

CHAPTER 4
Utilities and Community Facilities

Section 4.1 Public Utilities Inventory

The physical well-being of Ogle County is dependent upon the adequacy of its public utilities and services. A safe and ample source of water, an adequate means of disposing of solid and liquid waste, and adequate supplies of energy are essential in maintaining the public health, economy and natural resource base of the County.

A. Water Supply

According to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's "Source Water Assessment Program" Ogle County has twenty-four (24) "community water supplies" and sixty-one (61) "non-community" water supplies. A "community water supply" serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves 25 year-round residents. "Non-community water supplies" may be one of two types: "Non-Transient Non-Community water supplies" serve at least the same 25 non-residential individuals during 6 months of the year; "Transient Non-Community water supplies" regularly serves at least 25 non-residential individuals (transient) during 60 or more days per year. All of the "community water supplies" and "non-community water supplies" in the County access ground water via wells.

The community water supplies in the County are: City of Byron, Country View Estates Subdivision, Village of Creston, Village of Davis Junction, Village of Forreston, Village of Hillcrest, Knoll's Edge Subdivision, Village of Leaf River, Lindenwood Water Association, Lost Lake Utility District, Meridian Mobile Home Park, Village of Mt. Morris, Mt. Morris Estates Mobile Home Park, Nordic Woods Subdivision, City of Oregon, City of Polo, City of Rochelle, Rockvale Corporation, Rolling Green Estates Mobile Home Park, Rolling Meadows Mobile Home Park, Shangri-La Mobile Home Park, Village of Stillman Valley and Woodlawn Utilities Corporation.

33,358 people in Ogle County, or 62.4% the total County population, receive their domestic water from a community water supply. The remainder of the population is served by private wells. Chapter 5: Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources provides more detailed information on the quantity and quality of Ogle County's groundwater supply.

B. Sanitary Sewer Service / Private On-site Wastewater Disposal Systems (POWDS)

The City of Byron, Village of Davis Junction, Village of Forreston, Village of Leaf River, Village of Monroe Center, Village of Mt. Morris, City of Oregon, City of Polo, City of Rochelle, and the Village of Stillman Valley all have municipal wastewater treatment facilities. The City of Rochelle also provides sanitary sewage treatment for the Village of Creston. Portions of the Lost Nation/New Landing residential community are served by a community sewage treatment facility. The Woodlawn Utility Corporation provides sanitary sewage treatment service to the Woodlawn Subdivision, Westwood Estates Subdivision and Shangri-la mobile home park. In other parts of the County's unincorporated areas and the incorporated communities of Adeline and Hillcrest, the disposal of domestic and commercial wastewater is handled through the use of private on-site wastewater disposal systems (POWDS). These on-site systems, often referred to as septic systems, generally discharge the wastewater to subsurface drainage fields. There are several types of on-site disposal system designs typically used in rural areas including: conventional (septic tank/seepage field), mound, pressure distribution, and sand filter systems. In some cases, alternative waste disposal systems can be used in areas where conventional systems are not feasible due to unsuitable soil conditions. The County regulates septic systems through authority granted by the state. The state's Department of Public Health establishes the statewide code for siting, design, installation, and inspection of POWDS.

A. Storm Water Management

Stormwater is rainwater and melted snow that runs off streets, lawns, and other sites. When stormwater is absorbed into the ground, it is filtered and ultimately replenishes aquifers or flows into streams and rivers. In developed areas, however, impervious surfaces such as pavement and roofs prevent precipitation from naturally soaking into the ground. Instead, the water runs rapidly into storm drains, sewer systems, and drainage ditches and can cause:

- Downstream flooding;
- Stream bank erosion;
- Increased turbidity (muddiness created by stirred up sediment) from erosion;
- Habitat destruction;
- Changes in the stream flow hydrograph (a graph that displays the flow rate of a stream over a period of time);
- Combined sewer overflows;
- Infrastructure damage;
- Contaminated streams and rivers.

“Stormwater management” means managing the quality and quantity of stormwater to mitigate adverse affects. “Best Management Practices” (BMP) are often employed as stormwater management tools, and refer to both structural or engineered control devices and systems (e.g. retention ponds) to treat polluted stormwater, as well as operational or procedural practices. There are many forms of stormwater management and BMPs, including: manage stormwater to control flooding and erosion; manage and control hazardous materials to prevent release of pollutants into the environment (source control); plan and construct stormwater systems so contaminants are removed before they pollute surface waters or groundwater resources; acquire and protect natural waterways where they still exist or can be rehabilitated; build "soft" structures such as ponds, swales or wetlands to work with existing or "hard" drainage structures, such as pipes and concrete channels; revise current stormwater regulations to address comprehensive stormwater needs; enhance and enforce existing ordinances to make sure property owners consider the effects of stormwater before, during and after development of their land; educate a community about how its actions affect water quality, and about what it can do to improve water quality; and plan carefully to create solutions before problems become too great.

Traditional stormwater management design has been focused on collecting stormwater in piped networks and transporting it off site as quickly as possible, either directly to a stream or river, to a large stormwater management facility (basin), or to a combined sewer system flowing to a wastewater treatment plant. Low impact development (LID) and wet weather green infrastructure address these concerns through a variety of techniques, including strategic site design, measures to control the sources of runoff, and thoughtful landscape planning. LID aims to restore natural watershed functions through small-scale treatment at the source of runoff. The goal is to design a hydrologically functional site that mimics pre-development conditions. Wet weather green infrastructure encompasses approaches and technologies to infiltrate, evapotranspire, capture, and reuse stormwater to maintain or restore natural hydrologies.

Stormwater management has gained more attention statewide in recent years as an environmental concern due to flooding, property damage, and surface water quality issues. Many communities are adopting stormwater management rules to control run-off, such as establishing maximum impervious surface ratios, requiring that the amount of run-off occurring after development is the same as before development, and setting minimum water quality standards. Controlling run-off during site grading and construction has been viewed as particularly important. Under State law, construction site erosion control plans are required for all sites over 1 acre in area. Ogle County has adopted a Comprehensive Stormwater Management Ordinance to mitigate stormwater issues.

B. Solid Waste Disposal

Ogle County has two (2) active landfills: Rochelle Municipal Landfill No. 2 (RML) and Veolia ES Orchard Hills Landfill, Inc. (VESOHL).

VESOHL was commissioned in 1998. Its design capacity is 45,369,400 cubic yards; it has a permitted landfill area of 446.32 acres and a permitted disposal area of 251.1 acres. In 2009, VESOHL accepted 1,707,828 tons of waste (6,569 tons/day); in 2010 1,995,167 tons of waste were accepted (7,674 tons/day). VESOHL has an estimated 13 years of landfill capacity remaining (2023 estimated year of closure). (Source: Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management and Landfill Capacity in Illinois: 2010 [Illinois Environmental Protection Agency])

RML was commissioned in 1972. Its design capacity is 1,827,900 cubic yards; it has a permitted landfill area of 80.6 acres and a permitted disposal area of 61.3 acres. In 2009, RML accepted 92,606 tons of waste (356 tons/day); in 2010 64,519 tons of waste were accepted (248 tons/day). RML has an estimated 2 years of landfill capacity remaining (2013 estimated year of closure). (Source: Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management and Landfill Capacity in Illinois: 2010 [Illinois Environmental Protection Agency]). On July 18, 2011, the IEPA approved a vertical and horizontal expansion of the landfill with a design capacity of 14,516,000 cubic yards. The projected life of the expanded facility accepting the daily limit of 1000 tons of waste per day would be 23.3 years.

Primarily, three waste haulers serve Ogle County: Moring Disposal, Inc., Veolia Environmental Services, Inc. and Rochelle Disposal Services, Inc. Nearly all the residences within the incorporated cities and villages of Ogle County have curbside recycling available to them; residents are required by ordinance in most municipalities to separate recyclables for pick-up and waste haulers are required to provide recycling services to residential customers. Not all rural residents have curb-side recycling service; however, there are drop-off recycling stations available to all Ogle County residents in Forreston, Monroe Center, Oregon, Rochelle, Byron, Polo, and at the Orchard Hills Landfill. A drop-off recycling station is also located in Hillcrest for residents of Hillcrest only.

C. Public Utilities

1. Natural gas - Natural gas is provided by NiCor Gas.
2. Electric Power - Electricity is provided by ComEd/Exelon Corporation and Rochelle Municipal Utilities, depending on location.
3. Telephone Service - Local telephone service is provided by Frontier Communications, CenturyLink and Leaf River Communications. Long distance, cellular and other specialized phone services are available from a number of private firms.
4. Cable television service is provided by Comcast, Mediacom and Frontier Communications.
5. Satellite television service is available from a number of private firms.
6. Internet service is available to County residents through a variety of sources.

