should also consider any public comment made in reference to the future land use map.
2. After the adoption of the plan, Nauvoo should review the goals, objectives, policies and recommendations on an annual basis.
3. The city should review and update its zoning and subdivision regulations to ensure that these are reflective of the goals, objectives, policies and recommendations of the comprehensive plan and establish new land use regulations where necessary.

Transportation

- Goal: Facilitate a safe and efficient transportation system in the Nauvoo area that serves the needs of residents, businesses and visitors.
- Objective 1: Provide for an efficient transportation system in the Nauvoo area that serves the needs of residents, businesses and visitors.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should work to establish safe and efficient traffic patterns around school areas and work with state agencies to obtain funding to ease pedestrian usage and promote vehicular calming where necessary.
2. The city should work with all churches and other groups to minimize neighborhood traffic in and around the temple and other church related structures.
3. The city should work to discourage through-traffic in area residential neighborhoods. Overall, the community should make every effort to ensure that the transportation system in and around the community is safe and efficient.
4. To accommodate ease in traffic and local parking, the city should continue to work with bus companies and tourism groups to direct the flow of these vehicles away from cramped downtown areas and keep them out of local neighborhoods.
5. A review of the local bus route should be done and recommendations should be implemented to keep unwanted vehicles out of high traffic and otherwise sensitive areas.

6. The city should consider the implementation of a trolley or bus system that would bring visitors from the historic sites to the historic business district.
 7. If needed, the city should consider requiring additional parking in high traffic business areas not already served by the LDS Temple parking garage.
 8. To increase usage of the parking garage, the city should consider adding or improving signage indicating garage parking availability.
 9. When reviewing new development proposals, the planning commission should review the future land use map and the transportation map to consider whether the local road network is sufficient to handle increased traffic flow that may result from development.
 10. When appropriate, the city should consider upgrading city roads when their function changes within the community.
 11. Nauvoo should develop and maintain a five-year capital road improvement plan to better direct local resources to areas of the community that need to be upgraded the most.
 12. The city should continue to work with area legislators to continue funding local highway, bridge and lock-and-dam improvements.
 13. The city should continue to develop sidewalk and pedestrian and bicycle paths to connect with schools, parks, and other recreational areas. Well-designated pedestrian and bike paths would allow for safer travel by residents using these modes of transportation.
 14. The city should enhance the visual appearance of major thoroughfares in and around Nauvoo including Mulholland Street. Maintaining the aesthetic appeal of these routes will greatly enhance the appearance of the community.
- Objective 2: Encourage the development of a local public transit system.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should expand public transportation options for Nauvoo residents including intra-city transportation.
2. The city should be particularly sensitive to, and consider the needs of, local senior citizens and other special needs residents.
3. Nauvoo should establish a local committee to work with county initiatives in the development of public transportation in Hancock County.
4. Once created, the local transportation committee should develop a process that provides transportation information to the public and allows for easy feedback.
5. The city should encourage local legislators to support the funding and the development of transit in and around Nauvoo and Hancock County.

Public Safety

- Goal: Create a safe environment for all Nauvoo residents.

- Objective 1: Promote and expand public safety efforts.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should encourage cooperative efforts between the city, county, and state in order to prepare for man-made and natural disasters and emergencies.
2. The city should ensure that an emergency preparedness plan has been created for the community and is updated as often as needed.
3. The city should continue to encourage the growth of emergency medical and rescue services where there are currently voids in such services, and encourage existing services to upgrade equipment.
4. State and federal grants should be sought to assist in the financing of new equipment.
5. Nauvoo should ensure that emergency services are provided with continued education and training opportunities related to emergency and disaster preparedness.
6. Nauvoo should continue to upgrade water mains in residential and commercial areas where testing has indicated the water pressure is insufficient to provide adequate fire protection.

- Objective 2: Promote a comprehensive public safety program in Nauvoo.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should pursue comprehensive community policing policies, including continued corroboration with county and regional enforcement agencies.
2. The city should consider foot or bicycle police patrols in the community to supplement existing car patrols.

Parks & Recreation

- Goal: Provide, protect and maintain a high-quality, accessible and economically efficient system of parks, recreation facilities, and open space that serves all Nauvoo residents and visitors.

- Objective 1: Review the local planning/management process and make updates as needed.

Recommendations:

1. The city should review the current park planning process and make changes where appropriate.
2. The creation of a master park plan should be completed as time allows and public input should be a critical part of this document. If possible, a local park district committee should be established and should meet on a regular basis.
3. A prioritized list of improvements should be developed on the park projects the committee would like to implement.

- Objective 2: Coordinate outdoor recreation efforts with major owners of local recreational property.

Recommendations:

1. The city and local park committee should work with major owners of recreation property, in order to maximize the use of all local acreage available for outdoor recreational purposes. Due to the large amount of property within the corporate limit that is owned by these entities, it will be of great benefit to include these organizations in park and recreation planning.

- Objective 3: Provide a wide range of outdoor recreational opportunities for all residents and visitors.

Recommendations:

1. The city and local park committee should encourage the use of outdoor recreation possibilities for both passive and active recreational activities. Active recreation refers to a mix of uses in a neighborhood park that includes the following facilities or facility types: athletic fields, buildings or structures for recreational activities, concession, community garden, golf courses or tennis courts, children's play area, dog play area, or a bike path. Passive recreation refers to a mix of uses in a neighborhood park, undeveloped land or minimally improved lands that includes the following: landscaped area, natural area, ornamental garden, non-landscaped green space, stairway, decorative fountain, picnic area, water body, or trail without recreational staffing.
2. The city and local park committee should promote non-traditional activities in local parks that increase usage such as the development of frisbee golf, volleyball courts, walking/running/biking trails and local fishing tournaments.
3. The city should work with regional trail development groups to plan for the connectivity of path systems in the community and western Illinois area.
4. Where appropriate, local parks should obtain new or additional playground equipment and other youth entertainment amenities. To complement this development, the parks should improve or add picnic shelters, grills or fire pits, and seating where appropriate.

- Objective 4: Allow for easy access in and around local parks.

Recommendations:

1. The city and local park committee should consider adding or improving linkages between local parks and neighborhoods. To ease traffic flow inside and near local parks, adequate parking spaces should be provided.
2. All local park facilities should be reviewed to ensure that they meet the appropriate Americans with Disability Act (ADA) compliance requirements.
3. The parks should also be reviewed to ensure that adequate amenities such as water and restrooms are readily available when parks are open.
4. Habitat friendly lighting should be upgraded or installed in local parks to encourage use and improve local public safety.

- Objective 5: Enhance and improve recreational activities that are not related to the local park systems.

Recommendations:

1. The community survey indicated that many respondents feel that there should be an increase in alternative recreational opportunities in Nauvoo, particularly activities that are not seasonal. The city should encourage the development, or redevelopment, of a local bowling alley and should also promote the construction of an outdoor drive-in or indoor movie theater.
2. The city should be particularly sensitive to the needs of teens, seniors, and other underserved groups and consider the development of a public meeting space or center that could be used solely for recreation and social gathering purposes. The location of this center should be in the downtown area and easily accessible to all local residents.
3. Overall, Nauvoo should encourage private development that would increase the different types of recreational activities available within the community. An increase in the user rates of the local recreational business may make it feasible for these entities to thrive and expand.
4. Nauvoo will need to consider local demographics and demographic projections that tend to expect an older local population when planning for the development of additional recreational opportunities. It may not be realistic to plan for large scale youth based recreation businesses if this portion of the population does not start to grow.

- Objective 6: Increase Nauvoo park and recreation marketing.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should market the park district property to maximize its use by local and area residents. Local parks already offer forest trails, an outdoor theater, picnic shelters, playgrounds and ball fields. Nauvoo and area residents may not be aware that the parks offer such a diverse range of activities.
2. Nauvoo should continue to develop and otherwise improve the ballpark property currently owned by the community.
3. The city should encourage residents and visitors to utilize local parks and create a local park map that would be available on-line and throughout the community.
4. The city should encourage the park district to promote additional facilities as well as non-traditional activities within the park system to increase participation rates by local residents. Some of the activities that could be considered include frisbee golf, fishing tournaments and outdoor volleyball.

Beautification

- Goal: Maintain and improve the visual appearance of Nauvoo.

- Objective 1: Enhance the downtown area and town entryways with beautification projects.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should work to expand the "Adopt a Highway" Program around the community. Keeping the major thoroughfares free of litter will greatly help the appearance of the area.

2. The city should improve local signage at entrances to the community.
 3. Nauvoo should begin a tree planting initiative throughout the community and participate in Tree City USA.
 4. The city should consider hiring a municipal arborist on at least a part time basis. The health and viability of local trees will improve the aesthetic appeal for years to come.
 5. Nauvoo should investigate the possibility of running all utility lines underground throughout the community. The overhead lines can be visually distracting and also become problematic for trees along the utility easements.
 6. Nauvoo should also ensure that new development is constructed with mandates for underground utilities if possible.
 7. The city should investigate funding possibilities to upgrade lighting throughout town.
 8. Nauvoo should ensure that upgraded signage is given appropriate lighting.
 9. Decorative lighting should be used to improve local safety and aesthetics.
 10. The city should seek to maintain, enhance, or expand the activities of the Junior Women's Club, Master Gardener Program, Rotary Club, and the Natural Resource Conservation Service.
 11. Nauvoo should encourage local business owners to clean and beautify areas immediately surrounding their businesses. Many of the local businesses do little outside of their structures.
 12. The city should consider organizing a downtown beautification group, or enlist the services of a pre-existing group, to work with local business to keep the downtown area clean and visually appealing.
- Objective 2: Develop a plan to deal with the problem of unsightly buildings and/or houses in Nauvoo to increase the physical attractiveness of the community.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should review the municipal nuisance code and make updates if needed.
2. The city should enforce the nuisance code more strictly and be particularly vigilant with repeat offenders.
3. In order to prevent local neighborhoods from slipping into blighted conditions, the city should develop a plan that documents properties that need to be demolished. In some instances, properties may be eligible for participation in the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Brownfield Redevelopment Program that provides funding for investigation and cleanup.
4. Nauvoo needs to address problems with rental properties in the community. Some rental properties are not well maintained and may not meet local building codes. In order to bring all rental properties up to code, the city should develop a rental inspection program and ensure landlords comply with the appropriate local codes.

- Objective 3: Maintain and improve Nauvoo's open space.

Recommendations:

1. Nauvoo should maintain and improve the common areas located throughout the community.
 2. The city should plant additional trees and greenery in open spaces. Particular attention should be paid to the common areas central to the business districts in the city. Central areas are focal points of the community and should be treated as such.
 3. Nauvoo should review the large neighborhood areas and ensure that each area has a park readily available to it.
 4. If there is not a park readily accessible in each major neighborhood, the city should see if there is property available nearby that could be used for recreational purposes.
 5. The city should consider tearing down vacant and/or abandoned properties and using the lots for park and open space purposes.
 6. Nauvoo should develop a landscaping program at the different entrance points to the community and along major traffic corridors. The planting and upkeep of trees, flowers, and green space will improve the visual appeal of the area.
 7. The city should install medians with landscaping along corridors that have sufficient space for this development.
 8. The city should consider requiring an open space set aside requirement for new developments in the community. This open space could allow for connectivity for habitat corridors and prevent additional degradation of the local ecology. Critical habitats should be identified and property preserved as local natural areas.
 9. Where appropriate, the city should consider the conversion of underutilized municipally owned property into enhanced open spaces.
- Objective 4: Ensure local regulations and management plans promote the visual well being of the community.

