

Application for
Certification of an

Enterprise Zone



City of
Harvard



City of
Woodstock



McHenry
County

Submitted to:

Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Enterprise Zone Program
500 East Monroe, Fourth Floor
Springfield, Illinois 62701

December, 2014

Application for Certification of an Enterprise Zone Harvard/Woodstock/McHenry County

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- B-1) Original and Two (2) Certified Copies, City of Harvard Ordinance No. 2014-130, Designating an Area as the Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone
- B-2) Original and Two (2) Certified Copies, City of Woodstock Ordinance No. 14-O-69, Designating an Area as the Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone
- B-3) Original and Two (2) Certified Copies, McHenry County Ordinance No. O-201412-12-055, Designating an Area as the Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone
- B-4) Original and Two (2) Certified Copies, Intergovernmental Agreement Between City of Harvard, City of Woodstock and McHenry County
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ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
500 E MONROE, 4TH FLOOR, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62701

ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM
APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION OF AN ENTERPRISE ZONE

PART A. LEGAL APPLICANT

Type of Application: Single _____ Joint X

(If joint application, provide information for each applicant.)

Name of Jurisdiction City of Harvard

Street/P.O. Box 201 W. Diggins Street Zip Code 60033

City Harvard County McHenry

Chief Elected Official Jay T. Nolan, Mayor

Contact Person Dave Nelson, City Administrator Phone (815) 943-6468

Type of Applicant: City X County _____ Village _____

Name of Jurisdiction City of Woodstock

Street/P.O. Box 121 W. Calhoun Street Zip Code 60098

City Woodstock County McHenry

Chief Elected Official Dr. Brian Sager, Mayor

Contact Person Roscoe C. Stelford, III, City Manager Phone (815) 338-4301

Type of Applicant: City X County _____ Village _____

Name of Jurisdiction McHenry County

Street/P.O. Box 2200 N. Seminary Zip Code 60098

City Woodstock County McHenry

Chief Elected Official Joseph Gottemoller, Chairman

Contact Person Peter Austin, County Administrator Phone (815) 334-4226

Type of Applicant: City _____ County X Village _____

Note: Submit one application that includes an original ordinance(s), intergovernmental agreement and taxing district resolutions plus 2 certified copies of the ordinances, intergovernmental agreement and taxing district resolutions. All attachments must be 8-1/2" x 11", excluding maps. The format of this application may be reproduced and completed in an expanded form provided the final application is presented in bound form or loose leaf notebook. All pages must be numbered in sequence and attachments labeled.

PART B. ELIGIBILITY CRITERION

1. Total area of the proposed enterprise zone: 7.72 square miles
2. Is the proposed enterprise zone contiguous? Yes X No
3. Is the proposed zone entirely within one municipality or one unincorporated county?
Yes No X

If no, explain the need for the proposed zone to cover portions of more than one municipality and/or unincorporated area of the county.

The proposed Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone covers two municipalities, the City of Harvard and the City of Woodstock, and portions of unincorporated McHenry County. Both communities have experienced higher than average unemployment and significant job loss through the closing of major employers. And both cities draw from the same labor market. Because of these similarities, it is appropriate to include both communities in an enterprise zone so that both can obtain the potential benefits.

4. The proposed enterprise zone must meet at least three of the ten criteria below. Mark each of those criteria that you are claiming to meet. Attach the required documentation and statistics in the format indicated in the application instructions.
5. All of the criteria, except criteria 4 and 7 are based on data for the “labor market area” for the proposed zone. Define the applicant’s Local Labor Market Area (LLMA). "Local labor market area" means an economically integrated area within which individuals can reside and find employment within a reasonable distance or can readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. A Local Labor Market Area must be contiguous, compact, entirely within the State of Illinois and shall be, to the extent practicable, comprised of whole Census Tracts. A Local Labor Market Area must, at a minimum, contain the entire area within the boundaries of the Enterprise Zone to which it relates. A Local Labor Market Area may take into account communities of interest.

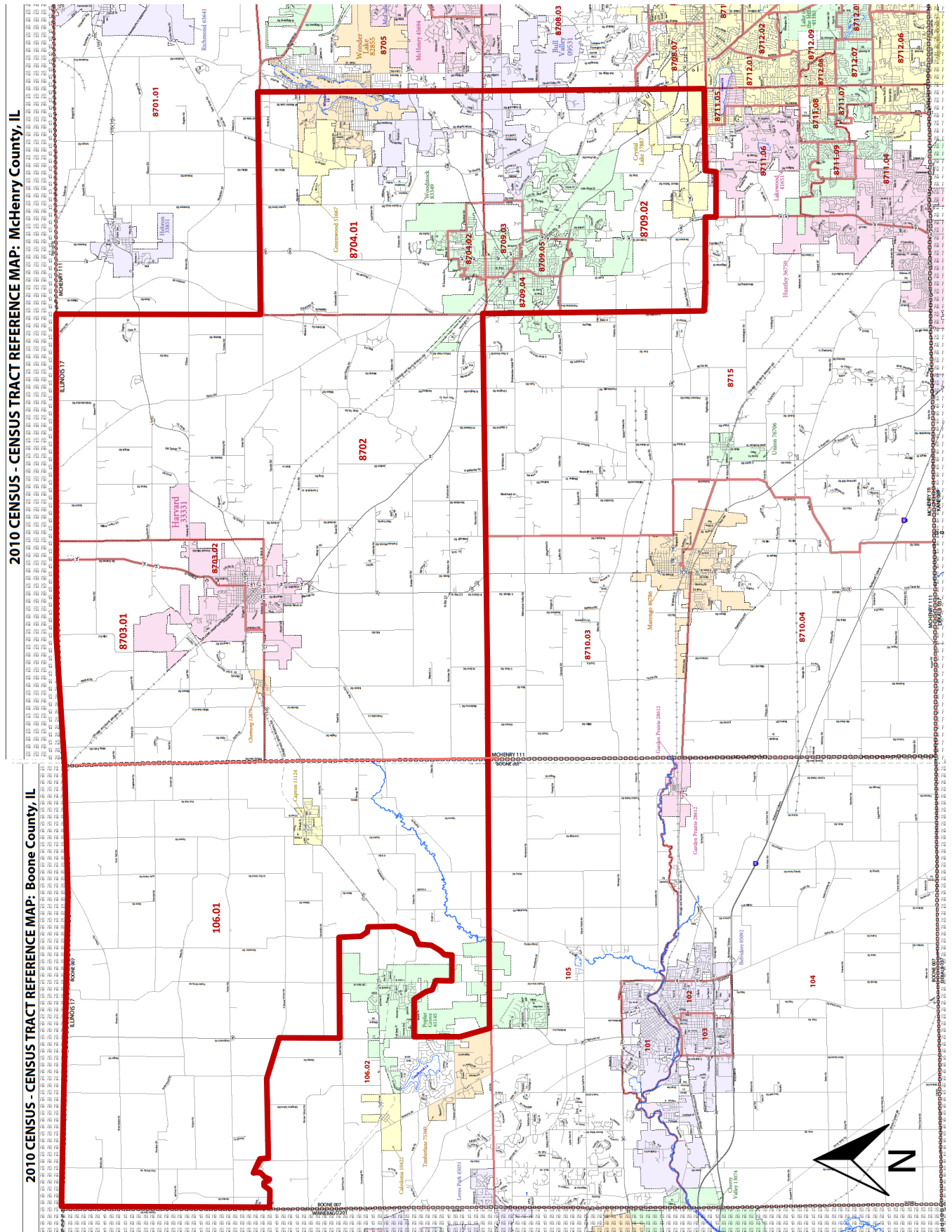
- a) Describe the LLMA used for this application submission.

The Harvard/Woodstock LLMA consists of the following ten (10) Census Tracts: Census Tract 106.01 (Boone County); Census Tracts 8702, 8703.01, 8703.02, 8704.01, 8704.02, 8709.02, 8709.03, 8709.04 and 8709.05 (McHenry County) (see attached map, Exhibit A).

- b) Provide an explanation and justification for the LLMA used in this application submission

The LLMA used in this application was created using the NIU-CGS Methodology and obtained from the DCEO Enterprise Zone website. The LLMA includes the Census tracts within the proposed Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone boundary. In addition, using the LODS commuter data from the US Census Bureau, additional tracts were identified that contribute greater than 10% of their workforce to the Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone tracts. These additional tracts were then added to make up the Harvard/Woodstock LLMA.

Map of Local Labor Market Area (LLMA)



CRITERION 1

 X Unemployment:

Definition: *All or part of the Local Labor Market Area has had an annual average unemployment rate of at least 120% of the State's annual average unemployment rate for the most recent calendar year or the most recent fiscal year as reported by the Department of Employment Security.*

Calculation For the Portion of the LLMA which exceeds 120%

To calculate the 120% rate:

Use the unemployment rate for your LLMA (1): 14.30 (*)

Use the unemployment rate for the state of Illinois (2): 9.2%

$$\frac{1.5544}{1} \times 100 = \underline{\underline{155.44 \%}}$$

120% Formula: Divide (1) over (2). Multiply this number by 100. [(1)/(2) x 100].

(Example: Your LLMA's Unemployment Rate: 6.8%; State's Average Unemployment Rate: 4.2%. Perform the following calculation: $6.8 / 4.2 \times 100 = 161\%$)

Using the above example, the Unemployment Rate for your LLMA would be 161% of the State level. This would qualify your Enterprise Zone for the unemployment criterion)

The figures for unemployment are available from the Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES). For help in obtaining your unemployment levels, please contact:

IDES Contact Person: Rich Reinhold

Email Address: Richard.Reinhold@Illinois.gov

Phone#: (312) 793-5896

Documentation: Attach IDES data set.

(*) ***Four of the Census Tracts comprising the proposed LLMA have unemployment rates greater than 120% of the State's average for the most recent calendar year, including Tract 0106.01 whose rate is 210% (19.3%) of the State's average, 8703.02 at 147% (13.5), 8704.02, at 137% (12.6), and 8704.01 at 128% (11.8). Even counting the economically stronger parts of the LLMA, the overall unemployment rate is nearly 110% of the State's average (see attached Table 1).***

TABLE 1, UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 1, Unemployment in the Local Labor Market Area

County Name	Tract #	Unemployment Rate	Meet Criteria	Ratio
Boone	0106.01	19.3	Yes	210%
McHenry	8702.00		No	
McHenry	8703.01		No	
McHenry	8703.02	13.5	Yes	147%
McHenry	8704.01	11.8	Yes	128%
McHenry	8704.02	12.6	Yes	137%
McHenry	8709.02		No	
McHenry	8709.03		No	
McHenry	8709.04		No	
McHenry	8709.05		No	
LLMA Total		10.09		109.67%
Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security - 2013 Annual Average Unemployment, DCEO-NIU Website.				

The 2013 Statewide Annual Average Unemployment Rate is 9.2%

The 120% rate to pass the criterion is 11.0%

CRITERION 2

X Substantial Employment Opportunities:

Definition: Employment Opportunities: Designation will result in the development of substantial employment opportunities by creating or retaining a minimum aggregate of 1,000 full-time equivalent jobs due to an aggregate investment of \$100,000,000 or more, and will help alleviate the effects of poverty and unemployment within the Local Labor Market Area. Applicants shall specify the time periods over which full-time equivalent jobs will be created or retained and aggregate investments will be made. Such time periods should not exceed 15 years from the expected date of designation. Applicants are encouraged to describe how the creation and retention of full-time equivalent jobs and new investment will help alleviate the effects of poverty and unemployment with the Local Labor Market Area.

Documentation:

1) Attach documentation that an entity or entities will invest a total of at least \$100 million and the creation or retention of 1,000 FTE jobs* within the term of the zone. Specify the time period over which FTE jobs will be created or retained and investments will be made. Such time periods should not exceed 15 years from the expected date of designation

See Attached Exhibit B, RETAC Study, for expected investment and job creation/retention in the zone.

Exhibit C, McHenry County Labor Report , 2014, provides a snapshot of the local labor market and identifies the County's economic strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for future growth. This report is updated annually and will reflect the investment and job creation/retention in the zone.

2) Describe how this investment and job creation or retention will help alleviate the effects of poverty and unemployment within the LMA.

The investment and job creation anticipated by the establishment of an Enterprise Zone will help to alleviate the effects of poverty and unemployment within the LLMA. The LLMA suffers from both high unemployment and high levels of poverty, as detailed in this application. According to the RETAC Study, the Enterprise Zone has the potential to provide over 7,000 jobs over the life of the zone. These jobs will provide unemployed or underemployed persons with opportunities for gainful employment. As these jobs are filled, the unemployment rate for the LLMA will fall, and family income will increase. As incomes rise, fewer families will require public assistance for basic necessities such as food and shelter, lessening the burden on local agencies that provide these services. The income gains by families will no doubt translate into additional sales of goods and services within the LLMA, which benefits local merchants and helps them to stay viable.

* "Full-time equivalent job" means a job in which the new employee works for the recipient or for a corporation contract to the recipient at a rate of at least 35 hours per week. A recipient who employs labor or services at a specific site or facility under contract with another may declare one full-time, permanent job for every 1,820 man hours worked per year under that contract. Vacations, paid holidays, and sick time are included in this computation. Overtime is not considered a part of regular hours.

"Full-time retained job" means any employee defined as having a full-time or full-time equivalent job preserved at a specific facility or site, the continuance of which is threatened by a specific and demonstrable threat, which shall be specified in the application for development assistance. A recipient who employs labor or services at a specific site or facility under contract with another may declare one retained employee per year for every 1,750 man hours worked per year under that contract, even if different individuals perform on-site labor or services.



318 Stipes, One University Circle, Macomb, IL 61455- (800) 526-9943



Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone: Economic Impacts associated with Construction and Annual Operations of Anticipated Development Projects - December 2014 -

Introduction

Creation of the Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone (HWEZ), and successful development of the anticipated economic development projects, will provide significant economic benefits to Harvard, Woodstock and McHenry County as well as the surrounding Labor Market Area (McHenry and Boone Counties). Economic activity associated with the enterprise zone will include both construction/expansion of facilities and annual operations for the new businesses. Construction activities will generate or support \$164 million in total Economic Output and \$84 million in total Value-Added, more than 1,067 job-years, and \$64 million in Labor Income. Annual operations for the anticipated projects will also provide significant economic gains to the region. By Year 15 of the Enterprise Zone, its 42 projects will generate or support 7,789 jobs with more than \$675 million (2014 dollars) in labor income annually. Over the 15 year life of the enterprise zone, the projects will generate or support \$28,312 million in total Economic Output, \$14,770 million in total Value-Added, and \$9,582 million in labor income, cumulatively. Construction and operations associated with the projects will also deliver significant benefits through increases in public revenues. Construction activities will have generated or supported cumulative gains of \$5.4 million and \$12.5 million among Illinois and local governments and federal agencies, respectively. Over the life of the enterprise zone, business operations among the new projects will result in increased public revenues totaling \$1,067 million and \$2,051 million, State/Local and Federal, respectively.

Methodology

The following study examines the economic impacts associated with development anticipated to occur with creation of the Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone. The analysis was conducted via IMPLAN3, a nationally recognized Input-Output impact modeling software. IMPLAN3 generates estimates of annualized impacts within a region's economy as the result of a change to an institution or industry sector within that region. The impacts are reported at different degrees of economic distance to the change. In this study, the reported impacts reflect the total changes among all economic levels. The impacts are reported in several different types of economic characteristics. In this study, these characteristics include:

- Employment: Total combined full and part-time employment;
- Labor Income: Employee compensation (wages, salaries, bonuses, benefits, social insurance contributions) and Income by Sole-Proprietors;
- Total Value-Added: TVA equals gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income, plus inventory change) minus intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other industries or imported);
- Output: Total value of production less starting inventory; and
- Public Revenues: Annual increase in revenues among state and local entities

EXHIBIT B, RETAC STUDY

There were two regions of analysis for the study. The primary region was McHenry County and represented the location of the enterprise zone in Harvard and Woodstock. A secondary region, McHenry and Boone Counties, was included to represent the HWEZ Labor Market. Impact results for the Labor Market were developed through a multi-region analysis that estimates how the economy of the surrounding region (Boone County) is affected by projects in neighboring McHenry County. The impacts for the Labor Market reflect the sum of the two analyses.

The study was conducted at the request of The Development Consortium, Inc. and the McHenry County Economic Development Corporation, by the Rural Economic Technical Assistance Center, RETAC, a unit within the Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs at Western Illinois University.

Results

The impacts for the construction and annualized operations of anticipated development are reported for the previously mentioned economic characteristics (i.e., Employment, Labor Income, Total Value-Added, and Economic Output). These results are reported for several different levels of impact, including:

- **Direct:** Impacts resulting from the primary construction or operational activities;
- **Indirect:** Impacts from downstream business interactions with the primary activity;
- **Induced:** Impacts related to household expenditures by new employees relative to the level of Direct and Indirect demand; and
- **Total:** The sum of Direct, Indirect, and Induced impacts.

Results are reported in dollars for the year in which the activity occurs.

1. Impacts in McHenry County from Development-related Construction

Table 1 Total economic impacts in McHenry County associated with construction related to HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Construction	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	239.6 jobs	\$13.6 million	\$18.0 million	\$35.0 million
2017	167.3 jobs	\$9.7 million	\$12.9 million	\$24.9 million
2018	277.1 jobs	\$16.4 million	\$21.7 million	\$42.4 million
2019	65.6 jobs	\$4.0 million	\$5.2 million	\$10.3 million
2020	153.4 jobs	\$9.5 million	\$12.5 million	\$24.0 million
2021	67.1 jobs	\$4.2 million	\$5.6 million	\$11.0 million
2022	43.8 jobs	\$2.8 million	\$3.7 million	\$7.3 million
2023	51.4 jobs	\$3.4 million	\$4.4 million	\$8.8 million
2024	1.3 jobs	\$87K	\$114K	\$217K
Totals	1,066.6 jobs	\$63.7 million	\$84.2 million	\$163.8 million

Table 2 Direct-level economic impacts in McHenry County associated with construction related to HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Construction	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	160.0 jobs	\$10.1 million	\$11.3 million	\$24.5 million
2017	111.5 jobs	\$7.2 million	\$8.0 million	\$17.3 million
2018	182.3 jobs	\$11.9 million	\$13.4 million	\$29.3 million

EXHIBIT B, RETAC STUDY

2019	42.9 jobs	\$2.9 million	\$3.2 million	\$7.1 million
2020	101.8 jobs	\$7.0 million	\$7.8 million	\$16.6 million
2021	43.6 jobs	\$3.0 million	\$3.4 million	\$7.5 million
2022	28.4 jobs	\$2.0 million	\$2.3 million	\$5.0 million
2023	33.1 jobs	\$2.4 million	\$2.7 million	\$6.0 million
2024	0.9 jobs	\$64K	\$81K	\$150K
Totals	704.5 jobs	\$46.5 million	\$52.2 million	\$113.3 million

Table 3 Indirect-level economic impacts in McHenry County associated with construction related to HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Construction	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	36.1 jobs	\$1.8 million	\$3.1 million	\$5.0 million
2017	25.4 jobs	\$1.3 million	\$2.2 million	\$3.6 million
2018	44.7 jobs	\$2.4 million	\$3.9 million	\$6.4 million
2019	10.9 jobs	\$590K	\$1.0 million	\$1.6 million
2020	23.8 jobs	\$1.3 million	\$2.2 million	\$3.6 million
2021	11.4 jobs	\$645K	\$1.1 million	\$1.7 million
2022	7.5 jobs	\$430K	\$701K	\$1.2 million
2023	9.0 jobs	\$529K	\$857K	\$1.4 million
2024	0.2 jobs	\$12K	\$19K	\$31K
Totals	169.0 jobs	\$9.1 million	\$15.0 million	\$24.5 million

Table 4 Induced-level economic impacts in McHenry County associated with construction related to HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Construction	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	43.5 jobs	\$1.7 million	\$3.6 million	\$5.5 million
2017	30.4 jobs	\$1.2 million	\$2.6 million	\$4.0 million
2018	50.2 jobs	\$2.1 million	\$4.4 million	\$6.7 million
2019	11.9 jobs	\$501K	\$1.1 million	\$1.6 million
2020	27.8 jobs	\$1.2 million	\$2.5 million	\$3.9 million
2021	12.1 jobs	\$533K	\$1.1 million	\$1.7 million
2022	7.9 jobs	\$356K	\$747K	\$1.1 million
2023	9.3 jobs	\$425K	\$893K	\$1.4 million
2024	0.2 jobs	\$11K	\$23K	\$35K
Totals	193.3 jobs	\$8.1 million	\$16.9 million	\$26.0 million

Table 5 Gains in Public Revenues within McHenry County associated with construction related to HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Construction	State and Local Revenues	Federal Revenues	Total Public Revenues
2016	\$1.1 million	\$2.7 million	\$3.8 million
2017	\$800K	\$1.9 million	\$2.7 million
2018	\$1.4 million	\$3.2 million	\$4.6 million
2019	\$344K	\$776K	\$1.1 million
2020	\$789K	\$1.9 million	\$2.6 million

EXHIBIT B, RETAC STUDY

2021	\$372K	\$826K	\$1.2 million
2022	\$248K	\$550K	\$799K
2023	\$302K	\$658K	\$1.0 million
2024	\$7K	\$17K	\$24K
Totals	\$5.4 million	\$12.5 million	\$17.9 million

2. Impacts in Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone Labor Market from Development-related Construction

Table 6 Total economic impacts in Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone Labor Market associated with construction related to HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Construction	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	239.7 jobs	\$13.6 million	\$18.0 million	\$35.0 million
2017	167.4 jobs	\$9.7 million	\$12.9 million	\$24.9 million
2018	277.3 jobs	\$16.4 million	\$21.7 million	\$42.4 million
2019	65.6 jobs	\$4.0 million	\$5.2 million	\$10.3 million
2020	153.5 jobs	\$9.5 million	\$12.5 million	\$24.0 million
2021	67.1 jobs	\$4.2 million	\$5.6 million	\$11.0 million
2022	43.8 jobs	\$2.8 million	\$3.7 million	\$7.3 million
2023	51.4 jobs	\$3.4 million	\$4.4 million	\$8.8 million
2024	1.3 jobs	\$87K	\$114K	\$217K million
Totals	1067.1 jobs	\$63.7 million	\$84.2 million	\$163.8 million

EXHIBIT B, RETAC STUDY

Table 7 Direct-level economic impacts in Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone Labor Market associated with construction related to HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Construction	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	160 jobs	\$10.1 million	\$11.3 million	\$24.5 million
2017	111.5 jobs	\$7.2 million	\$8.0 million	\$17.3 million
2018	182.3 jobs	\$11.9 million	\$13.4 million	\$29.3 million
2019	42.9 jobs	\$2.9 million	\$3.2 million	\$7.1 million
2020	101.8 jobs	\$7.0 million	\$7.8 million	\$16.6 million
2021	43.6 jobs	\$3.0 million	\$3.4 million	\$7.5 million
2022	28.4 jobs	\$2.0 million	\$2.3 million	\$5.0 million
2023	33.1 jobs	\$2.4 million	\$2.7 million	\$6.0 million
2024	0.9 jobs	\$64K	\$72K	\$150K
Totals	704.5 jobs	\$46.5 million	\$52.2 million	\$113.3 million

Table 8 Indirect-level economic impacts in Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone Labor Market associated with construction related to HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Construction	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	36.2 jobs	\$1.8 million	\$3.1 million	\$5.0 million
2017	25.5 jobs	\$1.3 million	\$2.2 million	\$3.6 million
2018	44.8 jobs	\$2.4 million	\$3.9 million	\$6.4 million
2019	10.9 jobs	\$592K	\$1.0 million	\$1.6 million
2020	23.9 jobs	\$1.3 million	\$2.2 million	\$3.6 million
2021	11.4 jobs	\$647K	\$1.1 million	\$1.7 million
2022	7.5 jobs	\$432K	\$703K	\$1.2 million
2023	9 jobs	\$529K	\$860K	\$1.4 million
2024	0.2 jobs	\$12K	\$19K	\$31K
Totals	169.4 jobs	\$9.1 million	\$15.0 million	\$24.5 million

