A photograph of the Ogle County Courthouse in Illinois, a large red brick building with a prominent central tower and arched windows. The building is set against a clear blue sky, with green trees and a lawn in the foreground. The text is overlaid on the image.

Ogle County, Illinois

Amendatory  
Comprehensive Plan  
“2012 Update”

Adopted October 16, 2012



STATE OF ILLINOIS )  
 ) SS  
COUNTY OF OGLE )

RESOLUTION NO. 2012-1013

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE  
OGLE COUNTY AMENDATORY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN "2012 UPDATE"**

WHEREAS, the County of Ogle has authority pursuant to Illinois law (55 ILCS 5/Division 5-14. Regional Planning) to have a plan made for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing a co-ordinated, adjusted and harmonious development of said County, and of public improvement and utilities therein, and which plans will in the judgement of the County Board, in accordance with the present and future needs of the County and of the State, best promote health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity, efficiency and economy in the process of development and the general welfare of said County; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to Illinois law, the County of Ogle has created a regional planning commission that is charged with making the aforementioned plan for the County; and,

WHEREAS, amendatory comprehensive plans have been prepared by the Ogle County Regional Planning Commission and adopted by the Ogle County Board in 1996, 2000, 2004 and 2008; and,

WHEREAS, the Ogle County Regional Planning Commission has caused to be prepared an updated comprehensive plan titled *Ogle County, Illinois Amendatory Comprehensive Plan "2012 Update"*, attached hereto as "Exhibit A"; and,

WHEREAS, a comprehensive plan is a flexible and dynamic document; and,

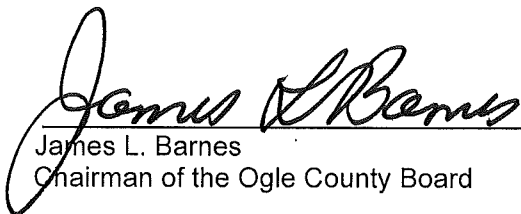
WHEREAS, it is necessary, from time to time, to update a comprehensive plan; and,

WHEREAS, the Ogle County Regional Planning Commission has recommended that the aforementioned *Ogle County, Illinois Amendatory Comprehensive Plan "2012 Update"* be adopted by the Ogle County Board as the official Comprehensive Plan for the County of Ogle.

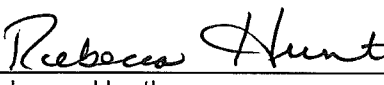
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE OGLE COUNTY BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

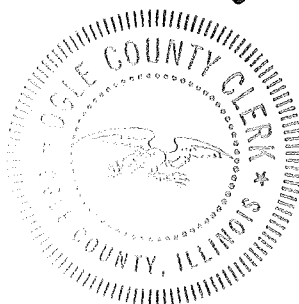
That the *Ogle County, Illinois Amendatory Comprehensive Plan "2012 Update"* as prepared and presented by the Ogle County Regional Planning Commission and attached hereto as "Exhibit A" shall be adopted and effective immediately as the official Comprehensive Plan for the County of Ogle.

Passed by the Ogle County Board this 16<sup>th</sup> Day of October, 2012.

  
James L. Barnes  
Chairman of the Ogle County Board

Attest:

  
Rebecca Huntley  
Ogle County Clerk and Ex-Officio  
Clerk of the Ogle County Board



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# **Amendatory Comprehensive Plan “2012 Update” Ogle County, Illinois**

Adopted by the Ogle County Board on October 16, 2012.

## **Acknowledgments:**

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## **Introduction**

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Welcome to the Ogle County, Illinois Comprehensive Plan. This Comprehensive Plan is the center-piece of the community development planning process, stating our community's development goals and outlining public policies for guiding future growth. It establishes an identifiable destination that allows both the governing body and private interests to plan and budget with an idea as to the direction the County may move in the future, and helps to ensure that future growth is not only anticipated, but planned for. The Plan functions as a practical guide to coordinate day-to-day decisions so they make sense in the future.

Planning a community's future is a complex exercise. The process involves an existing community with a population of longtime residents, newcomers and business people; a government structure whose composition can change yearly; the regulations imposed by state and federal government agencies; the character of the community and the plan devised by numerous developers.