D. Broadband Technology

1. Northern Illinois Technology Triangle (NITT)

Ogle County, along with Boone County, DeKalb County, Winnebago County, the City of Rockford, Rochelle Municipal Utilities, Greater Rochelle Economic Development Corporation and Northern Illinois University, is a member of a coalition known as the "Northern Illinois Technology Triangle" or NITT. NITT is a high speed, large capacity, fiber-optic network that forms a triangle whose perimeter is 175 miles long. Existing dark (unused) fiber was leased to make up the northern and southern legs of the NITT Triangle. Because there was no existing fiber to complete the western leg of this triangle, 30 miles of new fiber optic cable had to be installed. The Illinois Department of Transportation also had a need to construct fiber along the same section

and agreed to complete this fiber build by November 2007, allowing the NITT access to the dark fiber needed to complete the triangle. In addition, the City of Rochelle constructed a multi-million dollar technology center to distribute NITT services locally and along the I-39 corridor. The NITT incorporated 5 strategic access points along the 175 mile triangle for distribution and connectivity to the network. These access points are located in Rochelle, Rockford, Hoffman Estates, DuPage National Technology Park and soon to be completed in DeKalb County.

2. iFiber

Created in January 2011, iFiber (Illinois Fiber Resources Group) is a not-for-profit (NFP) organization that will build, oversee, and own much of the 900 mile network. iFiber includes representation from NIU, Blackhawk Hills RC&D, the City of Rockford, Boone County, and LaSalle County/NCICG.

Limited broadband capacity, speed, and service in northwestern Illinois inhibits our public sector and not-for-profit institutions like K-12 schools, public safety entities, libraries, government facilities, community colleges, and health care providers to serve their communities. To address these limitations, Northern Illinois University in partnership with Blackhawk Hills RC&O, the City of Rockford, and LaSalle County/North Central Illinois Council of Governments partnered to develop a proposal in response to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NTIA) Broadband Technology Opportunity Program (BTOP).

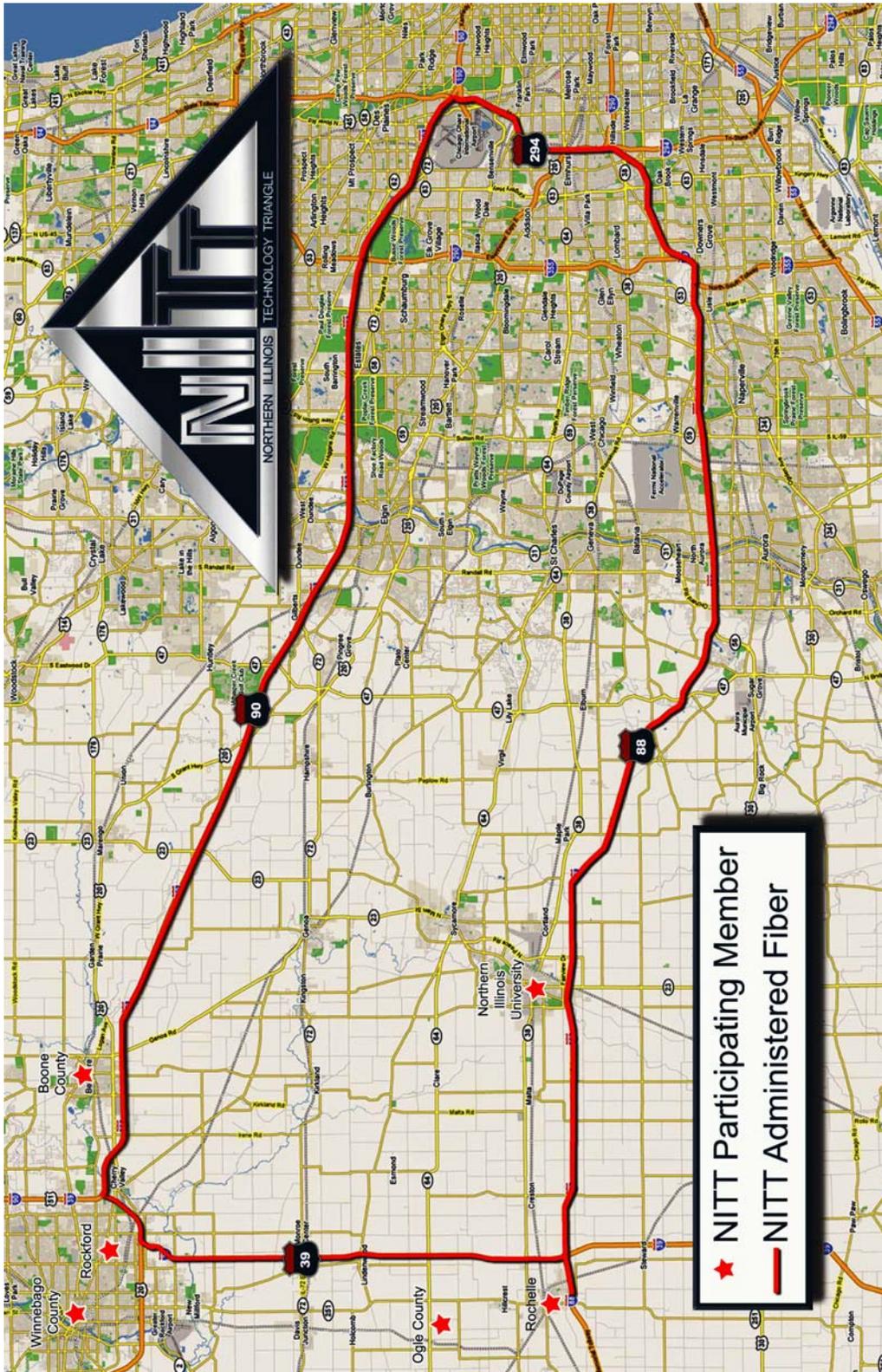
In September 2010, NIU and its partners were awarded a \$68.5 million NTIA BTOP grant to deploy a 900-mile network across the northwest Illinois region. The project will bring 10 Mbps to 10 Gbps speeds to more than 500 community anchor institutions. The network will improve their ability to leverage broadband technology for improvements in rural education, economic opportunities and public safety.

iFiber will tie into to the Illinois Century Network, the state's educational network, and interconnect with NIUNet and the Northern Illinois Technology Triangle. It will enable 20 Gbps service for manufacturing technology parks across the region and promote job growth, entrepreneurship and economic development.

The project objectives include:

- Connect 533 community anchor institutions (CAIs), including as many as 190 K-12 schools, 80 public safety entities, 40 libraries, 100 government facilities, 8 community colleges, and 60 healthcare providers, with the capability to serve an additional 130 anchor institutions.
- Construct 700 miles of new fiber and incorporate 233 miles of existing fiber to facilitate more affordable and accessible broadband service for up to 280,000 households and 16,000 businesses by enabling Internet service providers to utilize the project's open network.
- Provide backbone infrastructure to a region of northwestern Illinois with significant economic vulnerability, including Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, Carroll, Lee, Whiteside, Ogle and LaSalle Counties. The project includes installation of 144 fibers, 48 of which are dedicated for public sector use. The remaining fiber will be available to Internet Service Providers and other carriers to deploy throughout their respective regions, fulfilling the public/private partnership goals of the NTIA BTOP program.

Figure 4.1: Northern Illinois Technology Triangle



Section 4.2 Public Utilities Needs/Issues

To maintain the public health, economy and natural resource base of the County, public utilities and services must be adequate for existing and planned development. Ogle County's public utilities and services were analyzed and the following recommendations were developed to ensure that the County has the continuing capacity to serve existing and new development and that public utilities are provided in areas where they can be most efficiently and economically extended:

A. Water Supply

- Existing public water systems need to be maintained, improved and extended based on need.
- The watersheds and aquifers in the County need to be protected.

C. Sanitary Sewer Service / Private On-site Wastewater Disposal Systems (POWDS)

- Existing public sewer systems need to be maintained, improved and extended based on need.
- There are many older, out-dated septic systems in the County that need to be identified and updated/replaced if necessary.

E. Solid Waste Disposal

- Establishment of an annual appliance/trash/junk/brush collection program.
- Efforts toward reducing roadside dumping of garbage and trash.

F. Utilities

- The County should keep the lines of communication open with public utility providers, and request to be informed of future projects (e.g. line upgrades or new facilities) that may impact the County.

Section 4.3 Community Facilities Inventory

A. County Facilities

Ogle County's government offices operate out of several facilities in Oregon. The Ogle County Courthouse, located at 105 S. 5th Street, houses the County Clerk/Recorder, County Board, Coroner, Supervisor of Assessments, Treasurer/Collector, GIS/IT Department, and Animal Control Department. The Ogle County Courthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A substantial renovation of the Courthouse building was completed in 2010.

The Ogle County Judicial Center, located at 106 S. 5th Street, houses the Ogle County branch of the 15th Judicial Circuit, the Circuit Clerk, State's Attorney, Probation, and court security. The Judicial Center was constructed in 2006.

The Ogle County Sheriff's Department is located at 103 Jefferson Street in Oregon. The Sheriff's Department facility includes administrative offices, headquarters for its investigations and patrol divisions, telecommunications/E9-1-1 operations center, a training classroom, and the County maintenance department. The Sheriff's Department also operates the Ogle County Corrections Facility, which is located adjacent to the Ogle County Courthouse.