Recommendations:

1. The city should evaluate local zoning regulations to ensure that future development reflects the desired characteristics of the community.
2. In addition, the city should review and update local improvement and maintenance plans for public right of ways and otherwise publicly owned spaces.

Historic Preservation

•• Goal: Preserve local historic and cultural attributes of Nauvoo for future generations.

- Objective 1: Preserve and protect Nauvoo's historic structures.

Recommendations:

1. Due to the historic significance of the community, Nauvoo should establish a historic preservation committee that assists the city council with making sure that local structures are properly protected.
2. If possible, the city should select persons with experience in historical properties for appointment to the newly established historical preservation committee.
3. Next, the city should consider the development of a historic preservation ordinance that would seek protection for locally significant structures.
4. The local historic preservation ordinance should define what is significant for the community and establish a legal framework whereby the community could protect historic properties. In adopting this ordinance, Nauvoo will be one step closer to becoming a Certified Local Government through the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. The Certified Local Government Program, which was established by the national Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980, gives municipalities and counties the opportunity to participate as partners in state and federal preservation activities. Municipalities and counties that have local historic preservation programs may participate after they have been "certified." To become certified, a local government must have a historic preservation ordinance, establish a preservation review commission, have an active local survey program to identify historic resources, and provide for public participation. Ultimately, participation in this state program would assist the community in compiling a comprehensive plan to protect historic structures in Nauvoo.
5. Since there is a federally listed historic downtown area, the city should continue to work to develop and maintain an improvement plan for the area.
6. Working with the downtown area improvement plan, the city should install appropriate lighting and landscaping that would complement the historic nature of the area.
7. The city should encourage the creative reuse of the historic buildings downtown and work with private, non-profit, and the public sector to fill the empty or underused buildings.
8. Where appropriate, the city should seek National Register nominations for additional properties.
9. Nauvoo should continue to work with local, state and federal programs, such as the Historic Preservation Agency and the Illinois Main Street Program to qualify for technical and financial assistance in maintaining the historical integrity of the area.
10. Nauvoo should attempt to provide assistance to local property owners who show interest in historic preservation or guide them to organizations that may have more technical expertise.
11. Nauvoo should consider reviewing development proposals specifically to ensure that no adverse impacts from development affect historically significant areas in town.
12. The city should discourage the demolition of historic structures when feasible.

- Objective 2: Increase public awareness of historically significant structures, culture and genealogy in Nauvoo.

Recommendations:

1. Once historic structures have been identified, Nauvoo should create a map that can be used publicly to indicate where these properties are located.
2. A map of historic Nauvoo could be incorporated into other tourism related activities and placed on the new municipal website. Signage, compliant with city regulations, should clearly label historic properties and give detail as to their significance.
3. The city should establish or expand public outreach programs to promote the historic significance of the area and continue to make historical information available for local research.
4. Nauvoo should continue to grow and develop as a genealogical center for the region. One central location for data gathering of this type should be established and marketed throughout the region.

Tourism

- Goal: Increase the economic, social and environmental benefits of tourism in Nauvoo while minimizing any adverse impacts tourism might have on the community.
- Objective 1: Establish and promote Nauvoo as a tourism center within the region.

Recommendations:

1. The city should maintain an up-to-date, visually appealing municipal website to market tourism opportunities within Nauvoo and the general area. To network with other regional tourism groups, the city website should include links to other regional sites and information.
 2. Nauvoo should become more active in regional tourism development and ensure that local interests are strongly represented in statewide and regional tourism plans.
 3. The city should consider the development of a local tourism committee to work with the city council on tourism related projects. The first activity this committee should complete is a comprehensive review of local tourism efforts and the development of a local tourism plan. The local committee should act as a forum for consensus-based collaborative decision making in tourism management and development. Public and private sector involvement should be encouraged in all local planning efforts.
 4. Nauvoo should work with regional groups, including those in Iowa and Missouri, to develop joint ticket programs, tours and marketing. The proximity to other destinations should help to increase overnight stays and longer day trips. An increase in these types of visits will assist the local economy by increasing local tax revenues.
- Objective 2: Enhance visitor mobility and access to points of interest in and around the community.

Recommendations:

1. The city should work with all local tourism organizations to establish a shuttle service from parking areas to major destination points throughout the community. Examples of shuttle stops could include the local parking garage, historic bottoms, business districts, and the Mississippi riverfront.

2. The city should ensure that adequate rest room facilities are available throughout the community for public use. The construction of the new parking garage has enabled the historic business district to be served with these rest rooms, but other business areas in the community do not have this availability. Providing adequate signage for current facilities will increase visibility and public awareness.
 3. In order to minimize negative impacts of local tourism related traffic, the city should review local bus routes and make changes where appropriate.
 4. Additional bus parking could be provided in the eastern portion of town and traffic should be minimized through local residential neighborhoods. It will be important for bus route information to be widely distributed throughout town and for bus services to be advised of local bus traffic expectations.
- Objective 3: Develop new sources of funding for improving and expanding tourism related activities.

Recommendations:

1. The city and local tourism committee should work with the Western Illinois Regional Council, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and tourism related organizations to get up-to-date funding information as it becomes available. It will be critical that Nauvoo work to garner support in statewide and regional long-term tourism plans, as placement within these planning documents is often a state and federal funding requirement.
- Objective 4: Increase the types of tourist activities available within Nauvoo.

Recommendations:

1. The city should develop walking and biking trails within and around the community. Trail maps should include local points of interest.
 2. The overall recreation system should tie in to other regional plans to develop similar outdoor recreation possibilities.
 3. Nauvoo should work with the necessary organizations to establish a marina and boardwalk along the Mississippi River. The addition of marina services will increase boat traffic to the community and provide for another destination point within the city.
 4. The city should work with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources to increase the activities available at the local state park. Further use of the lake within the park will assist in drawing persons to the site from both within and outside of the community.
- Objective 5: Enable Nauvoo to be a year-round tourism center.

Recommendations:

1. The city should work with all local tourism groups and businesses to increase the types and number of activities available in the community throughout the year. Currently, much of the local tourism takes place in the summer months, and many businesses struggle throughout the remainder of the year.

Implementation Strategies

Nauvoo Comprehensive Plan 2009

Looking Forward While Respecting the Past

Economic Development

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

- Increase the diversity of retail goods and retail stores.
- Encourage downtown Nauvoo to be an active and thriving commercial center.
- Create and expand business and industrial development in Nauvoo.
- Extend Nauvoo's information technology base.
- Develop and maintain adequate infrastructure to support the expansion and attraction of business.
- Provide additional entertainment options and opportunities for all Nauvoo residents.
- Utilize Nauvoo's proximity to the Mississippi River.
- Promote the development of complementary industries in Nauvoo for regional businesses.
- Provide easy access to local and regional economic development information.
- Encourage entrepreneurship and small business development in Nauvoo schools.
- Encourage the development of agribusiness in the Nauvoo area.

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

Action: **Encourage Relationships with Regional Economic Development Professionals**

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: Work to establish a more interactive relationship with local economic developers who can, in turn, work with existing and potential business and industry wishing to expand or locate in the Nauvoo comprehensive planning area. The city should establish an economic development committee that will directly report to the Nauvoo City Council. The economic development committee would be responsible for working with new and expanding small businesses, promoting the downtown area and attracting new retail and entertainment businesses to the community.

Timeframe: Year One (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009) and on-going.

Action: **Downtown Beautification and Streetscape Improvements**

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: Utilize Tax Increment Finance (TIF) funding, or a special sales tax to enhance the business districts as destination points by planting street trees, establishing flower and shrubbery beds, installing decorative lighting and banners, replacing deteriorating sidewalks, constructing new sidewalks and adding additional public parking where needed.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Revolving Loan Fund

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city currently does not have funds to help start new businesses or to assist with local business expansion. The establishment and growth of a successful revolving loan program would ensure funds are available to invest locally.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013).

Action: Water and Wastewater System Upgrades

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The City of Nauvoo currently has an inventory of approximately 200,000 gallons of finished water storage. The water distribution system is outdated in many areas of town and the community should work with its engineer and regional planning organization to plan for phased system improvements. The city also has an 840,000 gallon capacity sanitary sewer treatment plant, which currently has an excess of 640,000 gallons. Current work planned on the treatment plant will ensure that the system maintains compliance with state regulations, however, the city should plan to make phased collection system improvements to replace old and deteriorated mains. The maintenance of adequate infrastructure will ensure that utilities are available when new businesses want to locate in Nauvoo or if current ones want to expand.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013).

Action: Participation in the Illinois Main Street Program

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should continue to seek participation in the Illinois Main Street Program for assistance in promoting an active and thriving downtown commercial center. The Illinois Main Street Program is a comprehensive community revitalization program based in the Lt. Governor's office that promotes historic preservation and economic development in central business districts. Illinois Main Street can assist the city in the design of building and streetscape improvements, marketing the unique assets of the downtown area and finding new uses for underutilized space.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Public Infrastructure

Providing quality public services in Nauvoo in a cost effective manner is the overall public infrastructure goal established by the planning process. In order to accomplish this goal, the following objectives were selected:

- Develop and maintain high-quality water, sanitary and storm sewer system throughout Nauvoo.
- Maintain a high-quality road and sidewalk system.
- Maintain and improve Nauvoo's technological infrastructure.
- Provide comprehensive solid waste management to all Nauvoo residents.

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

Action: Create and Maintain a Capital Improvement Planning Process

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: City staff, or a hired consultant, should work with the city council and mayor to develop an on-going capital improvement planning process. The plan should be reviewed annually and updated at a minimum of every five years. As part of the capital improvement planning process, Nauvoo should develop a program that replaces deteriorated subsurface infrastructure prior to replacing or repairing road surfaces.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Water System Improvements

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: Using information from the capital improvement planning process, the city should continue to make improvements to its water storage and distribution system. Replacement of badly deteriorated and undersized water mains should be a top priority in order to ensure adequate water pressure for fire protection and industrial development purposes.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Create and Maintain a Comprehensive Sidewalk Construction and Replacement Program

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: Nauvoo should maintain and expand a comprehensive sidewalk improvement program that will replace existing deteriorated sidewalks and construct new sidewalks along streets where sidewalks currently do not exist. As a cost saving measure, the city should consider the option of constructing new or replacing existing sidewalks on only one side of the street along local or neighborhood streets, and/or on both sides of the street along major thoroughfares.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Maintain a Comprehensive Road Repair and Replacement Program

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should utilize the capital improvement program planning process to continue a multi-year road resurfacing and repair program. The city undertook a major road resurfacing program several years ago which resulted in a road network that is in relatively good condition. The city must continue to allocate adequate funding in the future to maintain the surface quality of the community's road network.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Develop and Maintain a Comprehensive Geographic Information System

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo and Hancock County

Description: The city and county should jointly develop and maintain a Geographic Information System (GIS). GIS is a computerized mapping and data management system that can be used for a variety of purposes relative to such areas as comprehensive planning and zoning, capital improvement planning, economic development and public infrastructure maintenance. GIS should be developed in concert with other public and private organizations in the county to ensure that it is compatible with local needs.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Housing

The overall housing goal determined by the comprehensive planning process is to maintain and expand quality housing for all Nauvoo residents. In order to accomplish this goal, the planning process established the following objectives:

- Promote and develop diverse housing options within the City of Nauvoo.
- Enhance and maintain the quality of the existing housing stock and the overall appearance of residential neighborhoods within the city.
- Make homeownership more attainable for local residents.