Planning for the future of a community can also be controversial. There are those who seek new development for the jobs and the revenue it will bring. Others oppose it, fearing traffic congestion, loss of natural resources, loss of community identity and related expenditures. There are always those who feel that, if you do nothing, the lack of infrastructure improvements - sewers, water, roads, etc. - will greatly discourage development. History has repeatedly shown that this is not the case. The fact remains that change will occur, and the only question is whether the public or private sector will shape that change.

When it is the public sector that directs the change, there is always the fear that, because you have planned for it, you are encouraging it. That's a rationalization for avoiding planning. The real challenge is assuring that change occurs in concert with the goals and objectives of the community. This can be accomplished by taking an active planning approach. Only in visualizing the future of the community the way you want it to be and sticking to that vision can the vision become a reality.

The Comprehensive Plan is a key element in formulating the approach that a community will take in addressing the issues of land use, public policies toward development, and infrastructure requirements. The purpose of the Comprehensive Plan is to provide a framework for the County to ensure that a course, focused on a common goal, is maintained.

To achieve this, the Plan should be:

1. Comprehensive - The Plan must address all sections of the community as well as all activities associated with managing development;
2. Flexible - The Plan must be structured to summarize policies and proposals and allow for flexibility to facilitate the ever-changing needs of the community;
3. Provident - The initial requirements of the Plan are to achieve solutions to short term issues, whereas, the ultimate goal of the Plan is to provide a perspective of future development and predict possible problems as far as 20 or more years into the future.

With these general guidelines as a basis, specific issues may be addressed by analyzing the growth patterns and physical features of the County. While a variety of factors influence where and when development takes place, several basic elements can be analyzed to assess the impact of past or future growth. The elements that this plan addresses are: Issues and Opportunities (Chapter 1); Housing (Chapter 2); Transportation Facilities (Chapter 3); Utilities and Community Facilities (Chapter 4); Agriculture, Natural and Cultural Resources (Chapter 5); Economic Development (Chapter 6); Intergovernmental Cooperation (Chapter 7); Land Use (Chapter 8); and, Implementation (Chapter 9).

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Ogle County has, with the exception of the 1980-1990 Census period, shown an upward trend in population since 1920. The County registered its most significant growth in terms of percentage increase between 1950 and 1960, growing by 14% during this 10-year period. The County registered its most significant growth in terms of population increase between 1990 and 2000, growing by 5,075 persons (11.0% increase). Between 2000 and 2010, the County population increased by 2,465 persons (4.8%). Future growth should be anticipated, foresight provided to anticipate the challenges associated with growth and development, and appropriate policies and planning process should be in place to address growth and development when and where it occurs. This Comprehensive Plan addresses these issues and provides a basis for the policies which will shape Ogle County in the future.

Citizen input/participation is an important component of the planning process. Numerous citizens have been involved in the development and evolution of this Comprehensive Plan over the years, and their input is reflected in the goals and objectives formulated herein.

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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **Issues and Opportunities for Planning**

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The purpose of a comprehensive planning program is to promote orderly and beneficial development, helping to create a community that offers residents an attractive, efficient, and “resident-friendly” environment in which to live. Such an environment can be realized in part by creating a financially sound governmental structure, supporting good schools, a variety of community facilities and services, efficient land use and transportation systems, and encouraging sufficient employment opportunities and adequate, affordable housing.

The planning process involves understanding the various physical, economic, and social issues within the County. It examines where the County has been, where it is now, what goals or targets the community hopes to achieve, and what actions are necessary to reach these goals. A successful planning program can provide the direction needed to manage future growth by offering guidelines to government leaders, private enterprise, and individuals so that the County development-related decisions are sound, practical, and consistent.

#### **Section 1.1 Brief History of the Planning Area**

The first inhabitants of present-day Ogle County were native Americans. Research indicates that a Paleo-Native American culture existed in the region at least 10,000 years before the first French fur traders and trappers arrived. The first white men in the region may have encountered Native-Americans belonging to the Chippewa, Fox, Kickapoo, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Sauk and Winnebago tribes, as well as others. Native Americans were driven from the area by the 1880's.