The Ogle County Pines Road Annex facility, located at 907, 909 and 911 W. Pines Road, houses the Health Department, Solid Waste Management Department and Planning & Zoning Department. The Ogle County Health Department also operates a branch office at 903C S. 7th Street in Rochelle.

The County Highway Department is located at 1989 S. IL Route 2 in Oregon. The Highway Department facility includes the office of the County Engineer and staff, and a maintenance shop.

Focus House, located at 3279 N. IL Route 251, Rochelle, is a youth shelter-care facility operated by the Ogle County Probation Department that provides 24-hour care services for adjudicated youth, including: residential care, on-site schooling and education, counseling, health care, leisure/recreation activities, and post-discharge (aftercare) services.

The Lee-Ogle Regional Office of Education (ROE) is located at 7772 S. Clinton Street in Grand Detour. The ROE facility houses the office of the Regional Superintendent of Schools and support staff.

B. Parks, Recreation Facilities and Conservation Land/Open Space

This section contains an inventory of public parks, recreation facilities, conservation land and land preserved as open space located in the unincorporated areas of the County. There are numerous parks and recreation facilities located in the incorporated cities and villages of the County that are not included in this section. The Ogle County Greenways and Trails Plan, incorporated herein by reference (see Chapter 3 Transportation), also contains a county-wide inventory of existing parks, outdoor recreation areas, and other open spaces.

State Parks and State Forest

The State of Illinois (Department of Natural Resources) owns and manages the following parks in Ogle County:

- Castle Rock State Park (1365 W. Castle Road in Oregon-Nashua Township south of Oregon), consisting of approximately 1,985 acres;
- Lowden Memorial State Park (1411 N. River Road in Rockvale Township north of Oregon), consisting of approximately 211.6 acres, including a boat launch facility on the west side of the Rock River on IL Route 2 north of Oregon;
- White Pines Forest State Park (6712 W. Pines Road in Pine Creek Township between Oregon and Polo), consisting of approximately 390 acres.
- Lowden-Miller State Forest, located in Oregon-Nashua Township south of Oregon. The State Forest consists of approximately 2,335 acres.

County Parks

The only County-owned and managed park is Weld Memorial Park, an approximately 23 acre facility located at 5935 E. Weld Park Road in Marion Township. The park contains two picnic shelters. The site is wooded (predominately Oak in the upland portions of the site, but also a mixture of various hardwoods within the stream corridor), and Black Walnut Creek flows through the site. Remnants of a 19th-century mill site are present on the site.

Forest Preserves and Park District Facilities

The Byron Forest Preserve District's (BFPD) main facility (Jarrett Prairie Nature Preserve), located at 7993 N. River Road, has been annexed to the City of Byron (in addition to the Prairie View Golf Course and Stone Quarry Recreation Park). However, BFPD also owns and manages several other sites in unincorporated Ogle County that serve as open space and passive recreation areas including:

- Nardi Equine Prairie Preserve and Wilson Property, located in Section 6 & 7 of Marion Township, Sections 1 & 12 of Rockvale Township and Section 36 of Byron Township, consists of approximately 530.5 acres.

- Etnyre Preserve and Ripplinger-Gouker Prairie Preserve, located in Section 2 of Rockvale Township at 6550 N. IL Route 2, consists of approximately 99.3 acres.
- He-Leo Wetland Preserve, located in Section 10 of Rockvale Township at 5967 N. IL Route 2, consist of approximately 20.7 acres.
- Barrick Oaks Homestead Preserve, located in Section 7 of Byron Township at the northeast corner of Tower and Oak Grove Roads, consists of approximately 225 acres.
- Howard Coleman Hall Creek Preserve, located in Sections 1 & 2 of Byron Township on the Ogle-Winnebago County Line between Meridian and Weldon Roads, consisting of approximately 278.7 acres.

The Flagg-Rochelle Community Park District owns and manages two facilities in unincorporated Ogle County:

- Skare Park, located in Section 18 of Flagg Township at 9490 E. Flagg Road and 5426 N. Skare Road, consists of approximately 314.6 acres.
- Flannigan Park and 4-Sister Bike Path, located in Sections 13 & 14 of Flagg Township. Flannigan Park is located at the intersection of Scott Avenue and River Road in Hillcrest, and consists of approximately 6.8 acres. There are two segments of the 4-Sister Bike Path in unincorporated Ogle County: one segment runs in a north-south direction west of the Rochelle Township High School and north of Flagg Road, an east-west direction north of the high school, runs through Flannigan Park and then parallels the Kyte River to a point where it enters the City of Rochelle west of IL Route 251; the second segment in unincorporated Ogle County parallels the Kyte River south of Flagg Road to a point where it enters the City of Rochelle approximately 810' north of IL Route 38. The bike path in unincorporated Ogle County is approximately 1.7 miles in length and consists of approximately 6.3 acres.

The Dixon Park District owns and manages the multi-use Stengel Trail, which runs from the north side of W. Woosung Road near the intersection of W. Woosung Road and S. IL Route 26 to W. Judson Road at the City of Polo; then, a segment of the trail runs from the north edge of Polo to W. Fairmont Road. The trail is located within the former right-of-way of the Illinois Central Railroad. The portions of the trail in unincorporated Ogle County are approximately 5.2 miles in length and consist of approximately 101.3 acres.

Other Parks and Recreation Facilities

Woosung Township owns and manages as a public park Russell Square, located approximately in the center of the unincorporated village of Woosung in Section 11 of Woosung Township. Russell Square is approximately 9.7 acres in area.

The Illinois Department of Transportation owns and manages a wayside park at the intersection of E. IL Route 38 and E. Thorpe Road consisting of approximately 3.1 acres.

The Illinois Department of Transportation owns and manages a wayside park and canoe launch in Grand Detour along the Rock River at the intersection of S. IL Route 2 and Illinois Street.

Conservation Land and Open Space

There are a number of parcels in Ogle County owned and managed by both public agencies and private conservation organizations as permanent conservation areas and/or open space due to the presence of unique habitat for threatened/endangered species or due to unique physical features on the site.

Northern Illinois University owns and manages Pine Rock as both a nature preserve and education/research site for the faculty and students of Northern Illinois University. The Pine Rock Nature Preserve site consists of approximately 53.7 acres and is located in Section 8 of Pine Rock Township east of Oregon on E. IL Route 64 approximately 0.42 mile east of E. Pine Rock Road.

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) owns and manages several parcels in Ogle County as conservation land/open space including:

- Pine Rock Nature Preserve - IDNR owns and manages an approximately 10.4 acre site directly adjacent to and west of the aforementioned Northern Illinois University Pine Rock site in Section 8 of Pine Rock Township. Together, the Northern Illinois University and IDNR sites constitute the Pine Rock Nature Preserve.
- IDNR owns and manages, in cooperation with Ducks Unlimited, the Kilbuck Creek Habitat Area, an approximately 37.0 acre site located in Section 28 of Lynnville Township and located adjacent to the east side of Interstate 30 approximately 0.5 mile south of E. IL Route 64.
- IDNR owns and manages an approximately 73.0 acre site in Section 15 of Taylor Township, located at the northeast corner of the intersection of E. Stone Barn and S. Carthage Roads. This parcel is adjacent to The Nature Conservancy's Nachusa Grasslands.
- The Nature Conservancy, a private conservation organization, owns and manages approximately 1,879.1 acres of land in Taylor Township called the "Nachusa Grasslands". A portion of "Nachusa Grasslands", approximately 1,121 acres, is also located in Lee County to the south.
- The Natural Land Institute, a private conservation organization, owns and manages several sites in Ogle County, including:
 - ▶ Beach Cemetery Prairie, an approximately 3.2 acre site in Section 28 of Scott Township located on E. Big Mound Road approximately 0.2 mile east of N. White Rock Road.
 - ▶ An approximately 5 acre parcel in Sections 4 and 5 of Oregon-Nashua Township.
 - ▶ Kyte River Bottoms, an approximately 237.7 acre site in Sections 11 and 12 of Oregon-Nashua Township located south of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad and east of S. Daysville Road.
 - ▶ Devil's Backbone, an approximately 40.4 acre site in Sections 15 and 16 of Oregon-Nashua Township located at the northwest corner of the intersection S. IL Route 2 and W. Devil's Backbone Road.
 - ▶ An approximately 38.4 acre site in Section 2 of Byron Township located on the Ogle-Winnebago County line on Weldon Road. This site is adjacent to the Winnebago County Forest Preserve District's Severson Dells site and the Byron Forest Preserve District's Howard Coleman Hall Creek Preserve.
- The Prairie Preservation Society of Ogle County, a private conservation organization, owns and manages two (2) sites in Ogle County:
 - ▶ Douglas E. Wade Memorial Prairie, an approximately 11.0 acre site in Section 27 of Marion Township located on N. Crestview Road approximately 0.5 mile south of N. Kishwaukee Road.

- ▶ Sand Ridge Prairie, an approximately 83.1 acre site in Section 14 of Oregon-Nashua Township on S. Daysville Road approximately 0.2 mile south of S. Lowden Road.
- The Northwest Illinois Audubon Society owns and manages the Elkhorn Creek Biodiversity Preserve, an approximately 40.1 acre site in Section 7 of Lincoln Township at the southeast corner of the intersection of N. Freeport and W. West Grove Roads.