Table 9 Induced-level economic impacts in Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone Labor Market associated with construction related to HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Construction	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	43.5 jobs	\$1.7 million	\$3.6 million	\$5.5 million
2017	30.4 jobs	\$1.2 million	\$2.6 million	\$4.0 million
2018	50.2 jobs	\$2.1 million	\$4.4 million	\$6.7 million
2019	11.9 jobs	\$502K	\$1.1 million	\$1.6 million
2020	27.8 jobs	\$1.2 million	\$2.5 million	\$3.9 million
2021	12.1 jobs	\$534K	\$1.1 million	\$1.7 million
2022	7.9 jobs	\$356K	\$748K	\$1.1 million
2023	9.3 jobs	\$425K	\$894K	\$1.4 million
2024	0.2 jobs	\$11K	\$23K	\$35K
Totals	193.3 jobs	\$8.1 million	\$17.0 million	\$26.0 million

EXHIBIT B, RETAC STUDY

Table 10 Gains in Public Revenues within Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone Labor Market associated with construction related to HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Construction	State and Local Public Revenues	Federal Public Revenues	Total Public Revenues
2016	\$1.1 million	\$2.7 million	\$3.8 million
2017	\$800K	\$1.9 million	\$2.7 million
2018	\$1.4 million	\$3.2 million	\$4.6 million
2019	\$344K	\$777K	\$1.1 million
2020	\$790K	\$1.9 million	\$2.6 million
2021	\$372K	\$827K	\$1.2 million
2022	\$248K	\$551K	\$799K
2023	\$302K	\$659K	\$1.0 million
2024	\$7K	\$17K	\$24K
Totals	\$5.4 million	\$12.5 million	\$17.9 million

3. Impacts in McHenry County of Annual Operations of Anticipated Development Projects

Table 11 Total economic impacts in McHenry County associated with annual operations of HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Operations	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	272.4 jobs	\$23.8 million	\$31.9 million	\$75.7 million
2017	1,321.4 jobs	\$104.3 million	\$158.8 million	\$541.9 million
2018	2,349.1 jobs	\$205.5 million	\$313.2 million	\$790.3 million
2019	3,366.3 jobs	\$318.1 million	\$490.5 million	\$1,042.5 million
2020	5,576.8 jobs	\$528.3 million	\$827.0 million	\$1,597.7 million
2021	6,497.0 jobs	\$645.7 million	\$1,001.6 million	\$1,825.8 million
2022	7,385.9 jobs	\$762.3 million	\$1,175.1 million	\$2,055.3 million
2023	7,763.6 jobs	\$811.6 million	\$1,250.9 million	\$2,365.9 million
2024	7,774.6 jobs	\$828.5 million	\$1,275.9 million	\$2,414.9 million
2025	7,774.6 jobs	\$845.7 million	\$1,302.4 million	\$2,465.0 million
2026	7,774.6 jobs	\$863.3 million	\$1,329.5 million	\$2,516.2 million
2027	7,774.6 jobs	\$881.2 million	\$1,357.1 million	\$2,568.5 million
2028	7,774.6 jobs	\$899.5 million	\$1,385.3 million	\$2,621.8 million
2029	7,774.6 jobs	\$918.2 million	\$1,414.1 million	\$2,676.3 million
2030	7,774.6 jobs	\$937.3 million	\$1,443.4 million	\$2,731.9 million
Totals	-	\$9,573.3 million	\$14,756.8 million	\$28,289.8 million

Table 12 Direct-level economic impacts in McHenry County associated with annual operations of HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Operations	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	120.0 jobs	\$17.0 million	\$19.5 million	\$55.5 million
2017	538.0 jobs	\$65.9 million	\$88.5 million	\$425.7 million
2018	981.0 jobs	\$136.6 million	\$185.6 million	\$582.0 million

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2019	1,377.0 jobs	\$215.1 million	\$298.5 million	\$730.5 million
2020	2,295.0 jobs	\$355.5 million	\$504.3 million	\$1,075.8 million
2021	2,632.0 jobs	\$437.6 million	\$612.6 million	\$1,197.7 million
2022	2,961.0 jobs	\$518.9 million	\$719.6 million	\$1,320.7 million
2023	3,061.0 jobs	\$547.1 million	\$757.4 million	\$1,568.1 million
2024	3,073.0 jobs	\$558.6 million	\$772.3 million	\$1,600.6 million
2025	3,073.0 jobs	\$570.2 million	\$788.4 million	\$1,633.8 million
2026	3,073.0 jobs	\$582.0 million	\$804.7 million	\$1,667.8 million
2027	3,073.0 jobs	\$594.1 million	\$821.5 million	\$1,702.4 million
2028	3,073.0 jobs	\$606.5 million	\$838.5 million	\$1,737.8 million
2029	3,073.0 jobs	\$619.1 million	\$855.9 million	\$1,773.9 million
2030	3,073.0 jobs	\$631.9 million	\$873.7 million	\$1,810.7 million
Totals	-	\$6,456.1 million	\$8,941.1 million	\$18,883.1 million

Table 13 Indirect-level economic impacts in McHenry County associated with annual operations of HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Operations	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	76.3 jobs	\$3.7 million	\$6.1 million	\$10.5 million
2017	455.6 jobs	\$25.1 million	\$42.4 million	\$73.5 million
2018	734.2 jobs	\$42.7 million	\$72.5 million	\$123.8 million
2019	1,026.8 jobs	\$62.3 million	\$106.5 million	\$180.8 million
2020	1,716.0 jobs	\$105.3 million	\$180.8 million	\$303.6 million
2021	1,989.7 jobs	\$125.5 million	\$215.5 million	\$361.2 million
2022	2,255.3 jobs	\$146.0 million	\$250.6 million	\$419.4 million
2023	2,440.2 jobs	\$160.8 million	\$275.4 million	\$462.3 million
2024	2,439.0 jobs	\$164.0 million	\$281.0 million	\$471.8 million
2025	2,439.0 jobs	\$167.4 million	\$286.8 million	\$481.6 million
2026	2,439.0 jobs	\$170.9 million	\$292.8 million	\$491.6 million
2027	2,439.0 jobs	\$174.5 million	\$298.9 million	\$501.8 million
2028	2,439.0 jobs	\$178.1 million	\$305.1 million	\$512.2 million
2029	2,439.0 jobs	\$181.8 million	\$311.4 million	\$522.9 million
2030	2,439.0 jobs	\$185.6 million	\$317.9 million	\$533.7 million
Totals	-	\$1,893.8 million	\$3,243.6 million	\$5,450.6 million

Table 14 Induced-level economic impacts in McHenry County associated with annual operations of HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Operations	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	76.0 jobs	\$3.0 million	\$6.3 million	\$9.7 million
2017	327.8 jobs	\$13.3 million	\$27.9 million	\$42.7 million
2018	633.9 jobs	\$26.2 million	\$55.1 million	\$84.4 million
2019	962.6 jobs	\$40.6 million	\$85.5 million	\$131.2 million
2020	1,565.8 jobs	\$67.5 million	\$141.9 million	\$218.3 million
2021	1,875.4 jobs	\$82.5 million	\$173.5 million	\$266.9 million
2022	2,169.5 jobs	\$97.5 million	\$204.9 million	\$315.2 million

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2023	2,262.5 jobs	\$103.7 million	\$218.1 million	\$335.5 million
2024	2,262.5 jobs	\$105.9 million	\$222.6 million	\$342.5 million
2025	2,262.5 jobs	\$108.1 million	\$227.2 million	\$349.6 million
2026	2,262.5 jobs	\$110.3 million	\$232.0 million	\$356.9 million
2027	2,262.5 jobs	\$112.6 million	\$236.8 million	\$364.3 million
2028	2,262.5 jobs	\$115.0 million	\$241.7 million	\$371.9 million
2029	2,262.5 jobs	\$117.4 million	\$246.7 million	\$379.6 million
2030	2,262.5 jobs	\$119.8 million	\$251.8 million	\$387.5 million
Totals	-	\$1,223.5 million	\$2,572.1 million	\$3,956.1 million

Table 15 Gains in Public Revenues within McHenry County associated with annual operations of HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Operations	State and Local Revenues	Federal Revenues	Total Public Revenues
2016	\$2.5 million	\$4.8 million	\$7.2 million
2017	\$13.2 million	\$22.1 million	\$35.3 million
2018	\$24.2 million	\$43.7 million	\$67.9 million
2019	\$36.2 million	\$68.1 million	\$104.3 million
2020	\$58.9 million	\$113.9 million	\$172.8 million
2021	\$71.1 million	\$138.7 million	\$209.7 million
2022	\$83.2 million	\$163.2 million	\$246.5 million
2023	\$90.6 million	\$173.7 million	\$264.3 million
2024	\$92.1 million	\$177.2 million	\$269.3 million
2025	\$94.0 million	\$180.9 million	\$274.9 million
2026	\$96.0 million	\$184.7 million	\$280.6 million
2027	\$98.0 million	\$188.5 million	\$286.5 million
2028	\$100.0 million	\$192.4 million	\$292.4 million
2029	\$102.1 million	\$196.4 million	\$298.5 million
2030	\$104.2 million	\$200.5 million	\$304.7 million
Totals	\$1,066.2 million	\$2,048.9 million	\$3,115.1 million

4. Impacts in Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone Labor Market of Annual Operations of Anticipated Development Projects

Table 16 Total economic impacts in Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone Labor Market associated with annual operations of HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Operations	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	272.9 jobs	\$23.8 million	\$32.0 million	\$75.8 million
2017	1,323.8 jobs	\$104.4 million	\$159.0 million	\$542.2 million
2018	2,353.2 jobs	\$205.7 million	\$313.4 million	\$790.8 million
2019	3,372.2 jobs	\$318.4 million	\$491.0 million	\$1,043.2 million
2020	5,587.2 jobs	\$528.8 million	\$827.7 million	\$1,599.0 million
2021	6,509.1 jobs	\$646.3 million	\$1,002.5 million	\$1,827.4 million
2022	7,399.6 jobs	\$763.0 million	\$1,176.1 million	\$2,057.1 million
2023	7,778.2 jobs	\$812.3 million	\$1,252.0 million	\$2,367.8 million
2024	7,789.2 jobs	\$829.3 million	\$1,277.1 million	\$2,416.8 million
2025	7,789.2 jobs	\$846.5 million	\$1,303.6 million	\$2,467.0 million
2026	7,789.2 jobs	\$864.1 million	\$1,330.7 million	\$2,518.3 million
2027	7,789.2 jobs	\$882.0 million	\$1,358.3 million	\$2,570.6 million
2028	7,789.2 jobs	\$900.3 million	\$1,386.5 million	\$2,624.0 million
2029	7,789.2 jobs	\$919.0 million	\$1,415.3 million	\$2,678.5 million
2030	7,789.2 jobs	\$938.1 million	\$1,444.7 million	\$2,734.9 million
Totals	-	\$9,582.0 million	\$14,769.9 million	\$28,312.5 million

Table 17 Direct-level economic impacts in Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone Labor Market associated with annual operations of HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Operations	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	120.0 jobs	\$17.0 million	\$19.5 million	\$55.5 million
2017	538.0 jobs	\$65.9 million	\$88.5 million	\$425.7 million
2018	981.0 jobs	\$136.6 million	\$185.6 million	\$582.0 million
2019	1,377.0 jobs	\$215.1 million	\$298.5 million	\$730.5 million
2020	2,295.0 jobs	\$355.5 million	\$504.3 million	\$1,075.8 million
2021	2,632.0 jobs	\$437.6 million	\$612.6 million	\$1,197.7 million
2022	2,961.0 jobs	\$518.9 million	\$719.6 million	\$1,320.7 million
2023	3,061.0 jobs	\$547.1 million	\$757.4 million	\$1,568.1 million
2024	3,073.0 jobs	\$558.6 million	\$772.3 million	\$1,600.6 million
2025	3,073.0 jobs	\$570.2 million	\$788.4 million	\$1,633.8 million
2026	3,073.0 jobs	\$582.0 million	\$804.7 million	\$1,667.8 million
2027	3,073.0 jobs	\$594.1 million	\$821.5 million	\$1,702.4 million
2028	3,073.0 jobs	\$606.5 million	\$838.5 million	\$1,737.8 million
2029	3,073.0 jobs	\$619.1 million	\$855.9 million	\$1,773.9 million
2030	3,073.0 jobs	\$631.9 million	\$873.7 million	\$1,810.7 million
Totals	-	\$6,456.1 million	\$8,941.1 million	\$18,883.1 million

EXHIBIT B, RETAC STUDY

Table 18 Indirect-level economic impacts in Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone Labor Market associated with annual operations of HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Operations	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	76.7 jobs	\$3.8 million	\$6.1 million	\$10.6 million
2017	457.6 jobs	\$25.2 million	\$42.5 million	\$73.7 million
2018	737.5 jobs	\$42.8 million	\$72.7 million	\$124.3 million
2019	1,031.5 jobs	\$62.6 million	\$106.9 million	\$181.3 million
2020	1,724.4 jobs	\$105.8 million	\$181.4 million	\$304.7 million
2021	1,999.4 jobs	\$126.0 million	\$216.2 million	\$362.4 million
2022	2,266.3 jobs	\$146.6 million	\$251.4 million	\$420.8 million
2023	2,452.0 jobs	\$161.4 million	\$276.2 million	\$463.8 million
2024	2,450.7 jobs	\$164.7 million	\$281.9 million	\$473.3 million
2025	2,450.7 jobs	\$168.1 million	\$287.7 million	\$483.2 million
2026	2,450.7 jobs	\$171.6 million	\$293.7 million	\$493.2 million
2027	2,450.7 jobs	\$175.1 million	\$299.8 million	\$503.5 million
2028	2,450.7 jobs	\$178.8 million	\$306.0 million	\$513.9 million
2029	2,450.7 jobs	\$182.5 million	\$312.4 million	\$524.6 million
2030	2,450.7 jobs	\$186.3 million	\$318.9 million	\$535.5 million
Totals	-	\$1,901.0 million	\$3,253.9 million	\$5,468.8 million

Table 19 Induced-level economic impacts in Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone Labor Market associated with annual operations of HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Operations	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value-Added	Output
2016	76.1 jobs	\$3.0 million	\$6.4 million	\$9.7 million
2017	328.2 jobs	\$13.3 million	\$28.0 million	\$42.7 million
2018	634.7 jobs	\$26.3 million	\$55.2 million	\$84.5 million
2019	963.8 jobs	\$40.7 million	\$85.5 million	\$131.3 million
2020	1,567.8 jobs	\$67.6 million	\$142.1 million	\$218.6 million
2021	1,877.7 jobs	\$82.6 million	\$173.7 million	\$267.2 million
2022	2,172.2 jobs	\$97.6 million	\$205.1 million	\$315.6 million
2023	2,265.3 jobs	\$103.9 million	\$218.3 million	\$335.9 million
2024	2,265.3 jobs	\$106.0 million	\$222.9 million	\$342.9 million
2025	2,265.3 jobs	\$108.2 million	\$227.5 million	\$350.0 million
2026	2,265.3 jobs	\$110.5 million	\$232.2 million	\$357.3 million
2027	2,265.3 jobs	\$112.8 million	\$237.0 million	\$364.7 million
2028	2,265.3 jobs	\$115.1 million	\$242.0 million	\$372.3 million
2029	2,265.3 jobs	\$117.5 million	\$247.0 million	\$380.0 million
2030	2,265.3 jobs	\$119.9 million	\$252.1 million	\$387.9 million
Totals	-	\$1,224.9 million	\$2,574.9 million	\$3,960.6 million

EXHIBIT B, RETAC STUDY

Table 20 Gains in Public Revenues within Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone Labor Market associated with annual operations of HWEZ anticipated development projects

Year of Operations	State and Local Revenues	Federal Revenues	Total Public Revenues
2016	\$2.5 million	\$4.8 million	\$7.3 million
2017	\$13.3 million	\$22.1 million	\$35.4 million
2018	\$24.2 million	\$43.7 million	\$67.9 million
2019	\$36.2 million	\$68.1 million	\$104.3 million
2020	\$58.9 million	\$114.0 million	\$172.9 million
2021	\$71.1 million	\$138.8 million	\$209.9 million
2022	\$83.3 million	\$163.4 million	\$246.7 million
2023	\$90.7 million	\$173.9 million	\$264.5 million
2024	\$92.2 million	\$177.4 million	\$269.6 million
2025	\$94.1 million	\$181.1 million	\$275.2 million
2026	\$96.0 million	\$184.8 million	\$280.9 million
2027	\$98.0 million	\$188.7 million	\$286.7 million
2028	\$100.1 million	\$192.6 million	\$292.7 million
2029	\$102.1 million	\$196.6 million	\$298.8 million
2030	\$104.3 million	\$200.7 million	\$305.0 million
Totals	\$1,067.0 million	\$2,050.7 million	\$3,117.7 million

McHenry County Labor Report

2014 A report of the McHenry County Workforce Network Board

McHenry County, Illinois
Q3.2014



MCHEERY COUNTY
WorkforceNetwork



EXHIBIT C, MCHENRY CO. LABOR REPORT, 2014

McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

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Introduction

The McHenry County Labor Report for 2014 offers a current snapshot of the local workforce and highlights the following key areas:

- Industries– current and growth to 2017, earnings and sales.
- Imports and Exports– materials and products in and out of the County, 2013.
- Occupations– current and growth to 2017, employment and unemployment characteristics .
- Demographics– current overview and future changes to 2017.
- Workforce Investment Act participant training, employment and expenditure figures.
- Employment Opportunities most advertised during the third quarter of 2014.

The McHenry County Labor Report identifies the County's economic strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for future growth. The report updates the data produced for the 2013 Labor Report and includes new information on population changes, aging workforce by industry, and labor underutilization. Information is presented in the form of easy to read charts, graphs, and tables. Current and updated information for commuting patterns in and out of the county for employment is not available at the time of this report; please refer to last year's report for most current information.

Goals of the Report

- To identify the changing demographics and its impact on the local workforce.
- To identify sectors that make up the economic base of the County and the skills necessary for employment opportunities.
- To highlight industries and occupations with potential future growth, as well as areas of declining growth.
- To understand McHenry County in comparison to surrounding counties.
- To engage local leaders, businesses and educators in workforce and economic development of the County by providing information that can be used to develop strategic plans to meet current and future needs.

Resources: A full listing of the resources used to compile the report can be found in the Appendix on page 31.

Acknowledgements: This report has been compiled and prepared by:

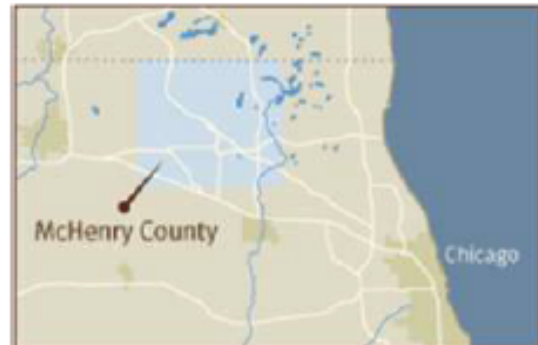
Julie Courtney, Director, McHenry County Workforce Network
Jeffery Poynter, Director, McHenry County Workforce Network Board
Kerrie Johnson, Assistant to McHenry County Workforce Network and Board

Special thanks to Vicki Niederhofer, of IDES, for help with area Job-Posting data.

McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

McHenry County Overview / Demographics

Part of: Chicago-Joliet-Naperville IL-IN-WI, Metropolitan Area
Part of: Chicago-Naperville-Michigan City IL-IN-WI,
Combined Statistical Area
Part of: Chicago-Naperville-Joliet IL, Metropolitan Division



McHenry County is one of 102 counties in Illinois. It has 603.2 sq. miles in land area and a population density of 509.6 per square mile. On the most recent census form, 98.3% of the population reported only one race, with 1.1% of these reporting African-American. The population of this county is 11.4% Hispanic (of any race). The average household size is 2.80 persons compared to an average family size of 3.30 persons.

In 2013, manufacturing was the largest of 20 major sectors. It had an average wage per job of \$54,204. Per capita income declined by 1.7% between 2002 and 2012 (adjusted for inflation).

People & Income Overview (By Place of Residence)	Value	Rank in State	Industry Overview (2012) (By Place of Work)	Value	Rank in State
Population (2013)	307,409	6	Covered Employment	93,629	10
Growth (%) since 2010 Census	-0.50%	29	Average wage per job	\$40,710	24
Households (2012)	108,950	7	Manufacturing - % all jobs in County	16.10%	31
Labor Force (persons) (2013)	175,380	6	Average wage per job	\$54,204	16
Unemployment Rate (2013)	8.3	70	Transportation & Warehousing - % all jobs in County	0.50%	97
Per Capita Personal Income (2012)	\$43,802	13	Average wage per job	\$55,273	7
Median Household Income (2012)	\$76,417	3	Health Care, Social Assist. - % all jobs in County	10.60%	47
Poverty Rate (2012)	7.6	97	Average wage per job	\$46,631	14
H.S. Diploma or More - % of Adults 25+ (2012 ACS 5yr)	92.2	7	Finance and Insurance - % all jobs in County	2.40%	71
Bachelor's Deg. or More - % of Adults 25+ (2012 ACS 5yr)	32.5	9	Average wage per job	\$54,050	12

Source: STATS America

Covered Employment Jobs to which the employer pays into the
Unemployment Insurance Fund
Poverty Rate 2013: Four person family with annual earnings below \$23,492
Single person with annual earnings below \$11,720

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McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

McHenry County, Demographics



2014 Educational Attainment

	Education Level	2014 Population	2014 Percent
●	Less Than 9th Grade	4,072	1.9%
●	9th Grade to 12th Grade	13,603	6.5%
●	High School Diploma	55,116	26.3%
●	Some College	51,880	24.7%
●	Associate's Degree	17,319	8.3%
●	Bachelor's Degree	46,780	22.3%
●	Graduate Degree and Higher	20,968	10.0%



2014 Age Demographics

	Age	2014 Population	2014 Percent
●	Under 20 years	85,774	27.6%
●	20 to 39 years	71,767	23.1%
●	40 to 59 years	97,583	31.4%
●	60 to 79 years	47,399	15.3%
●	80 years and over	7,903	2.5%



2014 Race Demographics

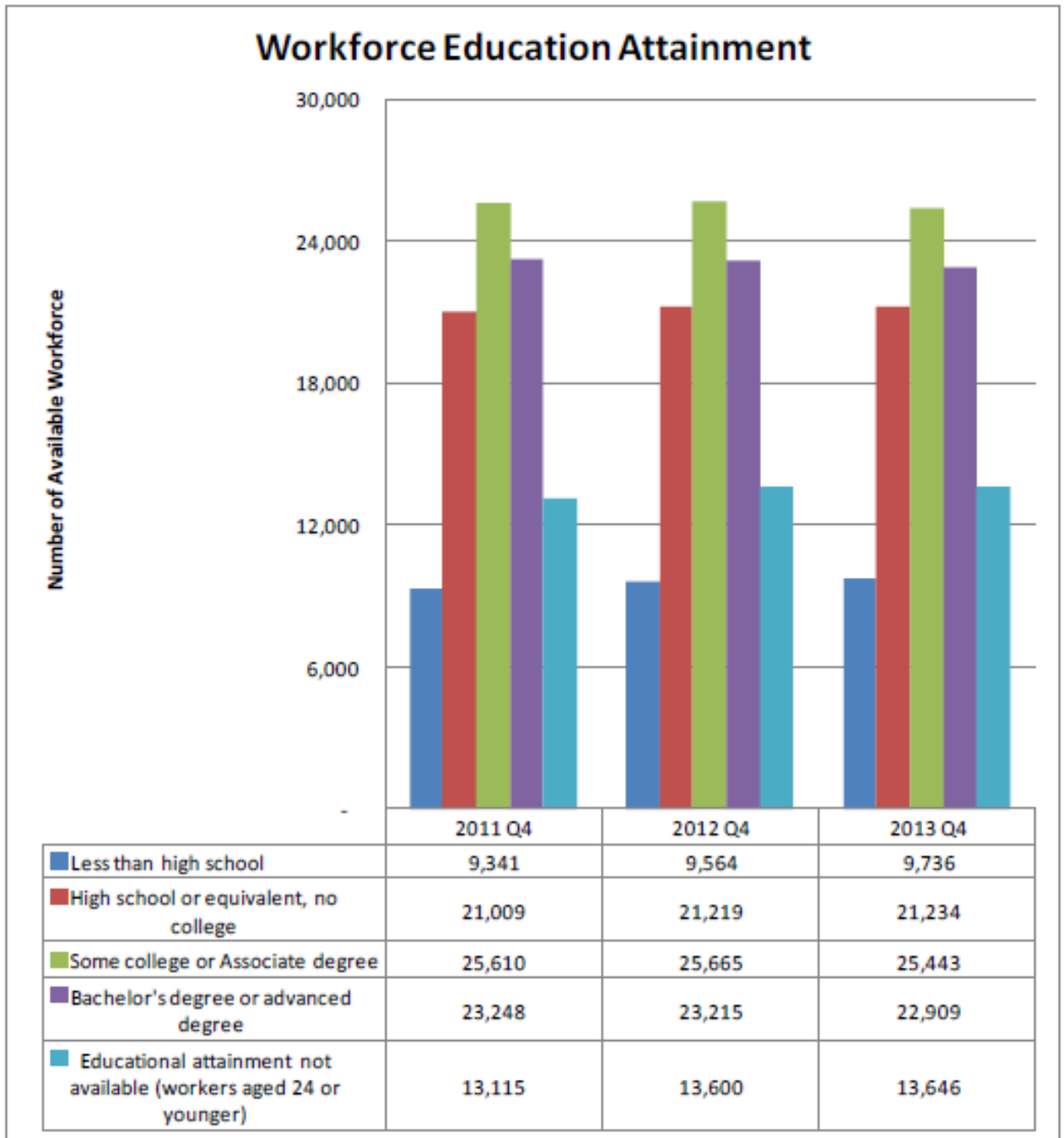
	Race	2014 Population	2014 Percent
●	All Other Races	6,814	2.2%
●	Black, Non-Hispanic	3,845	1.2%
●	Asian, Non-Hispanic	8,377	2.7%
●	White, Hispanic	36,036	11.6%
●	White, Non-Hispanic	255,354	82.3%