The northern part of Illinois, as part of the Northwest Territory, was not included within a county organization until 1801 when it was placed in Saint Clair County as part of the Indiana Territory. Later, Saint Clair County became part of the Illinois Territory and remained so until 1812 when the name was changed to Madison County. Subsequently, the name of the northern portion of Illinois was changed from Madison County to Edwards County, to Bond and Crawford Counties; to Pike County, then Fulton County; in 1825 to Putnam County. In 1827 parts of what is now Ogle County was named Jo Daviess County. On January 16, 1836, the legislature formed, from a part of Jo Daviess County, the County of Ogle which at that time embraced the territory of the present county of Lee, and all of present-day Ogle County except what is now Eagle Point, Brookville and part of Forreston Townships. In 1839 it was partitioned into Lee County and Ogle County. Eagle Point and Brookville Townships were added from Carroll County and the Forreston strip was added from Jo Daviess County.

The name of Ogle County was suggested by Judge Thomas Ford, a resident of Ogle County who later became Governor of Illinois, in memory of Captain Joseph Ogle, a revolutionary war officer who distinguished himself for his courage and coolness in the siege of Fort Henry in the early days of the country's history.

The first settlers in Ogle County arrived around 1829, drawn to Ogle County by the fertile soils, numerous streams and abundant natural resources. Settlers selected claims around the edges of groves, or woods. The trees supplied logs for cabins, fire wood, rails for fences, and a certain amount of protection from wind. There were also springs and streams in the groves for their water supply.

The prairie soils which covered 58 percent of the area of present-day Ogle County were at first considered being useless because no plow could bust through the dense prairie vegetation. Ogle County resident John Deere of Grand Detour opened up the prairies to agriculture with his development of the self-scouring plow. Over the years, Ogle County has become both a state and national leader in agricultural production. Agriculture has been, and will continue to be a key component of the County economy.

Industrial development originating in the 19th century has also played an important role in the history of the County. Industry throughout the county has helped diversify the economy of the region.

The era between 1940 and 1979 saw County economic trends typical of those felt throughout the nation. War-time growth and post-war slowdowns influenced gradual growth in the County's population and a steady diversification of the regional industrial base. However, the decades of the 1970's and early 1980's were a time when growth slowed and development leveled off. The 1990's were a time of growth in the County, primarily residential, as the national and regional economy recovered from the recessionary times of the 1980's. The 1990's growth trends continued into the twenty-first century, as the County continued to grow in population, and the County's commercial and industrial base continued to expand. However, County growth has slowed during the recent recessionary period and economic crisis beginning in 2007, which parallels regional and national trends of slow to stagnant growth.

## **Section 1.2 Regional Setting**

Ogle County is located in north-central Illinois and is bordered by DeKalb County to the east, Winnebago and Stephenson Counties to the north, Carroll County to the west, and Whiteside and Lee Counties to the southwest and south, respectively. Ogle County is the seventeenth (17th) largest county in Illinois, comprising twenty-four (24) townships totaling approximately 763 square miles (488,390 acres). Ogle County extends approximately 42.5 miles from east to west, and approximately 23.5 miles north to south.

