

# Power vs. Policy

## Regulating Energy Storage Facilities in Illinois

### ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS ORDINANCE

#### AUTHORITY.

This Ordinance is adopted pursuant to Sections 5/5-12001 et al. and 5/5-12024 of the Illinois Counties Code (5 ILCS 5/5-12001 and 55 ILCS 5/5-12024).

This Ordinance is adopted to advance and protect the public health, safety, morals, and welfare of the county and its residents by creating regulations for the installation and operation of energy storage systems (energy storage system) with the following objectives:

- A. To provide a regulatory framework for the designation of properties suitable for the location, construction, and operation of any energy storage system;
- B. To ensure compatible land uses in the vicinity of the areas affected by a system;
- C. To minimize the impacts of any energy storage system on environmental resources, including, but not limited to, important agricultural lands, forests, wetlands, wildlife, and other natural resources; and

To create synergy between energy storage system development and other county and regional planning efforts and the county's comprehensive plan.

- E. To comply with the requirements of 5/5-12024 of the Illinois Counties Code.

#### III. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this ordinance, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated:

"Energy Storage System" means a facility with an aggregate energy capacity greater than 1,000 kilowatts and that is capable of absorbing energy and storing it for a period of time, including, but not limited to, electrochemical and electromechanical systems.

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## Our Mission

To improve county Farm Bureau® influence in local government issues and advance county Farm Bureau leaders' awareness, capability, and involvement in local government through information and assistance in understanding and planning on local government issues.

## Call to Action

We encourage you to share LINK with county Farm Bureau leadership and membership.

We invite you to share this publication with your local officials. This information may be a LINK to their success.

For information on past editions of the LINK publication and to access copies, please click [here](#).

## Upcoming Dates & Events

**May 25:** Memorial Day

**June:** First installment of property taxes due in early June for most counties

**June:** Many counties hold the meeting of the County's Farmland Assessment Review Committee in early June

**June 26:** Deadline for July Resolutions Committee submittals

**July 4:** Independence Day (2026 is the 250<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence)

**July 15:** Resolutions Committee meeting

**July 29-30:** [Illinois Rural Health Association Annual Educational Conference](#)

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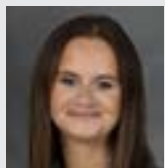


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# What Illinois' CRGA Law Means for Counties:

## The Answers Might Shock You

Both Illinois' electric grid and county governments are entering a new phase of energy development. While Illinois' recent energy policies primarily focused on expanding renewable energy generation through wind and solar, the state's newest energy law places additional attention on energy storage.

With the passage of the Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability Act (CRGA), Illinois' most recent energy legislation, new provisions impact county regulatory authority over energy storage facilities. This edition of LINK provides more details on changes introduced by the CRGA, primarily as they relate to commercial energy storage systems, defined by the law as systems that store 1,000 kilowatts or more of energy.

Illinois already has statewide siting standards for large wind and solar projects, but energy storage facilities that are not part of a larger renewable energy project will now be treated differently. Counties will have the potential to play a role in determining how and where these energy storage facilities are developed.

As you read through this publication, you will learn more about regulatory authority in both zoned and unzoned counties, including siting, setbacks and conditions of use. We will also provide information on the law's new statewide, uniform assessment practices for valuing these facilities for tax purposes.

Understanding how CRGA interacts with local government authority is important for agriculture. Many projects will likely be located in rural areas across the state where the authority to regulate their development will differ from county to county.

Counties that have adopted zoning will have more opportunities to control where energy storage facilities are located through zoning classifications,

special use permits, setbacks and other siting standards. In turn, counties that have not adopted zoning will have minimal control over those same land-use restrictions, leaving fewer opportunities to address development concerns.

As these energy storage facilities are proposed across the state, county

governments will play a critical role in balancing energy development with local land-use priorities. Whether operating under a zoning ordinance or in an unzoned county, understanding the scope of county authority will be essential for local officials and property owners seeking to respond to these proposals.