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

Action: Establish and Maintain an On-Going Residential Rehabilitation Program

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should work with regional and state agencies to seek Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA) Program and Community Development Assistance Program (CDAP) funding to establish and maintain an on-going housing rehabilitation program to assist low and moderate income families with making improvements to their homes. In addition, the city should consider utilizing Tax Increment Financing (TIF) funds to provide low-interest loans for the rehabilitation of deteriorating housing units. The city should also consider establishing a rental rehabilitation program to make low-interest loan funds available to landlords to make improvements to rental units throughout the community, including the second floors of underutilized downtown buildings.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Establish and Maintain an On-Going Homebuyer Assistance Program

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should apply for funding from IHDA to establish a homebuyer assistance program to assist low and moderate income families achieve homeownership. The city may want to consider utilizing a regional agency with prior experience in administering such a program, like the Western Illinois Regional Council, to assist in the process. The homebuyer assistance program should contain components that provide both down payment and rehabilitation assistance.

Timeframe: Year One (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009) and on-going.

Action: Utilize Economic Development Incentives to Stimulate the Construction of a Variety of Single and Multiple-Family Housing Options

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should consider the use of TIF and Enterprise Zone incentives to attract affordable, middle and upper priced single and multiple-family residential developments. TIF funding could be used to pay for the necessary public infrastructure improvements, such as water and sewer line extensions and road and sidewalk construction for such developments. Enterprise Zone incentives could be used to provide property tax abatements and sales tax exemptions to make the Nauvoo community more attractive for the development of such projects.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Establish and Maintain an Acquisition and Demolition Program

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: Nauvoo should consider establishing an on-going acquisition and demolition program to rid the community of unsightly, vacant and dilapidated structures. Funds should be set aside annually in the budget process to provide sufficient funding to establish and maintain such a program. After demolition is completed, land should be sold and the proceeds from such sales should be deposited in a revolving fund for future acquisition and demolition projects.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Establish and Maintain a Rental Housing Inspection Program

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: With a rental housing unit percentage of 17.2 percent, the city should establish a rental housing inspection program so that all rental housing units in the community are inspected at least once in every three-year period. Many of these units are located in traditional single family owner-occupied residential neighborhoods. Oftentimes, due to the high turnover of residents, these units suffer from over-utilization and are not maintained at the same level of the owner-occupied units nearby. The city should hire an inspector within the building and zoning department to periodically inspect these units to ensure they are maintained at an acceptable standard. The city should adopt appropriate housing and property maintenance codes as an enforcement tool for rental housing inspection.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Review, Revise and Update Building Codes

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: Nauvoo should review, revise and update the city's building codes to ensure consistency with the comprehensive planning process. Such codes should be restrictive enough to safeguard residential neighborhoods, but should not be so restrictive that they prevent or discourage the orderly growth of the community. Building codes should always be consistent with the goals, objectives, recommendations and policies of the comprehensive plan.

Timeframe: Years One and Two (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2010).

Land Use

The promotion of appropriate land uses in Nauvoo to preserve and enhance the overall character of the community is the land use goal established by the comprehensive planning process. Specific objectives relative to overall land use are as follows:

- Pursue land use and planning strategies that provide for the orderly growth of the community and the 1.5 mile planning area.
- Encourage growth and development that is consistent with the comprehensive plan.
- Where possible, encourage the preservation of prime agricultural land.

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

Action: Update and Revise Zoning and Subdivision Regulations to Reflect the Land Use Goals, Objectives and Policies of the Comprehensive Plan

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should review and update its zoning and subdivision regulations to ensure consistency with the new comprehensive plan. The city may want to consider combining its subdivision and zoning regulations into a unified development code that includes administrative procedures; site design, improvement and infrastructure design standards, zoning regulation, and development standards. By doing so, all land use regulations are in an easy-to-use and well-defined document that is understandable to both the general public and potential developers.

Timeframe: Years Two and Three (January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2011) and on-going.

Action: Expand Nauvoo Planning Commission Membership

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The mayor and county board chairperson should confer and agree on additional members for the Nauvoo Planning Commission to represent the interests of persons residing and owning property in the 1.5 mile extraterritorial planning area. It should be important to both the city and the county that future growth in this area be consistent with the Nauvoo Comprehensive Plan because such growth will most likely result in the extension of city services and the future annexation of the property to the city. The city should also review the membership of the planning commission to ensure appropriate representation from all segments of the population within the community.

Timeframe: Year One (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009).

Action: Update and Expand Sign Regulations

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The Nauvoo Planning Commission should review existing sign regulations and make appropriate updates in order to control visual clutter in the community. Signage should be kept at a minimum because of its negative impact on public and private property. The city may want to consider seeking assistance from either public or private organizations to complete this endeavor. Private consultants and regional planning organizations have the necessary knowledge and experience to design sign regulations that reduce visual clutter but are not so restrictive as to hinder and discourage commercial development.

Timeframe: Year Two (January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010).

Transportation

Facilitate a safe and efficient transportation system in the Nauvoo area that serves the needs of residents, businesses and visitors is the overall goal determined by the comprehensive planning process. In order to accomplish this goal, the following specific objectives were established:

- Provide for an efficient transportation system in the Nauvoo area that serves the needs of residents, businesses and visitors.
- Encourage the development of a local public transit system.

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

Action: Reduce Bus Traffic In and Around Nauvoo Neighborhoods

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo and all Tourism Groups

Description: The city and all tourism groups should jointly work on reducing bus traffic in and around local neighborhoods. The goal of this effort should be to substantially reduce the level of through traffic and disruption in residential areas of the community.

Timeframe: Years Two and Three (January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2011).

Action: Expand the Availability of Public Transportation

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo and Hancock County

Description: The city and county should seek additional federal and state funding to develop public transportation options in Nauvoo and Hancock County. The federal Section 5311 Operating Assistance Program and the State of Illinois Downstate Operating Assistance Program could be used to offset a portion of the cost of such a system. Public transportation options may include a modified route bus system for Nauvoo and expanded demand response and/or modified fixed route service for rural Hancock County.

Timeframe: Years Two through Five (January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Develop and Implement a Road Improvement Plan

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should develop and implement a five-year road improvement plan to better direct available resources to those areas of the community most in need of such improvements (see public infrastructure strategy). Resources should be directed to those streets in the community that currently serve or are planned as major arterial streets (see street classification map). Improvements should be made to local or neighborhood streets only after improvements have been made to major streets and as resources become available.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Public Safety

Creating and maintaining a safe environment for all Nauvoo residents is the overall public safety goal established as a result of the planning process. In order to accomplish this overall goal, the following specific objectives were formulated:

- Promote and expand public safety efforts.
- Promote a comprehensive public safety program in Nauvoo.

The following actions and timeframes should be considered and implemented in order to accomplish the stated goal and objective:

Action: Prepare and Maintain an Emergency Preparedness Plan

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city and county should work together to create and maintain an emergency preparedness plan so that public safety agencies are ready for natural or man-made disasters. The plan should be reviewed on an annual basis and should be comprehensively updated at least once every three years. Public safety agencies should review the plan annually to ensure that they are prepared to complete their assigned duties when such a disaster occurs and that they are not duplicating services provided by another city, county or state agency or organization.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Maintain and Update Emergency Response Equipment and Facilities

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo and Hancock County

Description: The city and county should seek federal and state funding to replace and upgrade equipment and facilities. Funds are annually available from the Department of Homeland Security for equipment upgrades. Low interest loan funds are also available from several federal and state agencies for the construction of facilities.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going if necessary.

Action: Upgrade Water Mains in Residential and Commercial Neighborhoods

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should develop an ongoing program using both local and state funds to replace all water mains that have insufficient pressure for fire protection.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going if necessary.

Parks & Recreation

The overall goal established by the comprehensive planning process is to provide, protect and maintain a high-quality, accessible and economically efficient system of parks, recreation activities, and open space that serves all Nauvoo residents and visitors. In order to accomplish this goal, the planning committee determined the following specific objectives:

- Review the local planning/management process and make updates as needed.
- Coordinate outdoor recreation efforts with owners of local recreational property.
- Provide a wide range of outdoor recreational opportunities for all residents and visitors.
- Allow for easy access in and around local parks.
- Enhance and improve recreational activities that are not related to the park system.
- Increase Nauvoo park and recreation marketing.

Proposed development strategies to accomplish the overall goal and specific objectives are as follows:

Action: Neighborhood and Community Park Improvements

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo and Nauvoo Park District

Description: The city should work with the Nauvoo Park District to make improvements in neighborhood parks. The city and park district should apply for funding from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources for such improvements as drinking water and rest room facilities, park benches and picnic tables, and playground equipment. The city and park district should also take the necessary steps to ensure that all parks are accessible to those with special needs.

Timeframe: Years Three and Four (January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2012).

Action: Utilize Economic Development Incentives to Attract Recreation and Entertainment Businesses in Nauvoo

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should provide financial incentives and technical assistance to recreational and entertainment businesses wishing to expand or locate in Nauvoo. Targeted businesses should include a movie theater complex, arcade and bowling alley, indoor archery, miniature golf, and other youth and family-oriented entertainment and recreational activities (see economic development strategy).

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013).

Action: Establish Greenways and Green Buffers Throughout the Community

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should develop greenways and green buffers along major thoroughfares including the installation of landscaped medians at intersections and other areas where space is available. The city should also plant trees along the street right-of-ways where space is available and where the trees are not in conflict with existing underground and overhead utilities. The city should also work with the park district to complete tree planting and landscaping projects in neighborhood parks.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Beautification

Maintaining, and improving the visual appearance of Nauvoo is the overall beautification goal established as a result of the comprehensive planning process. Specific objectives relative to this overall goal are as follows:

- Enhancement of the downtown and town entryways with beautification projects.
- Develop a plan to deal with the problem of unsightly buildings and/or houses in Nauvoo to increase the physical attractiveness of the community.
- Maintain and improve Nauvoo's open space.
- Ensure local regulations and management plans promote the visual well being of the community.

The following actions and timeframes are proposed in order to accomplish the overall goal and specific objectives:

Action: Expand the Adopt-a-Street Program

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should work with local service and church organizations, and the public school system to solicit volunteers for an expanded Adopt-a-Street Program. Clean-up activities should be conducted along all major streets in the community at least once per month to control the accumulation of unsightly litter. Participants should be recognized by the posting of small signs along the streets and by a year-end awards dinner, luncheon or picnic sponsored by Nauvoo's Mayor and City Council.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Establish and Maintain a Tree Planting and Maintenance Program

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should consider joining the Tree City USA Program and should allocate local funds and seek state and federal grants to establish and maintain a street tree planting program. The city should also consider hiring a municipal arborist at least on a part-time basis to care for existing and newly planted street trees to ensure their continued health and vitality.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Establish and Maintain Gateways to the Community

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: Gateways provide the first and possibly lasting impression for visitors to a community. Gateways should include aesthetically pleasing welcome signage and landscaping at the entrances to the city along major thoroughfares, including Mulholland Street. The city should establish and maintain gateways at all major entrances to the community using a central theme. Welcome signage should be incorporated into low monument-type brick structures surrounded by trees, shrubs and flowers.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Downtown Beautification and Renovation

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should utilize TIF funding to continue making aesthetically pleasing streetscape improvements in the downtown area (also included under economic development strategy). Installation of "period" lighting, landscaping, signage, sidewalks and other improvements following a central theme should be continued and expanded. The city should also consider using TIF funds to continue and expand a building improvement program in the central business district. Low or no interest loans should be available for property owners to complete interior renovations and facade improvements, including the installation of appropriate signage and awnings.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Historic Preservation

The preservation of local historic and cultural attributes in Nauvoo for future generations is the overall historic preservation comprehensive planning goal established by the planning committee. In order to accomplish this goal, the following specific objectives were formulated:

- Preserve and protect Nauvoo's historic structures.
- Increase public awareness of historically significant structures, culture and genealogy in Nauvoo.