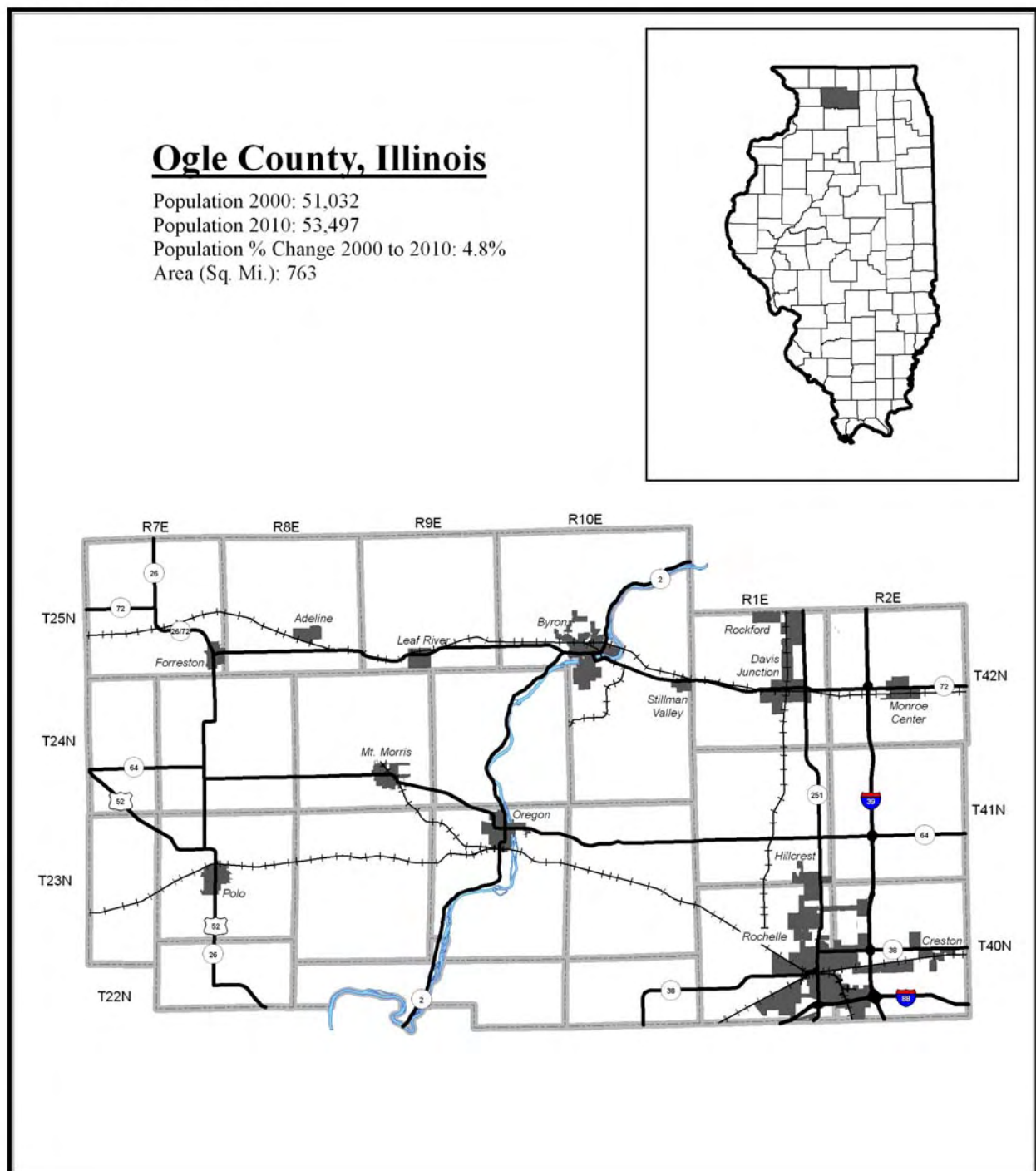
Due to Ogle County's large land area (approximately 42.5 miles wide east-west, 23.5 miles long north-south), different portions of Ogle County are influenced by areas outside the County border due to geographic proximity and economic ties. Ogle County, at its nearest proximity in the north-central part of the County, is approximately 1.2 miles from the City of Rockford. The City of Rockford exerts a great degree of influence on the northern, eastern and central portions of the county; the City of Freeport (approximately 6 miles from the County border) exerts some influence on the northwest portion of the County; the cities of Sterling and Dixon exert some influence on the southwest and south-central portions of the County (approximately 7 miles and 4 miles from the County border, respectively).

Ogle County is also feeling some influence from the Chicago metropolitan area. The eastern border of Ogle County is approximately 68 miles from the Lake Michigan shore, and suburban Chicago is spreading west. The availability of east-west interstates and highways makes Ogle County an option for commuters who wish to live in Ogle County and work in Chicago, suburban Chicago or the Chicago "collar counties." The rate of growth of the Chicago metropolitan area will affect the degree of impact on Ogle County. Residential, commercial and industrial development has been occurring in Winnebago, Boone, DeKalb, McHenry and Kane Counties and the Fox River Valley area, including Aurora, St.Charles and Elgin, which are within 40 miles of the Ogle County line.