*Source: EMSI 2014.3 Class of Worker

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McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

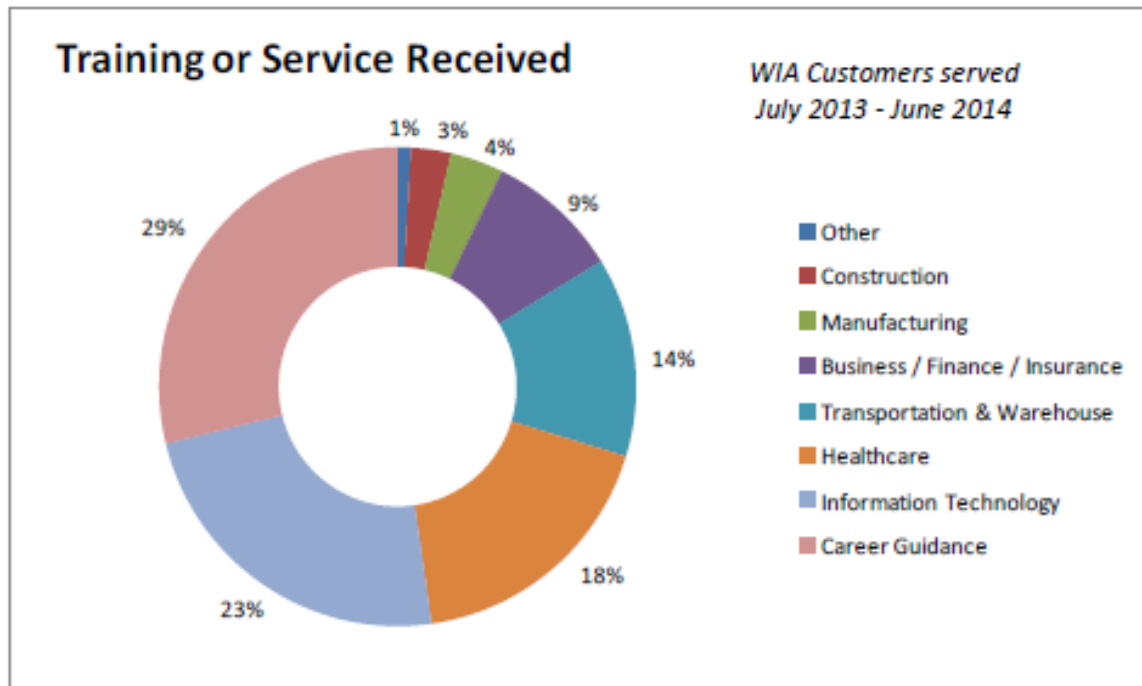
McHenry County Workforce Education Attainment



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, /Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics /QWIE Explorer

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McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014



MCWN expended \$1,692,529 in federal workforce dollars (WIA, Trade, NEG and ATIM grants) to provide services for adult customers during the 2013 program year ending June 30, 2014. This investment has returned an estimated \$4,553,556 in annual wages to the local economy. Average annual earnings for WIA Customers: \$41,396. \$806,000 was spent directly on customer training, accounting for 48% of the program expenditures.

Source: Illinois Workforce Development System

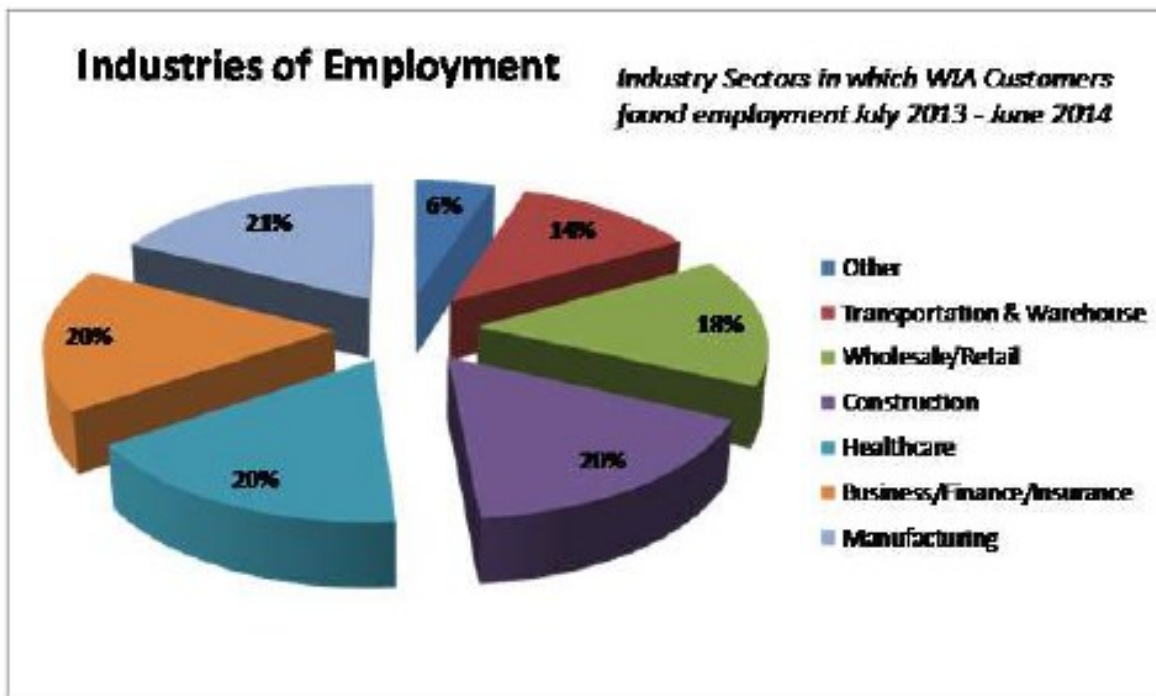
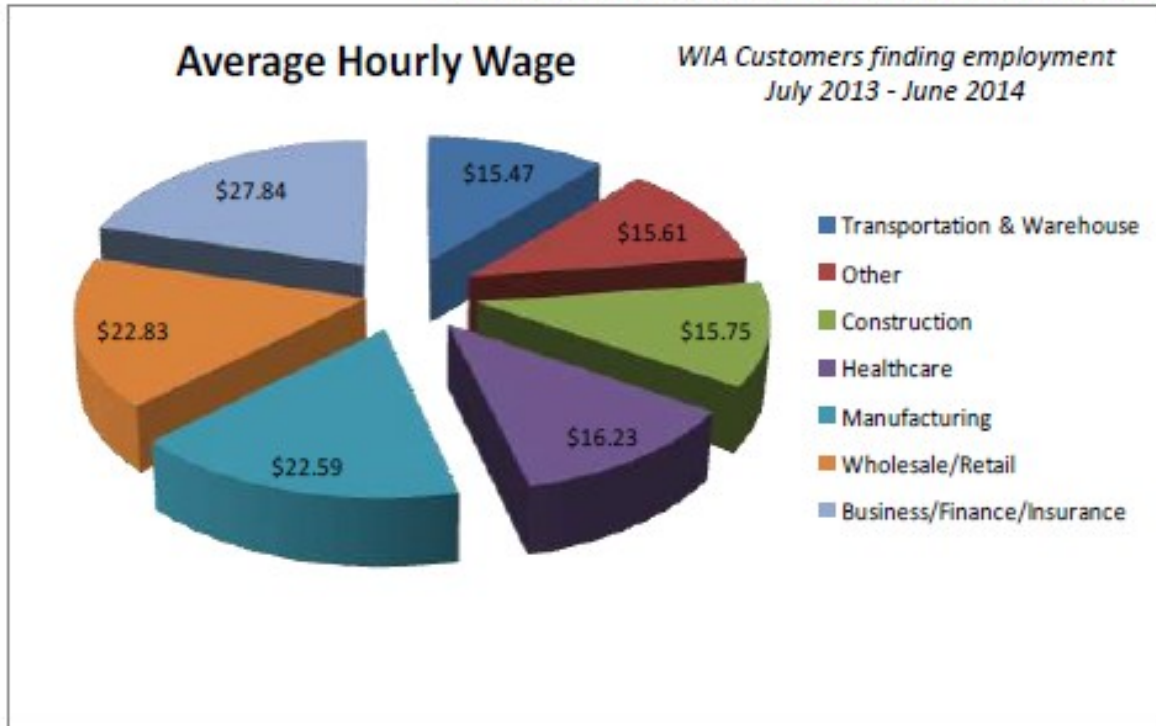
Sample Outcome Job Titles of McHenry County Workforce Network Customers		
Manufacturing CNC Machinist Manufacturing Engineer Assembler Quality Assurance Manager Laborer Supply Chain Manager Quality Analyst Customer Service Representative	Healthcare/Healthcare Related Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) Certified Nurse Assistant (CNA) Medical Assistant Phlebotomist Home Health Aide Patient Care Technician EKG-ECO Technician Maintenance Technician	Transportation, Whse, Logistics Commercial Truck Driver Bus Driver Passenger Service Agent Postal Delivery Service
Business/Finance/Insurance Administrative Assistant Bookkeeper Law Clerk Product Manager Accounts Payable Specialist Benefits Advisor Real Estate Broker Mortgage Claims Processor Appraiser Staff Research Writer	Information Technology Product Analyst Network Manager Project Coordinator Web Developer Learning Program Manager Field Computer Specialist Production Support Manager IT Help Desk Procurement Analyst Network Specialist	Retail and Sales Demonstrator Sales Representative Cashier - Clerk Tester - Return Goods Finance Director
		Other Construction Document Reviewer Quality Improvement Clerk Law Clerk Bookkeeper Motel Maintenance Assistant Site Director Resident Services Associate

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McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

Wages and Employment of McHenry County Workforce Network (MCWN) WIA Customers All Customers

Exits: People who have successfully finished services and left the MCWN/WIA program



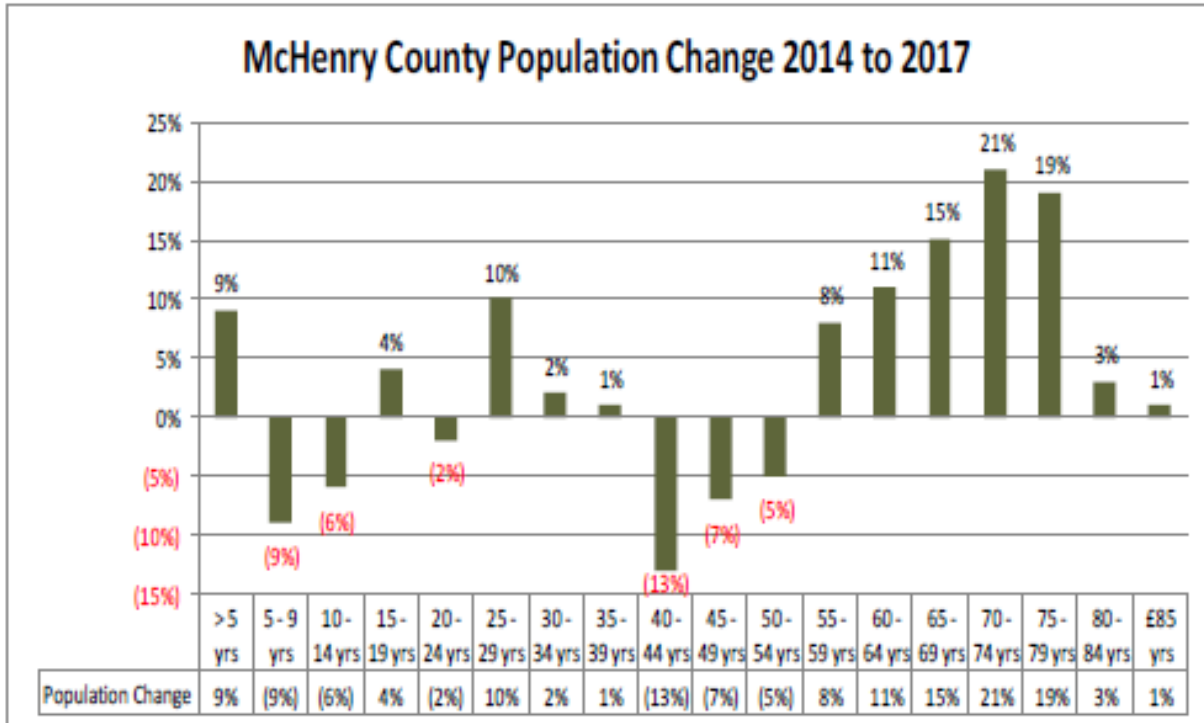
Source: Illinois Workforce Development System

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McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

McHenry County Population Change 2014-2017

This chart and table shows a change in ages of the County population and an aging workforce population.



Population by Age

Age	2014 Population	2017 Population	Change	% Change
Under 5 years	18,278	19,969	1,691	9%
5 to 9 years	21,253	19,260	(1,993)	(9%)
10 to 14 years	23,991	22,607	(1,384)	(6%)
15 to 19 years	22,252	23,231	979	4%
20 to 24 years	17,938	17,510	(428)	(2%)
25 to 29 years	16,964	18,646	1,682	10%
30 to 34 years	18,116	18,527	411	2%
35 to 39 years	18,749	19,021	272	1%
40 to 44 years	22,729	19,673	(3,056)	(13%)
45 to 49 years	25,676	23,817	(1,859)	(7%)
50 to 54 years	26,409	25,035	(1,374)	(5%)
55 to 59 years	22,789	24,551	1,762	8%
60 to 64 years	18,316	20,271	1,955	11%
65 to 69 years	13,862	15,903	2,041	15%
70 to 74 years	9,317	11,245	1,928	21%
75 to 79 years	5,904	7,036	1,132	19%
80 to 84 years	4,037	4,164	127	3%
85 years and over	3,866	3,922	56	1%

Source: EMSI 2014.3 Class of Worker

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Consumer Price Index 12 months ending August 2014	Producer Price Index August 2014
+ 1.7%	+1.8%

Regional Business Statistics

Indicator	Current	Previous	Improved/Weaker	Area	Source
Chicago Business Activity	102.2 July 2014	89.9 July 2014	Improved ↑	Chicago Area	REAL
Chicago Business Barometer	60.5 Sept 2014	55.7 Sept 2013	Improved ↑	Chicago Area	ISM-Chicago
Employment Cost Index for private industry workers	120.6 June 2014	118.6 June 2013	Improved ↑	Midwest East North Central	BLS
GSP Growth Gross State Product	2.1% Aug 2014	1.90% Aug 2013	Improved ↑	Illinois	FRBC
Home Price Index	130.71 July 2014	126.72 July 2013	Improved ↑	Chicago	S&P

SOURCES: REAL- Univ of Illinois Regional Economics Application Laboratory; ISM-Chicago - Institute for Supply Management; BLS - Bureau of Labor Statistics; FRBC - Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago S&P - Case & Schiller Home Price Index, Standard & Poor's;

Chicago Business Barometer	2014					
3 month average ↓	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Index	63.0	65.5	62.6	52.6	64.3	60.5
% Change	7.1%	2.5%	-2.9%	-10%	11.7%	-3.8%

source: ISM Chicago Sept 2013

Chicago Fed Midwest Manufacturing Activity: Summary							
	Index, 2007 = 100			Percentage Change			
				Monthly		Annual	
	Aug 13	Sept 13	Oct 13	Aug 13	Sept 13	Oct 13	Aug 13-14
CFFMI	96.7	97	97.4	1.4	0.3	0.4	5.7
CFMMI - Auto	99.7	100.9	100.7	3.7	1.2	-0.2	8.7
CFMMI - Steel	92.5	92.2	94.2	-0.4	-0.3	2.2	5.9
CFMMI - Machinery	97.5	99.1	98.7	1.0	1.6	-0.4	4.5
CFMMI - Resource	91.9	90.6	90.9	-0.2	-1.3	0.3	1.7
IPMFG	97.4	97.5	97.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	3.6

Chicago Fed Midwest Manufacturing Index (CFMMI)
US Industrial Production-Manufacturing (IPMFG)

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

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McHenry County Gross Regional Product (GRP)			
Earnings (2013)	Property Income (2013)	Taxes on Production (2013)	Total GRP (2013)
\$5,761,199,673	\$2,260,039,539	\$673,766,004	\$8,695,005,297
Industry	GRP (2013)	% of Total	
Manufacturing	\$1,609,602,315	19%	
Government	\$943,583,689	11%	
Other non-industries	\$862,271,000	10%	
Wholesale Trade	\$756,618,810	9%	
Construction	\$638,385,792	7%	
Retail Trade	\$633,088,552	7%	
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$649,860,001	7%	
Finance and Insurance	\$411,638,104	5%	
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$376,548,673	4%	
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$370,972,881	4%	
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$361,472,261	4%	
Transportation and Warehousing	\$162,407,266	2%	
Information	\$187,254,514	2%	
Accommodation and Food Services	\$191,775,901	2%	
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$199,968,154	2%	
Crop and Animal Production	\$53,751,709	1%	
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$47,193,199	1%	
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$92,380,018	1%	
Educational Services	\$43,928,299	1%	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$73,014,909	1%	
Utilities	\$29,208,363	0%	

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Imports & Exports

McHENRY COUNTY IMPORTS			
\$17,233,440,633		\$5,497,623,694	
Imports (2013)		Locally Produced & Consumed (2013)	
76% of Demand		24% of Demand	
NAICS	Industry	Imports (2013)	
11	Crop & Animal Production	\$ 203,323,421	<div></div>
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	\$ 19,721,231	<div></div>
22	Utilities	\$ 232,939,803	<div></div>
23	Construction	\$ 345,825,861	<div></div>
31	Manufacturing	\$ 3,604,059,778	<div></div>
42	Wholesale Trade	\$ 748,967,930	<div></div>
44	Retail Trade	\$ 660,714,990	<div></div>
48	Transportation & Warehousing	\$ 469,636,755	<div></div>
51	Information	\$ 671,505,941	<div></div>
52	Finance & Insurance	\$ 1,131,509,135	<div></div>
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$ 796,744,665	<div></div>
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs	\$ 710,622,709	<div></div>
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$ 361,516,095	<div></div>
56	Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt Svcs	\$ 229,591,997	<div></div>
61	Educational Svcs	\$ 226,590,723	<div></div>
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	\$ 1,011,104,822	<div></div>
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$ 148,289,587	<div></div>
72	Accommodation & Food Svcs	\$ 422,582,398	<div></div>
81	Other Svcs (except Public Admin)	\$ 250,027,147	<div></div>
90	Government	\$ 4,808,165,645	<div></div>
McHENRY COUNTY EXPORTS (2013)			
\$10,889,719,400.20			
86% of Supply			
NAICS	Industry	Exports (2013)	
11	Crop & Animal Production	\$132,573,986	<div></div>
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	\$62,701,014	<div></div>
22	Utilities	\$25,691,424	<div></div>
23	Construction	\$852,149,933	<div></div>
31	Manufacturing	\$4,645,465,764	<div></div>
42	Wholesale Trade	\$940,983,402	<div></div>
44	Retail Trade	\$481,011,607	<div></div>
48	Transportation & Warehousing	\$267,574,586	<div></div>
51	Information	\$205,834,896	<div></div>
52	Finance & Insurance	\$482,978,900	<div></div>
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$266,909,870	<div></div>
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs	\$360,957,068	<div></div>
55	Mgmt of Companies & Enterprises	\$149,128,902	<div></div>
56	Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt Svcs	\$397,709,438	<div></div>
61	Educational Svcs	\$21,750,485	<div></div>
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	\$367,486,717	<div></div>
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$66,733,025	<div></div>
72	Accommodation & Food Svcs	\$167,247,420	<div></div>
81	Other Svcs (except Public Admin)	\$169,891,865	<div></div>
90	Government	\$824,939,098	<div></div>

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Unemployment Characteristics

Unemployment numbers Snapshot						
Geographic Area	July 2009	July 2010	July 2011	July 2012	July 2013	August 2014
McHenry County	10.0%	9.5%	9.3%	8.3%	8.3%	5.0%
Lake County	9.6%	10.2%	8.8%	9.0%	8.5%	6.9%
Kane County	10.9%	10.5%	10.2%	8.7%	9.0%	5.5%
Illinois	10.6%	10.5%	9.2%	9.3%	9.6%	6.7%
NE Illinois *	10.7%	10.4%	9.3%	9.2%	9.6%	6.3%
National	9.4%	9.6%	9.1%	8.6%	7.7%	6.3%

*NE Illinois includes: Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, McHenry, and Will Counties
Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security – Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

By Industry			
NAICS	Industry	Unemployed (5/2014)	% of Regional Unemployment
11	Crop and Animal Production	26	0%
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	5	0%
22	Utilities	4	0%
23	Construction	1,450	13%
31	Manufacturing	1,337	12%
42	Wholesale Trade	218	2%
44	Retail Trade	1,803	17%
48	Transportation and Warehousing	128	1%
51	Information	54	1%
52	Finance and Insurance	160	1%
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	65	1%
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	255	2%
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	5	0%
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Ser-	775	7%
61	Educational Services	98	1%
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	506	5%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	172	2%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	763	7%
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	359	3%
90	Government	905	8%
99	No Previous Work Experience/Unspecified	1,675	16%

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 2014.3

*Note: Industries with fewer than ten unemployed workers are not shown

One type of occupation works in multiple industries. For example, truck drivers (SOC 53-3032) work in the following: 48-49 Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 484121), 56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (562111), 23 Construction (327320), etc.