C. Police, Fire, Emergency and Health Care Services

The Ogle County Sheriff’s Department serves as the primary law enforcement agency for County residents located outside of a city or village. The Department administration include: Sherrif, Chief Deputy, Administrative Commander, Operations Commander, Research/Development & Planning Officer, Corrections Commender, Emergency Management Agency Coordinator and Executive Secretary. The Sheriff’s Department Investigations Division consists of five (5) detectives; the Patrol Division consists of four (4) Patrol Sergeants and fourteen (14) Patrol Deputies; the Corrections Division consists of three (3) Corrections Sergeants, ten (10) Corrections Officers, three (3) Court Security Officers, two (2) Corrections/Transportation officers, a jail nurse, two (2) full-time cooks and one (1) part-time cook, and four (4) Civilian Corrections Clerks. The Department operates out of the Sheriff’s Department Administration Building at 103 Jefferson Street in Oregon. The corrections facility (jail) is located adjacent to the Ogle County Courthouse at 107 S. 5th Street in Oregon.

The City of Byron, Village of Forreston, Village of Hillcrest, Village of Mt. Morris, City of Oregon, City of Polo, City of Rochelle also operate their own municipal police departments.

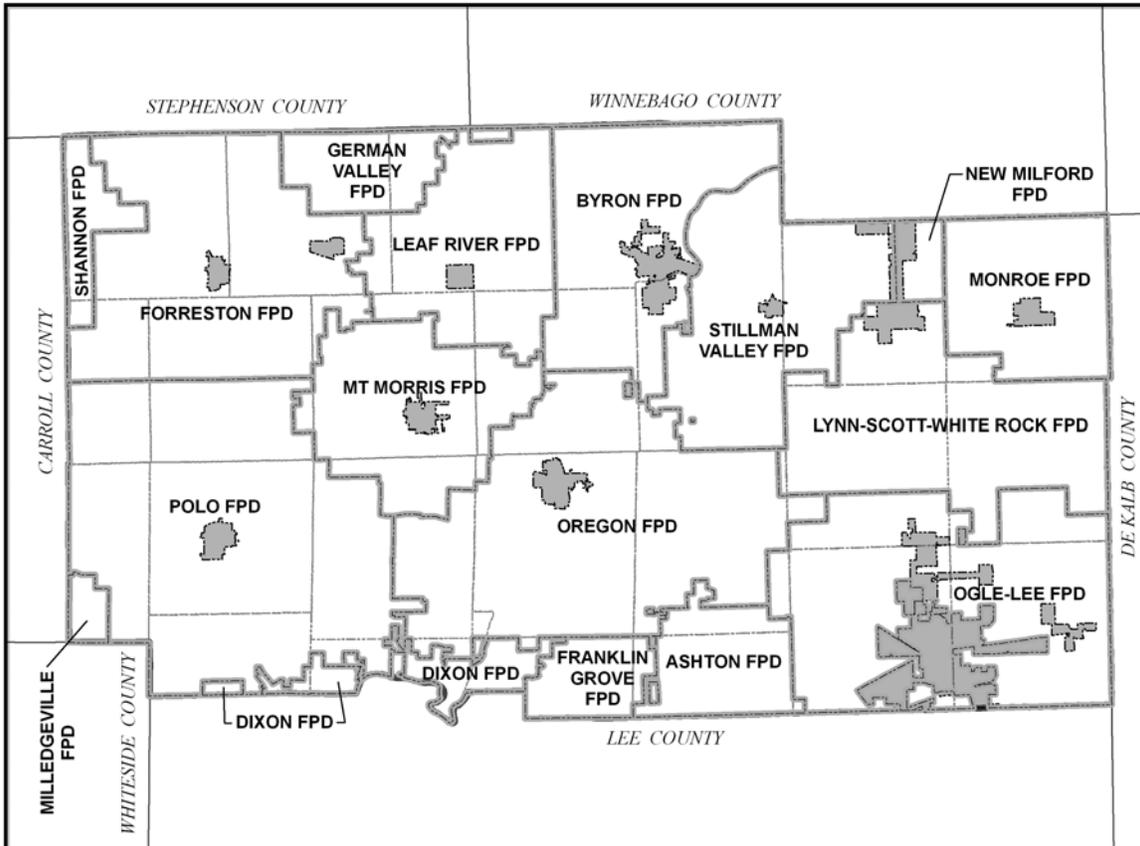
There are seventeen fire protection/ambulance districts in Ogle County, shown in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 below:

**Table 4.1 Fire Protection Districts Serving Ogle County, IL
Ranked by Area of District (Square Miles)**

| Fire Protection District | Area (square miles) |
|--|----------------------------|
| Polo Fire Protection District | 112.7 |
| Oregon Fire Protection District | 102.3 |
| Ogle-Lee Fire Protection District | 77.9 |
| Forreston Fire Protection District | 77.8 |
| Lynn-Scott-White Rock Fire Protection District | 65.6 |
| Stillman Valley Fire Protection District | 55.2 |
| Byron Fire Protection District | 53.7 |
| Leaf River Fire Protection District | 44.5 |
| Mt. Morris Fire Protection District | 44.2 |
| Monroe Fire Protection District | 34.3 |
| Ashton Fire Protection District | 21.0 |
| German Valley Fire Protection District | 16.7 |

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|---|------|
| Dixon Fire Protection District | 12.2 |
| Franklin Grove Fire Protection District | 12.1 |
| Shannon Fire Protection District | 10.1 |
| New Milford Fire Protection District | 5.4 |
| Milledgeville Fire Protection District | |

Figure 4.3: Fire Protection Districts in Ogle County, IL



In terms of availability of health care services, there is one hospital located in the County (Rochelle Community Hospital, 900 N. 2nd St., Rochelle). Other hospitals serving the residents of Ogle County include:

- Katherine Shaw Bethea (KSB) Hospital, 403 E. First St., Dixon, IL
- FHN Memorial Hospital, 1045 West Stephenson Street, Freeport, IL
- CGH Medical Center, 100 E. LeFevre Road, Sterling, IL
- Swedish American Hospital, 1401 East State Street, Rockford, IL
- OSF Saint Anthony Medical Center, 5666 East State Street, Rockford, IL
- Rockford Memorial Hospital, 2400 North Rockton Avenue, Rockford, IL 61103
- Kishwaukee Community Hospital, Kish Hospital Drive, DeKalb, IL

There are eleven (11) medical clinic located in the County:

- FHN Family Healthcare Center-Forreston, 803 S. 1st Ave., Forreston
- KSB Center for Health Services Oregon, 1307 W. Washington St., Oregon
- Polo Family Health Center, 711 S. Division Ave., Polo
- Swedish American Health System-Byron, 220 W. Blackhawk Dr., Byron
- Swedish American Health Systems-Davis Junction, 5665 N. Junction Way, Davis Junction
- University Primary Care Clinic at Mt. Morris, 405 Charles Ave., Mt. Morris
- Rochelle Hometown Medical Clinic, 314 1/2 Lincoln Hwy., Rochelle
- On-the-Go Healthcare Clinic at Petro, 900 Petro Drive, Rochelle
- Family HealthCare Center - Rochelle, 822 N. Second St., Rochelle
- FastCare Inside Walmart, 311 East Hwy 38, Rochelle
- Rochelle Medical Group, 510 Lincoln Highway, Rochelle

There are a number of dental clinics, eye care clinics, and chiropractic clinics throughout the County. There are two physical therapy clinics in Byron and two in Rochelle.

There are five (5) nursing care facilities in the County:

- Neighbors Rehabilitation Center, 811 W. Second St., Byron
- Oregon Healthcare Center, 811 South 10th St., Oregon
- Polo Rehabilitation and Healthcare Center, 703 Buffalo St., Polo
- Rochelle Gardens Care Center, 1021 Caron Rd., Rochelle
- Rochelle Rehabilitation & Health Care Center, 900 North 3rd St., Rochelle

D. Schools

The residents of Ogle County are served by nine (9) community unit school districts, four (4) elementary school districts and one (1) high school district as detailed in Table 4.2 below:

**Table 4.2: Community Unit, Elementary and High School Districts in Ogle County, IL
Ranked by Area of District**

| School District | Area (square miles) |
|--|----------------------------|
| Oregon Community Unit School District No. 220 | 150.7 |
| Rochelle Township High School District No. 212* | 143.5 |
| Forrestville Community Unit School District No. 221* | 138.3 |
| Meridian Community Unit School District No. 223* | 117.4 |
| Polo Community Unit School District No. 222* | 111.3 |
| Byron Community Unit School District No. 226 | 58.4 |
| Creston Community Consolidated School District No. 161* | 27.9 |
| Rochelle Community Consolidated School District No. 231 | 43.5 |
| Kings Consolidated School District No. 144 | 41.0 |
| Eswood Community Consolidated School District No. 269* | 31.2 |
| Ashton-Franklin Center Community Unit School District No. 275* | 20.7 |

| | |
|--|------|
| Dixon Unit School District No. 170* | 12.7 |
| Eastland Community Unit School District No. 308* | 7.1 |
| Hiawatha Community Unit School District No. 426* | 2.7 |

*Districts that are not wholly within Ogle County. Note: Area of district indicated is only area of district that is within Ogle County.