Figure 1.1: Ogle County in Regional Context



Figure 1.2: Ogle County, Illinois



### **Section 1.3 Past Planning In Ogle County**

The Ogle County Board adopted the first County comprehensive plan document in 1979. The 1979 Comprehensive Plan was preceded and supported by several planning documents: *Physical Factors for Planning Volume I* (1973), *Physical Factors for Planning Volume II* (1974), *Physical Factors for Planning Volume III* (1975), *Interim Comprehensive Plan Report Volume IV* (1978).

Comprehensive Plan updates have been completed and adopted in 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004 and 2008, indicating an active County planning program.

### **Section 1.4 The Comprehensive Planning Process**

The comprehensive planning process involves several basic phases. The first phase involves research. Activities include acquiring a thorough knowledge of the existing community setting, identifying problems that require solutions, analyzing critical factors that need to be changed before progress can be made toward community goals, and establishing goals and objectives for growth and development.

The second phase of the comprehensive planning process involves the formation of planning policy. Planning policies recommend a course of action that will accommodate expected change, produce desired change, or prevent undesirable change.

The next phase involves the selection of a preferred alternative for guiding future growth. The Land Use Element relates how the County is expected to grow, identifying in general terms how development should proceed in the future to achieve community goals.

The final phase involves implementation of the plan and programs that will influence the day-to-day decisions made by government officials, private enterprise, and individuals. Plan implementation provides the means by which community goals can be achieved. Three major tools of implementation are the zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations, and capital improvements program. Zoning regulations act to control growth and development so that it is harmonious with the proposals and recommendations set forth in the Comprehensive Plan. They promote sound, orderly development directed toward the preservation of property values and the improvement of the overall appearance of the community. Subdivision regulations assure that new land divisions are designed in an orderly and efficient manner and are in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan. The capital improvements program is a long-range financial plan for major public improvements. It proposes the best means for utilizing available financial resources to provide residents with necessary facilities and services.

The Comprehensive Plan is the primary link between the past, the present, and the future, making it perhaps the best resource for achieving continuity over a period of time. It is to be used as a guide by those making decisions with regard to the development of the community. The Comprehensive Plan must also remain flexible so that it can be modified to reflect the processes of actual development and the changing attitudes and priorities of the community. To maintain an updated Comprehensive Plan, new information must be continually gathered and studied to determine trends and re-evaluate projections, forecasts, and plans. Even policy recommendations, which are relatively permanent statements, may require periodic review to determine their appropriateness and suitability in relation to the direction and character of community development at that time. A well thought-out and updated Comprehensive Plan, with a solid base of public involvement, is one of the most fruitful investments a County can make. As a collection of policies and plans designed to guide future growth and development, it will help ensure continuity over time as changes occur within Ogle County.

## Section 1.5 Demographic Trends

### A. Population Growth

Every 10 years the Federal government performs the National Census, and these Census results are the main source of the information used to understand how communities change over time. As indicated in Table 1.1 below, Ogle County has, with the exception of the 1980-1990 Census period, shown an upward trend in population since 1920. The County registered its most significant growth in terms of percentage increase between 1950 and 1960, growing by 14% during this 10-year period. The County registered its most significant growth in terms of population increase between 1990 and 2000, growing by 5,075 persons (11.0% increase).

The population trends between Census periods seen in Ogle County since 1930 are similar to those of the State of Illinois as a whole, which has seen an increase in population during each Census period since 1900. However, Ogle County population percentage increases in the Census periods since 1960 have been greater compared to the State as a whole.

**Table 1.1**  
**1900 - 2006 Population, Population Change and Population % Change**  
**Ogle County and State of Illinois**

Year	Ogle Co.			Illinois		
	Population	Change	% Change	Population	Change	% Change
1900	29,129	---	---	4,821,550	---	---
1910	27,864	(1,265)	-4.3%	5,638,591	817,041	16.9%
1920	26,830	(1,034)	-3.7%	6,485,280	846,689	15.0%
1930	28,118	1,288	4.8%	7,630,654	1,145,374	17.7%
1940	29,869	1,751	6.2%	7,897,241	266,587	3.5%
1950	33,429	3,560	11.9%	8,712,176	814,935	10.3%
1960	38,106	4,677	14.0%	10,081,158	1,368,982	15.7%
1970	42,867	4,761	12.5%	11,113,976	1,029,127	10.2%
1980	46,338	3,471	8.1%	11,426,518	317,129	2.9%
1990	45,957	(381)	-0.8%	11,430,602	3,188	0.0%
2000	51,032	5,075	11.0%	12,419,293	415,942	3.6%
2010	53,497	2,465	4.8%	12,830,632	411,339	3.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

As seen in Table 1.2 below, the six-county area of Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside Counties (Northwest Illinois) grew by 3.7% between 1990 and 2000. During this period, Ogle County registered the greatest growth in terms of total population increase (5,075) and percentage increase (11.0%). Between 2000 and 2010 the growth of Northwest Illinois decreased by 0.8%, with Ogle and Jo Daviess Counties being the only two counties in the six-county area to register population increases.