### IFB Advocates for Farmland and Rural Community Protections

Illinois Farm Bureau worked with Sen. Christopher Belt and Rep. Anthony DeLuca to introduce legislation (SB 3409/HB 4956) in response to CRGA. The legislation will amend the CRGA law to provide needed protections for farmland and to provide needed changes to the siting regulations for energy storage projects. See the information below for more details:

**SB 3409** | **HB 4956**

Sen. Belt | Rep. DeLuca

## SUPPORT SMART ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS

Protect farmland and rural communities where renewable energy and energy storage projects are constructed

| Current Law for siting Renewable Energy and Energy Storage Projects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | VS                                                                                                           | HB4956 / SB3409                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Unlike wind and solar projects, there is no requirement, under CRGA, for an Agricultural Impact Mitigation Agreement (AIMA)* for energy storage projects constructed on leased farmland.                                                                                                                                                     | <br>AIMA                | Requires an AIMA* for energy storage projects to protect the productive capability of impacted farmland.                                                                                                                                 |
| CRGA granted some county governments authority to adopt fire suppression protections, however these protections were permissive.                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <br>FIRE SUPPRESSION    | Requires mandatory fire suppression protections for energy storage projects.*                                                                                                                                                            |
| Unzoned counties do not have the authority to regulate energy storage projects at all.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <br>ENERGY STORAGE       | Requires protections statewide, no matter the county in which energy storage projects are constructed.                                                                                                                                   |
| Developers are not specifically required to post a signed AIMA on-site during construction or deconstruction of a renewable energy or energy storage project.                                                                                                                                                                                | <br>PROJECT DEVELOPERS   | Requires developers to post a signed AIMA on-site during construction or deconstruction of a renewable energy or energy storage project and to educate project contractors and subcontractors on its requirements to improve compliance. |
| Zoned counties are allowed to create decommissioning requirements for energy storage projects, but those requirements are insufficient. Unzoned counties cannot require any financial protection for decommissioning. This could leave county governments at risk of covering the cost of decommissioning abandoned energy storage projects. | <br>FINANCIAL PROTECTION | Requires financial protections be provided to the county in compliance with the AIMA, helping to ensure they are sufficient to cover the cost of decommissioning an abandoned energy storage project no matter where it is constructed.  |

\*An AIMA is a layer of farmland and financial protection for both the farmland owner and the county government. It establishes minimum restoration standards ensuring the impacted farmland is cared for and restored during and after construction or deconstruction.

\*Energy storage projects present potential significant fire hazards. A fire can quickly spread and be devastating to the farm and local community. This is particularly important in rural areas where fire protection is a challenge.



# Power in Reserve: Defining Energy Storage Systems

As Illinois continues to promote renewable energy, a new type of infrastructure is becoming more common, known as energy storage facilities. While wind turbines and solar panels are becoming a familiar sight across the state, energy storage systems are newer and, therefore, may be less understood by local officials and landowners alike.

Under the simplest definition, an energy storage facility is a system that captures electricity, stores it for a period of time and then releases it when needed.

Think of it as a large battery. Instead of generating electricity like a wind turbine or solar panel, an energy storage system holds that generated power for later use when those systems are not producing.

Under Illinois law, it is defined as any device or assembly of devices having an energy capacity greater than 1,000 kilowatts and capable of absorbing energy and storing it for future use.

This capacity threshold is important because it distinguishes large, utility-scale systems from smaller, behind-the-meter or residential battery installations.

Equally important is understanding what energy storage systems are not. They are not energy generation facilities and do not create electricity. They also are not continuously operating, but instead, operate intermittently – charging and discharging based on need.

The bottom line is energy storage systems will be popping up across the state. And while they might look unfamiliar, their function is straightforward – store electricity when it is abundant and deliver it when it's needed.

As energy storage development expands, an understanding of these systems will help local officials better address questions they will increasingly encounter regarding zoning authority, permitting options, assessment practices and public inquiries related to these systems.



## What Does an Energy Storage System Look Like?

Many farmers and local officials might not be familiar with what a stand-alone energy storage system looks like once developed. While designs will vary by developer and project size, most facilities share several common characteristics.