Figure 4.4: Unit School Districts and High School Districts in Ogle County, IL

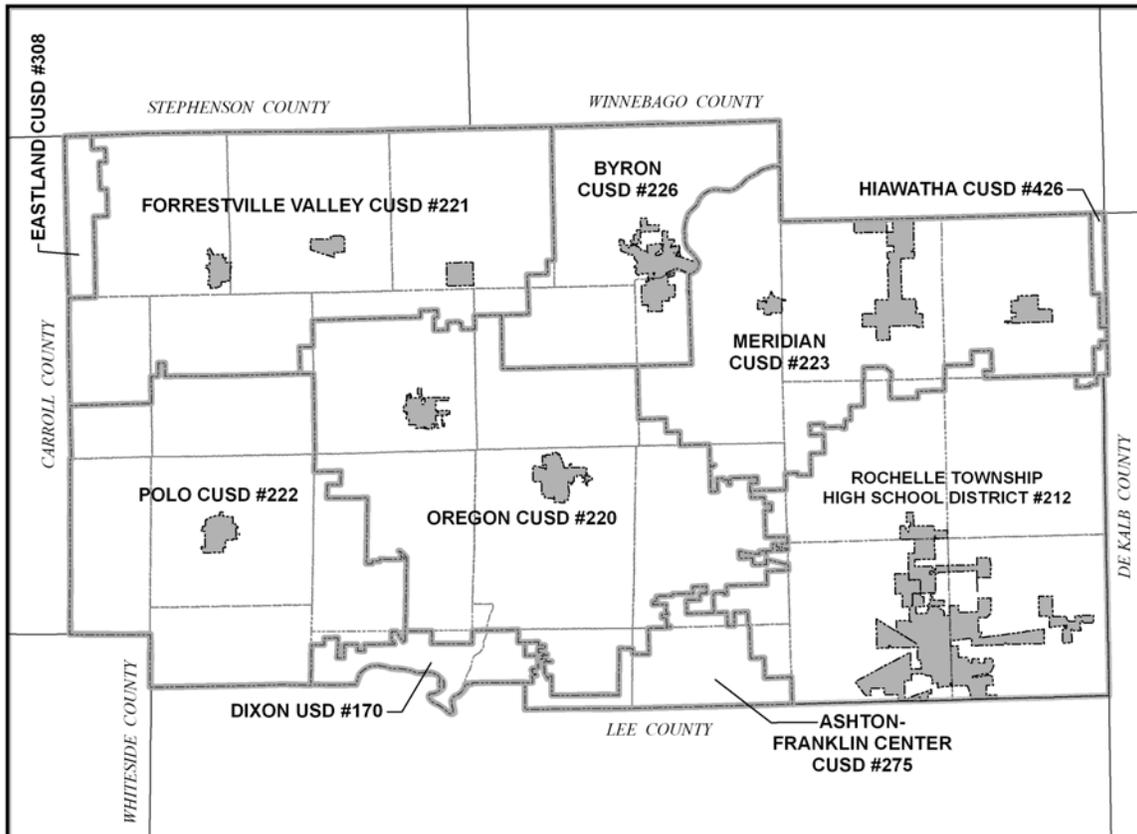
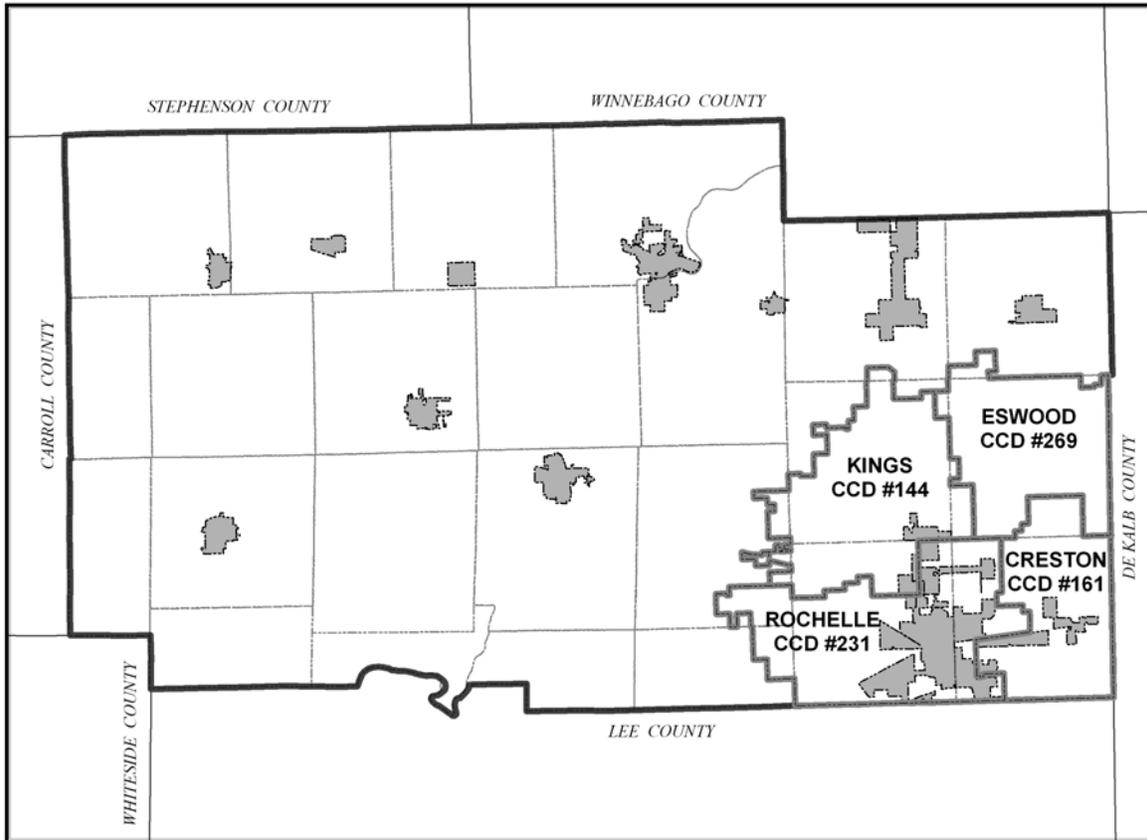


Figure 4.5: Grade School Districts in Ogle County, IL



The following information for each school district in Ogle County is from the 2011 Illinois School District Report Card (Illinois State Board of Education):

1. Oregon Community Unit School District No. 220

The district consists of the Oregon Elementary School - Jefferson Wind (pre-kindergarten through grade 2), Oregon Elementary School - Etnyre Wing (grades 3-6), David L. Rahn Jr. High School (grades 7-8) and Oregon High School (grades 9-12).

The district has a student enrollment of 1,581. 38% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2009-10, 58.5% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.9%. The district 2009-10 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$5,634 (state average: \$6,773). The district 2009-10 operating expenditure per pupil was \$9,686 (state average: \$11,537).

The district average teaching experience is 16.6 years, which is above the state average of 13.2 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$62,639, which is below the state average of \$64,978. The average administrator salary in the district is \$91,130, which is below the state average of \$109,759.

In 2011, 78.8% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.5% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2011.

2. Rochelle Township High School District No. 212 (RTHS)

The district consists of the Rochelle Township High School (grades 9-12).

RTHS has a student enrollment of 983. 28% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2009-10, 59.0% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.9%. The district 2009-10 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$7,242 (state average: \$6,773). The district 2009-10 operating expenditure per pupil was \$12,501 (state average: \$11,537).

The district average teaching experience is 14.7 years, which is above the state average of 13.2 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$73,763, which is above the state average of \$64,978. The average administrator salary in the district is \$110,914, which is above the state average of \$109,759.

In 2011, 42.9% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.5% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2011.

3. Forrestville Community Unit School District No. 221

The district consists of the German Valley Grade School (kindergarten - grade 5), Forreton Grade School (kindergarten - grade 5) and Forreton Junior/Senior High School (grade 6-12).

The district has a student enrollment of 884. 23% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2009-10, 44.9.0% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.9%. The district 2009-10 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$5,713 (state average: \$6,773). The district 2009-10 operating expenditure per pupil was \$10,472 (state average: \$11,537).

The district average teaching experience is 17.4 years, which is above the state average of 13.2 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$64,068, which is below the state average of \$64,978. The average administrator salary in the district is \$126,668, which is above the state average of \$109,759.

In 2011, 81.9% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.5% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2011.

4. Meridian Community Unit School District No. 223

The district consists of the Monroe Center Grade School (kindergarten, grades 3-5), Highland Elementary School (pre-kindergarten through grade 2), Meridian Junior High School (grades 6-8) and Stillman Valley High School (grades 9-12).

The district has a student enrollment of 1,950. 24% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2009-10, 49.8.0% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.9%. The district 2009-10 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$4,842 (state average: \$6,773). The district 2009-10 operating expenditure per pupil was \$8,994 (state average: \$11,537).