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

Action: Establish a Historic Preservation Committee

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should appoint a historic preservation committee whose function is to develop an ordinance to protect and preserve the historically significant structures in the community. The committee should seek technical and financial assistance from state and federal agencies and programs, such as the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and the Illinois Main Street Program, to complete this action.

Timeframe: Year One (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009).

Action: Develop a Historic Preservation Ordinance

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: A historic preservation ordinance should be adopted by Nauvoo's City Council that defines those structures in the community with characteristics that are historically significant and establishes a legal framework whereby the properties are protected by adequate building codes and zoning regulations. All variances to the ordinance should be determined by the historic preservation committee after a public hearing process.

Timeframe: Year Two (January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010) and on-going.

TOURISM

Increasing the economic, social and environmental benefits of tourism in Nauvoo while minimizing any adverse impacts tourism might have on the community is the overall goal established by the planning process. In order to accomplish this goal, the following objectives were selected:

- Establish and promote Nauvoo as a tourism center within the region.
- Enhance visitor mobility and access to points of interest in and around the community.
- Develop new sources of funding for improving and expanding tourism related activities.
- Increase the types of tourist activities in Nauvoo.
- Enable Nauvoo to be a year-round tourism center.

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

Action: Tourism Marketing Program

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: Develop and maintain an active tourism marketing program that includes enhanced website availability, establishment of a local tourism committee to market Nauvoo and be involved with area regional tourism groups, and development of a tourism plan.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Visitor Mobility and Accessibility

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: Conduct a comprehensive review of bus routes, parking and amenity availability to develop a plan for improved parking with shuttle service to reduce negative impacts of bus traffic and congestion in high traffic and residential areas, and maintain adequate rest room, picnic, and parking facilities.

Timeframe: Years One through Five (January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Increase Tourism Program Funding

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should work with regional and state agencies such as the Western Illinois Regional Council and Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, in addition to regional and state tourism organizations to expand funding opportunities, specifically as it relates to tourism plan development and program implementation.

Timeframe: Years Two through Five (January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Increase Tourism Activities

Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: The city should consider the development of a tourism master plan which includes expanded activities such as walking, biking and nature trails, marina and boardwalk development along the Mississippi River, and enhanced programs at the state park.

Timeframe: Years Two through Five (January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Action: Expand Year-Round Tourism Opportunities

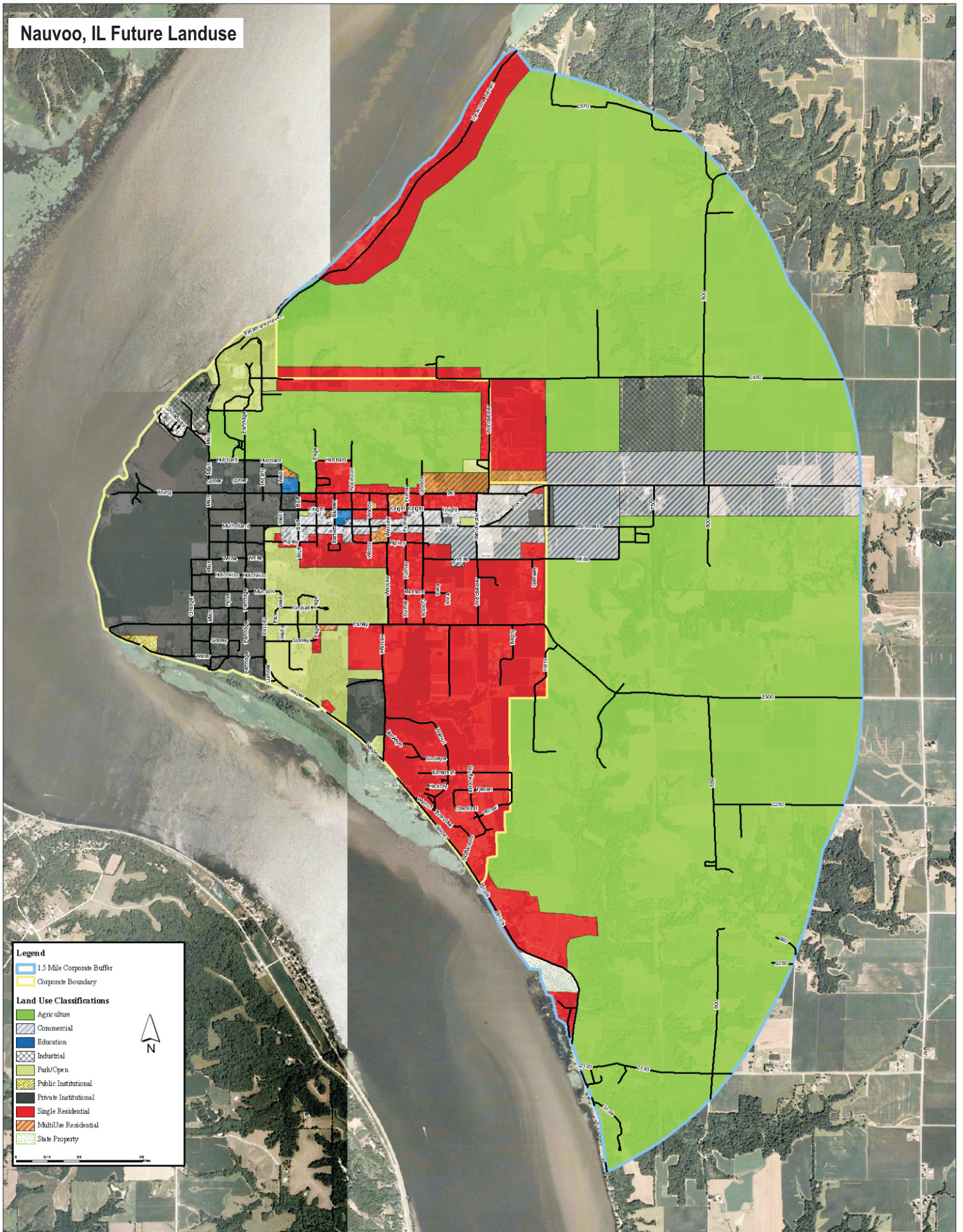
Sponsor: City of Nauvoo

Description: Work with tourism groups/businesses to enhance/expand available opportunities.

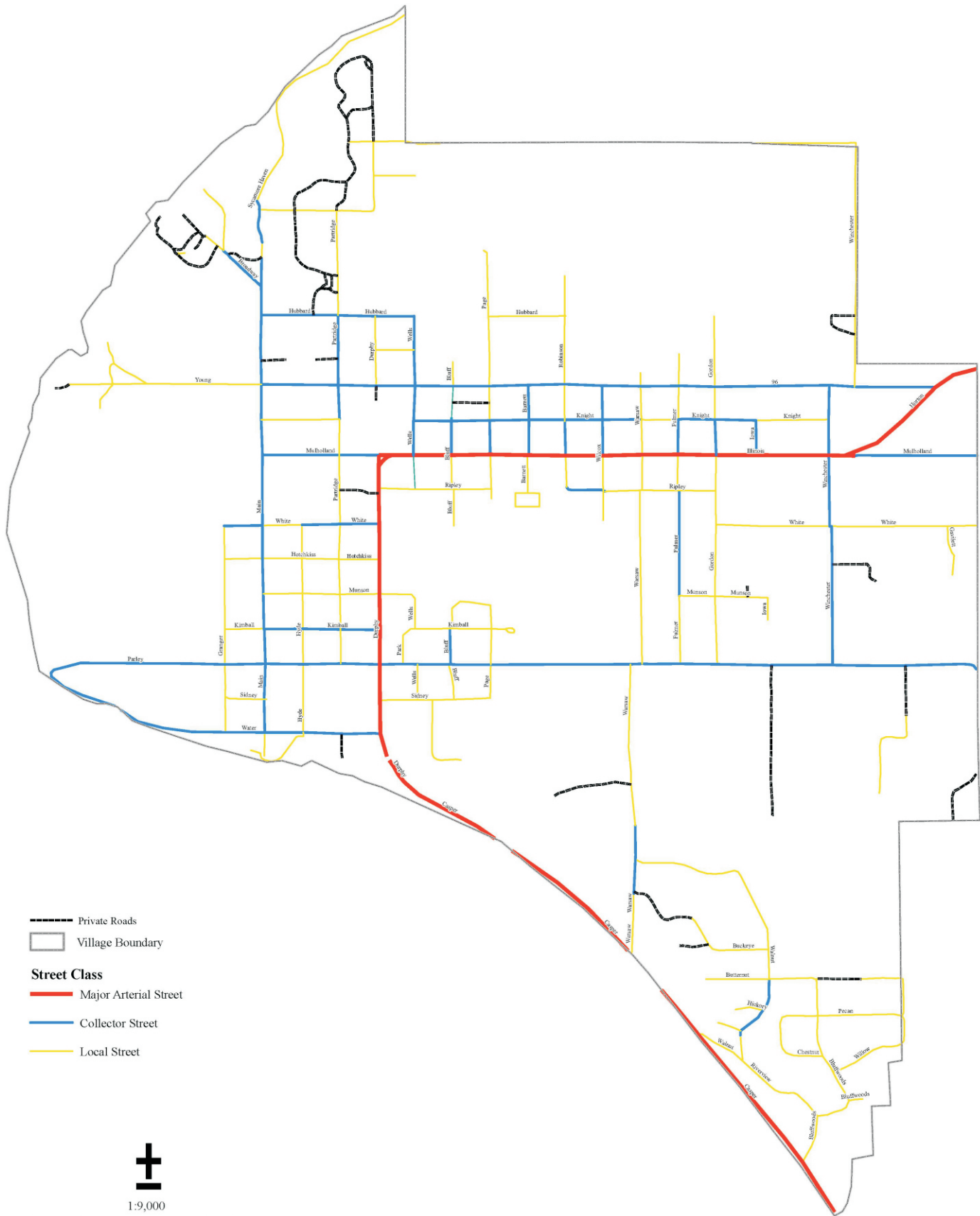
Timeframe: Years Three through Five (January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2013) and on-going.