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Unemployment Characteristics, continued

By Population Characteristics	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14
Total	4,188	4,241	3,933	3,144	2,305	2,232	2,145	1,866
GENDER								
Male	3,055	3,143	2,886	2,148	1,441	1,212	1,085	958
Female	1,117	1,082	1,032	983	854	1,012	1,047	896
Gender N/A	16	16	15	13	10	8	13	12
AGE								
Age Under 30	526	545	484	359	247	243	239	226
Age 30-44	1,294	1,288	1,167	937	666	665	617	538
Age 45-54	1,316	1,334	1,236	966	719	658	648	556
Age 55 & Over	1,052	1,074	1,046	882	673	666	641	546
Age N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
12 Years or less, including High School Diploma	2,355	2,376	2,173	1,643	1,100	1,012	943	775
Some college or technical school	1,176	1,205	1,113	920	725	721	718	617
4 Years of College or Undergraduate Degree	400	411	391	367	321	336	318	316
More than 4 Years of College	186	182	195	182	153	158	163	154
Info N/A	71	67	61	32	6	5	3	4

Illinois Department of Employment Security – IDES - 2014

Total number of UI continued claimants, McHenry County								
for data reference week (usually the week including the 12th in each month)								
OCCUPATION	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14
Management	345	345	356	356	295	270	265	241
Business & Financial Operations	154	157	143	157	150	160	142	143
Computer & Mathematical	58	68	67	51	48	54	63	67
Architecture & Engineering	34	34	39	32	35	30	33	37
Life, Physical, & Social Science	7	4	3	3	4	4	5	4
Community & Social Services	14	12	15	16	11	12	12	12
Legal	8	9	12	9	9	6	7	9
Education, Training, & Library	26	26	24	22	27	51	65	55
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	29	28	21	20	18	29	28	25
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	61	69	76	70	71	74	71	55
Healthcare Support	61	68	62	59	52	58	66	54
Protective Service	6	6	6	3	*	3	7	6
Food Preparation & Serving-Related	106	107	88	84	79	124	132	86
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	137	135	128	73	42	31	29	32
Personal Care & Service	40	38	38	20	21	25	29	27
Sales & Related	273	291	293	300	272	275	250	242
Office & Administrative Support	278	276	278	269	242	264	254	225
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	17	20	14	14	7	4	6	7
Construction & Extraction	575	689	614	447	289	224	181	144
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	195	214	207	190	150	126	112	81
Production	274	243	225	205	157	159	174	158
Transportation & Material Moving	150	158	145	119	72	104	115	89
Unclassified	84	97	89	68	58	47	45	42
Not Available	1,256	1,147	990	557	194	98	54	25
Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security 2014	4,188	4,241	3,933	3,144	2,303	2,232	2,145	1,866

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Labor Underutilization						
for Illinois and the United States, annual averages (percent), 2012-2014						
Measure	Illinois			United States		
	2012	2013	2014*	2012	2013	2014*
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.3	5.2	4.3	4.5	3.9	3.3
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.9	5.0	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.3
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official concept of unemployment) (1)	8.7	9.1	7.7	8.1	7.4	6.5
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers (2)	9.3	9.6	8.1	8.6	7.9	6.9
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other persons marginally attached to the labor force, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force (2)	10.0	10.4	8.9	9.5	8.8	7.8
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force (2)	16.0	16.0	13.7	14.7	13.8	12.5

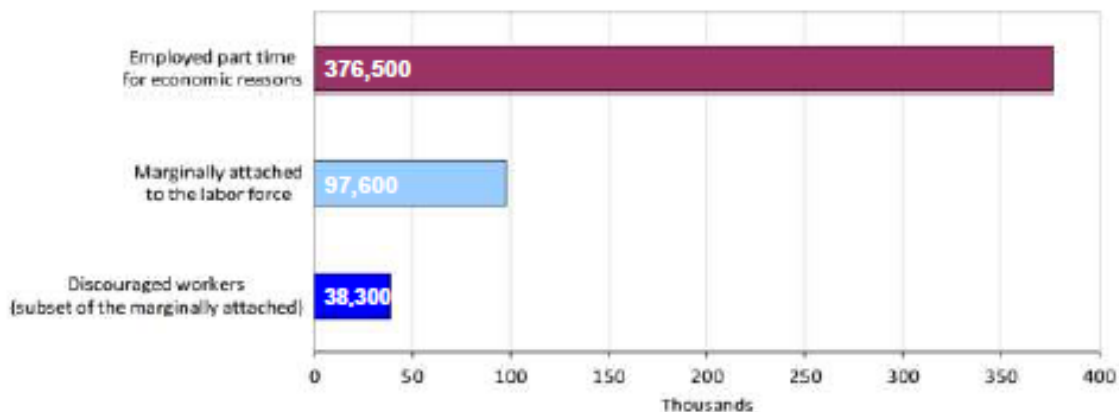
Footnotes:

(1) The U-3 rates presented are unofficial state estimates derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The official measure is a model-based estimate available through the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program at www.bls.gov/lau/data.htm.

(2) Persons marginally attached to the labor force are those who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for work. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule.

*Quarter 4 2013 to Quarter 3 2014. Illinois rates are among the 10 highest in each measure in both 4 quarter average periods per BLS 10/24/14.

Chart 2. Numbers of selected underutilized workers, Illinois, 2013 annual averages



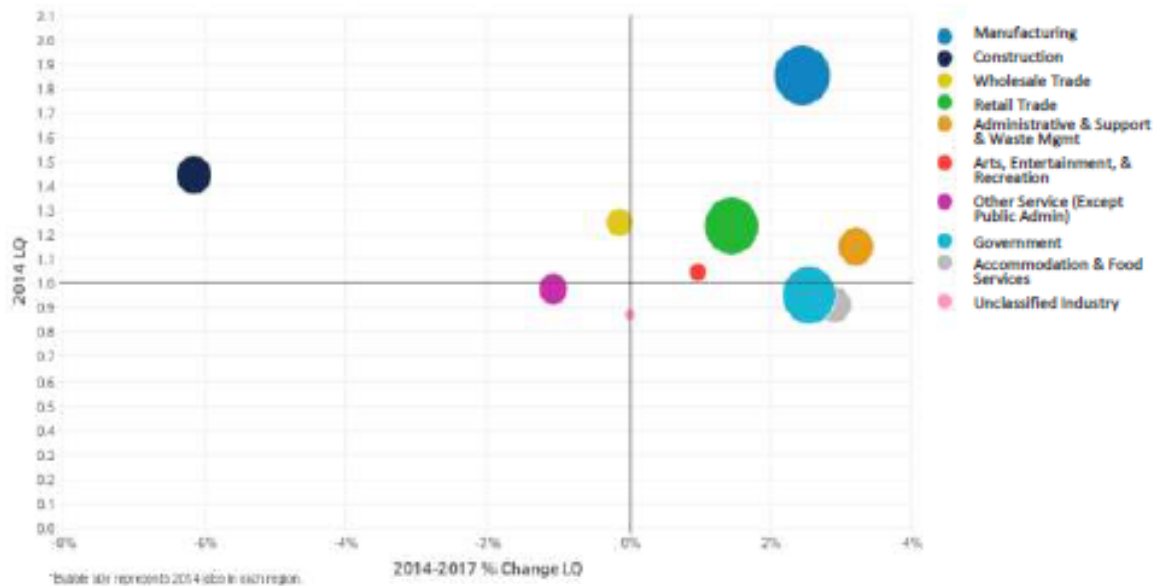
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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2014 - 2017 Size and Growth

Industry Size and Growth



Industry (Top)	2014 Jobs	2017 Jobs	% Change	% Growth	2014 EPW
Manufacturing	15,968	15,713	-255	-2%	\$67,879
Construction	9,117	8,550	-567	-6%	\$55,794
Wholesale Trade	5,473	5,593	120	2%	\$65,147
Retail Trade	15,449	15,790	341	2%	\$28,347
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt	9,155	9,846	691	8%	\$33,562
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,944	3,133	189	6%	\$19,425
Other Services (except Public Admin)	6,770	6,983	213	3%	\$26,275
Government	15,325	15,814	489	3%	\$57,930
Accommodation and Food Services	8,281	8,873	592	7%	\$17,707
Unclassified Industry	100	87	-13	-13%	\$28,053

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 2014.2

Industry Size and Growth The bubble graph displays the size and growth of each industry in the timeframe selected, as well as the average earnings per worker. The bubble graph plots each regional industry supersector's percent growth over the selected timeframe (horizontal axis), average annual earnings (vertical axis), and size in jobs (bubble size). The table provides the same information with all the numbers.







Industrial Makeup This section's actual title will include the start year selected. The bar graph shows the percentage of jobs in each industry supersector at the regional and state level. The table shows these percentages as well as total job count for the region and the state.

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Industry Changes

Growing & Declining Industries

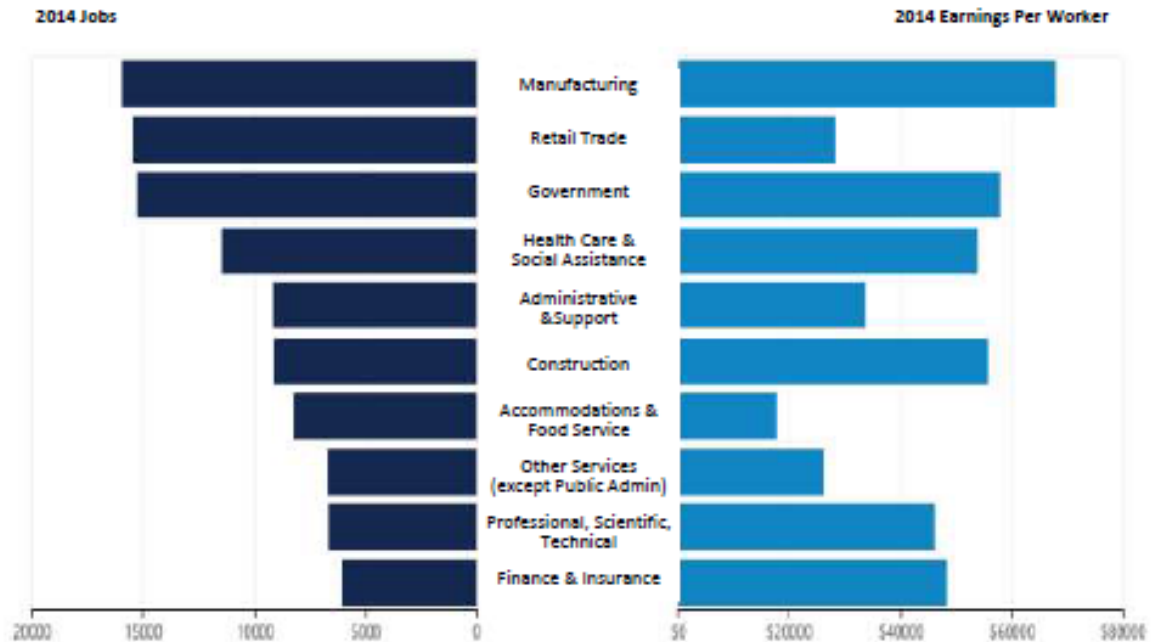
Industry	Change in Jobs (2013-2014)	
Temporary Help Services	289	
Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	159	
Residential Remodelers	128	
Other Direct Selling Establishments	-84	
Rail transportation	-90	
Discount Department Stores	-105	

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 2014.3

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Largest Industries



Industry	2014 Jobs	2017 Jobs	Change In Jobs	% Change	2014 Earnings
Manufacturing	15,968	15,713	-255	-2%	\$67,87
Retail Trade	15,449	15,790	341	2%	\$28,34
Government	15,325	15,814	488	3%	\$57,93
Health Care & Social Assistance	11,509	12,446	938	8%	\$53,77
Administrative & Support & Waste	9,155	9,846	690	8%	\$33,56
Construction	9,117	8,550	-567	-6%	\$55,79
Accommodation & Food Services	8,281	8,873	592	7%	\$17,70
Other Svcs (except Public Admin)	6,770	6,983	214	3%	\$26,27
Professional, Scientific, Technical	6,725	7,006	281	4%	\$46,14
Finance & Insurance	6,100	6,917	817	13%	\$48,36
Wholesale Trade	5,473	5,593	120	2%	\$65,14
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,186	4,333	147	4%	\$26,27
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,944	3,133	190	6%	\$19,42
Transportation & Warehousing	2,529	2,443	-86	-3%	\$47,09
Educational Services	1,844	2,017	173	9%	\$22,17
Crop & Animal Production	1,467	1,393	-74	-5%	\$25,50
Information	1,274	1,298	24	2%	\$54,66
Management of Companies	735	791	56	8%	\$117,4
Unclassified Industry	100	87	-13	-13%	\$28,05
Utilities	98	56	-42	-43%	\$74,71

Source: EMSI 2014.3 Class of Worker

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Industry Breakdown											
NAICS	Industry Description	2014 Jobs	2017 Jobs	2014 - 2017 Change	2014 - 2017 % Change	Expected Change	Demographics				
							Age 19-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	2013 Real-estate
11	Crop and Animal Production	1,467	1,393	(74)	(5%)	3	158	260	260	316	146
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	72	69	(3)	(4%)	6	<10	13	16	28	<10
22	Utilities	98	56	(42)	(43%)	0	<10	14	27	40	0
23	Construction	9,117	8,550	(567)	(6%)	125	600	2,100	2,520	2,414	1,112
31	Manufacturing	15,968	15,713	(255)	(2%)	(406)	1,050	2,712	3,544	4,693	3,027
42	Wholesale Trade	5,473	5,593	120	2%	209	330	1,106	1,229	1,563	947
44	Retail Trade	15,449	15,790	341	2%	343	3,420	3,174	2,346	2,795	2,049
48	Transportation and Warehousing	2,529	2,443	(86)	(3%)	118	119	413	599	746	510
51	Information	1,274	1,298	24	2%	3	92	313	319	317	168
52	Finance and Insurance	6,100	6,917	817	13%	632	387	1,486	1,506	1,470	947
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4,186	4,333	147	4%	341	289	759	865	1,011	791
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	6,725	7,006	281	4%	453	490	1,581	1,550	1,650	1,038
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	735	791	56	8%	35	45	123	156	208	162
56	Administrative and Support	9,155	9,846	691	8%	523	1,353	2,125	1,965	1,918	1,102
61	Educational Services	1,844	2,017	173	9%	147	166	354	363	415	322
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	11,509	12,446	937	8%	1,061	1,177	2,279	2,417	2,882	1,973
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,944	3,133	189	6%	205	534	601	500	506	322
72	Accommodation and Food Services	8,281	8,873	592	7%	467	2,324	1,624	1,029	1,079	523
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	6,770	6,983	213	3%	393	933	1,429	1,339	1,455	980
90	Government	15,325	15,814	489	3%	321	538	2,891	3,458	4,190	2,861
99	Unclassified Industry	100	87	(13)	(13%)	(12)	<10	21	21	23	15
		125,121	125,190	4,029	3%	4,967	7,519	25,380	26,028	29,722	19,112
											6,649
											8,811

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 2014.3

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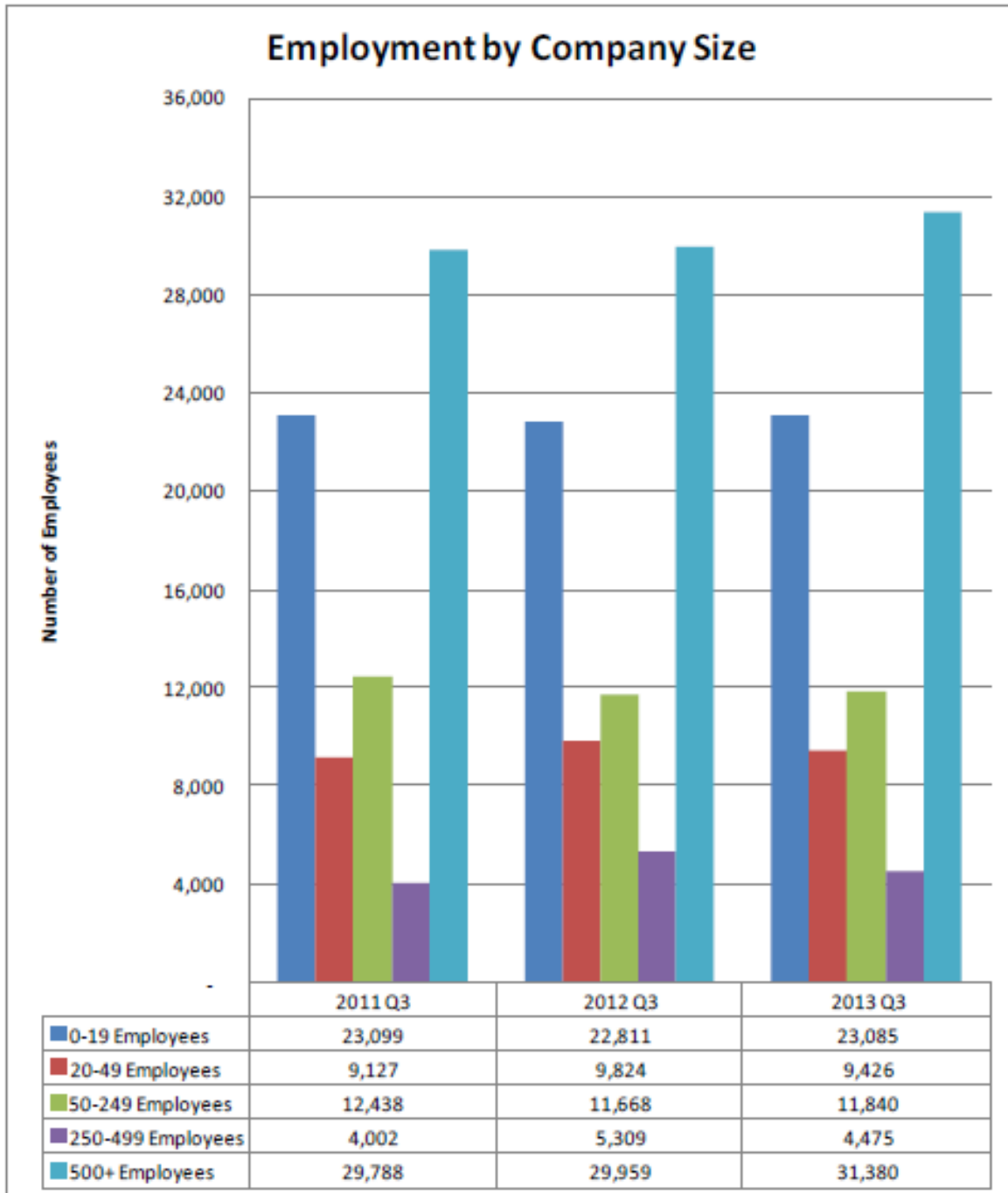
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TRENDS BY INDUSTRY												
NAICS Code	Description	Businesses	2014 - 2017 Change	2014 - 2017 % Change	Gender Male	Gender Female	Age 14-18	Age 19-24	Age 25-44	Age 45-64	Age 65+	Age 45+
22	Utilities	98	(42)	(43%)	69%	31%	0%	-	42%	57%	0%	57%
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	735	56	8%	63%	37%	-	6%	38%	50%	5%	55%
48	Transportation and Warehousing	2,529	(86)	(3%)	79%	21%	-	5%	40%	50%	5%	55%
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	72	(3)	(4%)	93%	-	0%	-	41%	55%	-	55%
31	Manufacturing	15,968	(255)	(2%)	66%	34%	1%	7%	39%	48%	5%	53%
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	4,186	147	4%	51%	49%	1%	7%	39%	43%	10%	53%
90	Government	15,325	489	3%	36%	64%	1%	6%	41%	46%	5%	51%
42	Wholesale Trade	5,473	120	2%	62%	38%	1%	6%	43%	46%	5%	51%
61	Educational Services	1,844	173	9%	30%	70%	4%	9%	39%	40%	8%	48%
11	Crop and Animal Production	1,467	(74)	(5%)	67%	33%	6%	11%	35%	38%	10%	48%
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	11,509	937	8%	18%	82%	2%	10%	41%	42%	5%	47%
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	6,725	281	4%	46%	54%	1%	7%	47%	40%	5%	45%
52	Finance and Insurance	6,100	817	13%	47%	53%	0%	6%	49%	40%	5%	44%
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	6,770	213	3%	44%	56%	3%	14%	41%	36%	6%	42%
51	Information	1,274	24	2%	61%	39%	1%	7%	50%	38%	4%	42%
23	Construction	9,117	(567)	(6%)	86%	14%	1%	7%	51%	39%	3%	42%
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	9,155	691	8%	59%	41%	2%	15%	45%	33%	5%	38%
99	Unclassified Industry	100	(13)	(13%)	48%	53%	-	-	42%	38%	-	38%
44	Retail Trade	15,449	341	2%	48%	52%	5%	22%	36%	31%	5%	37%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,944	189	6%	53%	47%	10%	18%	37%	28%	7%	35%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	8,281	592	7%	41%	59%	16%	26%	32%	19%	5%	24%
Source: EMSI 2014.3		Critical Level		Problematic Level		Concerned Level						

EXHIBIT C, MCHENRY CO. LABOR REPORT, 2014

McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

McHenry County Employment by Company Size



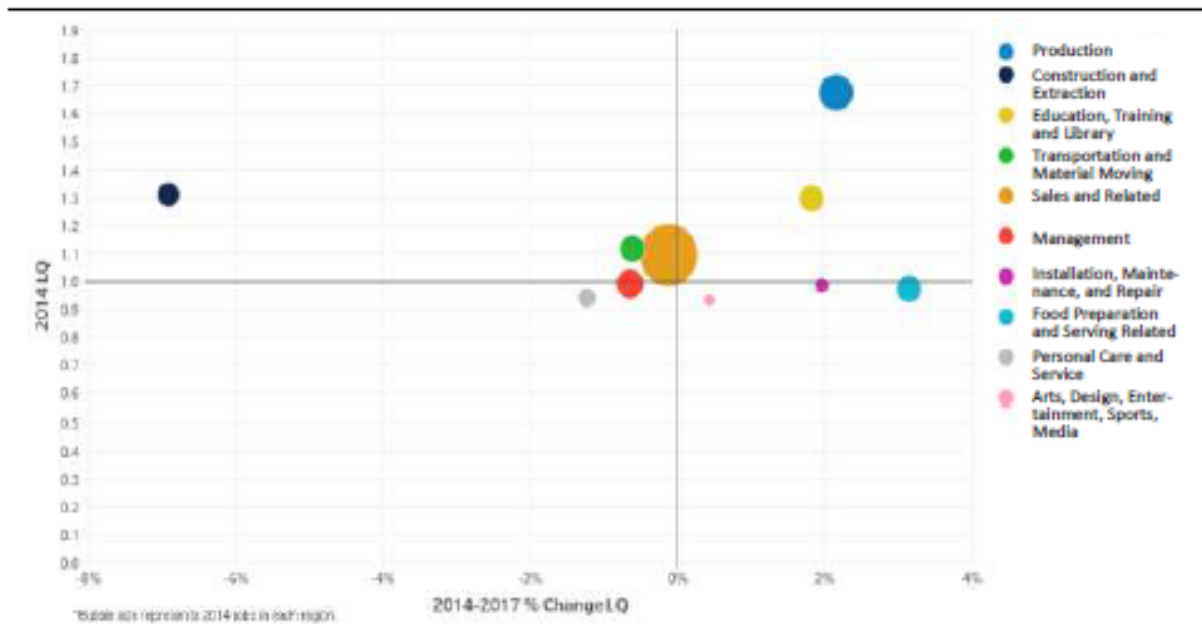
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics /QWEXplorer

EXHIBIT C, MCHENRY CO. LABOR REPORT, 2014

McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

2014 - 2017 Size and Growth

Occupational Size and Growth









Occupation (Top)	2014 Jobs	2017 Jobs	Change	% Growth	2013 Median Earnings
Production	11,029	11,010	-19	-1%	\$15
Construction and Extraction	7,064	6,599	-465	-7%	\$23
Education, Training, and Library	8,154	8,590	436	5%	\$20
Transportation and Material Moving	8,185	8,266	81	1%	\$14
Sales and Related Occupations	18,151	18,783	632	3%	\$14
Management Occupations	8,620	8,867	247	3%	\$31
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	4,273	4,435	198	4%	\$20
Food Preparation and Serving Related	8,361	8,948	587	7%	\$9
Personal Care and Service Occupations	5,555	5,880	325	6%	\$10
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, Media	3,463	3,624	161	5%	\$15

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 2014.2

McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

Occupational Changes

Growing & Declining Occupations

Occupation	Change in Jobs (2013-2014)	
Personal Financial Advisors	94	
Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	75	
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	74	
Military occupations	-26	
Farmers, Ranchers, & Other Agricultural Managers	-28	
Door-to-Door Sales Workers, News & Street Vendors, & Related Workers	-55	

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 2014.3

EXHIBIT C, MCHENRY CO. LABOR REPORT, 2014

McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

Largest Occupations



Occupation	2014 Jobs	2017 Jobs	Change in Jobs (2014-2017)	% Change	2013 Median Earnings
Retail Salespersons	4,292	4,486	194	5%	\$10
Cashiers	3,103	3,139	36	1%	\$9
Laborers and Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Handlers	2,601	2,654	53	2%	\$11
Office Clerks, General	2,181	2,199	18	1%	\$13
Real Estate Sales Agents	2,067	2,158	91	4%	\$11
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	1,964	2,071	107	5%	\$11
Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	1,952	2,173	220	11%	\$9
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	1,661	1,677	16	1%	\$10
Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Techni- cal & Scientific Products	1,643	1,674	31	2%	\$25
General & Operations Managers	1,637	1,624	-13	-1%	\$19