### Physical Appearance and Components:

A typical energy storage system resembles a small electrical substation combined with rows of shipping-container-sized units. Key components usually include:

- Gravel or concrete pad
- Containers that house battery modules
- HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning) system
- Inverters and power conversion equipment
- Transformers
- A small electrical substation connection to the transmission or distribution grid
- Security fencing and monitoring equipment

### Size and Land Area:

These stand-alone storage projects are typically smaller than wind or solar projects. They will vary in land use based on power capacity, often ranging from five to 50 acres.



## Power with Limits: Zoned Counties Regulate Energy Storage Facilities Under CRGA

Illinois is now likely to accelerate the development of energy storage under the Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability Act (CRGA). Under this law, the 56 counties that have zoning in Illinois are in a much different position than the 46 of those that do not.

Unlike unzoned counties, where regulatory authority is limited, zoned counties retain meaningful control over how and where energy storage facilities are developed within the unincorporated area. But that authority is not unlimited when it comes to energy storage facilities. While still allowing for some local decision making, CRGA also establishes restrictions that limit broad local authority and creates a statewide framework that must be respected when making these local decisions.

In short, counties can still regulate energy storage facilities through zoning, but these regulations cannot go beyond the statewide minimum requirements set in statute.

However, even with these limits, zoned counties remain the primary decision makers for siting these facilities. Zoning remains one of the most impactful tools they have to determine where energy storage facilities are allowed. This decision can be done through land-use classification, special-use permits or conditional-use provisions, setbacks

and other local siting standards, as long as they do not conflict with state standards.

In preparation for the expansion of energy storage systems across the state, counties that have not yet addressed these types of facilities in their zoning ordinances may wish to consider:

- Designating land-use classifications.
- Establishing well-defined siting standards including landscape and fencing and setback from homes and property lines.
- Clarifying decommissioning and financial assurance requirements.
- Establishing permit fees (capped by statute at \$5,000 per megawatt or up to \$50,000 per project).

In summary, zoning matters! In zoned counties, local development standards will influence and shape the construction of new energy storage facilities. However, caution must still be taken to ensure that local decisions do not exceed state minimum standards. Through zoning and land-use authority, counties will continue to play a central role in balancing development, land-use planning and protection of agriculture.



## Limited Power: Energy Storage in Unzoned Counties

A key question for many local officials and landowners is what authority they have over the development of energy storage projects if the county has not adopted zoning. The answer is that without zoning, regulatory authority becomes much more limited.

Under the new Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability Act (CRGA), no county zoning means very limited land-use control and site development in the unincorporated areas, which includes all property outside of a municipality. Regulatory authority only exists in counties that have adopted formal zoning. Across the state, 56 counties have adopted zoning, leaving 46 counties unzoned. Most of those unzoned counties are located in the southern reaches of the state.

For counties without zoning, the development of energy storage facilities under CRGA could occur with very limited local influence. The new law did not grant counties regulatory authority where zoning does not already exist. Therefore, unlike counties with zoning, unzoned counties cannot:

- Prohibit building projects, including energy storage facilities.
- Establish or enforce siting standards.
- Require approval through a special or conditional use permit.
- Set restrictions on where systems locate.

In practical terms, this means energy storage facilities proposed in unzoned counties generally cannot be denied due to their location or impact on the land. However, the landowner on a proposed site must still agree to the development and voluntarily sign a lease or sell their property to the developer.

The question many local officials and landowners will be asking is, “What local authority does exist in an unzoned county?”

Even in unzoned counties, local governments still have some limited powers that could affect development. These include:

- Enforcing building codes and issuing permits if construction codes have been adopted.
- Limiting road access and weight limits on county roads and requiring road use agreements.
- Regulating drainage and stormwater management when impacted by development.
- Working with fire protection districts to put measures in place for public safety.

If you’re interested in learning more about how a county can acquire additional land-use authorities, continue reading through this publication to learn more about adopting zoning.



# Make Allies Out of County Governments Before Important Decisions

Illinois Farm Bureau (IFB) policy on land use and farmland preservation supports “assisting counties and municipalities in considering the adoption of zoning.” But policy alone is not enough. Strong, proactive engagement at the county level is essential to ensure agriculture has a voice when it matters most.

County Farm Bureaus (CFBs) have a critical opportunity, and responsibility, to step forward as leaders in these conversations. Whether a county is considering zoning for the first time or revisiting existing ordinances, decisions made at the county level can have lasting impacts. Without clear input from agriculture, those decisions may not reflect the realities of modern farming.