The district average teaching experience is 12.8 years, which is below the state average of 13.2 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$59,706, which is below the state average of \$64,978. The average administrator salary in the district is \$100,752, which is below the state average of \$109,759.

In 2011, 83.7% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.5% State-wide. The district made "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2011.

5. Polo Community Unit School District No. 222

The district consists of the Centennial Elementary School (pre-kindergarten through grade 5), Aplington Middle School (grades 6-8), and Polo Community High School (grades 9-12).

The district has a student enrollment of 703. 42% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2009-10, 46.3.0% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.9%. The district 2009-10 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$5,400 (state average: \$6,773). The district 2009-10 operating expenditure per pupil was \$9,083 (state average: \$11,537).

The district average teaching experience is 11.6 years, which is below the state average of 13.2 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$49,801, which is below the state average of \$64,978. The average administrator salary in the district is \$116,655, which is above the state average of \$109,759.

In 2011, 80.4% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.5% State-wide. The district did not make "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2011.

6. Byron Community Unit School District No. 226

The district consists of the Mary Morgan Elementary School (pre-kindergarten through grade 5), Byron Middle School (grades 6-8), and Byron High School (grades 9-12).

The district has a student enrollment of 1,616. 18% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2009-10, 88.1% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.9%. The district 2009-10 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$7,765 (state average: \$6,773). The district 2009-10 operating expenditure per pupil was \$13,498 (state average: \$11,537).

The district average teaching experience is 12.8 years, which is below the state average of 13.2 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$64,340, which is below the state average of \$64,978. The average administrator salary in the district is \$108,317, which is below the state average of \$109,759.

In 2011, 86.6% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.5% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2011.

7. Creston Community Consolidated School District No. 161

The district consists of the Creston Elementary School (kindergarten through grade 8).

The district has a student enrollment of 129. 42% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2009-10, 78.2% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.9%. The district 2009-10 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$5,446 (state average: \$6,773). The district 2009-10 operating expenditure per pupil was \$8,903 (state average: \$11,537).

The district average teaching experience is 12.9 years, which is below the state average of 13.2 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$38,256, which is below the state average of \$64,978. The average administrator salary in the district is \$93,495, which is below the state average of \$109,759.

In 2011, 82.0% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.5% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2011.

8. Rochelle Community Consolidated School District No. 231

The district consists of the Tilton Elementary School (kindergarten through grade 5), May Elementary School (kindergarten through grade 5), Lincoln Elementary School (pre-kindergarten through grade 5), Central Elementary School (pre-kindergarten through grade 5) and Rochelle Middle School (grades 6-8).

The district has a student enrollment of 1,722. 56% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2009-10, 51.2% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.9%. The district 2009-10 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$5,750 (state average: \$6,773). The district 2009-10 operating expenditure per pupil was \$8,444 (state average: \$11,537).

The district average teaching experience is 14.1 years, which is above the state average of 13.2 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$56,095, which is below the state average of \$64,978. The average administrator salary in the district is \$99,260, which is below the state average of \$109,759.

In 2011, 80.9% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.5% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2011.

9. Kings Consolidated School District No. 144

The district consists of the Kings Elementary School (kindergarten through grade 8).

The district has a student enrollment of 129. 30% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2009-10, 62.4% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.9%. The district 2009-10 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$6,128 (state average: \$6,773). The district 2009-10 operating expenditure per pupil was \$10,395 (state average: \$11,537).

The district average teaching experience is 17.5 years, which is above the state average of 13.2 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$38,909, which is below the state average of \$64,978. The average administrator salary in the district is \$110,562, which is above the state average of \$109,759.

In 2011, 83.1% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.5% State-wide. The district made "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2011.

10. Eswood Community Consolidated School District No. 269

The district consists of the Eswood Community Consolidated Grad School (kindergarten through grade 8).

The district has a student enrollment of 112. 29% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2008-09, 67.8% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.4%. The district 2008-09 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$5,466 (state average: \$6,483). The district 2009-10 operating expenditure per pupil was \$10,323 (state average: \$11,197).

The district average teaching experience is 17.5 years, which is above the state average of 13.2 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$49,732, which is below the state average of \$64,978. The average administrator salary in the district is \$104,305, which is below the state average of \$109,759.

In 2011, 93.6% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.5% State-wide. The district made "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2011.

11. Ashton-Franklin Center Community Unit School District No. 275

The district consists of the Ashton-Franklin Center Elementary School (pre-kindergarten through grade 4), Ashton-Franklin Center Middle School (grades 5-8) and Ashton-Franklin Center High School (grades 9-12).

The district has a student enrollment of 591. 31% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2009-10, 55.2% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.9%. The district 2009-10 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$5,466 (state average: \$6,773). The district 2009-10 operating expenditure per pupil was \$9,561 (state average: \$11,537).

The district average teaching experience is 15.2 years, which is above the state average of 13.2 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$51,736, which is below the state average of \$64,978. The average administrator salary in the district is \$93,627, which is below the state average of \$109,759.

In 2011, 83.0% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.5% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2011.

12. Dixon Unit School District No. 170

The district consists of the Washington Elementary School (kindergarten and grade 1), Lincoln Elementary School (grades 2-3), Jefferson Elementary School (grades 4-5), Reagan Middle School (pre-kindergarten; grades 6-8) and Dixon High School (grades 9-12).

The district has a student enrollment of 2,830. 46% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2009-10, 57.2% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.9%. The district 2009-10 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$6,266 (state average: \$6,773). The district 2009-10 operating expenditure per pupil was \$9,436 (state average: \$11,537).

The district average teaching experience is 14.7 years, which is above the state average of 13.2 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$61,314, which is below the state average of \$64,978. The average administrator salary in the district is \$99,862, which is below the state average of \$109,759.

In 2011, 77.2% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.5% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2011.

13. Eastland Community Unit School District No. 308

The district consists of the Eastland Elementary School - Lanark (pre-kindergarten through grade 2), Eastland Middle School (grades 3-8) and Eastland High School (grades 9-12).

The district has a student enrollment of 702. 38% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2009-10, 78.7% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.9%. The district 2009-10 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$7,554 (state average: \$6,773). The district 2009-10 operating expenditure per pupil was \$11,819 (state average: \$11,537).

The district average teaching experience is 18.9 years, which is above the state average of 13.2 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$64,572, which is below the state average of \$64,978. The average administrator salary in the district is \$117,898, which is above the state average of \$109,759.

In 2011, 82.8% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.5% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2011.

14. Hiawatha Community Unit School District No. 426

The district consists of the Hiawatha Elementary School (pre-kindergarten through grade 5) and Hiawatha Junior and Senior High School (grades 6-12).

The district has a student enrollment of 585. 36% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2009-10, 63.4% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.9%. The district 2009-10 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$5,674 (state average: \$6,773). The district 2009-10 operating expenditure per pupil was \$10,898 (state average: \$11,537).

The district average teaching experience is 13.1 years, which is below the state average of 13.2 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$50,764, which is below the state average of \$64,978. The average administrator salary in the district is \$97,113, which is below the state average of \$109,759.

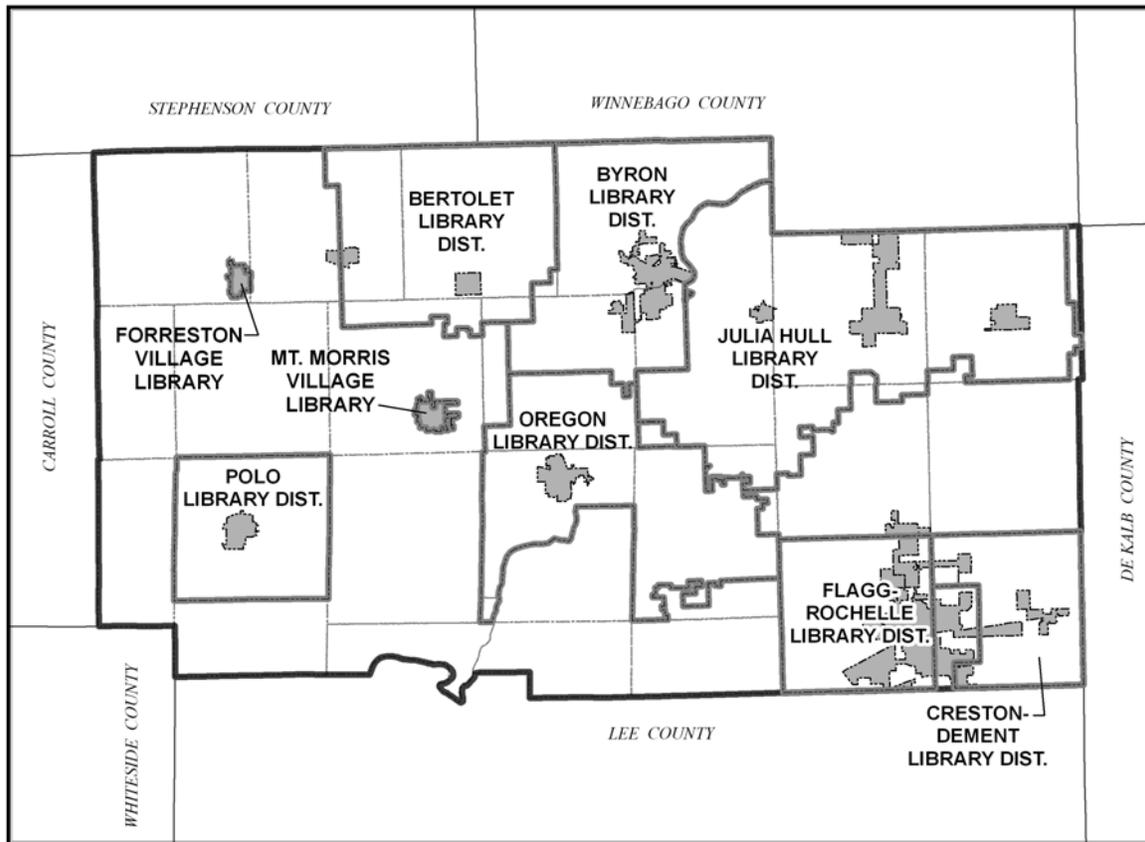
In 2011, 80.8% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.5% State-wide. The district did not make "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2011.