**Table 1.2**  
**2000 - 2010 Population, Population Change and Population % Change**  
**Northwest Illinois Counties**

	Carroll County	Jo Daviess County	Lee County	Ogle County	Stephenson County	Whiteside County	NW IL Counties
1990 Pop.	16,805	21,821	34,392	45,957	48,052	60,186	227,213
2000 Pop.	16,674	22,289	36,062	51,032	48,979	60,653	235,689
Pop. Ch.	(131)	468	1,670	5,075	927	467	8,476
Pop. % Ch.	-0.8	2.1	4.9	11.0	1.9	0.8	3.7
2010	15,387	22,678	36,031	53,497	47,711	58,494	233,798
Pop. Ch.	(1,287)	389	(31)	2,465	(1,268)	(2,159)	(1,891)
Pop. % Ch.	-7.7	1.7	-0.1	4.8	-2.6	-3.6	-0.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

It is interesting and revealing to examine the differences in population change between the municipalities and the unincorporated area of the County. As seen in Table 1.3 below, between 2000 and 2010 the population in the unincorporated area of the County decreased by 569 persons or 2.4%, its greatest decrease since 1960. The population within incorporated municipalities increased by 3,034 persons (11.1%) during this period, offsetting the population decrease in the unincorporated area and resulting in a population increase for the County as a whole (see Table 1.1 above). The ratio between County unincorporated area population and population within municipalities has remained fairly constant during the Census periods from 1960 to 2010, averaging 45% unincorporated area / 54.8% incorporated municipalities; however, in 2010 the percentage of the County population within incorporated municipalities is higher than at any Census period since 1960 at 56.7%.

**Table 1.3**  
**2000 - 2010 Population, Population Change and Population % Change**  
**Ogle County Unincorporated Area Population and Ogle County Population Within Municipalities**

Year	Ogle County Unincorp.			% Ratio Uninc. Pop. / Municipal Population	Ogle County Municipal		
	Population	Change	% Change		Population	Change	% Change
1960	17,057	---	---	44.8 / 55.2	21,049	---	---
1970	19,158	2,101	12.3%	44.7 / 55.3	23,709	2,660	12.6%
1980	21,351	2,193	11.4%	46.1 / 53.9	24,987	1,278	5.4%
1990	21,075	(276)	-1.3%	45.9 / 54.1	24,882	(105)	-0.4%
2000	23,738	2,663	12.6%	46.5 / 53.5	27,294	2,412	9.7%
2010	23,169	(569)	-2.4%	43.3 / 56.7	30,328	3,034	11.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

As seen in Table 1.4 below, Byron, Creston, Davis Junction, Hillcrest, Rochelle and Stillman Valley all increased in population between 2000 and 2010, whereas Adeline, Forreston, Leaf River, Mt. Morris, Oregon and Polo decreased

in population during the same period. It is worthy to note that the municipalities with decreases in population between 2000 and 2010 are all in western Ogle County, while the municipalities with increases in population are all in eastern Ogle County.

Davis Junction demonstrated the most dramatic increase in population between 2000 and 2010, growing by 1,881 persons or 383.1%, followed by Byron (growing by 836 persons or 28.7%) and Creston (growing by 119 persons or 21.9%). Adeline demonstrated the most dramatic decrease in population between 2000 and 2010, losing 54 persons or 38.8% of its population, followed by Leaf River (decrease of 112 persons or -20.2%) and Oregon (losing 339 persons or -8.3%).

In early 2012, the City of Rockford annexed land in Scott Township, joining the ranks of municipalities located within the boundaries of Ogle County. There are currently no residents within the land area annexed by the City of Rockford.