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 2014.3

EXHIBIT C, MCHENRY CO. LABOR REPORT, 2014

McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

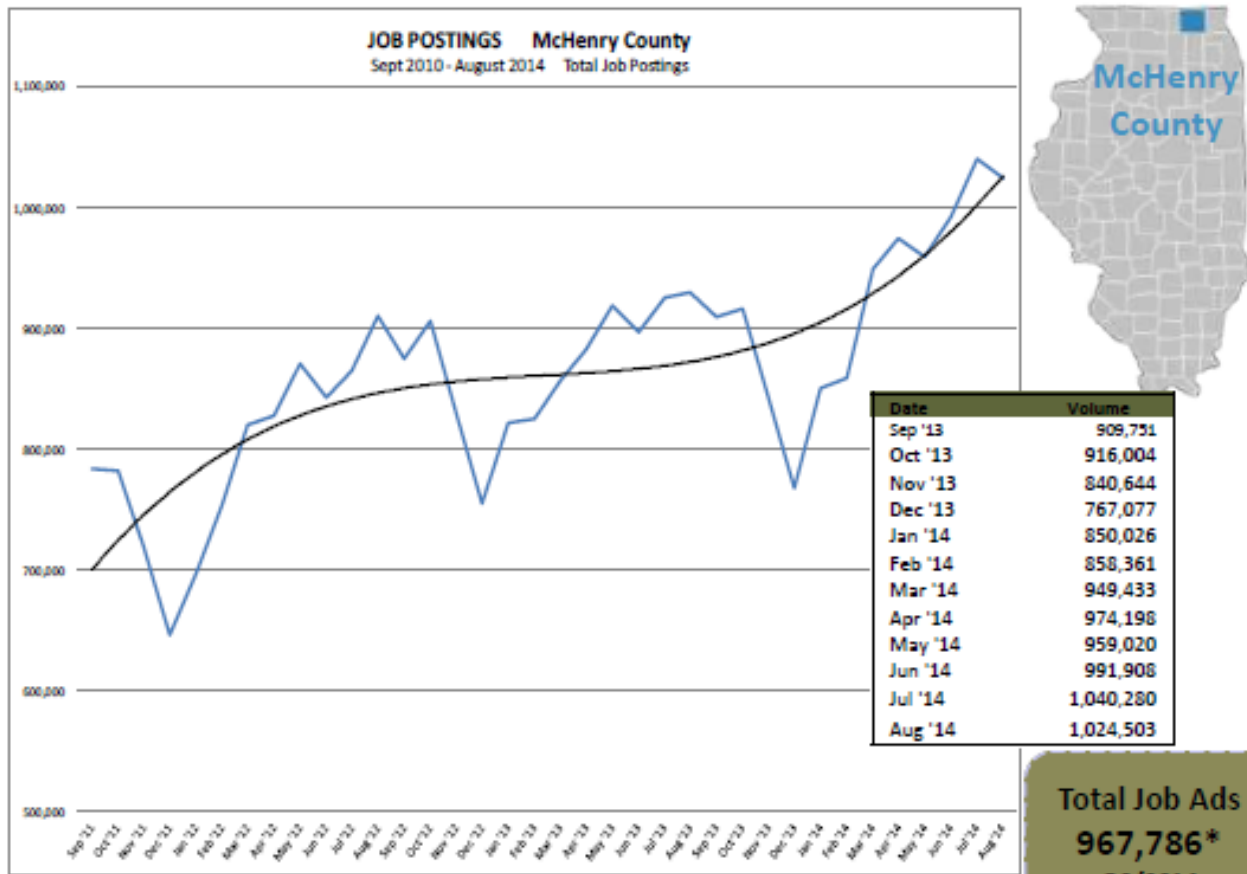
Occupational Makeup

SOC Group	Occupation Description	2018 Jobs	2017 Jobs	2014 - 2017 Change	2014 - 2017 % Change	2013 Avg. Hourly Earnings	Annual Openings	Demographics							Expected Change
								Age 19-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65-99		
11	Management	8,620	8,867	247	3%	\$34.11	301	335	1,467	2,119	2,559	1,577	505	433	
13	Business & Financial Operations	6,134	6,673	539	9%	\$27.32	314	272	1,397	1,508	1,573	1,031	344	460	
15	Computer & Mathematical	1,971	2,049	78	4%	\$31.95	66	106	523	552	501	241	41	126	
17	Architecture & Engineering	1,499	1,460	(39)	(3%)	\$31.73	42	62	298	344	418	281	92	35	
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	543	575	32	6%	\$28.63	28	<30	105	117	140	111	39	33	
21	Community & Social Service	1,171	1,233	62	5%	\$20.87	50	62	225	229	295	249	103	74	
23	Legal	792	837	45	6%	\$38.54	30	<30	184	186	215	136	43	35	
25	Education, Training, & Library	8,154	8,590	436	5%	\$22.05	329	574	1,572	1,779	2,121	1,481	459	405	
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	3,463	3,624	161	5%	\$16.06	143	400	929	732	674	439	184	198	
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	4,966	5,292	326	7%	\$35.91	224	278	1,051	1,197	1,351	866	210	361	
31	Healthcare Support	2,894	3,152	258	9%	\$13.29	145	462	654	584	659	384	107	275	
33	Protective Service	2,175	2,241	66	3%	\$24.82	87	166	396	457	556	402	140	86	
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	8,361	8,948	587	7%	\$9.99	517	2,365	1,593	1,042	1,096	556	352	439	
37	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	4,466	4,674	208	5%	\$12.05	174	502	854	903	1,031	683	345	277	
39	Personal Care & Service	5,555	5,880	325	6%	\$10.92	238	1,047	1,228	1,002	1,003	656	307	485	
41	Sales & Related	18,151	18,783	632	3%	\$15.75	797	2,947	3,636	3,269	3,738	2,673	1,117	927	
43	Office & Administrative Support	14,188	14,513	325	2%	\$15.81	447	1,572	2,650	2,705	3,531	2,538	894	417	
45	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	492	477	(15)	(3%)	\$12.83	15	53	86	90	103	71	42	2	
47	Construction & Extraction	7,064	6,599	(465)	(7%)	\$22.80	159	570	1,749	1,938	1,794	768	170	127	
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	4,273	4,435	162	4%	\$20.24	168	387	924	994	1,116	638	165	140	
51	Production	11,029	11,010	(19)	(0%)	\$16.06	288	1,020	2,009	2,378	3,052	1,934	511	(94)	
53	Transportation & Material Moving	8,185	8,266	81	1%	\$14.56	256	1,032	1,603	1,683	1,991	1,265	441	253	
55	Military	548	546	(2)	(0%)	\$16.02	13	106	148	118	90	60	16	(3)	
99	Unclassified Occupation	428	426	(2)	(0%)	\$11.71	10	<20	98	103	115	75	18	54	
		125,121	129,150	4,029	3%	\$19.36	4,841	6,874	25,380	26,028	29,722	19,112	6,649	5,545	

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 2014.3

EXHIBIT C, MCHENRY CO. LABOR REPORT, 2014

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Available Online Job Postings Quarter 3, 2014

The Economic Information and Analysis Division of IDES collects, compiles, analyzes, publishes and distributes a variety of workforce, career resources and labor market information including this geographic-specific list of current regional jobs in demand. The data source, Help Wanted Online, uses web spider crawler technology to scrape among others: online job boards, newspapers, niche, free and local sources and aggregator sites.² For additional information or to contact a labor market economist visit www.ides.illinois.gov and select "Labor Market Information" under the Workforce Partners tab.



² Due to the hiring practices of some industries, such as Construction, Natural Resources and Agriculture, their job openings are not typically posted online. Source—The Conference Board Help Wanted Online Data Series. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

* Total Job Ads include Job Postings from employers outside of McHenry County but recruited for within the County. Job Ads may be repeated during any given time frame.

Top Job Postings by Occupation

Occupation	Occupation Code	Volume Q3/14
Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	53303200	66,859
Registered Nurses	29114100	24,229
Retail Salespersons	41203100	21,574
Customer Service Representatives	43405100	23,036
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	41101100	19,345
Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	49907100	15,609
Industrial Engineers	17211200	12,057
First-Line Supervisors of Office & Administrative Support Workers	43101100	13,384
First-Line Supervisors of Production & Operating Workers	51101100	12,695
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	35101200	12,324
Computer Systems Analysts	15112100	13,328
Computer User Support Specialists	15115100	12,645
Sales Representatives, Whsl & Mfg Except Tech & Scientific Products	41401200	11,122
Web Developers	15113400	9,212
Accountants	13201101	9,558
Software Developers, Applications	15113200	9,889
Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	37201100	9,525
Marketing Managers	11202100	9,428
Insurance Sales Agents	41302100	9,831
Executive Secretaries & Executive Administrative Assistants	43601100	10,019
Others (1,055)		642,117
Total (1,075)		967,786

EXHIBIT C, MCHENRY CO. LABOR REPORT, 2014

McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

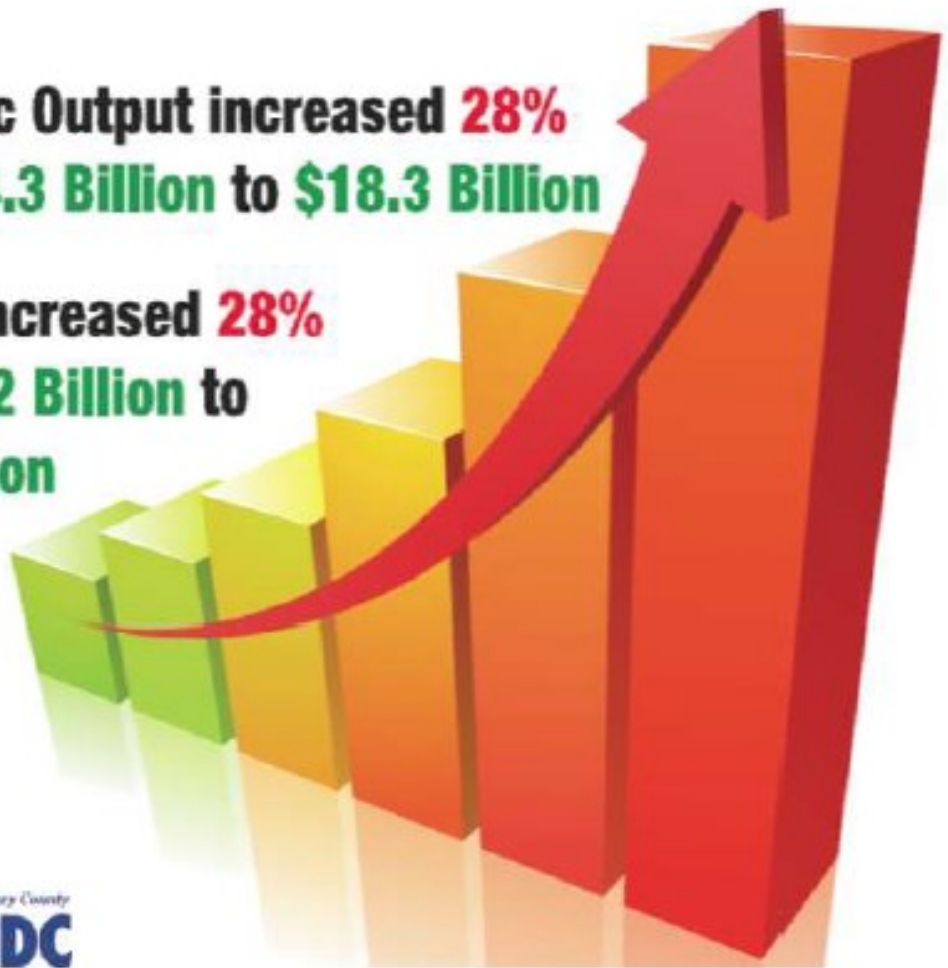
Supplemental Data:

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McHenry County Economic Impacts 2012—2013

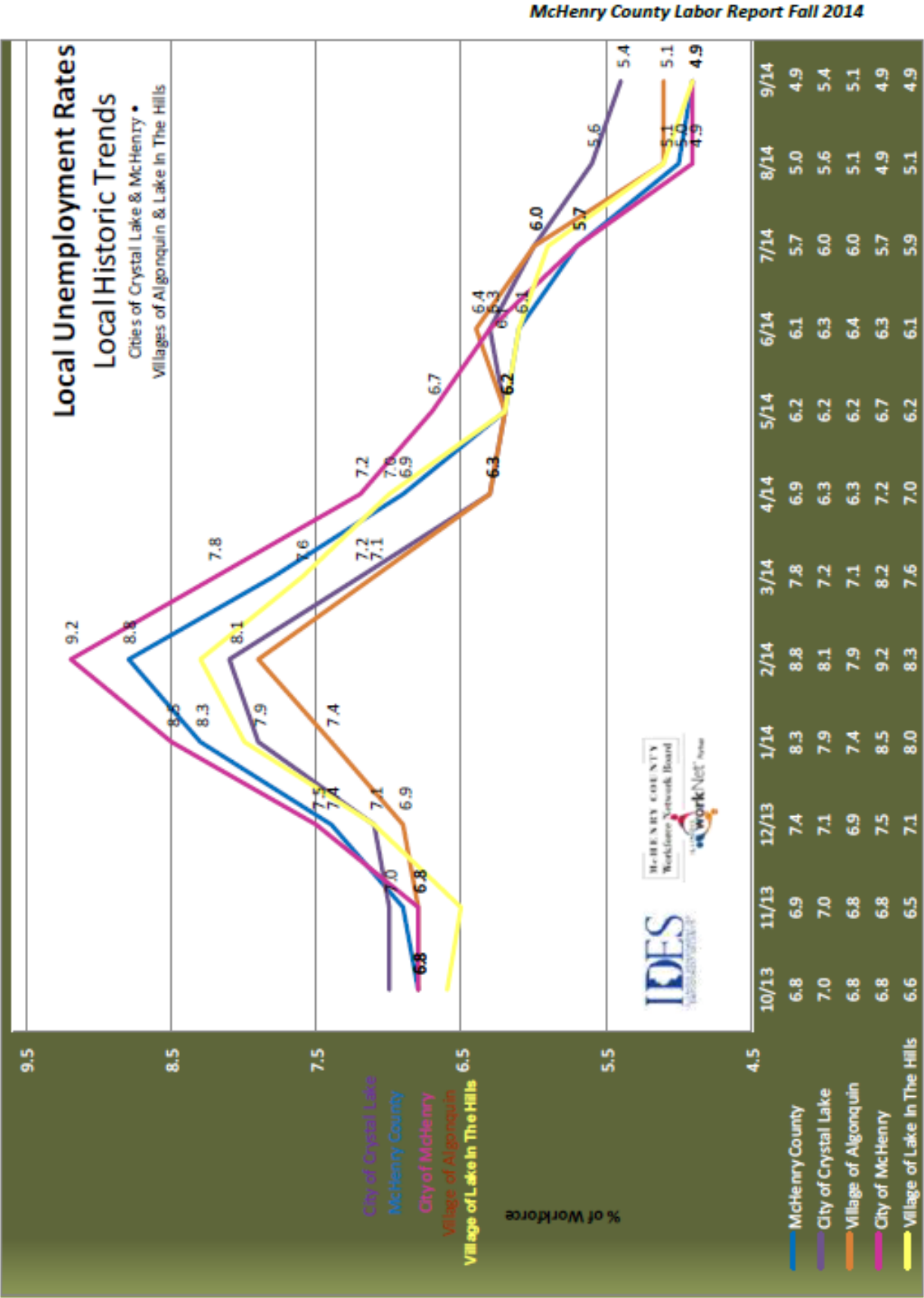
Economic Output increased **28%**
from **\$14.3 Billion** to **\$18.3 Billion**

Payroll increased **28%**
from **\$4.2 Billion** to
\$5.4 Billion



Source:

Shaping the Economy of McHenry County
McHENRY COUNTY EDC



McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

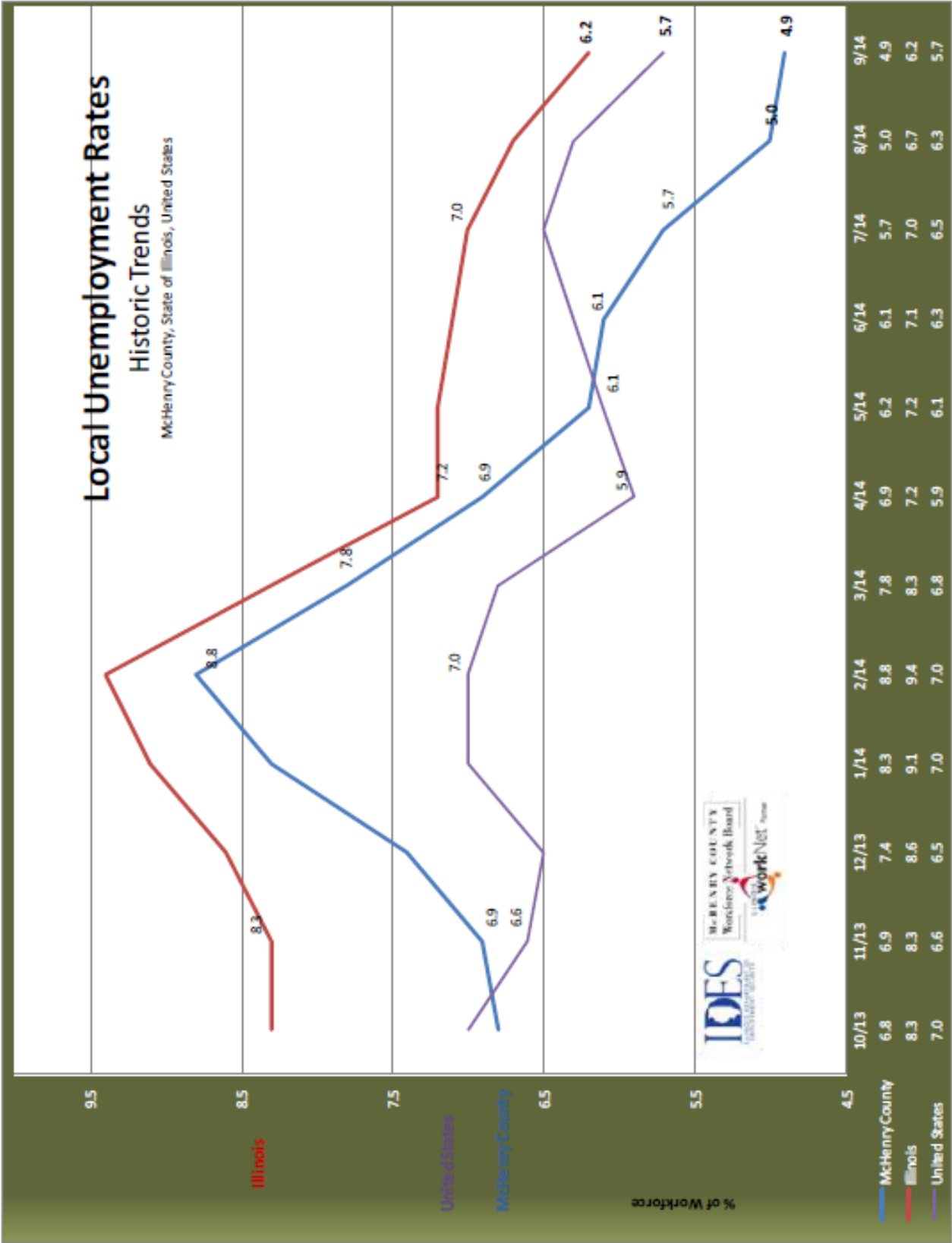


EXHIBIT C, MCHENRY CO. LABOR REPORT, 2014

McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

McHenry County Real Estate Activity

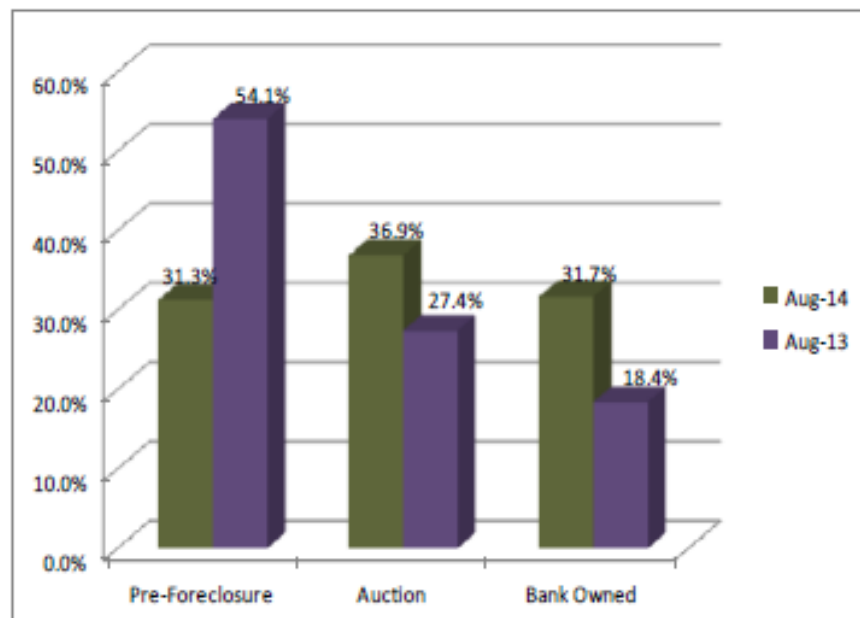
Detached Single - Family	August			Trailing 12 Months ¹		
	Aug-13	Aug-14	+ / -	Aug-13	Aug-14	+ / -
New Listings	574	608	5.90%	5,910	6,268	6.10%
Under Contract (includes Contingent & Pending)	355	368	3.70%	3,866	3,745	-3.10%
Closed Sales	428	404	-5.60%	3,836	3,689	-3.80%
Median Sales Price*	\$181,500	\$188,750	-4.40%	\$167,300	\$183,500	9.70%
Average Sales Price*	\$197,770	\$213,265	7.80%	\$184,952	\$200,777	8.60%
Percent of Original List Price Received*	92.70%	93.30%	0.70%	90.50%	92.40%	2.10%
Average Market Time	120	99	-17.60%	139	121	-13.00%
Inventory of Homes for Sale at Month End	2,125	2,197	3.40%	--	--	--

Attached Single - Family	August			Trailing 12 Months ¹		
	Aug-13	Aug-14	+ / -	Aug-13	Aug-14	+ / -
New Listings	119	122	2.50%	1,266	1,265	-0.10%
Under Contract (includes Contingent & Pending)	82	83	1.20%	1,004	917	-8.70%
Closed Sales	98	90	-8.20%	974	930	-4.50%
Median Sales Price*	\$102,250	\$118,750	16.10%	\$93,500	\$109,000	16.60%
Average Sales Price*	\$105,200	\$118,490	12.60%	\$99,650	\$112,035	12.40%
Percent of Original List Price Received*	91.60%	94.00%	2.60%	90.10%	94.40%	4.70%
Average Market Time	109	68	-37.90%	125	91	-26.90%
Inventory of Homes for Sale at Month End	305	290	-4.90%	--	--	--

¹ refers to the last 12 month period

*Does not account for seller concessions.

As of August 2014, there are 2,867 foreclosures in McHenry County. This includes any Pre-Foreclosures, Auction or Bank Owned properties.



Source: Midwest Real Estate Data LLC.

EXHIBIT C, MCHENRY CO. LABOR REPORT, 2014

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Resources and Sources:

Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES)

IDES administers the Unemployment Insurance program for the State of Illinois and reports data on employment for the state.

Illinois Workforce Development System (IWDS)

IWDS is the Illinois Dept of Commerce and Economic Opportunity's web based WIA program management tool for WIA professional staff to manage customer and provider records, to report and compare performance among training programs and customer outcomes, and to search and find information about WIA-certified training programs.

Institute for Supply Management, ISM Chicago

ISM Chicago is the Chicago Purchasing Managers' report on Chicago Business Activity including Employment, New Orders, Order Backlogs, Supplier Deliveries, Prices Paid, and Capital Equipment Buying Policy.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

BLS is the principal fact-finding agency for the Federal Government in the broad field of labor and statistics.

S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices

The S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices are the leading measures for the U.S. residential housing market, tracking changes in the value of residential real estate both nationally, as well as in 20 metropolitan regions.

Stats America

STATS America is a service of the Indiana Business Research Center at Indiana University's Kelley School of Business. This initiative is funded in part by the U.S. Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration and Indiana University.

U.S. Census Bureau

U.S. Census Bureau is the source for current population data and the latest Economic Indicators, Households to Business to Government - Income & Spending.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

The Department of Health and Human Services is the principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans. It is comprised of the Office of the Secretary (18 Staff Divisions) and 11 Operating Divisions, including the office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation which determines the HHS Poverty Guidelines.

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Regional Economics Applications Laboratory

The Regional Economics Applications Laboratory (REAL) at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is a regional science research center for advanced graduate students in the fields of economics, geography, urban and regional planning, computer science, and mathematics. Professor Geoffrey J.D. Hewings is a co-founder of REAL and currently serves as Director.