E. Libraries

There are nine (9) library districts in the County:

- Bertolet Memorial Library District (Bertolet Memorial Library, 705 S. Main St., Leaf River, IL)
- Byron Library District (Byron Public Library, 100 S. Washington St., Byron, IL)
- Creston-Dement Library District (Creston-Dement Library, 107 S. Main St., Creston, IL)
- Flagg-Rochelle Public Library District (Flagg-Rochelle Public Library, 619 4th Ave., Rochelle, IL)
- Forreton Village Library District (Forreton Public Library, 204 1st Ave., Forreton, IL)
- Julia Hull Library District (Julia Hull District Library, 100 Library Ln., Stillman Valley, IL)
- Mt. Morris Village Library District (Mt. Morris Public Library, 105 McKendrie Ave., Mt. Morris, IL)
- Oregon Library District (Oregon Public Library, 300 Jefferson St., Oregon, IL)
- Polo Public Library District (Polo Public Library, 302 W. Mason St., Polo, IL)

Figure 4.6: Library Districts in Ogle County, IL



F. Junior College Facilities

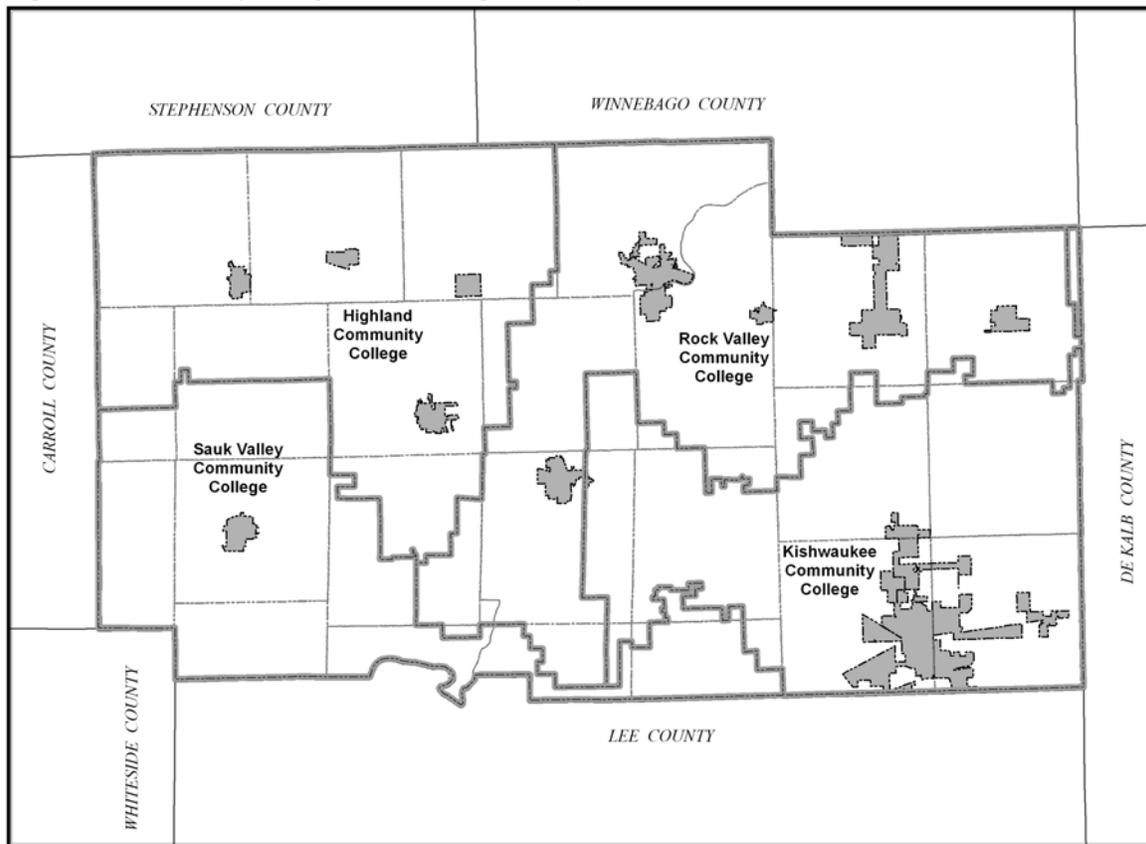
Residents of the Ogle County are served by Sauk Valley Community College, located in Dixon, IL, Highland Community College, located in Freeport, IL, Rock Valley College, located in Rockford, IL and Kishwaukee College in Malta, IL.

1. **Sauk Valley Community College:** As a community college, the mission of Sauk Valley Community College is to be an institution of higher education that provides quality learning opportunities to meet the diverse needs of its students and community, with its vision to be recognized as a benchmark institution of higher education that provides exceptional learning opportunities in response to the diverse needs of its students and community. Sauk Valley Community College is a two-year community college offering associate degrees in 34 disciplines for transfer to four-year colleges; career-oriented associate degrees in 19 areas, and one liberal studies degree.
2. **Highland Community College:** As a community college, the mission of Highland Community College is built around meeting the needs of the greater northwest Illinois community through quality educational and cultural programs. Highland Community College offers comprehensive academic programming with over 60 degrees and certificates.
3. **Rock Valley College:** As a community college, its mission is to be a leader in providing quality, accessible, lifelong learning opportunities, cultural enrichment, and support for economic and technological development. Rock Valley College is a two-year community college offering

associate degrees in 60 disciplines for transfer to four-year colleges; career-oriented associate degrees in 23 areas, and 72 short-term certificates. Pre-college courses are also offered in adult basic education, ESL, continuing and professional education; and developmental education.

4. **Kishwaukee College:** As a community college, its mission is to provide excellent, innovative, and affordable education in a welcoming environment to learners who can benefit from diverse programs and services, with the vision of being the driving force behind turning student aspirations and community potential into enduring success. For students whose goals include a four-year university degree, Kishwaukee College offers Associates of Arts and Associates of Sciences degrees that are fully transferable to any public university in Illinois. For students whose goals include preparation to enter the workforce in an occupation that requires specific skills, Kishwaukee College offers Associates of Applied Science degrees and a host of certificates in programs ranging from Automated Engineering Technology to Welding. For students who stepped out of high school or are English Language Learners, Kishwaukee College provides a wide range of support services that help students prepare for the GED, learn English as a Second Language, or enter college to begin a new journey as adults.