Nauvoo, IL Current Landuse

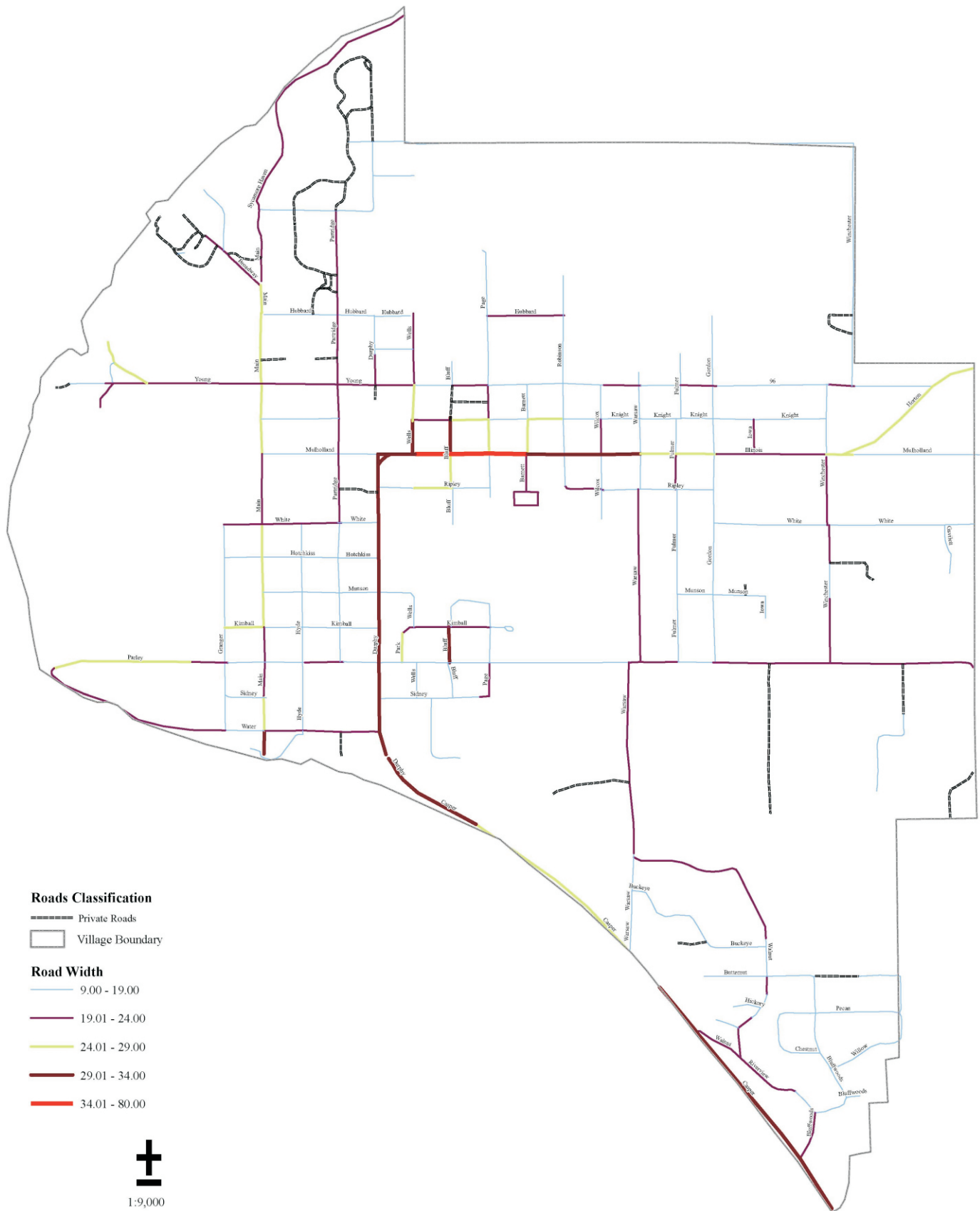
Nauvoo, IL Future Landuse



Nauvoo Road Classification: Future Street Classification

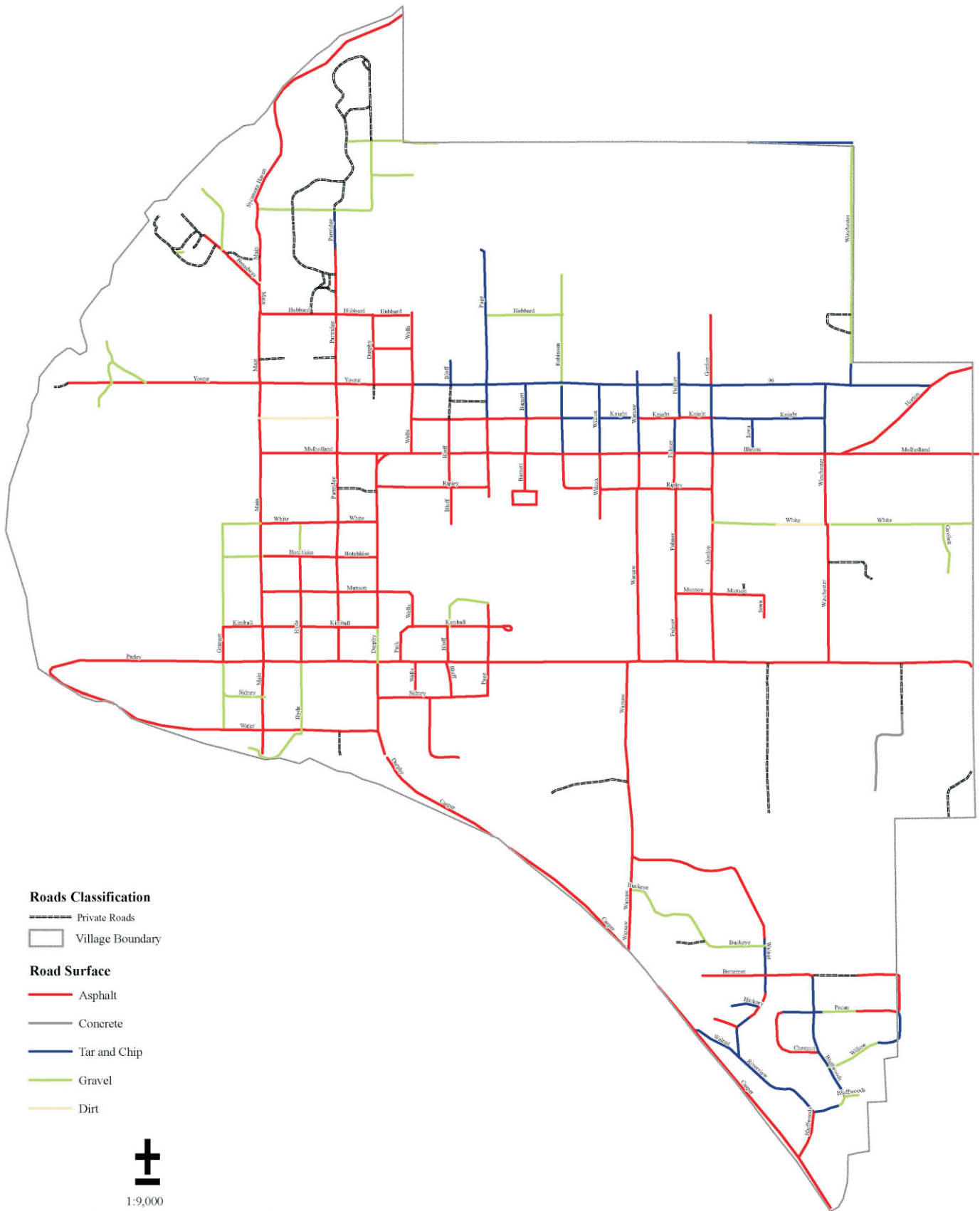


Nauvoo Road Classification: Road Width

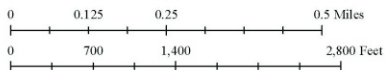


Map Created By: WU GIS Center, Department of Geography,
College of Arts & Sciences
Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 15