EMSI Complete Employment - 2014.3

Data Sources and Calculations

Occupation Data

Organizing regional employment information by occupation provides a workforce-oriented view of the regional economy. EMSI's occupation data are based on EMSI's industry data and regional staffing patterns taken from the Occupational Employment Statistics program (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics). Wage information is partially derived from the American Community Survey. The occupation-to-program (SOC-to-CIP) crosswalk is based on one from the U.S. Department of Education, with customizations by EMSI.

Industry Data

In order to capture a complete picture of industry employment, EMSI basically combines covered employment data from Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) produced by the Department of Labor with total employment data in Regional Economic Information System (REIS) published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), augmented with County Business Patterns (CBP) and Nonemployer Statistics (NES) published by the U.S. Census Bureau. Projections are based on the latest available EMSI industry data, 15-year past local trends in each industry, growth rates in statewide and (where available) sub-state area industry projections published by individual state agencies, and (in part) growth rates in national projections from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

State Data Sources

This report uses state data from the following agencies: Illinois Department of Employment Security, Employment Projections.

Midwest Real Estate Data LLC

Midwest Real Estate Data (MRED) is the real estate data aggregator and distributor providing the Chicagoland multiple listing service (MLS) to nearly 40,000 brokers and appraisers and 8,000 offices, in Chicago and the surrounding "collar" counties and provides property information encompassing northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin and northwest Indiana.

McHenry County Economic Development Corporation

Provides Business & Resource Connections for: Large Employers, Small Cap Businesses, Manufacturers, Financial Institutions, Government Entities

EXHIBIT C, MCHENRY CO. LABOR REPORT, 2014

McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

Recent Highlights of the Workforce Network and Workforce Network Board:

- Over 7600 visitors utilized 25,773 services at the Workforce Center. This was an increase of 8% in services accessed and a 13% decrease in visits from 2013.
- Over 3000 people attended department programs such as Job Club, job fairs, seminars, mock interviews and resume critiques.
- 365 individuals participated in WIA funded services, such as career advising, training, and work experience. This was a 24% decrease from 2013 due to fewer participants enrolled under the Trade Act program since there were no new qualifying layoff events.
- Of the individuals who completed services, 107 are reemployed and have an average wage of \$18.67/hour, an increase of 9% from 2013.
- 95 WIA eligible customers participated in training for high demand occupations.
- On the Job Training (OJT) and Internship programs continued to grow and resulted in \$69,365 in wage reimbursements to County employers and \$15,481 in Intern wages to long term unemployed participants.
- 42% of grant dollars were spent on training programs. This exceeded the requirement imposed by Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO), the State department that administers WIA grants, that 40% of program dollars be spent on training customers.
- The department met all of its 9 federal performance goals negotiated with DCEO and exceeded in 4 areas. The department must meet or exceed all performance goals to ensure eligibility to receive future federal funding.
- The department implemented the National Emergency Dislocated Worker Grant to provide training services to long term unemployed County residents. Training is targeted in healthcare, transportation and information technology occupations. To date, we have reached 60% of our enrollment goal for this grant.
- The department partnered with McHenry County College (MCC) to provide healthcare bridge training programs to low income county residents. The grant is in its fourth year, with more than 60 students continuing with pre-reqs for Occupational Therapy Assistant or RN training.
- The department published the 2013 McHenry County Labor Report and Quarterly updates. This report looks at local labor issues. including Unemployment Characteristics, Workforce Demographics, Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Program Customer Attainments, Skills Demand, Local Industrial Makeup, and more.
- The department promoted McHenry County Workforce Network (MCWN) programs and activities at Chamber of Commerce meetings, local libraries and job fairs.
- Staff attended the National Association of Workforce Boards (NAWB) Conference, January 2014, to share and learn best practices, share ideas with our national counterparts, and strengthen relations with our Washington delegates.
- Regional collaboration for WIA processes, grant implementation and application, Labor Market Information (LMI) was strengthened through Workforce Boards of Metropolitan Chicago membership and regular participation.
- The department partnered with Skills for Chicagoland's Future on a "Ready to Work" training grant through the Department of Labor. The grant would provide training dollars for skills, with employer commitment to hire.

EXHIBIT C, MCHENRY CO. LABOR REPORT, 2014

McHenry County Labor Report Fall 2014

Recent Highlights of the Workforce Network and Workforce Network Board (continued):

- The department implemented the Accelerated Training for Illinois Manufacturing (ATIM) grant. To date, 21 County residents are enrolled in the Treatment group for accelerated training programs for CNC, Robotics, Industrial Maintenance, Welding and Engineering Technician that will lead directly to employment with area manufacturers. An additional 9 residents are enrolled in the Control group, and some are receiving training.
- The department hosted National Workforce Development Week activities at the Workforce Center. Activities included: Skills Fair, Career Exploration Workshop, Education Fair, Dress for Success Seminar and a Job Fair.
- The department expanded partnerships by working with the Boone/Winnebago WIB, Northern Illinois University at Rockford, and the Rockford Area Economic Development Council on an Illinois Manufacturing Communities Partnership (IMCP) grant application.
- The department expanded partnerships by working with the Cook County Bureau of Economic Development on an Illinois Manufacturing Communities Partnership (IMCP) grant and received designation as a "Manufacturing Community".
- The department is partnering with the Illinois Manufacturing Excellence Center (IMEC) and local plastics manufacturers to examine skills needs and develop innovative ideas to provide skills development and skilled workers.
- The department Director is an active participant in the Stateline Society of Human Resource Managers' Committee on Workforce Readiness to encourage and promote hiring of job seekers with mental health-related problems or convicted felons.
- The department is engaged in the development of a Community Economic Development Strategy document (CEDS) with McHenry County, McHenry County Planning & Development, MCEDC, MCC, and the Illinois Small Business Development Center. A CEDS document would provide a common direction and voice within the county for the economic partners. A CEDS would be submitted to the USEDA for approval and is required for many federal grant applications



CRITERION 3

X Poverty

Select one or more of the following poverty tests your LLMA meets and provide documentation:

 X A. All or part of the Local Labor Market Area has a poverty rate of at least 20% according to the latest data from the U.S. Census Bureau,

Two of the Census Tracts in the LLMA have poverty rates exceeding 20%: 8703.02 (36.1%) and 8703.01 (23.2%). Overall, the LLMA poverty rate is 14.05%, which is high given the overall wealth of McHenry County (see attached Table 2). There are pockets of wealth, “bedroom” areas of affluence, within the LLMA and those occupants travel outside of the region for professional employment. However, there is considerable poverty among the ordinary folk, who need local jobs. Permitting a larger portion of our workforce to remain close for employment would also reduce the burden on infrastructure caused by the extraordinary percentage of our residents who must travel outside the area to work (67% according to workforce board statistics) which burdens our roads but also strains modest budgets with travel costs, and diminishes quality of life, by keeping the employed away from their families with commuting times far longer than most state residents.

 X B. 50% or more of children in the Local Labor Market Area are eligible to participate in the federal free or reduced-price meals program according to reported statistics from the Illinois State Board of Education, or

Fifty percent (50%) of school age children in the LLMA qualify for free/reduced price lunches, with 11 of the 19 schools exceeding the 50% threshold (see attached Table 3). While McHenry County overall is not particularly diverse, the LLMA has far more diversity and minority populations than entire county at large, and poverty and unemployment is particularly high among these minority groups.

 C. 20% or more households in the Local Labor Market Area receive food stamps according to the latest data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: For test A, you may use census data showing that the entire Local Labor Market Area (LLMA) meets this standard or you may use census data showing that there is at least one census geography that meets this standard within the LLMA. However, for tests B and C you must demonstrate that the entire LLMA meets the standards in B or C.

Documentation: For tests A or C, attach data from the most recent available American Community Survey (US Census Bureau, ACSO 3K276, Washington DC 22033); for test A use the estimate of the percentage of all people in the geography whose income is below the poverty level; for test C use the estimate of households receiving food stamps; for test A and C do not use subgroups based on age, race, family type, work status, or other non-geographic subgroups.

Documentation: For test B, attach data from the Illinois State Board of Education.

TABLE 2, POVERTY

Table 2, Poverty in the LLMA

Tract #	County Name	Percent of Population Below Poverty	Percent of Households Receiving SNAP Benefits
0106.01	Boone County	7.4%	10.3%
8709.02	McHenry County	11.7%	6.71%
8704.01	McHenry County	7.5%	5.63%
8702.00	McHenry County	11.7%	3.6%
8704.02	McHenry County	17.7%	11.18%
8709.03	McHenry County	11.8%	12.99%
8709.04	McHenry County	9.9%	6.63%
8703.02	McHenry County	36.1%	17.3%
8703.01	McHenry County	23.2%	10.92%
8709.05	McHenry County	9.9%	11.45%
LLMA Total		14.05%	8.87%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Five Year Data, DCEO-NIU Website.

TABLE 3, FREE/REDUCED LUNCH INDICATOR

Table 3, Free/Reduced Lunch Indicator

Tract #	County Name	School Name	Free/Reduced Lunch Indicator
0106.01	Boone County	Capron Elem School	57%
0106.01	Boone County	Manchester Elem School	47.6%
0106.01	Boone County	North Boone Middle School	51.3%
0106.01	Boone County	North Boone High School	44.3%
0106.01	Boone County	North Boone Upper Elem Sch	46.1%
8709.02	McHenry County	Creekside Middle School	51.5%
8709.02	McHenry County	Prairiewood Elem Sch	51.6%
8704.01	McHenry County	Greenwood Elem School	40.4%
8704.01	McHenry County	Mary Endres Elementary School	52.3%
8704.01	McHenry County	Northwood Middle School	47.4%
8704.01	McHenry County	Verda Dierzen Early Learning Ctr	52.6%
8704.01	McHenry County	Woodstock North High School	43.3%
8709.04	McHenry County	Dean Street Elem School	57.3%
8709.04	McHenry County	Olson Elementary School	51.8%
8709.04	McHenry County	Woodstock High School	40.7%
8703.02	McHenry County	Crosby Elem School	54.8%
8703.02	McHenry County	Harvard High School	49.6%
8703.02	McHenry County	Harvard Jr High School	63.5%
8703.02	McHenry County	Jefferson Elem School	59%
LLMA Total			50.0%
Source: Illinois State Board of Education - 2013-14 Report Card Data, DCEO-NIU Website			

CRITERION 4

 X Abandoned Coal Mine, Brownfield or Federal Disaster Area

Indicate which of the three items you are claiming; applicants can mark one, two, or all three items as applicable. Note that for this criterion, the qualifying item must be located in the proposed zone, as opposed to areas in the LLMA outside of the proposed zone.

 abandoned coal mine(s) located in the proposed zone addition area, or

 X brownfield(s) located in the proposed zone addition area, or

 X all or a portion of the proposed zone was declared a federal disaster area in the 3 years preceding the date of application.

Note: To be considered an abandoned coal mine, the coal mine must be listed on the Illinois Department of Natural Resources Abandoned Mine Locator.

To document that a portion of the proposed zone was declared a federal disaster area in the 3 years preceding the date of the application, the applicant must provide the major disaster declaration number, the area designated as adversely affected by the major disaster, and date of the declaration. Applicants are encouraged to use copies of the appropriate notices in the Federal Register of a major disaster declaration and related determinations. This does not include emergency declarations or fire management assistance declarations.

A brownfield site must be listed in the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Site Remediation Program database. Applicants are encouraged to provide the 10-digit Illinois Environmental Protection Agency identification number ("LPC #") for the site.

Brownfield sites within the proposed Zone are listed in Table 4, attached. In close proximity to the LLMA, in the Village of Ringwood is a major brownfield which has been under remediation for decades and has considerable impacts within the LLMA and the proposed Zone. A groundwater contamination plume caused by dumping of chemicals from the Ringwood Dow Chemical plant (previously owned by Morton Intl., Morton Thiokol, and Rohm & Haas) and perhaps by the adjacent Modine Manufacturing plant has created havoc in the area. Ongoing litigation brought by dozens (and heirs in many cases) of those who contracted rare forms of cancer assert that groundwater and other contamination from these sites caused this surge in rare and deadly cancers. Also in this area, while the consequences have not been studied, it is known that Frank Howard, owner of more than a thousand acres of farmland from the 1930's to the early 1950's buried enormous amounts of slag from his non-ferrous metals processing plant in Chicago on his farms, containing a wide variety of carcinogenic and otherwise hazardous substances. While not in the LLMA these environmental insults have had a deleterious effect region wide, including in the LLMA.

The Zone has had two Federal Disaster Declarations in the recent past (FEMA-4116-DR, 7/02/2013 and FEMA-1960-DR, 5/16/2011). Copies of the Federal Register Notices for these disaster declarations are attached in Exhibit D.

TABLE 4, BROWNFIELDS**Table 4, Brownfields in the Proposed Zone**

IEPAID	NAME/SITE	STREET	CITY	ZIP CODE
1110255001	Bartlett Manufacturing	20800 Brink Street	Harvard	60033
1110255039	TruServ	308 S. Division Street	Harvard	60033
1110255027	1st National Bank of Sycamore	24716 Streit Road	Harvard	60033
1110605011	Morton International	1275 Lake Avenue	Woodstock	60098
1110955008	Joslyn Corporation	1525 Lake Avenue	Woodstock	60098
1110955010	Woodstock Ford & Mercury, Inc.	1460 S. Eastwood Drive	Woodstock	60098
1110955131	Chicago Title & Trust Company	101 N. Throop Street	Woodstock	60098
1110950003	Woodstock, City of	555 Wheeler Street	Woodstock	60098
1110905059	Benoy Motor Sales, Inc.	1011 Lake Avenue	Woodstock	60098
1110955028	Guardian Electric Manufacturing Company	1425 Lake Avenue	Woodstock	60098
1110955017	Stewart's Cleaners	225 E. Calhoun Street	Woodstock	60098
1110950017	Woodstock Community School District	14126 West South Street	Woodstock	60098
1110955012	Vogue Cleaners	450 S. Eastwood Drive	Woodstock	60098-4629
1110950016	Vogue Cleaners	747 S. Eastwood Drive	Woodstock	60098
1110955031	Woodstock, City of	800 Dieckman Street	Woodstock	60098

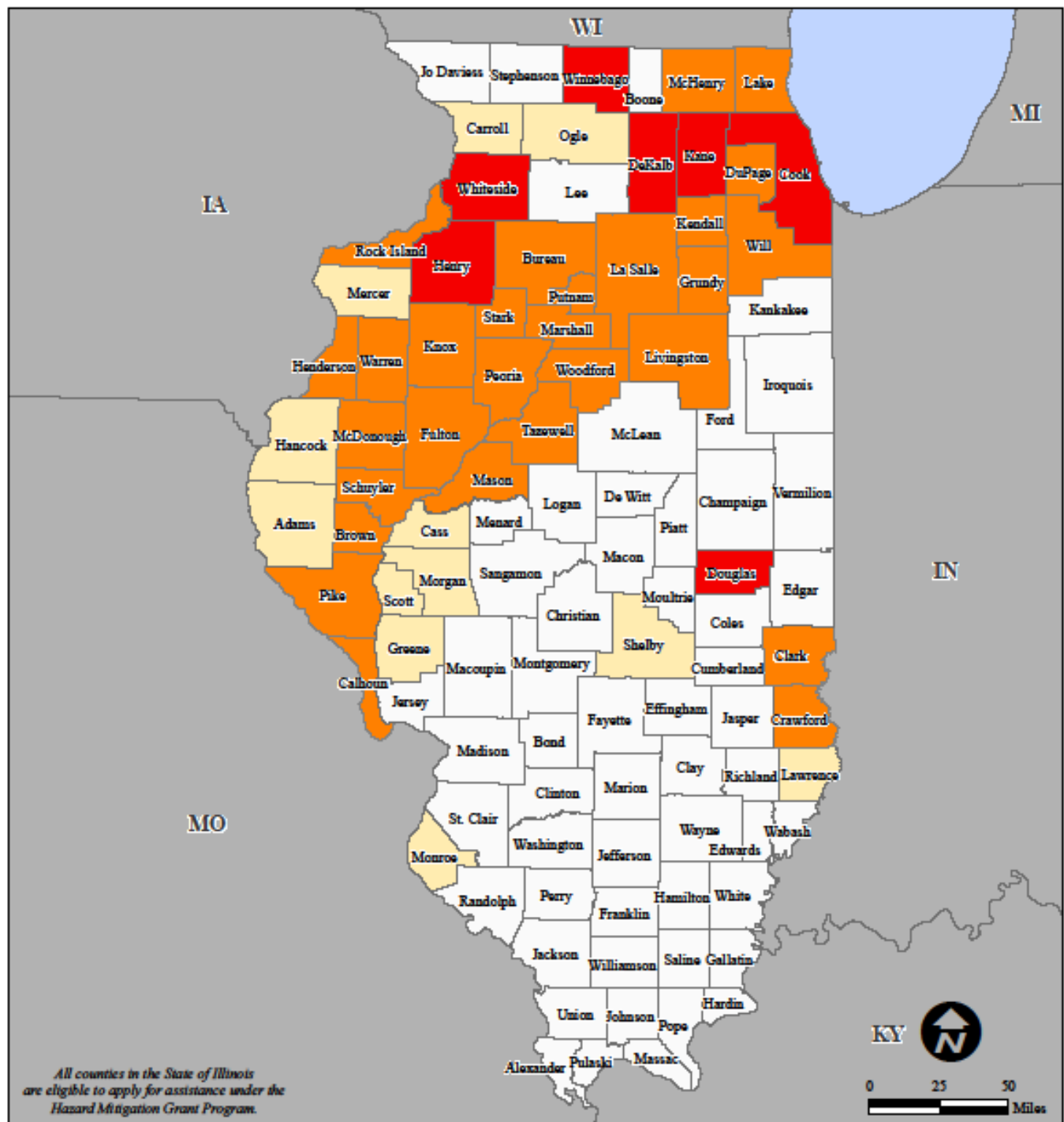
Source: ILEPA Site Remediation Program Database.

EXHIBIT D, FEDERAL DISASTER AREA DECLARATIONS

D-1) FEMA-4116-DR, Illinois Disaster Declaration, 7/02/2013

D-2) FEMA-1960-DR, Illinois Disaster Declaration, 5/16/2011

FEMA-4116-DR, Illinois Disaster Declaration as of 07/02/2013



Location Map



Designated Counties

- No Designation
- Individual Assistance
- Individual Assistance and Public Assistance
- Public Assistance



FEMA

MS-CI-AE-EG

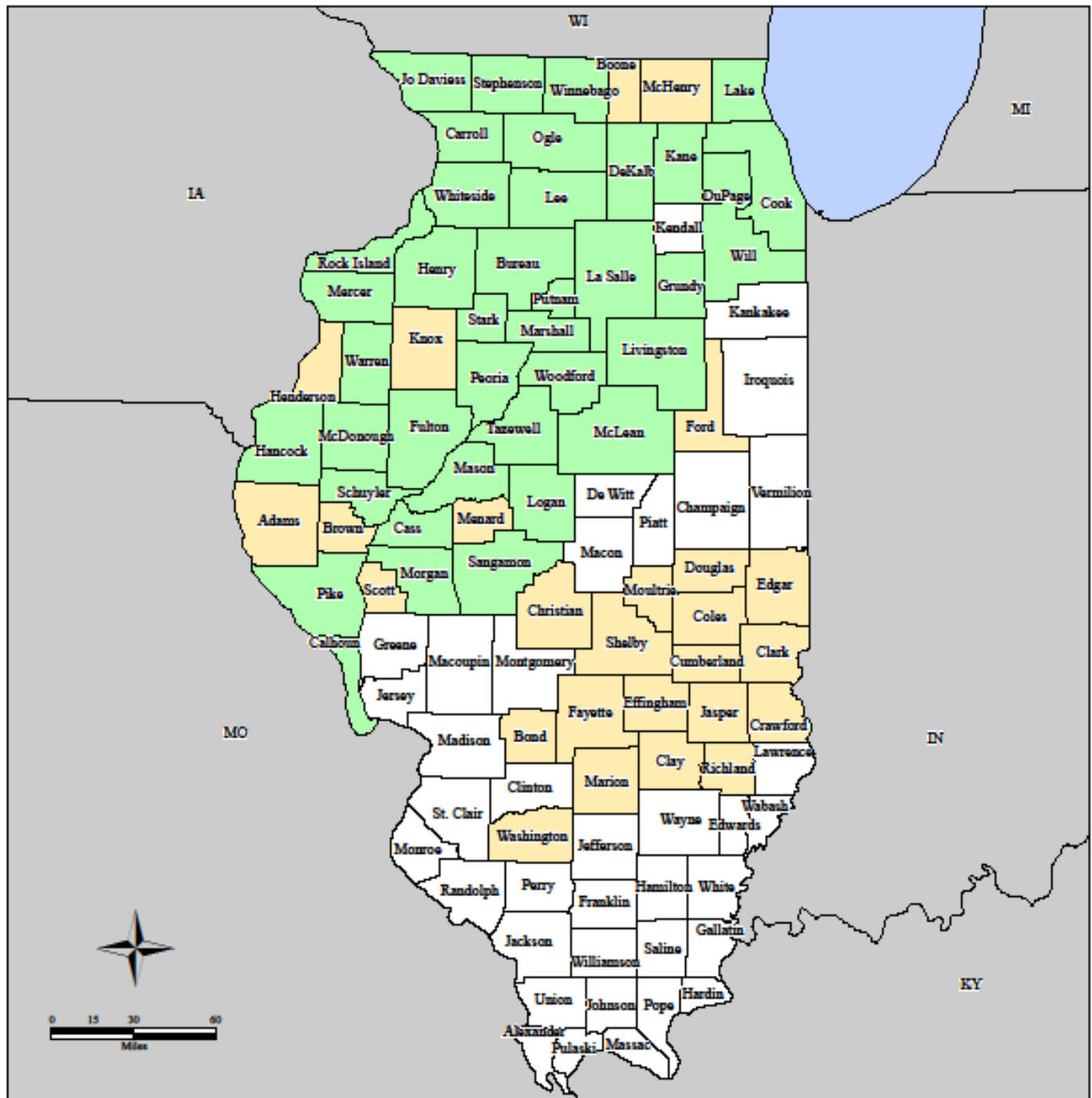
Mapping and Analysis Center

07/03/13 -- 09:27 AM EST

Source: Disaster Federal Registry Notice
Amendment No 6: 07/02/2013

MapID b435213602c0703130922hqprod

FEMA-1960-DR, Illinois Disaster Declaration as of 05/16/2011



Location Map



Legend

Designated Counties

- No Designation
- Public Assistance
- Public Assistance and Public Assistance (Category B)

All counties in the State of Illinois are eligible to apply for assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.



FEMA

ITS Mapping & Analysis Center
Washington, DC
05/16/11 - 3:11 PM EDT

Source: Disaster Federal Registry Notice
Amendment No. 1 - 05/16/2011

CRITERION 5

 X Large Scale Plant Closings

Mark which one of the items has occurred within the 5 years prior to the date of the application within the LLMA:

 X Large employers have downsized, or

 X Plant closures affecting more than 50 workers, or

 State or federal facility closures

Documentation: Applicants are encouraged to use data from filings made pursuant to the Illinois Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (WARN) and the State Facilities Closure Act as evidence of job losses under this test.

Within the 5 years prior to the date of this application, there have been eight (8) large scale business downsizings/closings, resulting in the loss of 1,219 jobs (see attached Table 5). However, for this proposed Zone the most significant closing occurred in 2003 when Motorola eliminated 5,000 local jobs and shuttered its nearly new 1.5 million SF facility in the City of Harvard. Because the scale of this closing is so enormous in the subject LLMA even though it occurred a bit more than 10 years ago, its effects on the economy of the proposed Zone and its LLMA remain overwhelming and should be evaluated as part of this application. Copies of the WARN notices for each downsizing/closure in the LLMA are found in Appendix D.