That urgency is only increasing. In the months ahead, county officials will be weighing complex issues, including the implications of the Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability Act (CRGA) and other land use pressures. These decisions will shape how land is used, developed and preserved for years to come. Agriculture must be at the table before those discussions begin—not after.

One of the most effective ways to secure that seat at the table is through IFB’s Allies in Agriculture program. By working with county boards to adopt a resolution in support of agriculture, CFBs can formally establish agriculture as a priority and build lasting relationships with key decision-makers. More than half of Illinois counties have worked with their CFBs to become Allies in Agriculture - now is the time for the rest to follow.

These Pro-Agriculture resolutions are more than symbolic. They open the door to ongoing communication, reinforce the importance of agriculture in local decision-making and position CFBs as trusted partners when policies are being shaped. Simply put, they ensure agriculture is not overlooked when it matters most.

If your county has not yet adopted a resolution in support of agriculture in 2025 or 2026, now is the time to act. Reach out to IFB’s local government team to request a draft Pro-Agriculture resolution tailored to your county and begin building the relationships that will protect and strengthen agriculture for the future.

## ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS ORDINANCE

### I. AUTHORITY.

This ordinance is adopted pursuant to Sections 5/5-12001 et al. and 5/5-12024 of the Illinois Counties Code (55 ILCS 5/5-12001 and 55 ILCS 5/5-12024).

### II. PURPOSE.

This ordinance is adopted to advance and protect the public health, safety, morals, comfort, and general welfare of the county and its residents by creating regulations for the installation and use of battery energy storage systems (energy storage system), with the following objectives:

- A. To provide a regulatory framework for the designation of properties suitable for the location, construction, and operation of any energy storage system;
- B. To ensure compatible land uses in the vicinity of the areas affected by any energy storage system;
- C. To mitigate the impacts of any energy storage system on environmental resources such as important agricultural lands, forests, wetlands, wildlife, and other protected lands and resources; and
- D. To create synergy between energy storage system development and other goals of the county and its comprehensive plan.
- E. To comply with the requirements of 5/5-12024 of the Illinois Counties Code.

### III. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this ordinance, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated:

- A. “Energy Storage System” means a facility with an aggregate energy capacity that is greater than 1,000 kilowatts and that is capable of absorbing energy and storing it for use at a later time, including, but not limited to, electrochemical and electromechanical technologies. “Energy storage system” does not include technologies that require combustion. “Energy storage system” also does not include energy storage systems associated with commercial solar energy facilities or commercial wind energy facilities as defined in Section 5/5-12024 of the Illinois Counties Code.

## Sample County Ordinance Available

The Illinois Association of County Board Members (IACBM) has created sample energy storage system ordinances to be considered for adoption by zoned county governments. Sample ordinances have been made available to member county governments. For questions, please contact IACBM’s Executive Director, Kelly Murray at (217) 528-5331, [ilcounty@gmail.com](mailto:ilcounty@gmail.com).

# Taking Charge of Assessment and Taxation



Illinois Department of Revenue  
101 W. Jefferson St. Springfield, IL 62702

PTAX-CESSV (N-1/26)

## Commercial Energy Storage Systems Valuation

Beginning with assessment year 2026 (taxes paid in 2027), the fair cash value for a commercial energy storage system in Illinois is based on its nameplate capacity per kilowatt-hour of rated kilowatt-hour energy capacity.

### What is a commercial energy storage system?

A commercial energy storage system is defined as any device or assembly of devices that is either installed as a stand-alone system or tied to a power generation system, used for the primary purpose of storing of energy for wholesale or retail sale and not primarily for storage to later consume on the property on which the device resides.

### How is the fair cash value for property taxes determined?

Beginning January 1, 2026, in all counties except Cook County, the fair cash value of a commercial energy storage system is \$65 per kilowatt-hour of rated kilowatt-hour energy capacity. This includes the system's interest in the land within the project boundaries. The chief county assessment officer (CCAO) will add an inflationary increase, called a "trending factor" to the 2026 value; the result is called the "trended real property cost basis." An amount for depreciation is then subtracted from the trended real property cost basis to determine the taxable value for the current assessment year.