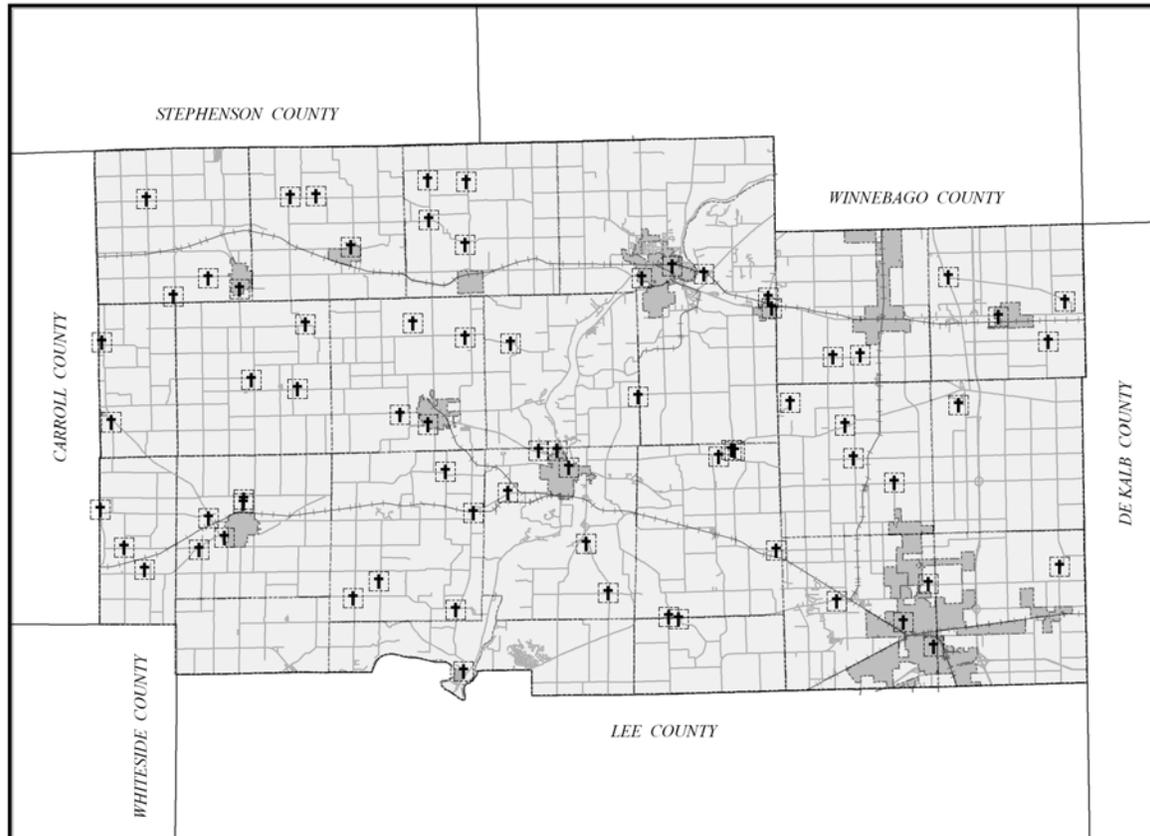
Figure 4.7: Community College Districts in Ogle County, IL



G. Cemeteries

There are 67 known cemeteries/burial sites located throughout Ogle County (see Figure 4.5 below). The detailed locations of most of these sites are available from County plat books, as well as from the Ogle County Genealogical Society located in Oregon. The Internet also provides information on County cemeteries and genealogical records.

Figure 4.8: Cemeteries and Burial Sites in Ogle County, IL



H. Other Community Facilities and Services

1. Ogle County Soil & Water Conservation District:

The Ogle County Soil & Water Conservation District is located at 213 W. Pines Road in Oregon. The purpose of the Soil & Water Conservation District is to protect and maintain the natural resources of Ogle County and to provide educational opportunities for schools and the public at large.

2. The Ogle County Fairgrounds occupies a 38.4-acre site northwest of Oregon at 1440 N. Limekiln Road. Facilities include a grandstand, restrooms, and several livestock and exposition buildings. The County Fair is held annually in August.

3. Rock River Center (formerly known as Ogle County Senior Services):

The Rock River Center is located at 810 S. 10th Street in Oregon. Rock River Center is the designated focal point of services for older adults and caregivers in Ogle County. Over half of the people receiving services throughout Ogle County have needs caused by non-economic factors, such as physical and mental disabilities, language barriers, and geographic isolation. Services provided by Rock River Center are designed to enable older and disabled persons to remain independent, thereby avoiding costly long term care.

Services of Rock River Center are made available, in part, with funds provided under Title IIIB, Title IIID, and Title IIIE of the Older Americans Act, Gap Filling Funds, and the Illinois General Revenue Funds through the Northwestern Illinois Area Agency on Aging. Funding for transportation is provided, in part, by the State of Illinois Donated Funds Initiative under Title XX of the Social Security Act, through the Illinois Department of Human Services and the Illinois Department on Aging. Transportation equipment is provided by the Illinois Department of Transportation, Section 5310 Capital Assistance Grant and additional funding is provided by the United Way of Ogle County, the Ogle County Board, the City of Oregon, and Ogle County townships.

4. Ogle County Historical Society:

The Ogle County Historical Society is located at 111 N. Sixth Street in Oregon. The mission of the Ogle County Historical Society is to discover, preserve and disseminate the History of Ogle County and the State of Illinois.

The Ogle County Historical Society owns and operates the Ruby Nash Home, also located at 111 N. Sixth Street in Oregon. The Nash Home and Museum opened in 1962. It was the home of the Chester Nash family and was built in 1878 of Midwestern prairie-type architecture. Chester Nash invented the cultivator and was a contemporary of John Deere. His daughter, Miss Ruby Nash, taught school for 50 years from 1891 to 1941. Nash School, now Nash Recreation Center in Oregon, was named after her.

5. Lee-Carroll-Ogle County Court Appointed Special Advocate Program (CASA)

Lee-Carroll-Ogle County CASA is located at 113 S. Peoria Avenue in Dixon, IL. CASA is a non-profit organization that recruits, trains and monitors citizen volunteers to work with abused and neglected children.

6. Sinnissippi Centers, Inc.

Sinnissippi Centers, Inc. is located at 125 South 4th Street in Oregon and 1321 North 7th Street in Rochelle. The mission of Sinnissippi Centers, Inc. is to provide quality, coordinated and responsive behavioral healthcare services to individuals, families and communities.

7. The Village of Progress Center

The Village of Progress is located at 710 S. 13th Street in Oregon. Village of Progress is a private not-for-profit corporation that was founded in 1969 to meet the training needs of adults with disabilities who reside in Ogle County. The agency is governed by a 15-member Board of Directors that represents various walks of life and virtually every community in the county. The purpose of the Village is to provide training services to persons with disabilities age 16 or older so that they may live a fulfilling life as contributing members of their home and community. The day

training occurs Monday through Friday and includes, but is not limited to: Evaluation & Assessment; Job Training; Supported Employment; Social & Recreational Experiences; Health Care & Maintenance; Living Skills Instruction and Physical & Occupational Therapy.

8. Ogle County Veterans Assistance Commission (VAC)

The Ogle County VAC is located at 112 N. 4th Street in Oregon. The purpose of the VAC is to provide assistance to military veterans and their dependents who qualify for assistance based upon the financial assistance guidelines as established by the Veteran's Assistance Commission.

4.4 Community Facilities Needs/Issues

The County should strive to provide a high level of services and facilities. The following recommendations are offered to strengthen the County's existing facilities and services and ensure that future improvement and building programs are economical and efficient.

A. County Facilities and Services Needs/Issues:

- Fleet storage building(s).
- New Sheriff's office and jail.
- Improved parking for Judicial Center and Courthouse.
- Highway Department heavy equipment storage building.

B. Parks and Recreation:

- Additional baseball/softball and soccer fields strategically located throughout the County.
- Continued viability of parks, forests and natural areas.

C. Police, Fire, Emergency and Health Care Services:

None identified.

D. Schools:

- Students that are adequately prepared for college, vocational training and/or the work force.

E. Libraries:

- Computer training for all County residents within the library system.

F. Junior College/Higher Education Facilities:

Non identified.

G. Cemeteries:

- Neglected cemeteries in need of care/maintenance.

H. Other Community Facilities and Services:

None identified.

Section 4.5 Utilities And Community Facilities Goals, Objectives, Policies

A. Goal:

Promote an effective and efficient supply of utilities, facilities and services that meet the expectations of County residents; and, facilitate orderly development which can be efficiently and economically served by public agencies responsible for infrastructure, public safety and public education.

B. Objectives:

1. Coordinate community facilities and utility systems planning with land use, transportation, and natural resource planning.
2. Direct intensive development to areas where a full array of utilities, community facilities, and public services are available.
3. Provide the appropriate level of community services and administrative facilities and practices, while striving for a low tax levy.
4. Protect public and environmental health through proper waste disposal.
5. Protect the lives, property, and rights of all residents through law enforcement and fire services.
6. Support high quality educational opportunities for all residents.

C. Policies:

1. Encourage compact and well-planned urban and rural development areas, so that community facilities and services (e.g., school bus routes, snow removal, police patrol) can be provided in a cost-effective manner.
2. Promote long-range sanitary sewer system planning with cities and villages to accommodate projected countywide growth and development.
3. Properly site and monitor private on-site wastewater treatment systems to assure public health and groundwater quality.
4. Work with local communities to assure a high-quality and abundant supply of water.
5. Encourage efforts to retain and improve small community schools and educational services directed to educating the County's youth and providing continuing education and training to adults.
6. Help coordinate and support local emergency services and facilities (e.g., police, fire, rescue/EMS) through adequate funding, training, facilities, and equipment.
7. Coordinate rural addressing, road naming, and driveway construction to ensure safe and adequate emergency response services.
8. Study long-term space needs for County administrative and departmental functions (e.g., jail, EMS, human services), and address facilities needs based on further discussions.
9. Support strategies for enhancing telecommunication capabilities.
10. Support local communities in efforts to improve and/or expand on facilities for solid waste disposal and recycling.
11. Require construction site erosion control and stormwater management for subdivision development and other larger projects including commercial and industrial development. Stormwater management techniques include natural drainage swales and retention and detention basins.
12. Encourage the provision of new and improved services and facilities geared to the elderly.
13. Strive to be informed on local access to cemeteries, health care, child care, libraries and other government facilities. Where gaps in availability exist, the County should attempt to work cooperatively with local communities to serve residents to the best level possible.
14. Establish a timetable to expand or rehabilitate existing or create new community facilities.
15. Promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources.