TABLE 5, LARGE SCALE PLANT CLOSINGS

Table 5, Large Scale Plant Closings in the LLMA

County	Tract #	Company	City	Date	# Affected
McHenry	8709.02	Kmart	Woodstock	2010-02-03	57
McHenry	8709.02	Wells Manufacturing	Woodstock	2010-04-29	160
McHenry	8709.02	Silgan Plastics	Woodstock	2011	50
McHenry	8709.03	Matrix IV, Inc.	Woodstock	2011-11-30	60
McHenry	8703.01	Richco, Inc.	Harvard	2012-05-01	85
McHenry	8709.04	SEDOM	Woodstock	2013-03-22	122
McHenry	8709.02	D.B. Hess Company	Woodstock	2013-05-20	148
McHenry	8709.02	Quad Graphics	Woodstock	2014-06-18	537
LLMA Total					1,219
Source: IL DCEO, WARN reports, 2004-2014, DCEO-NIU Website					

CRITERION 6

 X Vacant Structures

Based on data from Multiple Listing information or other suitable sources*, the applicant must document that as of the date of the application:

 X LLMA contains high floor vacancy rate of industrial, or

 LLMA contains high floor vacancy rate of commercial properties, or

 X vacant or demolished commercial and industrial structures are prevalent in the LLMA, or

 X industrial structures in the LLMA are not used because of age, deterioration, relocation of the former occupants, or cessation of operation.

Note: Applicants are encouraged to list affected commercial or industrial parcels and/or units and describe how such parcels or units were determined to be vacant or deteriorated. To show a vacancy rate or prevalence applicants are encouraged to provide data of the total number of commercial and industrial parcels or units in the Local Labor Market Area and describe how such data was collected or determined.

The LLMA has over 2.3 million SF of vacant industrial space and over 725,000 SF of vacant retail space. The vacancy rate for industrial buildings in the LLMA is approximately 30%. For retail buildings, the vacancy rate is 22.1%. The most prominent vacant industrial structure in the LLMA is the former Motorola facility located in the City of Harvard and discussed in Criterion #5. That facility consists of nearly 1.5 million SF of first-quality office, manufacturing, and distribution space, plus elaborate common service facilities for employees (fitness center, two day care centers, huge central cafeteria with several satellite dining facilities, massive auditorium with large number of classrooms and meeting rooms). In the City of Woodstock, the most prominent vacant structure is the 540,000 SF former Quad Graphics building, on McConnell Road, which up until recently housed a commercial printing operation. Demolished industrial space consists of almost 115,000 SF of industrial and 27,000 SF of commercial, according to Costar figures (see attached Table 6). Not included in the above is about 450,000 SF demolished in the City of Harvard, part of what was a regional True Value Corporation distribution center.

The above information was compiled from Costar data provided in the DCEO/NIU website and also from local and regional real estate brokers that represent vacant sites in the proposed Zone. A more specific listing of vacant buildings available in the Zone is found in Appendix E, along with marketing brochures for several larger vacant buildings that were provided by the real estate brokers.

TABLE 6, VACANT STRUCTURES

Table 6, Vacant or Demolished Structures in the LLMA

Vacant Structures

County Name	Tract #	Industrial Vacancies	Total Industrial Area	Industrial Area Rate	Retailer Vacancies	Total Retailer Area	Retailer Area Rate
Boone	0106.01	12,500	16,900	73.96%	1,960	36,970	5.3%
McHenry	8709.02	987,050	2,627,496	36.6%	49,039	1,194,463	4.11%
McHenry	8704.01	0	80,340	0%	0	16,850	0%
McHenry	8702.00	154,252	1,908,580	8.08%	2,769	321,660	0.86%
McHenry	8704.02	0	33,000	0%	23,449	95,843	24.47%
McHenry	8709.03	53,186	175,772	30.26%	500	136,819	0.37%
McHenry	8709.04	18,000	210,041	8.57%	10,500	26,065	40.28%
McHenry	8703.02	1,013,065*	1,470,466*	68.89%	572,952	707,713	80.73%
McHenry	8703.01	38,000	1,083,865	3.51%	0	66,788	0%
McHenry	8709.05	29,500	91,718	32.16%	65,736	682,568	9.63
LLMA Total		2,305,553	7,698,178	29.9%	726,905	3,287,739	22.11%

*Square footage does not include non-office and industrial portions of vacant Motorola facility.

Sources: CoStar (www.costar.com), DCEO-NIU Website; Property Listings; Location One Information System (LOIS) database.

Demolished Structures

County Name	Tract #	Industries Count	Industrial Area (Sq. Ft.)	Commercial Count	Commercial Area (Sq. Ft.)
McHenry	8709.02	0	0	1	5,000
McHenry	8709.03	1	90,000	0	0
McHenry	8703.02	0	0	1	3,949
McHenry	8709.05	2	24,146	1	18,000
LLMA Total		3	114,146	3	26,949

Sources: CoStar (www.costar.com), DCEO-NIU Website; Property Listings.

CRITERION 7

X Tax Improvement Plan

Attach a plan that demonstrates how zone designation will improve that base for the State and the local taxing bodies affected by the proposed zone. Specifically, the plan must address:

- A) State/Local sales tax base,
- B) State income tax base, and
- C) Property tax base

The joint applicants have ongoing plans in process to use the zone to enhance the State and local tax base, which in addition to improving the well-being of our residents will help reduce the real estate tax burden on our residents (see Exhibit D).

Harvard/Woodstock Tax Improvement Plan

Background:

While there has never been an Enterprise Zone in McHenry County, the co-applicants have a long history of working together to promote economic development. The McHenry County Economic Development Corporation (MCEDC), founded more than 20 years ago, was an early example of a public-private partnership. The MCEDC functions as the economic development arm of McHenry County and works assertively in support of municipal efforts. While a majority of its funding comes from private sector members, its services are available to any municipality or business, member or not. It has formed a close partnership with the economic development arms of the City of Woodstock and the Harvard EDC (HEDC, also a public-private partnership, with MCEDC the only two such within McHenry County) to foster new investment in the proposed zone. The SBDC of McHenry County College and the County Workforce Development Board have also worked in tandem with MCEDC, the County, and the Cities of Woodstock and Harvard to provide support and coordination for economic development in the proposed zone for many years.

We are in a particularly vulnerable area, since the State of Wisconsin, immediately to our north, is an effective and voracious economic predator, seeking to take away our existing businesses, as well as providing formidable competition in the attempt to attract new business to the area. Wisconsin offers an array of incentives, including discounted electric power, free or nearly free land, as well as tax abatements and grants to attract new business. An enterprise zone would help considerably in competing with this economic opponent.

Corporations have myriad choices when determining where to expand or locate. In light of that, the benefits of an Enterprise Zone will be of unparalleled importance in making our proposed zone competitive. Looking at the broad spectrum of companies which make use of the benefits available in an Enterprise Zone makes the desirability and utility of a zone abundantly clear to all. It is also important to note that an analysis of zones makes it clear that the benefits are used by small entrepreneurial ventures as well as large projects.

Tax Improvement Plan:

The Community and Economic Development Department of the City of Woodstock, the HEDC, MCEDC, and McHenry County government, along with the SBDC (small business development center) and our County workforce board, have long played an important collaborative role in area economic development and that will continue. In 2014, we have actively taken a series of specific steps to enhance the opportunities for economic development within the proposed zone.

- Our team obtained federal and State grants as well as substantial local funding to bring a robust fiber optic IT backbone through the City of Woodstock, which will provide high speed, high capacity open access broadband to serve present and future business enterprises, city and county government, McHenry County College, a local hospital and School District 200. With construction now underway, we are working on obtaining funding to extend the backbone through the City of Harvard to make it an amenity for the entirety of the proposed zone.
- Our team has worked extensively with forming and extending MCRIDE, a partnership of Pace suburban bus, McHenry County, and local municipalities and townships to provide bus transit for workforce and others in our LLMA. This innovative program is expected to nearly double in

EXHIBIT D, TAX IMPROVEMENT PLAN

ridership (to 140,000 rides) from 2014 to 2015, and we expect another large increase for 2016 and the ensuing years as workers and others become aware of its availability and advantages.

- We have obtained a US EDA grant for a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CDES) which we are undertaking in collaboration with Boone and Winnebago Counties.
- McHenry County has long been the largest county in terms of population in the US without direct access to an interstate highway. Now we have formed a partnership with the Illinois Toll Authority, County, City of Marengo, and other stakeholders to develop a \$20,000,000 interchange at I-90 and IL-23, which will be a strong driver of economic development for the central and western portions of our County, including our proposed enterprise zone. Construction of this interchange could happen as soon as 2017-2018.
- The County in collaboration with MCEDC has a low interest revolving loan fund which continually proves useful in helping businesses expand or new business to locate in the proposed zone.
- Our team, led by MCEDC has developed the first Certified Sites program and website in the State of Illinois to show site selectors and prospective businesses shovel ready sites with all of the information available online to make a preliminary decision. This is both a stand-alone benefit for economic development and part of an overall strategy to brand our area and distinguish it as a desirable business friendly area of opportunity for prospective businesses, and to encourage retention and expansion of those already located here.

MCEDC will act as coordinator with zone administrators from Woodstock and Harvard and our other partners to provide businesses with the services they need to grow or relocate in our zone:

- ◇ Certified Sites site selection and evaluation
- ◇ Planning and Development Services
- ◇ Zoning
- ◇ Financing
- ◇ Incentives including the Enterprise Zone

Our zone is within the Port of Rockford Foreign Trade Zone and is within the extended availability of the Port of Chicago Foreign Trade Zone, so we offer businesses and prospects their choice. The Port of Rockford offers free feasibility analysis for those who are unsure whether the foreign trade zone is right for them. Our team works closely with World Trade Illinois and the Midwest Regional Center (an EB-5 sponsor organization) in seeking foreign direct investment and foreign sources of finance for our proposed zone.

The State of Illinois and federal government have provided substantial support to the infrastructure of the proposed zone and LLMA:

- Add lanes/reconstruct US-14 from Crystal Lake into Woodstock, now under construction.
- Add lanes/reconstruct IL-47 from north of Huntley through Woodstock in planning stage nearing completion of Phase I engineering, which may require replacement of a Union Pacific overpass of IL-47 within Woodstock.
- Upgrades to the Metra northwest line serving both Woodstock and Harvard with additional trains and new yards (requires additional federal funding).
- Upgrades to IL-173 and US-14 in and near Harvard.

EXHIBIT D, TAX IMPROVEMENT PLAN

- The recently completed interchange at I-90 and IL-47, a partnership of the Toll Authority, local communities and McHenry and Kane Counties, which is the nearest practical interstate highway access for both Woodstock and Harvard, although it is located in Kane County.
- CMAP is providing a grant and technical assistance in developing a new comprehensive land use plan for the City of Harvard.
- McHenry County adopted an award winning land use plan in 2010, and in implementation of that plan adopted a Unified Development Plan in October 2014, replacing 17 ordinances, and is currently adopting a substantial rewrite of its water resources management ordinance.

According to the RETAC Study (Exhibit B), the Enterprise Zone will have positive economic impacts on the State/Local sales tax base, the State income tax base, and the property tax base within the LLMA. Construction related activities will bring public revenues totaling \$17.9 million in the LLMA over the 15-year life of the zone, \$5.4 million of which are at the State and Local level. Total public revenues associated with the annual operations of the zone are estimated to be at over \$3.1 billion over the life of the zone, with about \$1.1 billion generated at the State and Local level. These dollar figures include several levels of impact, including: 1) Direct impacts resulting from the primary construction or operational activities; Indirect impacts from downstream business interactions with the primary activity; and Induced impacts related to household expenditures by new employees relative to the level of Direct and Indirect demand.

Sales tax revenues in the Zone are expected to increase as vacant parcels slated for commercial uses are developed. As these shopping opportunities become available for residents of the LLMA and visitors, and as additional persons are employed by new industrial development in the Zone, additional sales are expected, resulting in additional sales tax revenue for the County, Harvard and Woodstock. The state income tax base will be enhanced as new jobs in the Zone are created and persons become employed. Employment over the life of the Zone is anticipated to increase by 7,000 jobs and income taxes will be collected on the wages. The property tax base is expected to increase and previously vacant buildings are occupied and currently vacant property is developed.

The success of the Zone will be a result of the continued positive efforts and joint cooperation by Harvard, Woodstock, McHenry County and the MCEDC, as earlier noted. These efforts clearly demonstrate a commitment to providing the infrastructure, workforce and overall climate necessary to bring new business investment to the Zone.

CRITERION 8

X Public Infrastructure Improvement Plan

Attach the following:

- A) An inventory of the public infrastructure* that demonstrates that significant public infrastructure exists in the LLMA to support economic development at the time of the application, and
- B) A three-year public infrastructure improvement and development plan for each municipality and/or county government in the zone. It does not need to address all of the capital expenditures for the city or county, but should provide for large, physical improvements that are permanent in nature and that are needed for the functioning of the community, including transportation, utilities, etc.

Specifically, the plans must include:

- A listing of the capital improvement projects
- The plan for financing the projects.
- A timetable for the construction or completion of the projects.
- Justification for the projects.

*"Public infrastructure" means local roads and streets, access roads, bridges, and sidewalks; waste disposal systems; water and sewer line extensions and water distribution and purification facilities, and sewage treatment facilities; rail or air or water port improvements; gas and electric utility facilities; transit capital facilities; development and improvement of publicly owned industrial and commercial sites, or other public capital improvements that are an essential precondition to a business retention, development or expansion.

An inventory of public infrastructure currently existing in the LLMA is included in Appendix F.

Proposed Capital Improvement Plans for the City of Harvard, City of Woodstock, and McHenry County are included in Appendix G.

County and local governments, in tandem with the McHenry County Economic Development Corporation (MCEDC, a public-private partnership), have worked together for decades to develop and enhance the public infrastructure network for the benefit of all residents in the LLMA and greater region. We have been extremely successful in achieving consensus on the most needed projects and then advocating as a unified voice locally, statewide and at the federal level. Successful projects include partnering with the Illinois Toll Highway Authority on the Huntley/I-90 full interchange and with IDOT on a variety of projects, most notably the recently completed Western Algonquin Bypass.

In 2009, the county and county council of governments in collaboration with the McHenry County Economic Development Corporation (MCEDC, a public-private partnership), engaged in a fiber/broadband infrastructure study to research the current bandwidth capacity that exists within government, education and business as well as address the future needs of those entities. The study identified areas within McHenry County that were underserved or had lim-

ited redundant service. Simultaneously, the federal government provided grant funding to the State of Illinois to bring high speed fiber to anchor institutions such as McHenry County College. The federal assistance became the catalyst to move the county project forward into Woodstock connecting the city, school district and county. The expected connection date is fall 2015 with a multi-year investment of over \$2.0 million and creates the potential to further this fiber backbone to Harvard. The City of Harvard and the County of McHenry are seeking funding to continue that fiber backbone to Harvard.

IDOT is currently expanding US-14 from 2 to 4 lanes from IL-176 in Crystal Lake to Lake Shore Drive in Woodstock. This road expansion will provide additional vehicular capacity and enhance access to major employment areas including McHenry County College, Centegra Woodstock Medical Center, and the industrial and commercial areas in Woodstock. This project is expected to be completed in Fall of 2015.

The expansion of IL-47 from Reed Road in Huntley to Charles Road in Woodstock is in the planning stages. IDOT has evaluated several alternatives for this road expansion and narrowed the options down to two. Public hearings have been held to obtain comment on the two alternatives; however, funding for land acquisition and construction has not been programmed. It is expected that this project is at least 5 years from construction. This improvement will increase road capacity and decrease travel times for vehicular traffic going to and from the I-90 interchange in Huntley. Also, a proposed I-90 interchange at IL-23 is moving rapidly forward toward possible construction in 2017/2018.

The McHenry County Economic Development Corporation and County of McHenry in collaboration with the Counties of Boone and Winnebago together submitted a grant request to the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration to create a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for McHenry County and update a CEDS for Boone and Winnebago. The EDA approved the request for \$65,000. In addition to that funding, the County of McHenry submitted for a technical assistance grant from the Chicago Metropolitan Planning Agency (CMAP) for the development of McHenry County's portion of data collection on the CEDS. This request was also approved and is estimated at \$50,000 of in-kind assistance. The CEDS created previously for Boone and Winnebago counties was a key regional plan that helped attract millions in federal dollars to northern Illinois in the last five years. This update is designed to bring together the public and private sectors in the creation of an economic development roadmap to diversity and strengthen the regional economy. The CEDS prioritizes regionally important initiatives and projects and also provides a vehicle for the region to receive certain grant funds, especially EDA funding.

CRITERION 9

X Manufacturing Skills Programs

High schools or community colleges located within the Local Labor Market Area are engaged in ACT Work Keys, Manufacturing Skills Standard Certification, or industry-based credentials that prepare students for careers.

Documentation: Applicants should list all high schools and community colleges in the Local Labor Market Area and indicate which high schools and community colleges are engaged in ACT Work Keys, Manufacturing Skills Standard Certification, or other industry-based credentials that prepare students for careers. Applicants must provide written documentation from more than one high school and/or community college within the Local Labor Market Area that the institution is providing ACT Work Keys, Manufacturing Skills Standard Certification, or industry-based credentials that prepare students careers at some time during the current school year.

The LLMA includes Harvard High School, Woodstock High School, Woodstock North High School and Marion Central Catholic High School. All of the High Schools in the LLMA have ACT Work Keys programs. Both Rock Valley College and McHenry County College, the two community colleges in the LLMA have robust programs to train students in manufacturing and industrial skills. Information on the programs available at the High Schools and Colleges are included in Exhibit F.

McHenry County has a strong manufacturing base that accounts for over 23% of the county's economic wealth. The education/training programs are critical to providing the manufacturers with skilled workers. Prior to 2009, the construction industry was the second largest contributing sector. The economic downturn dramatically affected the companies, employees and residents of McHenry County. Over the last 5 years, collaboration between the community college, WorkNet, high schools and McHenry County EDC and municipalities has resulted in the transition of construction workers into another career. And while we have had success, we continue to focus on building a solid foundation for residents and living wage jobs.

In 2013, the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration requested proposals from regions across the country to become designated manufacturing communities. McHenry County participated in two submissions: one that included the Counties of Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson; the second with the City of Chicago and the Counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake and Will. In May 2014, The Chicagoland submission was awarded the Manufacturing Designation. The designation provides the opportunity to access federal funds, build capacity throughout the region and the manufacturers through supply chain development, workforce development and exports. This is a great compliment to the proposed Enterprise Zone.

EXHIBIT F, MANUFACTURING SKILLS PROGRAMS

F-1) McHenry County College

F-2) Rock Valley College

F-3) Harvard Community Unit School District 50

F-4) Woodstock Community Unit School District 200



WorkKeys Offered by McHenry County College

WorkKeys Tests

- Applied Math
- Applied Technology
- Business Writing
- Listening for Understanding
- Locating Information
- Observation
- Reading for Information
- Teamwork
- Workplace Observation
- Writing

Personal Skills (soft skills)

- Fit
- Performance
- Talent

Credentials

National Career Readiness Certificate

- Requires Applied Math, Location Information and Reading for Information

Paraprofessional License

- Requires Applied Math, Reading for Information and Writing or Business Writing

Rock Valley College

Rock Valley College is a comprehensive two-year community college in Rockford, Illinois offering more than 100 courses for transfer, career programs and certificates. Founded in 1964, the college is part of the 48-institution Illinois Community College System. All of Winnebago County, most of Boone County and portions of Ogle, Stephenson, McHenry and DeKalb counties. The total population served is more than 340,000.

Rock Valley College (RVC) provides opportunities for students to earn several types of manufacturing related training including an Associate of Applied Science degree and Certificates in Manufacturing Engineering Technology. RVC also is a Right Skills Now institution which provides a Fast Track program to earn four National Institute for Metalworking Skills (NIMS) credentials in one semester. The RVC Continuing Education offers a Machine Tooling certificate. The RVC Business and Professional Institute offers MSSC certificates as part of their customized training opportunities. The WorkKeys testing is administered by the local Workforce Investment Board.

RVC Certificates/Credentials:

CAD #8810, CNC #8820, CMA #8840

AUT Machine Tooling #6116

Right Skills Now: NIMS Measurement, Materials and Safety
 NIMS Job Planning, Bench-work and Layout
 NIMS Lathes Setup and Operation
 NIMS Mills Setup and Operation

RVC Associate of Applied Science:

Manufacturing Engineering Technology

Yvonne (Vonnie) M. Busker

Manager, Continuing Education

Rock Valley College

3301 N. Mulford Road

Rockford, IL 61114

Phone: 815-921-3905

Fax: 815-921-3919

Workplace Readiness Programs at Harvard Community Unit School District 50

At Harvard Community Unit School District 50, we start talking with students about careers and career options at an early age.

In late elementary school, we expose students to a wide range of careers. In Junior High School, students utilize the Career Cruising program, which helps to match interests and skills with career options. This is an intensive multi-year look at aptitudes and interests and potential career options. Students then study some of the identified careers to determine what is required in terms of education and training to pursue their career.

Career Cruising continues to be used in the High School as incoming students meet with Guidance Counselors to discuss their plans and aspirations. Counselors then help students plan so that they take the classes to best prepare for them to pursue their interests.

To assist with that, the High School guidance department has prepared recommended study paths that will allow students to meet graduation requirements AND prepare for a career of their choice. Study paths have been created for a number of likely careers of interest to students including:

Bookkeeping	Machine Shop
Food Service	Electricity/Electronics
Occupational Homemaker	Ag Business/Farming
Construction	

Some of these paths include classes at McHenry County College. There are similar college prep oriented study paths for Liberal Arts, Business Management, Health Science, and STEM.

The McHenry ROE has developed an online version of these career pathways that they have recently posted on their College and Career Readiness website. This website allows students to select a career path and then see the required and recommended course at all participating school districts. District 50 is a participating district.

Harvard High School also has several classes that are designed to provide students with practical, hands-on experience prior to graduation.

Strategies for Success is a freshman class that helps students learn the skills that will help them find success during and after high school.

Interrelated Occupations is a senior level class that is a cooperative work program partnership between Harvard High School and community employers. Students work outside of school and also attend class. Topics discussed pertain to career and work-related issues.

Workplace Experience is a senior level class that is designed to provide seniors with practical insight and experiences that will help them decide if a particular career is right for them. Students work side-by-side with professionals for a minimum of 45 hours during the semester. This course also provides the students with real life skills and tools necessary for the workplace.

Community Service I and II allow students to earn a credit while participating in community service activities. A minimum of 70 hours of volunteer work is required per ½ credit.

Video Production Class

Radio Internships (pending)

District 50 has also worked hard to nurture a solid partnership with McHenry County College. This has resulted in numerous college credit classes being offered in Harvard, taught by MCC instructors in D50 buildings. We also have three enhanced credit opportunities for students to allow them to earn credit while in high school. High School Plus, Articulated Credit and Dual Credit all have different requirements and outcomes but allow the motivated student to get a jump start on college.



Woodstock Community Unit School District 200 has been one of the leading districts in McHenry County in the preparation of students for a career in manufacturing. Partnering with McHenry County College and the Scot Forge Company, we have developed a program of study that allows students to receive entry level skills that prepare them for a job or further training in manufacturing immediately after high school. Our manufacturing labs at both high schools include equipment such as lathes, mills, drill presses, and other machines that require the Computer Numerical Control programming. Reading blueprints and Lean manufacturing concepts as well as other industry standard practices are taught in our classrooms. Students who participate in our upper level manufacturing courses earn dual credit with McHenry County College that allows them to pursue advanced training after graduating from high school. Many of our students also receive internships with local manufacturing companies. The ACT assessments are a crucial part of our program as every student in the high school participates in this program. These assessments are used to measure achievement of our students as well as measure our progress toward meeting college and career readiness standards.

CRITERION 10

X Equalized Assessed Valuation (EAV):

Check whether the EAV data is for industrial, commercial or combined industrial and commercial properties:

If the change in equalized assessed valuation in the State of industrial and/or commercial properties in the 5 years prior to the date of the application is positive, then the applicant should demonstrate that:

___ The increase in equalized assessed valuation of industrial properties in the 5 years prior to the date of application is equal to or less than 50% of the State average change in equalized valuation for industrial properties for the same period of time, or

___ The increase in equalized assessed valuation of commercial properties in the 5 years prior to the date of application is equal to or less than 50% of the State average change in equalized valuation for commercial properties the same period of time, or

___ The increase in equalized assessed valuation of both industrial and commercial properties in the 5 years prior to the date of application is equal to or less than 50% of the State average change in equalized valuation for industrial and/or commercial properties, as applicable for the same period of time.

If the change in equalized assessed valuation in the State of industrial and/or commercial properties in the 5 years prior to the date of application is negative, then the applicant should instead demonstrate that:

___ The decrease in equalized assessed valuation of **industrial** properties in the 5 years prior to the date of application is equal to or greater than 50% of the State average change in equalized valuation for industrial properties for the same period of time, or

___ The decrease in equalized assessed valuation **commercial** properties in the 5 years prior to the date of application is equal to or greater than 50% of the State average change in equalized valuation for commercial properties the same period of time, or

 X The decrease in equalized assessed valuation of **both industrial and commercial** properties in the 5 years prior to the date of application is equal to or greater than 50% of the State average change in equalized valuation for industrial and/or commercial properties, as applicable for the same period of time.