Formula:

$(\text{kwh nameplate capacity} \times \text{battery hour duration} \times \$65 \times \text{trending factor}) - \text{Depreciation}$

### Is personal property included in the \$65 per kilowatt-hour of rated kilowatt-hour energy capacity fair cash value?

No. Illinois does not impose personal property tax; as a result, any value attributable to the portion of the commercial energy storage system device that is to be considered "personal property" was excluded from the prescribed base fair cash value. The fair cash value does include the land on which the commercial energy storage system device is located and the portion of the commercial energy storage system device that is considered "real property." Because Illinois assesses property for tax purposes at one-third of its fair cash value, the assessed

value for each commercial energy storage system device is the \$65 per kilowatt-hour of rated kilowatt-hour energy capacity multiplied by 33.33%.

### What is the trending factor and how is it determined?

The trending factor is an annual inflationary percentage increase in the fair cash value of the commercial energy storage system device. The trending factor is the annual increase in the consumer price index, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the December prior to the January 1 assessment date, divided by the consumer price index (U.S. city average for all items), published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for December 2024. This index is commonly called the "CPI-U". The Illinois Department of Revenue publishes the CPI-U on its web site annually.

### How is the trending factor applied?

For standalone commercial energy storage systems, the trending factor is the lesser of 2% or the calculated trending factor for that assessment year. For commercial energy storage systems tied to a power generation system, the trending factor is 1.00.

### How is the amount allowed for physical depreciation calculated?

The actual age of the commercial energy storage system is divided by 25 then multiplied by the trended real property cost basis. The amount allowed for physical depreciation cannot reduce the commercial energy storage system to less than 30% of the trended real property cost basis.

The CCAO may make reasonable adjustments to the actual age of the commercial solar energy system to account for routine replacement or upgrade of system components.

### Are buildings and substations included in the value?

No. Buildings are valued separately. The valuation procedure is for commercial energy storage system devices and the parcels on which they are located. The parcel is the area immediately surrounding the commercial energy storage system device over which the owner has exclusive control.

### How is farmland valued once the commercial energy storage system is decommissioned?

Real property assessed as farmland in the assessment year prior to valuation as a commercial energy storage system shall return to being assessed as farmland in the year following completion of the removal of the commercial energy storage system so long as the property is returned to a farm. The land will not have the two-year primary farm use requirement to be eligible for the farmland assessment.

For more information and a full explanation of the valuation process, visit Illinois Department of Revenue's website at: <https://tax.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/tax/localgovernments/property/documents/energystoragesystemsvaluation.pdf>

### Example:

The example below is for a 100-megawatt nameplate capacity commercial energy storage system with a four-hour battery duration.

100 megawatts must be first converted to kilowatts:

$$1,000 \times 100 = 100,000$$

Then the 100,000 kilowatts must be multiplied by the battery duration of 4 hours:  $100,000 \times 4 = 400,000$

### Example 2026 fair cash value: 1 year old energy storage device 400,000 kw

|                                                                               |               |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 2026 real property cost basis: 2026 trending factor:                          | \$ 26,000,000 | (\$65 x 400,000) |
|                                                                               | X 1.02        |                  |
| Trended real property cost basis                                              | \$ 26,520,000 |                  |
| Depreciation allowance:                                                       |               |                  |
| Actual age: 1 year/25 = Depreciation                                          | X .04         |                  |
|                                                                               | 1,060,800     |                  |
| 2026 fair cash value<br>(trended real property cost basis minus depreciation) | \$ 25,459,200 |                  |
| Assessment level: 2026                                                        | X .3333       |                  |
| Assessed value                                                                | \$ 8,485,551  |                  |



# Zoning in on Local Authority: A Step-By-Step Guide

As Illinois continues to show interest in the development of renewable energy under the *Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability Act* (CRGA), unzoned counties find themselves wrestling with two important questions. Should they consider adopting zoning? And, if yes, how do they adopt zoning?

The answers lie in the Illinois Counties Code (55 ILCS 5/5-12001), which prescribes the process for adopting zoning.