**Table 1.4**  
**1990 - 2010 Population, Population Change and Population % Change**  
**Ogle County Municipalities**

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Adeline Pop.	130	156	163	141	139	85
Pop. Change	---	26	7	(22)	(2)	(54)
Pop. % Change	---	20.0%	4.5%	-13.5%	-1.4%	-38.8%
Byron Pop.	1,578	1,749	2,035	2,284	2,917	3,753
Pop. Change	---	171	286	249	633	836
Pop. % Change	---	10.8%	16.4%	12.2%	27.7%	28.7%
Creston Pop.	454	595	527	535	543	662
Pop. Change	---	141	(68)	8	8	119
Pop. % Change	---	31.0%	-11.4%	1.5%	1.5%	21.9%
Davis Junction Pop.	---	---	289	246	491	2,372
Pop. Change	---	---	---	(43)	245	1,881
Pop. % Change	---	---	---	-14.9%	99.6%	383.1%
Forreston Pop.	1,153	1,227	1,384	1,361	1,469	1,448
Pop. Change	---	74	157	(23)	108	(21)
Pop. % Change	---	6.4%	12.8%	-1.7%	7.9%	-1.4%
Hillcrest Pop.	224	630	818	828	1,158	1,326
Pop. Change	---	406	188	10	330	168
Pop. % Change	---	181.3%	29.8%	1.2%	39.9%	14.5%
Leaf River Pop.	546	633	637	546	555	443
Pop. Change	---	87	4	(91)	9	(112)
Pop. % Change	---	15.9%	0.6%	-14.3%	1.6%	-20.2%
Monroe Center Pop.	---	---	---	---	---	471
Pop. Change	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pop. % Change	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mt. Morris Pop.	3,075	3,173	2,989	2,919	3,013	2,998
Pop. Change	---	98	(184)	(70)	94	(15)
Pop. % Change	---	3.2%	-5.8%	-2.3%	3.2%	-0.5%

Oregon Pop.	3,732	3,539	3,559	3,891	4,060	3,721
Pop. Change	---	(193)	20	332	169	(339)
Pop. % Change	---	-5.2%	0.6%	9.3%	4.3%	-8.3%
Polo Pop.	2,551	2,542	2,643	2,514	2,477	2,355
Pop. Change	---	(9)	101	(129)	(37)	(122)
Pop. % Change	---	-0.4%	4.0%	-4.9%	-1.5%	-4.9%
Rochelle Pop.	7,008	8,594	8,982	8,769	9,424	9,574
Pop. Change	---	1,586	388	(213)	655	150
Pop. % Change	---	22.6%	4.5%	-2.4%	7.5%	1.6%
Stillman Valley Pop.	598	871	961	848	1,048	1,120
Pop. Change	---	273	90	(113)	200	72
Pop. % Change	---	45.7%	10.3%	-11.8%	23.6%	6.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

## B. Age Distribution

Table 1.5 below details the number of Ogle County residents that occupied specific age groups in the past two Census years. Insight into the nature of the County population's change over time can be gained through examining how these age groups change as they move through their life cycles. The age groups (or "cohorts" as they are called when tracking a group of same-aged people) have been displayed within Table 1.5 in ten-year increments to more easily see how their numbers increase or decline over different Census years. The diagonal series of gray or white boxes within Table 1.5 indicate the path of each age cohort through the two Census periods.

**Table 1.5**  
**Distribution of Population by Ten-Year Age Groups (Cohorts)**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Cohort Change 2000-2010</b>	<b>Cohort % Change 2000-2010</b>	<b>Class Change 2000-2010</b>	<b>Class % Change</b>
Under 5-9 years	7,210	6,770	654	9.1%	(440)	-6.1%
10-19 years	8,095	7,864	(2,670)	-33.0%	(231)	-2.9%
20-29 years	5,190	5,425	996	19.2%	235	4.5%
30-39 years	7,509	6,186	641	8.5%	(1,323)	-17.6%
40-49 years	8,121	8,150	(183)	-2.3%	29	0.4%
50-59 years	5,895	7,938	(334)	-5.7%	2,043	34.7%
60-69 years	3,980	5,561	(581)	-14.6%	1,581	39.7%
70-79 years	3,127	3,399	(923)	-29.5%	272	8.7%
80-85 years and over	1,905	2,204	---	---	299	15.7%
Median Age (Ogle County)	37.2	40.7	---	---	3.5	9.4%
Median Age (Illinois)	34.7	36.6	---	---	1.9	5.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