Nauvoo Road Classification: Road Surface

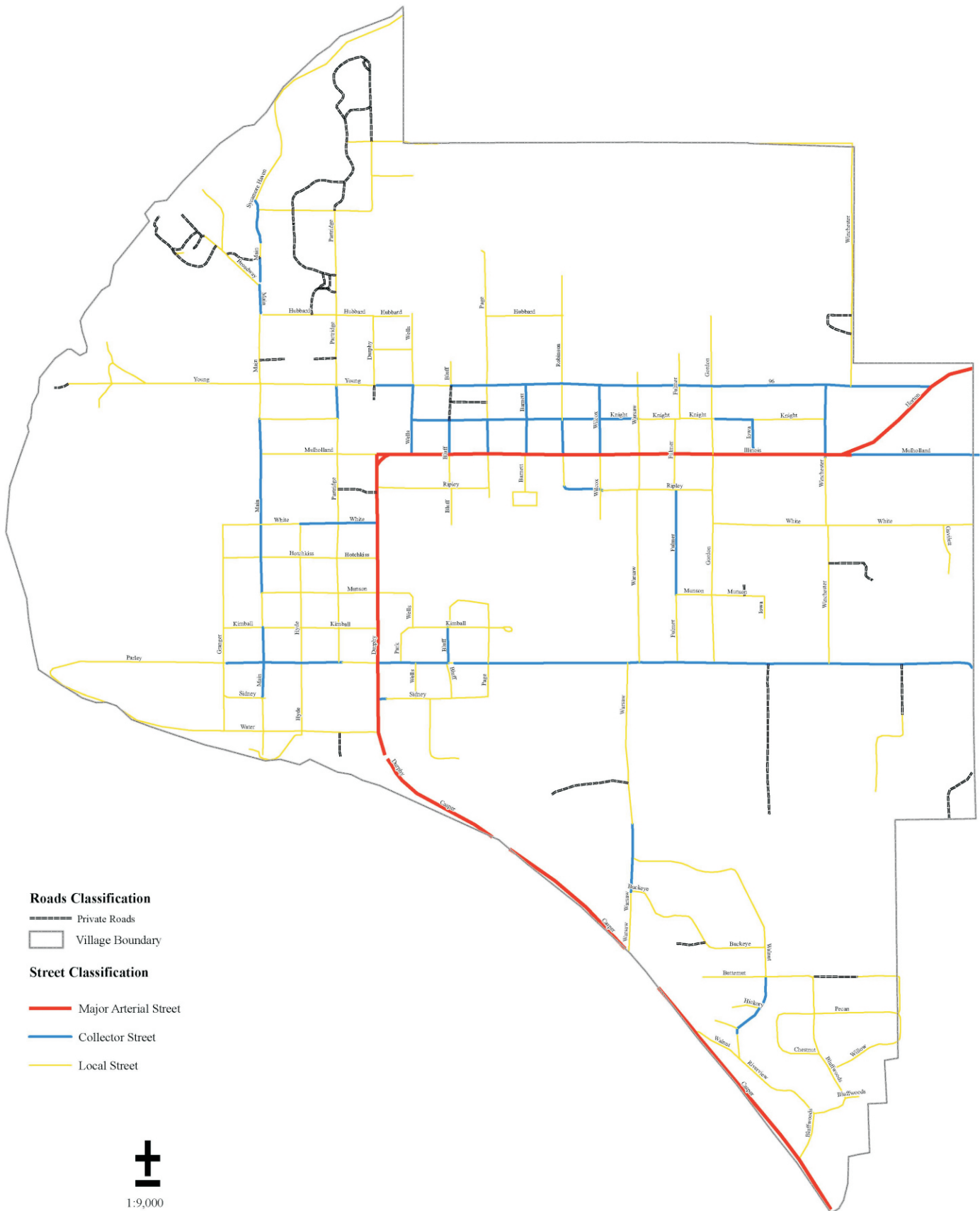


1:9,000



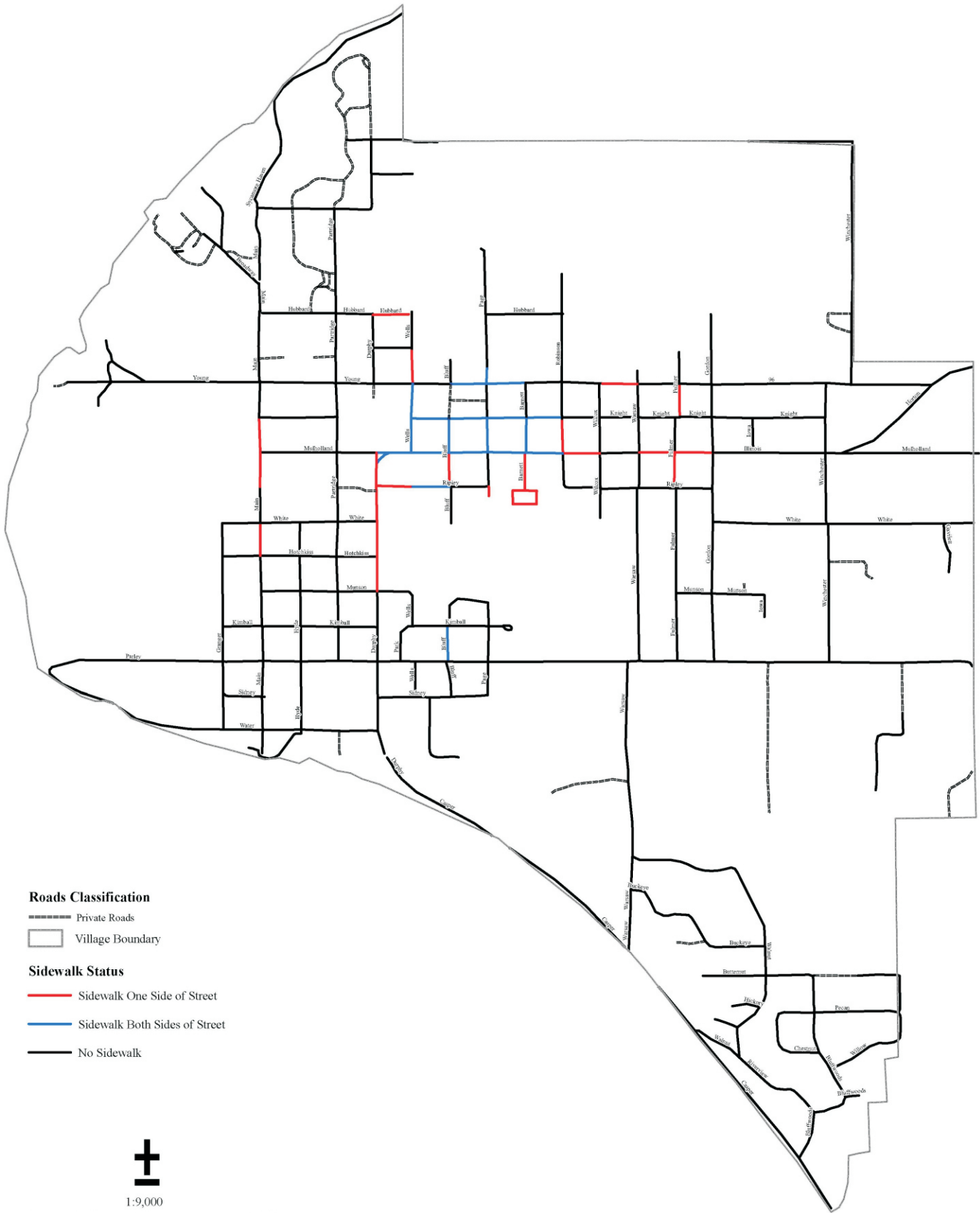
Map Created By: WLU GIS Center, Department of Geography
College of Arts & Sciences
Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 15

Nauvoo Road Classification: Street Class



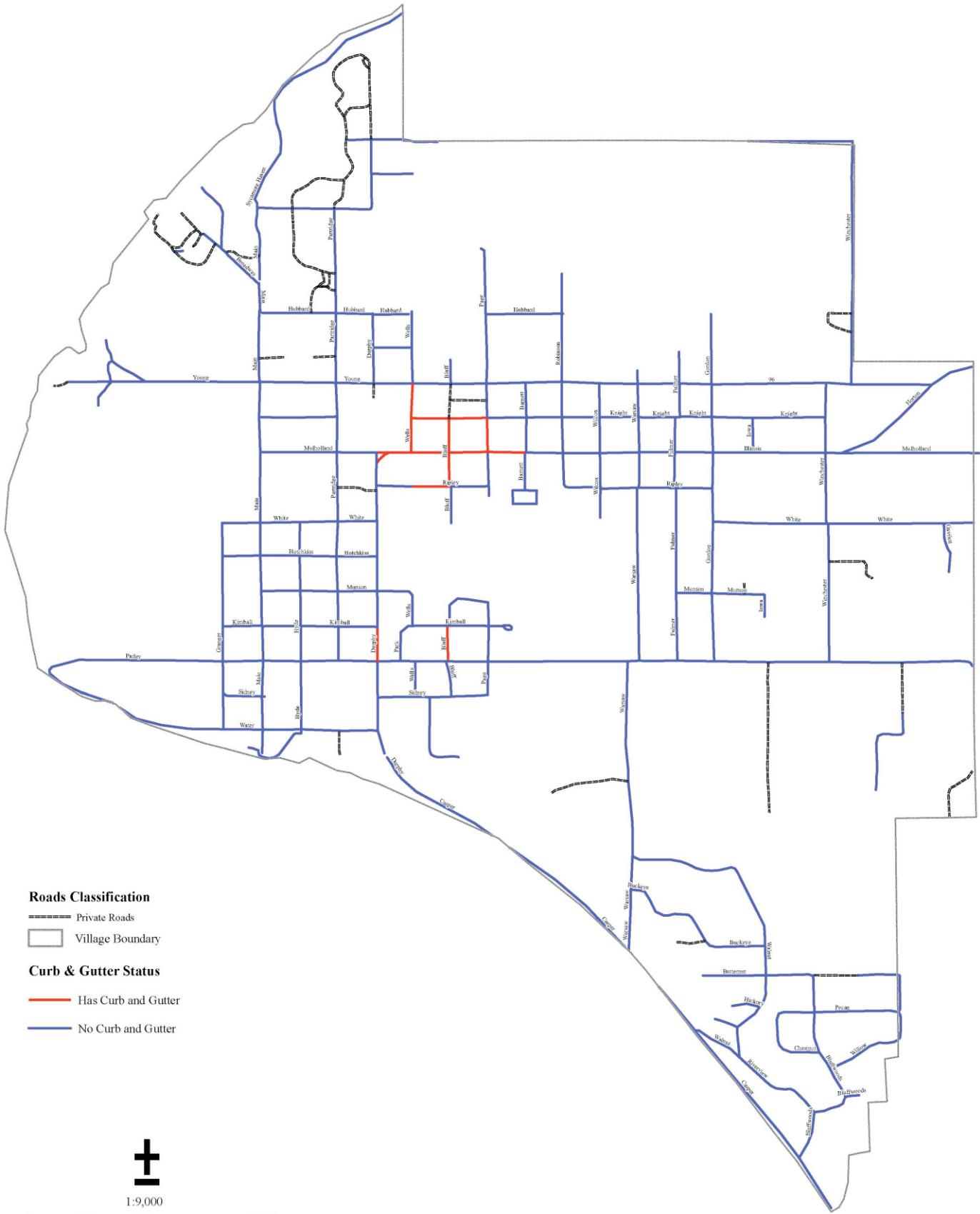
Map Created By: WMU GIS Center, Department of Geography,
College of Arts & Sciences
Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 15

Nauvoo Road Classification: Sidewalk Status



Map Created By: MU GIS Center, Department of Geography
College of Arts & Sciences
Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 15

Nauvoo Road Classification: Curb and Gutter

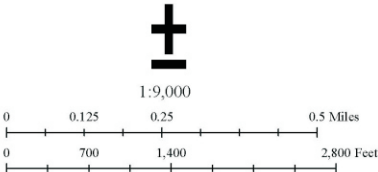


Roads Classification

- Private Roads
- Village Boundary

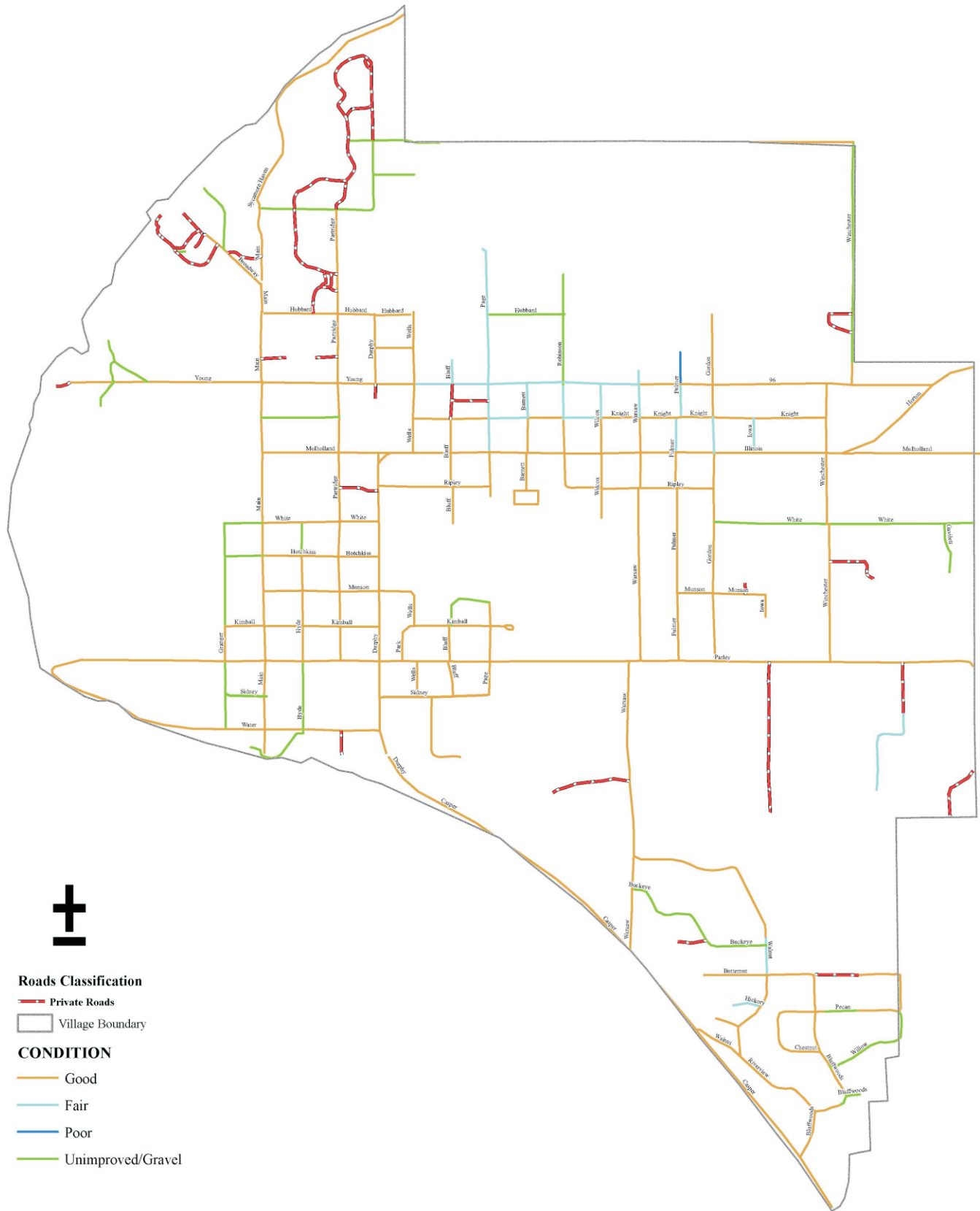
Curb & Gutter Status

- Has Curb and Gutter
- No Curb and Gutter



Map Created By: SNU GIS Center, Department of Geography,
College of Arts & Sciences
Projection: NAD83 UTM Zone 15

Nauvoo Road Classification: Road Condition



Map Created By: WLU GIS Center, Department of Geography,
College of Arts & Sciences
Projection: NAD 83 UTM Zone 15

Summary

Nauvoo Comprehensive Plan 2009

Looking Forward While Respecting the Past

The ideas presented in the comprehensive plan are conceptual yet directive. However, the plan is not regulatory. To ensure that local ordinances coincide with the direction of the plan, Nauvoo should review all appropriate local regulations. The city may find changes need to be made to the zoning and subdivision ordinances, or that the creation of new regulations will be necessary in order to meet certain recommendations found within the plan.