For the 46 Illinois counties that have never adopted zoning, CRGA may just have become the first major driver in prompting this controversial policy question. As you learned from reading the article on page 6 of this publication, under the new CRGA, an energy storage facility will be met with minimal county restrictions in counties that remain unzoned.

For counties considering the adoption of zoning, below is a step-by-step explanation on how to make this major policy shift.

## Step 1: The county board decides to adopt zoning.

The county board must first decide to initiate zoning. Under Illinois law, counties only have zoning authority if they choose to adopt it—meaning unzoned county boards must take the first step to gain that authority.

At this stage, county board members and commissioners can reach out for input including:

- Forming a study group or committee
- Meeting with a planning consultant
- Gathering public input from landowners, farmers and municipalities

## Step 2: Create a zoning commission.

State law requires the establishment of a county zoning commission, which will ultimately be responsible for drafting the initial zoning framework.

This commission is to be made up of 3 to 9 members appointed by the county board chair and approved by the full board. County board members do not serve on this commission.

While the statute does not specifically state who must be appointed to the commission, it should be a made up of a balanced group representing different sectors of the population including farmers, business owners, general public members from different parts of the county and planning and land-use experts.

## Step 3: Drafting the zoning ordinance (a set of written rules spelling out how land can be used and developed in the unincorporated areas of the county).

The commission must develop the written text spelling out the rules of development known as the ordinance. They must

also create a map showing the division of land by zoning districts which can include districts such as agriculture, residential, commercial and industrial.

\*It is important to note that agricultural uses are generally exempt from county regulatory authority under zoning.

## Step 4: Conduct public hearings.

The zoning commission must hold public hearings where proposed ordinances will be made available for public review. The hearings must be held in every township or road district affected by the proposed zoning.

These hearings allow landowners to voice support or opposition to the proposal and allow township and municipal officials to weigh in.

This step is often where the most significant policy debates occur.

## Step 5: Present the final report to the county board.

After conclusion of the public hearings, the zoning commission makes revisions to the proposed zoning ordinance and map, if needed. Within 30 days, the final report and recommended ordinance should be submitted to the county board for approval.

## Step 6: Action by the county board.

At this point, it is up to the county board to take action. This action can include:

- Adopting the ordinance as proposed
- Modifying it
- Sending it back to the commission for further review

In some cases, supermajority votes by the county may be required. This is true if a municipality objects to zoning within their 1.5-mile extraterritorial jurisdiction.

## Step 7: Ongoing implementation and administration.

Once adopted, the zoning commission is dissolved, and the county board takes over the administration. This administration is ongoing and requires the creation of a Zoning Board of Appeals (ZBA), likely includes hiring additional staff, such as a local zoning administrator, and establishing procedures for consistent enforcement.

The process of adopting zoning is a significant step, but it is only the beginning. The success of land-use planning, ordinance administration and zoning depends on consistent decisions regarding development as well as communication and coordination with other units of local government and the public.

# Illinois Farm Bureau Congratulates the 2025-2026 Rural Development Grant Recipients

## CLAY COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH CLAY COUNTY FOOD PANTRY

*Making the Food Pantry More Chill*

## COLES COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH CITY OF MATTOON

*Saving Lives in Seconds: Equipping Mattoon Police with AEDs*

## COLES COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH FIT-2-SERVE

*Fit-2-Serve Regenerative Farming*

## DEKALB COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH SOMONAUK FIRE DEPARTMENT

*Cordless Tools*

## DEKALB COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH MALTA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

*Battery Powered Rescue Equipment*

## DEWITT COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH FARM TO CITY HARVEST STORE INC

*Grocery Store Project*

## EDWARDS COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH WEST SALEM VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

*Lifesaving Medical Equipment for West Salem Community Facility*

## FORD-IROQUOIS FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH GIBSON CITY RESTORATION ASSOCIATION

*Windows for South Side of Historical Burwell Building*

## FRANKLIN COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH FRANKLIN COUNTY SENIOR SERVICES, INC.

*Walk-In Freezer/Cooler Replacement*

## FULTON COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH CITY OF CUBA, IL

*OSF Rural Health Mobile Clinic*

## HANCOCK COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ON POINT REVIVAL, NFP

*Saenger Halle Restoration Project*

## JACKSON COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH GRAND TOWER FOOD PANTRY

*Fresh Food for All*

## JEFFERSON COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH NEWMED DIAGNOSTICS

*LabReach: Mobile Diagnostics and Drug Safety Outreach*

## JEFFERSON COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH WOODLAWN HIGH SCHOOL FFA

*WHS FFA Greenhouse Project - Seeds to Service*

## KNOX COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH RIO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