Documentation: Applicants are encouraged to use data on assessed valuation of industrial and/or commercial properties in the Local Labor Market Area from the Illinois Department of Revenue or from the chief assessment official of the county or counties in which at least a portion of the Local Labor Market Area is contained.

(Continued on next Page)

Based on data obtained from the Illinois Department of Revenue and from the McHenry and Boone County Assessors for the years 2008 to 2012, the decrease in equalized assessed valuation (EAV) in the LLMA of industrial and commercial properties is greater than 50% of the State average decrease (see attached Table 7).

To summarize the data, for the State of Illinois, EAV of industrial properties decreased by 15.8% from 2008 to 2012, an average of -3.2% per year. Over that same time period, EAV of commercial properties decreased by 21%, an average of -4.2% per year. In the proposed Harvard/Woodstock LLMA, the EAV for industrial properties decreased by 22.4% from 2008 to 2012, an average of -4.5% per year which is 131% greater than the State average decrease. EAV for commercial properties decreased 17.7%, an average of -3.5% per year which is 83% of the State average decrease.

In conclusion, the proposed Harvard/Woodstock LLMA has experienced significant loss of EAV, especially for manufacturing properties, when compared to the State of Illinois, and with McHenry County as a whole. An Enterprise Zone designation can help to bring new investment to this area and raise property values, which will assist all local taxing bodies.

TABLE 7, EQUALIZED ASSESSED VALUATION

Table 7, Comparison of Equalized Assessed Valuation

		Statewide	LLMA Total
2008	Commercial	\$92,255,590,000	<i>\$197,497,000</i>
	Industrial	\$33,596,562,000	<i>\$69,872,000</i>
	Commercial + Industrial	\$125,852,152,000	<i>\$249,369,000</i>
2009	Commercial	\$91,147,981,000	<i>\$183,066,000</i>
	Industrial	\$32,008,103,000	<i>\$69,613,000</i>
	Commercial + Industrial	\$123,156,083,000	<i>\$252,679,000</i>
2010	Commercial	\$85,754,226,000	<i>\$170,598,000</i>
	Industrial	\$31,143,883,000	<i>\$64,880,000</i>
	Commercial + Industrial	\$116,898,109,000	<i>\$235,478,000</i>
2011	Commercial	\$77,237,324,000	<i>\$157,597,000</i>
	Industrial	\$29,858,748,000	<i>\$59,351,000</i>
	Commercial + Industrial	\$107,096,072,000	<i>\$216,948,000</i>
2012	Commercial	\$72,900,605,000	<i>\$147,777,000</i>
	Industrial	\$28,276,446,000	<i>\$54,237,000</i>
	Commercial + Industrial	\$101,177,051,000	<i>\$202,014,000</i>

Sources: DCEO-NIU Website, IL Department of Revenue; McHenry County Assessor's Office; Boone County Assessor's Office

<u>% Change in EAV, 2008 - 2012</u>				
	<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Yearly Avg.</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Yearly Avg.</i>
<i>Illinois</i>	<i>(-15.8)</i>	<i>(-3.2)</i>	<i>(-21.0)</i>	<i>(-4.2)</i>
<i>McHenry County</i>	<i>(-20.2)</i>	<i>(-4.0)</i>	<i>(-20.0)</i>	<i>(-4.0)</i>
<i>Harvard-Woodstock LLMA</i>	<i>(-22.4)</i>	<i>(-4.5)</i>	<i>(-17.7)</i>	<i>(-3.5)</i>

PART C. DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

List and explain in order of priority the specific three year development goals and objectives of the enterprise zone. The objectives must be quantifiable. Describe the specific tasks, activities and commitments which must be accomplished to achieve each objective. Indicate who is responsible for each task or activity and when each task will be completed. For example, if a business retention effort is proposed, identify the elements of the proposal, who will be responsible for the program and the time line for program initiatives.

Economic Development Strategy

The Community and Economic Development Department of the City of Woodstock, the HEDC, MCEDC, and McHenry County government, along with the SBDC (small business development center) and our County workforce board, have long played an important collaborative role in area economic development and that will continue. The McHenry County Labor Market Study (Exhibit C) is a result of this collaboration.

Economic Goals and Objectives

We have provided substantial detail of our strategy in the Tax Improvement Plan (Exhibit E). We offer below a broad overview of our economic development goals for the proposed zone for the next few years. Of course as we move forward with our CEDS and other programs, we will refine and identify in more detail realistic opportunities to achieve prosperity for our communities and its residents.

City of Harvard

<u>YEAR</u>	<u># OF PROJECTS</u>	<u>TOTAL INVESTMENT</u>	<u>REAL ESTATE CONST.</u>	<u>JOB'S CREATED</u>	<u>JOB'S RETAINED</u>
2016	10	\$ 30 Million	\$ 15 million	100	325
2017	20	\$ 55 Million	\$27.5 million	175	500
2018	25	\$ 75 Million	\$37.5 million	200	650
2019	35	\$ 95 Million	\$47.5 million	225	850
2020	40	\$ 110 Million	\$55 million	265	1000

Our other regional objectives include:

- *Reducing the dependence of local governments on real estate taxes from single family homes by increasing the EAV of commercial and industrial real estate.*
- *Intelligent management of population growth, anticipating infrastructure and service needs.*
- *Increasing median family income in the LLMA by providing more primary jobs.*
- *Reducing the need of such a large portion of our population (2/3 presently) to commute out of the area for employment, reducing stress on transportation infrastructure and increasing quality of life.*
- *Decreasing areas of high unemployment and poverty in the LLMA by providing more primary jobs.*

City of Woodstock

For the Woodstock portion of the Zone, the specific 3-year goals and objectives are as follows (in order of priority):

Goal 1. Identify and Attract New Investment and Jobs in Woodstock.

Objectives:

- Identify Retail and Manufacturing Businesses that are a Good Fit for Woodstock and Target Recruitment Efforts to Identified Businesses. City Staff will work to attract at least 100 new jobs annually, recruiting new businesses that compliment existing ones, come from diverse sectors and provide goods and services currently unavailable.
- Promote Available Incentive Programs including Enterprise Zone. City Staff and the MCEDC will heavily promote the zone incentives available to new and existing businesses on website, in brochures, etc. and City will consider other incentives on a case-by-case basis depending on the type of business and need.
- Assist Property Owners With Site Readiness. City Staff will work with existing property owners and real estate brokers to maintain an up-to-date list of available space and identify potential issues affecting redevelopment. Priority will be on filling existing vacant spaces/buildings.
- Increase the EAV of Industrial and Commercial Properties in the Zone. New investment in the zone should increase EAV of Industrial and Commercial properties by at least 5% annually to lessen the tax burden on residential property owners.

Goal 2. Maintain/Strengthen Relationships with the Woodstock Business Community.

Objectives:

- Conduct Regular Business Retention Visits. City Staff with MCEDC representatives, will meet at least annually with existing businesses to build relationships, learn of industry trends, anticipate future needs and proactively address potential problems.
- Develop a Database of Existing Businesses. City Staff, with assistance from MCEDC and Woodstock Chamber of Commerce will create and maintain a database of existing businesses in the city, including business information, goods and services provided, markets served and contact information.
- Host Annual Business Forums for Retail and Manufacturing Sectors. The City in conjunction with the Woodstock Chamber of Commerce and MCEDC will hold semi-annual forums for retail and manufacturing businesses to share concerns, promote business-to-business connections, provide professional networking opportunities, and brainstorm new ideas to enhance competitiveness.
- Implement a Business Recognition Program. City Staff will create a formal program to recognize business milestones such as anniversaries, achievements, and the like, with recognition at City Council meetings, on City website and in City Newsletter.

Goal 3. Ensure that Woodstock is a Desirable Location for Business.

Objectives:

- Provide Outstanding City Services. City Departments will provide high-quality services to businesses and will adequately plan for future needs. In the event of service interruptions, Staff will promptly notify affected businesses and efficiently resolve problems.

- *Maintain a Business-Friendly Attitude Among City Officials and Staff.* *City Officials and Staff will promote an attitude that is supportive to new business prospects and shall annually review entitlement rules and procedures to ensure an efficient and streamlined process.*
- *Plan For and Seek Funding for Infrastructure Upgrades and Improvements.* *City Departments shall create and update the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to plan for and fund maintenance, repairs and expansion of infrastructure and shall seek outside sources to assist with funding of these improvements.*
- *Encourage Development of a Variety of Housing Types for Employees.* *The City will plan for and support a variety of housing types to accommodate all levels of income to reduce the need for employees to commute long distances to work.*

Goal 4. Promote Woodstock's Attributes Through Various Media Outlets.

Objectives:

- *Develop a Marketing Strategy to Articulate Woodstock's Strengths.* *The City has recently agreed to work with Woodstock Celebrates to develop a marketing campaign to promote Woodstock. Over the next year, a consultant will be retained to create a new logo and slogan and to develop the marketing campaign for the City.*
- *Create and Maintain Marketing Materials for Business Attraction.* *City Staff has developed demographic materials, promotional items and marketing brochures to attract businesses. If the Enterprise Zone is approved, additional materials will be created to articulate the incentives available in the zone.*
- *Enhance Economic Development Portion of City Website.* *The City is in the process of selecting a consultant to redo the City website. As part of this update, the Economic Development section will be revamped to include additional demographic and marketing information for prospective businesses.*

Implementation of these goals is anticipated to bring the following jobs and investment to the Woodstock portion of the Zone:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u># OF PROJECTS</u>	<u>TOTAL INVESTMENT</u>	<u>REAL ESTATE CONST.</u>	<u>JOBS CREATED</u>	<u>JOBS RETAINED</u>
2016	4	\$ 1.2 million	\$ 0.6 million	45	25
2017	5	\$ 6.8 million	\$ 4.2 million	125	50
2018	5	\$ 28 million	\$ 19 million	400	250

Summary:

Our goals are ambitious and will take ongoing proactive collaboration from our team and other stakeholders to achieve, but we have a long history and tradition within McHenry County of such collaborative efforts, and we are used to the hard work and focus required to reach difficult objectives. We believe that the proactive planning and forethought already in place and now underway will make our ambitious efforts into our achievements of the near future.

We have suffered in portions of our LLMA and in the proposed zone from the prolonged economic reverses of the last few years coupled with the predations of our neighbor Wisconsin, and other nearby states. The granting of an enterprise zone will go a long way toward leveling the playing field and helping our area compete successfully to bring our citizens the economic and quality of life benefits that will come with the implementation of our economic development planning goals.

PART D. LOCAL ZONE INCENTIVITIES

Local Enterprise Zone Incentives. Furnish the information in the format described below for each local incentive, program, special activity or commitment to be provided in support of the proposed enterprise zone program. Include only those incentives which will be offered, not those "under consideration".

- A. Incentive: Briefly describe each incentive and its purpose.
- B. Implementation: Describe how the incentive, program or activity will be implemented.
- C. Provider: Indicate who will provide the incentive. If the applicant is the provider, indicate "applicant". In the case of a joint application, indicate the name of the appropriate unit of government. If someone else is the provider, indicate the name of the organization, entity or individual. Provide evidence of commitment or assurances in the form of ordinances, resolutions, or letters from private sector entities. (Note: *Non-applicant taxing bodies, such as school districts, which are participating in the abatement of property tax, must provide a resolution from the governing board authorizing such participation.*)
- D. Limitations/Applicability: Indicate any special conditions or qualifications imposed on the applicability of the incentive such as phase in/phase out schedules, permit requirements, property class eligibility, prevailing wage or living wage requirements, etc.
- E. Period of Availability: Indicate the time period for which the incentive will be made available.
- F. Source of Funds: For activities which require direct expenditures, indicate the source of funds.
- G. Revenue Impact: Briefly describe and estimate the impact of the incentive on the revenues of the designating unit(s) of government.
- H. Benefit to Zone Residents: Describe and estimate the intended effect and anticipated benefits to zone residents and businesses.

Proposed Local Incentives, City of Harvard

The following local incentives are being proposed for the City of Harvard portion of the Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone:

Tax Abatement.

- A) **Incentive:** Property tax abatement for commercial, industrial and manufacturing new construction, renovation, additional or rehabilitation projects. The purpose of this incentive is to offer potential businesses a reduction in their property taxes for an 8-year period.*
- B) **Implementation:** Zone Administrator would identify the incentive during discussions with potential businesses and will be granted upon certification that the project meets the incentive qualifications.*
- C) **Provider:** City of Harvard and Unit School District 50 will provide the abatement for its portion of property taxes collected. The City's commitment to provide this abatement is found in both the Ordinance Approving an Enterprise Zone, and the Intergovernmental Agreement, approved by the Harvard City Council on 12/16/2014. The commitment of Unit School District 50 is found in the Resolution passed by their board on 12/17/2014.*
- D) **Limitations/Applicability:** Proposed tax abatements would have the following limitations:*

Only available to commercial, industrial or manufacturing projects. Minimum capital investment of \$100,000. Abatement will be for 8 consecutive years as outlined below beginning with the real estate taxes for the first full year of the project's completion and/or occupancy:

Years One through Four: 100% of the amount in excess of the base amount

Years Five and Six: 50% of the amount in excess of the base amount

Years Seven and Eight: 25% of the amount in excess of the base amount

- E) **Period of Availability.** The tax abatement incentive will be available for the life of the zone.*
- F) **Source of Funds:** No direct expenditures by the city.*
- G) **Revenue Impact:** Since the tax abatement would be on the increase in taxes from new construction activity, there would be no impact on existing revenues. Based on the proposed abatement schedule, the city would begin to see the additional tax revenues generated from the new development in the 5th year (50%) with the full amount received in the 9th year.*
- H) **Benefit to Zone Residents:** Tax abatements are offered for new investment in the zone. Zone lower the unemployment rate and increase wealth. Other businesses will benefit as increased employment and zone wealth increases income available for investment and purchase of goods and services.*

Local Sales and Utility Tax Waiver

Sales Tax

- A) **Incentive:** Waiver of local sales tax for building materials purchased for a project within the zone purchased within the City of Harvard*
- B) **Implementation:** The Zone Administrator will grant a certificate of qualification to projects within the zone, which will authorize City retailers selling building materials to deduct receipts from such sales when calculating their local sales tax obligation.*
- C) **Provider:** City of Harvard*
- D) **Limitations:** Only available to building materials for manufacturing, commercial or industrial new construction, renovation, addition or rehabilitation.*

- E) Period of Availability: *This incentive will be available to qualifying projects for the life of the zone.*
- F) Source of Funds: *No direct expenditure of funds by the city.*
- G) Revenue Impact: *Since this incentive is available only during the period of construction and the limited amount of qualifying purchases within the City, the revenue impact will be minor.*
- H) Benefit to Zone Residents and Businesses: *This will reduce the cost of construction of facilities within the zone, thus providing an incentive which will increase employment opportunities and wealth for all within the zone.*

Utility Tax

- A) Incentive: *City of Harvard local utility tax shall be abated for an eight year period as follows: abated in its entirety for the first four years of a qualifying project, abated 50% in years 5&6, and abated 25% in years 7&8.*
- B) Implementation: *The Zone Administrator will grant a certificate of qualification to projects within the zone, which will direct local utilities to refrain from collecting the tax from qualifying projects for an eight year period as described in the previous paragraph.*
- C) Provider: *City of Harvard*
- D) Limitations: *Only available for manufacturing, commercial or industrial projects within the zone.*
- E) Period of Availability: *This incentive will be available to qualifying projects for the life of the zone.*
- F) Source of Funds: *No direct expenditure of funds by the city.*
- G) Revenue Impact: *Since this incentive is available for a limited period and only for new businesses, the revenue impact will be minor.*
- H) Benefit to Zone Residents and Businesses: *This will reduce the cost of doing business within the zone, thus providing an incentive which will increase employment opportunities and wealth for all within the zone.*

Waived Building Permit Fees.

- A) Incentive: *Harvard will waive all building permit-related fees normally charged in conjunction with commercial, industrial and manufacturing projects involving rehabilitation, expansion or new construction within the Zone*
- B) Provider: *The City of Harvard would offer the waiver of fees. The City's commitment to provide this fee reduction is found in both the Ordinance Approving an Enterprise Zone, and the Intergovernmental Agreement, approved by the Harvard City Council on 12/16/2014.*
- C) Limitations/Applicability: *This reduction shall not apply to any costs associated with the use by the City of outside consultants.*
- D) Period of Availability: *The reduced building permit fees incentive will be available for the life of the zone.*
- E) Source of Funds: *No direct expenditures by the city.*
- F) Revenue Impact: *Revenue impact is expected to be minimal. Building permit fees for projects in the proposed zone will be only a fraction of all the permits that are issued by the city and are not a significant source of revenue for the city.*
- G) Benefit to Zone Residents: *Building permit fee reductions are offered for new investment in the zone that creates job opportunities. Zone residents would benefit by having increased opportunities for new employment which can lower the unemployment rate and increase wealth.*

Proposed Local Incentives, City of Woodstock

The following local incentives are being proposed for the City of Woodstock portion of the Harvard/Woodstock Enterprise Zone:

Tax Abatement.

- A) **Incentive:** Property tax abatement for non-residential construction, renovation or rehabilitation projects. The purpose of this incentive is to offer potential businesses a reduction in their property taxes for an 8-year period.*
- B) **Implementation:** City staff would identify the incentive during discussions with potential businesses. An agreement for the tax abatement would be granted upon certification that the project meets the incentive qualifications.*
- C) **Provider:** City of Woodstock would provide the abatement for its portion of property taxes collected. The City's commitment to provide this abatement is found in both the Ordinance Approving an Enterprise Zone, and the Intergovernmental Agreement, approved by the Woodstock City Council on 12/16/2014.*
- D) **Limitations/Applicability:** Proposed tax abatements would have the following limitations:*

For Manufacturing/Office/Warehouse Projects. Minimum capital investment of \$250,000 and the creation and/or retention of 20 full-time or FTE jobs are required. Abatement will be for 8 consecutive years as outlined below beginning with the real estate taxes for the first full year of the project's completion and/or occupancy:

*Years One through Four: 100% of the amount in excess of the base amount
Years Five and Six: 50% of the amount in excess of the base amount
Years Seven and Eight: 25% of the amount in excess of the base amount*

For Retail, Restaurant, Hotel/Motel & Commercial Projects. Minimum capital investment of \$150,000 and the creation and/or retention of 20 full-time or FTE jobs are required. Abatement will be for 8 consecutive years as outlined below beginning with the real estate taxes for the first full year of the project's completion and/or occupancy:

*Years One through Four: 100% of the amount in excess of the base amount
Years Five and Six: 50% of the amount in excess of the base amount
Years Seven and Eight: 25% of the amount in excess of the base amount*

Tax abatements will not be granted for property located in a TIF District. If a business falls below the specified employment requirements at any time during the life of the abatement, the business shall not be eligible for the abatement.

- E) **Period of Availability.** The tax abatement incentive will be available for the life of the zone.*
- F) **Source of Funds:** No direct expenditures by the city.*
- G) **Revenue Impact:** Since the tax abatement would be on the increase in taxes from new construction activity, there would be no impact on existing revenues. Based on the proposed abatement schedule, the city would begin to see the additional tax revenues generated from the new development in the 5th year (50%) with the full amount received in the 9th year.*
- H) **Benefit to Zone Residents:** Tax abatements are offered for new investment in the zone that creates job opportunities. Zone residents would benefit by having increased opportunities for new employment which can lower the unemployment rate and increase wealth.*

Reduced Building Permit Fees.

- A) **Incentive:** Woodstock would offer a reduction by 50% of all building permit-related fees normally charged in conjunction with commercial, office and manufacturing projects involving rehabilitation, expansion or new construction within the Zone
- B) **Provider:** The City of Woodstock would offer the reduction in fees. The City's commitment to provide this fee reduction is found in both the Ordinance Approving an Enterprise Zone, and the Intergovernmental Agreement, approved by the Woodstock City Council on 12/16/2014.
- C) **Limitations/Applicability:** This reduction shall not apply to any costs associated with the use by the City of outside consultants.
- D) **Period of Availability.** The reduced building permit fees incentive will be available for the life of the zone.
- E) **Source of Funds:** No direct expenditures by the city.
- F) **Revenue Impact:** Revenue impact is expected to be minimal. Building permit fees for projects in the proposed zone will be only a fraction of all the permits that are issued by the city and are not a significant source of revenue for the city.
- G) **Benefit to Zone Residents:** Building permit fee reductions are offered for new investment in the zone that creates job opportunities. Zone residents would benefit by having increased opportunities for new employment which can lower the unemployment rate and increase wealth.

PART E. LOCAL ZONE ADMINISTRATOR

Describe the responsibilities of the Zone Administrator. Indicate the Administrator's name, title and telephone number. In the case of a joint application, the selection process and criteria for the LZA must be stated below as well as included in the initiating ordinance and intergovernmental agreement.

The Zone Administrator will be selected by a five person board consisting of two members appointed each by the Mayor of Woodstock and the Mayor of Harvard, with the consent of the respective city councils, and one member appointed by the Chairman of the McHenry County Board, who shall serve a term of four years unless removed for cause. The Administrator is the Chief Executive Officers of the Zone, and shall report quarterly to the board and shall be responsible for the day to day administration of the Enterprise Zone, including the accurate and complete preparation and timely delivery of all reports due to DCEO or to other State agencies.

The powers and duties of the zone administrator shall be:

- 1) To act as liaison between the city, the department of commerce and economic development, any other state agency, and federal agency, and any designated zone organizations within the zones under his jurisdiction;*
- 2) To supervise the implementation of the provisions of this chapter within the zones;*
- 3) To enter into contracts and other agreements on behalf of the city with designated zone organizations or any state or federal agency in carrying out the provisions of this chapter;*
- 4) To have such other powers and duties as specified in this chapter or as specified by either the mayor or the city council;*
- 5) To conduct an ongoing evaluation of the enterprise zone program and to submit reports concerning the effectiveness of the zones annually to the city council;*
- 6) To assist the department in preparing rules and regulations concerning this chapter and in the enforcing of such rules and regulations; and*
- 7) To hire such staff as is necessary and to maintain an office within the zone, if he deems it necessary, to carry out the powers and duties of this section, subject to the limitations set forth in the city's annual appropriation ordinance.*

The Zone Administrator will be:

*Charles H. Eldredge, Executive Director, Harvard EDC, and Member, McHenry County Zoning Board of Appeals
812.390.3123*

PART F. DESIGNATED ZONE ORGANIZATION

Does applicant intend to authorize designated zone organization(s) (DZO)? ***NO***

If yes, describe the role of the designated zone organization(s) (DZO). List the functions, programs and services to be performed by the DZOs. Cite the specific subsection of Section 8 of the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act and the section of the designating ordinance and/or intergovernmental agreement which authorizes the activities.

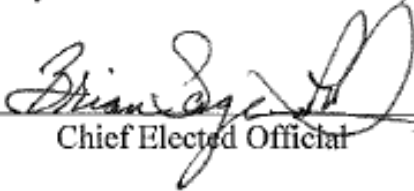
PART G. APPLICANT CERTIFICATION

THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT:

To the best of my knowledge and belief, data and other information in this application are true and correct, and this document has been authorized by the governing body of the applicant. I further certify that each incentive authorized by the governing body will be implemented and that all necessary administrative procedures will be established and effected.

CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE: (To be signed by the Chief Elected Official)

City of Woodstock
Designating Unit of Government

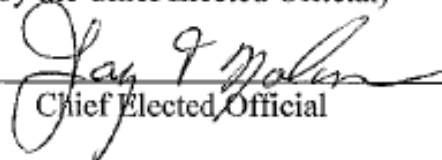

Chief Elected Official

12-22-14
Date

Mayor
Title

CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE: (To be signed by the Chief Elected Official)

City of Harvard
Designating Unit of Government

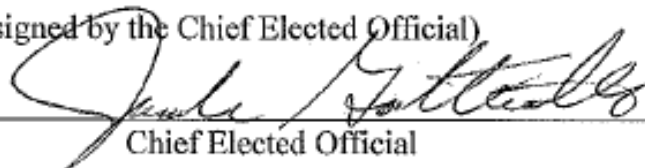

Chief Elected Official

12-22-14
Date

Mayor
Title

CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE: (To be signed by the Chief Elected Official)

McHenry County
Designating Unit of Government


Chief Elected Official

12-22-14
Date

Chairman
Title