Future needs of Nauvoo have been considered in relation to several topics including, but not limited to, economic development, infrastructure, land use and demographics. The plan is based on current and projected information and over time, some of the assumptions many change. It is the responsibility of the city to review the plan on an annual basis and to update the plan at least once every five years.



NAUVOO COMMUNITY SURVEY
2006 Comprehensive Planning Process

General Development

What priority do you think the city should place on road corridor design and construction strategies when it comes to investing public funds? (Please check the box next to your answer.)

What is your opinion of the following design strategies and design standards? What priority do you feel businesses within the business district should take on implementing them?

Strategy

1. Landscaping along roadsides and medians.

- ☐ Top priority
- ☐ Medium priority
- ☐ Low priority
- ☐ Don't invest
- ☐ No opinion

2. Striped bicycle lanes with accompanying signs.

- ☐ Top priority
- ☐ Medium priority
- ☐ Low priority
- ☐ Don't invest
- ☐ No opinion

3. Use landscaping to separate sidewalks from roadways in order to enhance the beauty of Nauvoo.

- ☐ Top priority
- ☐ Medium priority
- ☐ Low priority
- ☐ Don't invest
- ☐ No opinion

4. Create crosswalks that incorporate textured pavement or brick surfaces for safety.

- ☐ Top priority
- ☐ Medium priority
- ☐ Low priority
- ☐ Don't invest
- ☐ No opinion

5. Construct sidewalks where necessary to fill gaps between existing sidewalk links.

- ☐ Top priority
- ☐ Medium priority
- ☐ Low priority
- ☐ Don't invest
- ☐ No opinion

6. Construct sidewalks and/or trails to major destination points such as parks, schools, and business districts.

- ☐ Top priority
- ☐ Medium priority
- ☐ Low priority
- ☐ Don't invest
- ☐ No opinion

7. Locate parking to the side or rear of buildings.

- ☐ Top priority
- ☐ Medium priority
- ☐ Low priority
- ☐ Don't invest
- ☐ No opinion

8. Utilize trees or other landscape materials to separate walkways from parking areas.

- ☐ Top priority
- ☐ Medium priority
- ☐ Low priority
- ☐ Don't invest
- ☐ No opinion

9. Placement of bicycle racks near buildings.

- ☐ Top priority
- ☐ Medium priority
- ☐ Low priority
- ☐ Don't invest
- ☐ No opinion

10. Mixed-use developments: Continue to allow apartments in upper floors of downtown businesses.

- ☐ Top priority
- ☐ Medium priority
- ☐ Low priority
- ☐ Don't invest
- ☐ No opinion

11. Provide landscaped common areas as public gathering space.

- ☐ Top priority
- ☐ Medium priority
- ☐ Low priority
- ☐ Don't invest
- ☐ No opinion

12. Design parking lots that include pedestrian amenities such as textured or brick walkways, lighting and landscape buffering.

- ☐ Top priority
- ☐ Medium priority
- ☐ Low priority
- ☐ Don't invest
- ☐ No opinion

13. Protect and preserve historic buildings in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Top priority
- ☐ Medium priority
- ☐ Low priority
- ☐ Don't invest
- ☐ No opinion

14. Establish additional historic districts in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Top priority
- ☐ Medium priority
- ☐ Low priority
- ☐ Don't invest
- ☐ No opinion

Community Participation

The statements in this section gather information on your opinion about community participation. Community participation within Nauvoo is vital to maintaining a vibrant, healthy community.

15. There are sufficient opportunities for citizens to participate in decisions being made by our local government.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

16. Individual citizens and groups in Nauvoo work together to get things done for the community.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

17. Citizen participation in Nauvoo is high.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

18. You would be willing to volunteer to help others in the community.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

19. You would be willing to serve on a community committee or participate in the planning for the future of Nauvoo.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

20. How many hours would you be willing to volunteer around the community per week?

- ☐ 0-4
- ☐ 5-9
- ☐ 10-14
- ☐ 15-19
- ☐ 20-24
- ☐ 25 or more

The Environment

The questions in this section have been designed to gather information based on your perceptions of the various environmental issues affecting Nauvoo.

21. The quality of our physical environment should be a higher priority to local officials.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

22. Improving the quality of our community drinking water should be an important environmental policy in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

23. Managing growth and development more effectively should be an important local environmental priority in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

24. Increasing community recycling efforts should be an important local environmental policy in Nauvoo.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	No opinion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly disagree

25. Reducing the loss of agricultural land should be an important local environmental policy in Nauvoo.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	No opinion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly disagree

26. Nauvoo's zoning policies are adequate.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	No opinion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly disagree

27. Developing open spaces to connect habitats together in Nauvoo should be important.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	No opinion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly disagree

28. Improving waste disposal should be an important environmental priority in our community.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	No opinion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly disagree

29. Improving community efforts to encourage energy conservation should be an important environmental priority in Nauvoo.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	No opinion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly disagree

Housing, Safety and Personal Security, and Community Perceptions

The questions in this section gather information about your perceptions of housing, safety and personal security in Nauvoo, as well as how you feel about Nauvoo as a community.

Housing Services

30. How long have you lived at your present residence?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Less than one year
<input type="checkbox"/>	1 to 4 years
<input type="checkbox"/>	5 to 9 years
<input type="checkbox"/>	10 years or more

31. Are you generally satisfied with the structural quality of the buildings in your neighborhood?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No

32. Are you satisfied with the location of your home, in relation to the distance you must travel to work or services?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No

33. If more multi-family housing units were to be established, where should they be located?

Safety and Personal Safety

34. How safe do you feel walking alone in Nauvoo after dark?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Very safe
<input type="checkbox"/>	Safe
<input type="checkbox"/>	A little safe
<input type="checkbox"/>	Very unsafe

35. Please rate your satisfaction with the fire protection provided in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

36. Please rate your satisfaction with the police protection provided in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

37. Please rate your satisfaction with the ambulance service provided for Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

Community Services

38. Please rate your satisfaction with the planning/zoning in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

39. Please rate your satisfaction with the water treatment and distribution system in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

40. Please rate your satisfaction with the wastewater collection and treatment system in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

41. Please rate your satisfaction with street maintenance in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

42. Please rate your satisfaction with the garbage collection service in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

43. Please rate your satisfaction with the city's administrative services.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

44. Please rate the availability of day care services in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

45. Please rate the adequacy level of recreation programs for youth ages 10-18 in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

46. Please rate the adequacy level of recreation programs for adults in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

47. Please rate the adequacy level of recreation programs for seniors in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

48. Please rate your satisfaction of the adequacy level of recreational facilities in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

49. Please rate the level of adequate housing for seniors in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

50. Please rate the level of adequate housing for single parents in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

51. Please rate the quality of elementary education programs in Nauvoo, including before and after school programs.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

52. Please rate the quality of day care services in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

53. Please rate the quality of the high school education programs in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

54. Please rate the quality of education programs for those with special needs in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

55. Please rate the quality of adult education programs in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

56. Please rate the variety of activities and entertainment for persons in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

57. Please rate the variety of activities and entertainment for seniors in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

58. Please rate the effectiveness of Nauvoo's City Council in representing the interests of the community.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

Job Services

59. There are adequate employment opportunities in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

60. There are adequate training opportunities in Nauvoo to upgrade skills to obtain employment/better-paying employment.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

61. There are adequate employment opportunities for young people in Nauvoo.

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Very satisfactory
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
- ☐ Very poor

Quality of Life/Sense of Community

62. People in Nauvoo have a strong sense of community pride in their city.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

63. People in Nauvoo are friendly towards one another.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

64. People in Nauvoo are friendly towards visitors in the area.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

65. Our community is a great place to raise children.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

66. Our community is prepared to deal with external challenges that may seem beyond its control, such as loss of industry or tourism.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

67. If you were to purchase a home in Nauvoo, what price range would you be looking at?

- ☐ \$50,000 or less
- ☐ \$50,000 to \$100,000
- ☐ \$100,000 to \$150,000
- ☐ \$150,000 to \$200,000
- ☐ \$200,000 or more

68. What do you consider most important in choosing a home?

- ☐ Close to downtown
- ☐ Close to school
- ☐ Big yard
- ☐ Quiet area

Commercial/Business Development

69. Our local businesses are committed to Nauvoo and its future.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

70. Nauvoo is using innovative approaches to attract new commercial businesses.

- ☐ Strongly Agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

71. Nauvoo is using innovative approaches to attract new industry.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

72. Our community is using innovative approaches to encourage the expansion of existing local businesses.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

73. Our community is using innovative approaches to encourage residents to purchase goods and services locally.

- ☐ Strongly Agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

74. What income level do you feel is necessary in order to maintain the quality of life you want in Nauvoo?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
- ☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
- ☐ \$15,000 to \$24,999
- ☐ \$25,000 to \$34,999
- ☐ \$35,000 to \$49,999
- ☐ \$50,000 to \$74,999
- ☐ \$75,000 to \$99,999
- ☐ \$100,000 to \$149,000
- ☐ \$150,000 or more

75. What type of business growth would you like to see in Nauvoo?

- ☐ Light manufacturing
- ☐ High tech
- ☐ Ag related
- ☐ Food production
- ☐ Service
- ☐ Tourism

76. Are there any types of businesses that you would like to see more of in Nauvoo? If so, please identify them.

77. If more retail businesses were to be established in Nauvoo, where should they be located?

78. Tourism is very important to Nauvoo.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

79. It is important to spend money to attract tourism to Nauvoo.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

Community Development

80. The City Council has implemented adequate development controls to maintain and improve the quality and character of our community.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

81. Nauvoo has a good recycling program.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

82. Nauvoo has adequate welfare and social services programs.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

83. Nauvoo has an adequate public park system.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

84. Nauvoo actively maintains good recreation facilities within our area.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

85. There are human, physical or economic resources in our community that are being overlooked and underutilized.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

86. List those human, physical or economic resources that are being overlooked and underutilized.

87. What are the two most important issues facing our community today that need to be improved?

1.

2.

88. List what you think are Nauvoo's three (3) most desirable qualities.

1.

2.

3.

89. List what you think are Nauvoo's three (3) most undesirable qualities.

1.

2.

3.

Nauvoo Business Districts

90. On average, how often do you go to one of Nauvoo's business districts?

- ☐ More than once a week
- ☐ About once a week
- ☐ 1 to 2 times a month
- ☐ A few times a year
- ☐ Do not know

How would you rate Nauvoo's business districts for each of the following:

91. Attractiveness of stores and storefronts

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Do not know

92. Parking convenience for customers

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Do not know

93. Quantity of parking

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Do not know

94. Cleanliness of streets, sidewalks, lots

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Do not know

95. Traffic flow

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Do not know

96. Shopping hours

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Do not know

97. Promotions, special events, festivals

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Do not know

98. Safety/crime rate

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Do not know

99. Quality of goods and services

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Do not know

100. Cost of goods and services

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Do not know

How important are the following factors in attracting you and your household members to Nauvoo's business districts?