*Operation Radios*

## KNOX COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH MAQUON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

*STARCOM Communication Radio*

## LASALLE COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH LASALLE-PERU TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL ENRICHMENT

*LaSalle-Peru Township High School's Agricultural Program*

## MACOUPIN COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH MACOUPIN COUNTY FAIR AND AGRICULTURAL ASSN.

*Development of Year-Round Agricultural Center*

## MASSAC COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH MASSAC COUNTY YOUTH FAIR & COMMUNITY CENTER

*Stage 3 Community Center Updates*

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH RAYMOND COMMUNITY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

*Radio Update*

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH NEWKOMIS

*Nokomis New Sprouts Daycare Center Playground*

## PEORIA COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH B.Y.E. AMBULANCE SERVICE INC.

*Communication*

## PIATT COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH CITY OF MONTICELLO

*Monticello Downtown Wi-Fi Project*

## POPE-HARDIN FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ARROWLEAF

*Crafting Change: A Rural Employment Initiative in Pope and Hardin Counties*

## SANGAMON COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH CENTRAL ILLINOIS FARMFED CO-OPERATIVE

*Local Value-Added Produce Processing in Central Illinois*

## SCHUYLER COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH SCHUYLER COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

*Enhancing Economic Development in Schuyler County*

## STEPHENSON COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH GREATER FREEPORT PARTNERSHIP

*Business Academy for Small Businesses and Entrepreneurs (BASE) Camp*

## UNION COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH WOLF LAKE COMMUNITY CENTER

*Wolf Lake Community Center Improvements*

## WARREN-HENDERSON FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH CENTRAL WARREN COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

*Mobile Radio Upgrades*

## WOODFORD COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN PARTNERSHIP WITH VILLAGE OF ROANOKE, ILLINOIS

*Pocket Park at Route 116 & Main*



Learn more about the Rural Development Grants  
[on.ilfb.org/FWNprint](https://on.ilfb.org/FWNprint)



# Thank You, County Farm Bureaus!

To date, 55 county governments have become Allies in Agriculture by partnering with their county Farm Bureaus to adopt or re-adopt a Pro-Agriculture Resolution during the 2025 – 2026 cycle:

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Adams       | 29. Marion      |
| 2. Boone       | 30. Mason       |
| 3. Brown       | 31. McDonough   |
| 4. Bureau      | 32. McHenry     |
| 5. Calhoun     | 33. McLean      |
| 6. Carroll     | 34. Menard      |
| 7. Cass        | 35. Mercer      |
| 8. Christian   | 36. Monroe      |
| 9. Clinton     | 37. Montgomery  |
| 10. Cook       | 38. Morgan      |
| 11. DeKalb     | 39. Peoria      |
| 12. Edgar      | 40. Randolph    |
| 13. Edwards    | 41. Richland    |
| 14. Fulton     | 42. Rock Island |
| 15. Henderson  | 43. Sangamon    |
| 16. Henry      | 44. Shelby      |
| 17. Jefferson  | 45. Stark       |
| 18. Jo Daviess | 46. Stephenson  |
| 19. Kane       | 47. Wabash      |
| 20. Kankakee   | 48. Warren      |
| 21. Knox       | 49. Washington  |
| 22. Lake       | 50. Wayne       |
| 23. LaSalle    | 51. White       |
| 24. Lawrence   | 52. Whiteside   |
| 25. Lee        | 53. Will        |
| 26. Livingston | 54. Winnebago   |
| 27. Macoupin   | 55. Woodford    |
| 28. Madison    |                 |



**For more information on Allies in Agriculture please visit: [www.ilfb.org/ifb-in-action/allies-in-agriculture](http://www.ilfb.org/ifb-in-action/allies-in-agriculture)**