101. Evening hours

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Not important at all
- ☐ Do not know

102. More restaurants

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Not important at all
- ☐ Do not know

103. Improved customer service

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Not important at all
- ☐ Do not know

104. More retail shops

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Not important at all
- ☐ Do not know

105. More events/festivals

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Not important at all
- ☐ Do not know

106. Increased parking

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Not important at all
- ☐ Do not know

107. Lower prices, more sales

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Not important at all
- ☐ Do not know

108. Cleanliness and beautification

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Not important at all
- ☐ Do not know

109. Longer weekend hours

- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Somewhat important
- ☐ Not important at all
- ☐ Do not know

Telecommunications and Media

110. Cable service in Nauvoo is sufficient.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

111. Nauvoo provides its citizens with good, unbiased newspaper media coverage.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

112. The telephone and cell-phone service in Nauvoo is good.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

113. Nauvoo has accessible and affordable internet service.

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ No opinion
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

114. Do you currently have internet access at home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

115. If you have internet access at home, what kind of connection do you have?

- ☐ Dial-up
- ☐ T1
- ☐ DSL
- ☐ Wireless
- ☐ Other

116. If you work, do you use the internet at work?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

117. Do you use the library for internet access?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

118. How many on-line purchases have you made in the last six months?

- ☐ More than 15
- ☐ Between 10 and 15
- ☐ Between 5 and 9
- ☐ Between 1 and 4
- ☐ None, but I have made on-line purchases in the past
- ☐ I never shop or make purchases on-line.

About You

The questions in this section gather information about you and will assist in the understanding of how people answered the questions in this survey.

119. Are you?

- ☐ Female
- ☐ Male

120. How many people are in your household?

_____ People

121. Please indicate your age.

_____ Years

122. What is your current employment status?
(Please check only one answer)

- ☐ Permanent full time
- ☐ Permanent part time
- ☐ Temporary full time
- ☐ Temporary part time
- ☐ Homemaker
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Unemployed
- ☐ Retired
- ☐ Other
(Specify) _____

123. What is your present marital status?

- ☐ Married
- ☐ Single
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Common law

124. How many automobiles are registered at your address?

_____ Automobiles

125. What was your total household income this past year before taxes and deductions?

(PLEASE NOTE: All questionnaires are anonymous and confidential.)

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
- ☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
- ☐ \$15,000 to \$24,999
- ☐ \$25,000 to \$34,999
- ☐ \$35,000 to \$49,999
- ☐ \$50,000 to \$74,999
- ☐ \$75,000 to \$99,999
- ☐ \$100,000 to \$149,000
- ☐ \$150,000 or more

126. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- ☐ Less than high school
- ☐ Some high school
- ☐ High school diploma
- ☐ Some vocation/technical school
- ☐ Vocation/technical school diploma
- ☐ Some Community College
- ☐ Community College diploma/certificate
- ☐ Some University
- ☐ Bachelor's degree
- ☐ Master's degree
- ☐ Doctoral degree
- ☐ Other

(Specify)_____

127. Is your residence?

- ☐ Owned by you
- ☐ Rented
- ☐ Provided as part of employment
- ☐ Co-op housing
- ☐ Public housing
- ☐ Other

(specify)_____

128. How long do you expect to continue living in Nauvoo? (A guess is sufficient.)

- ☐ Less than 1 year
- ☐ More than 1 year, but less than 5
- ☐ More than 5 years, but less than 10
- ☐ 10 years or more
- ☐ Do not know

Thank you for completing this survey. Your input on the status of Nauvoo is essential to ensure successful improvement and growth in the community's future.

Definitions

Abutting: A parcel or lots having one or more common boundary lines.

Alley: A dedicated public way affording a secondary means of access to abutting property and not intended for general traffic circulation.

Applicant: Any person, party, corporation or other legal entity making application for development approval to the city.

Application: The application form and accompanying supporting document required of an applicant seeking development approval.

Approved Construction Plans: Construction plans that have met or exceeded all applicable requirements and that have been reviewed and approved the City Council as noted by its approval on the title page.

Average Daily Traffic: The total number of trips entering or leaving a specific land development over a twenty-four hour period.

Block: The property abutting one side of a street and lying between the two nearest intersecting streets, or between the nearest such street and railroad right of way, unsubdivided acreage, river or live stream; or between any of the foregoing and any other barrier to the continuity of development.

Bond: A form of surety and security to be secured by the city from the developer to assure performance of the installation and/or maintenance of improvements required by the city.

Buildable Lot: A parcel of land occupied or that could be legally occupied by a principal structure or use, and which either meets the requirements of the local zoning ordinance or is part of an approved planned unit development.

Capitol Improvement Plan: A short-range plan, usually four to six years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan. Essentially, the plan provides a link between a municipality, school district, parks and recreation department and/or other local government entity and a comprehensive and strategic plans and the entity's annual budget

City: The City of Nauvoo, Illinois.

City Engineer: The consulting engineer of the city.

City Planner: The consulting planner of the city.

Clerk: The clerk of the city.

Commission: The Planning Commission of the city.

Common Area: Areas and facilities owned, designated and intended for use by all the residents and owners of a development.

Contractor: The entity responsible for the construction of the subdivision in accordance with the Approved Construction Plans.

County Recorder: The recorder of deeds in Hancock County, Illinois.

Cul de Sac: A street having only one open end with the other having a bulb shape and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the appropriate code.

Dedication: The deliberate donation of land by its owner for any general public uses or easement, reserving to oneself no other rights than such as are compatible with the full exercise of and enjoyment of the public uses to which this property has been devoted.

Developer: The legal or beneficial owner or owners of any lot or any land included in a proposed development including the holder of an option or contract to purchase, or any person with beneficial interest in a land trust, or other persons having enforceable proprietary interest in such land.

Development: Any activity causing a change to be made in the legal rights or physical state of the real estate.

Director of Public Works: The director of public works of the city.

Driveway: A private roadway to a parking space, garage, dwelling, or other structure or to individual lots and located entirely within the right of way.

Easement: A specific area of land over which a liberty, privilege, or advantage is granted by the Proprietor to the public, a corporation or some particular person or part of the public for specific uses and purposes and which shall be designated a "public" or "private" easement, depending on the nature of the use or user.

Frontage: That portion of a lot abutting a street.

Governing Body: The City Council of the City of Nauvoo, Illinois.

Guarantee: An irrevocable letter of credit or bond with corporate surety that shall be licensed to write bonds in the State of Illinois and shall be in a form and with surety and conditions approved but the city.

Highway Standards: The most recent edition of "Highway Standards" as published by the Illinois Department of Transportation.

Improvements: Grading, street surfacing, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, crosswalks, water mains, fire hydrants, sanitary sewers, storm sewers, culverts, bridges and other additions to the natural state of land which increases its value, utility or habitability.

Inspector: A designated representative of the city responsible for the oversight of all work performed within the city's jurisdiction.

Land: Earth, water and air, above or below or on the surface, and includes any improvements or structures customarily regarded as land.

Lot: A parcel of land separated from other parcels on a preliminary or recorded plat for the purpose of sale, lease or separate use.

Lot Line: A line dividing one lot from another, or from a street right of way line.

Major Streets or Thoroughfare Plan: The part of the Capitol Improvement Plan which sets forth the location, alignment and dimensions of existing and proposed streets and thoroughfares.

Master Plan: The official comprehensive plan for the city including graphic and written proposals indicating the general locations recommended for the streets, parks, schools, public buildings, zoning districts and all physical developments of the city, including any unit or part of such plan separately adopted, and any amendment to such plans or parts thereof adopted by the city.

Median: A permanent or temporary pavement separation used to separate motor vehicle traffic lanes moving in opposite directions.

Mobile Home Park: A parcel or parcels of real estate developed as a unit, in phases, or in whole, to provide individual sites with street and other improvements for the long-term parking of manufactured mobile homes.

Official Comprehensive Plan: The City of Nauvoo 2008 Comprehensive Plan including any successive amendments thereof of any successive comprehensive plan.

Parcel (or Tract): A continuous area or acreage of land that can be described as provided for in a subdivision.

Pavement: That portion of a street designated or used for vehicular travel measured from back to back of curb or edge to edge of street surface where there are no curbs.

Person: An individual, partnership, firm, corporation or association.

Plat: A map or chart of a subdivision of land.

Final Plat: A map of all or part of a subdivision providing substantial conformance to the preliminary plat of the subdivision prepared in conformance with this city and suitable for recording the County Recorder of Deeds.

Preliminary Plat: A map showing details of a proposed subdivision layout as required by the City.

Sketch Plan: A plan indicating the proposed layout of the subdivision in sufficient detail to show proposed street lots and site features.

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

- A. The soils have sufficient available water capacity within the depth of 40 inches, or in the root zone if it is less than 40 inches deep, (a minimum of 4 inches of available water in the upper 40 inches), to produce the commonly grown crops 7 or more years out of 10.
- B. The soils have mean annual soil temperature at a depth of 20 inches higher than 32 degrees Fahrenheit. In addition, the mean summer temperature at 20 inches is higher than 59 degrees.
- C. The soils have a pH between 4.5 and 8.4 in all horizons within a depth of 40 inches or in the root zone if the root zone is less than 40 inches deep.
- D. The soils have no water table or a water table that is maintained at a sufficient depth to allow crops common to the area to be grown.
- E. The soils have in all horizons within a depth of 40 inches or in the root zone if the root zone is less than 40 inches deep, an exchangeable sodium percentage of less than 15.
- F. The soils flood less often than once in two years during the growing season.
- G. The soils have a product K (erodibility factor) X percent slope of less than 2.0.
- H. The soils have a permeability rate of at least 0.006 inches per hour in the upper 20 inches.
- I. Less than ten percent of the surface layer in these soils consists of rock fragments coarser than three inches.

Principal Use: The main purpose or activity for which the land or structure is designed, arranged, or intended, and for which it is occupied, used or maintained.

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

Public Reservation: A portion of a subdivision that is set aside for public use and made available for public use and acquisition.

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

Public Walkway: A right of way dedicated for the purpose of a pedestrian access through residential areas and located so as to connect to two or more streets, or a street and a public land parcel. Not the same as a sidewalk.

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

Service Connection: A connection to any required utility for purposes of serving individual land uses or structures within a development.

Sidewalk: Portion of right of way used or intended to be used principally for pedestrian passage, which meets or exceeds local standards. Sidewalks typically run parallel with and between a street and lot frontages.

Street: Any street, avenue, boulevard, road, lane, parkway, viaduct, alley or other way which is an existing state, county, or municipal roadway, or a street or way shown in a plat heretofore approved pursuant to law or approved by official action, or a street or way on a plat duly filed and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Deeds. A street includes the land between the street right of way lines, whether improved or unimproved, and may comprise pavement, shoulders, gutters, sidewalks, parking areas and lawns.

Arterial (Major Thoroughfare): A street of greater continuity, which is intended to serve as a large volume traffic way for both the immediate city area and region beyond and may be designated on the city's major thoroughfare, parkway, expressway or equivalent term to identify those streets comprising the basic structure of the street plan.

Boulevard Street: A street developed to two lanes, one-way pavements, separated by a median.

Collector Street (Secondary Thoroughfare): A street used primarily to carry traffic from minor trees to major thoroughfares.

Controlled Access: An arterial (major thoroughfare) having limited access to and from businesses or residences.

Cul-de-sac Street: a minor street of short length, having one end open to traffic and being permanently terminated at the other end by a vehicular turnaround.

Loop Street: A minor street of short length with two openings to traffic beginning from the same street, and projecting parallel to each other, connecting at their termination by a loop.

Marginal Access Street: A minor street paralleling and adjacent to a major thoroughfare that provides access to abutting properties and protection from the traffic.

Local Street: A street of limited continuity used primarily for access to abutting residential properties.

Turnaround: A short boulevard street permanently terminated by a vehicular turnaround.

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

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

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

Zoning Ordinance: The Zoning Ordinance of the City of Nauvoo applicable within the corporate limits.