An examination of Table 1.5 above reveals a County population that has grown older between 2000 and 2010. In the cohorts below 40 years of age, three out of the four cohorts (the 10-19 being the exception) increased between 2000 and 2010; however, in examining the age classes, three of the four age classes below 40 years of age decreased between 2000 and 2010 (the 20-29 age class being the exception). All of the cohorts above 39 years of age declined between 2000 and 2010, but every age class increased in population.

In 2000, 54.9% of the County population was under 40 years of age; in 2010, 49.1% of the County population was under 40 years of age. This is reflected in the increasing median age as indicated in the above Table 1.5, which increased from 37.2 in 2000 to 40.7 in 2010. The “median age” is the point where ½ of the population lies above and ½ lies below; the older this age is, the older the overall population for a place is becoming. For comparison, Ogle County’s 2010 median age of 40.7 is 11.2% higher than the 2010 median age of the State of Illinois.

### C. Education Levels

Table 1.6 below compares the educational attainment information for Ogle County. Between 2000 and 2010 the County population has become more educated. The population with high school education or less has decreased by 100 persons, or 0.6%, and in 2010 accounted for 48.9% of the population 25 years of age and over compared to 53.3% in the 2000 census year. The number of persons with at least some college education up to a graduate or professional degree has increased by 2,896 persons, or 18.6%. Persons with at least some college education but no degree, an associate’s degree, a bachelor’s degree or a graduate or professional degree accounted for 51.1% of the population of the County over 25 years of age in 2010, compared to 46.7% in the 2000 census year. For comparison, in the State of Illinois as a whole in 2010, 40.7% of the population 25 years of age and over had a high school education or less, and 59.2% of the population 25 years of age and over had at least some college education but no degree, an associate’s degree, a bachelor’s degree or a graduate or professional degree.

**Table 1.6**  
**Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years and Over**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Change (+/-)</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Less than 9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	1,867 5.6%	1,589 4.4%	(278)	-14.9%
9 <sup>th</sup> - 12 <sup>th</sup> Gr., no diploma	3,778 11.3%	2,853 7.9%	(925)	-24.5%
High School Graduate	12,114 36.4%	13,217 36.6%	1,103	9.1%
Some college, no degree	7,706 23.1%	8,848 24.5%	1,142	14.8%
Associate’s degree	2,192 6.6%	3,214 8.9%	1,022	46.6%
Bachelor’s degree	3,732 11.2%	4,153 11.5%	421	11.3%
Graduate or professional degree	1,928 5.8%	2,239 6.2%	311	16.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,317</b>	<b>36,113</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>8.4%</b>

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; 2010 American Community Survey

#### D. Households and Income

The Ogle County residential community is made up of different types of households. Table 1.7, below, details the changes in the make-up of County households between 2000 and 2010. Family households have seen their number increase, although the percentage of total households has decreased between 2000 and 2010. Non-family households have increased from 2000 to 2010 in both number (from 5,110 to 6,145) and percentage of total households (from 26.5% to 29.5%). Married-couple households have seen both their number and percentage of family households decrease between 2000 and 2010. Single-mother family households have increased from 11.3% of family households in 2000 to 13.7% in 2010. Both Average Household Size and Average Family Size have decreased slightly.

**Table 1.7**  
**Households, Average Household Size and Household Type**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Change (+/-)</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>Households</b>	19,278	20,856	1,578	8.2%
<b>Average Household Size</b>	2.62	2.54	(0.08)	-3.1%
<b>Average Family Size</b>	3.07	3.01	(0.06)	-2.0%
<b>Households by Type:</b>				
Family Households [1] (% of Total Households)	14,168 (73.5%)	14,711 (70.5%)	543	3.8%
Husband-wife families [3] (% of Family Households)	11,811 (83.4%)	11,693 (79.5%)	-118	-1.0%
Female householder, no husband present (% of Family Households)	1,608 (11.3%)	2,022 (13.7%)	414	25.7%
Non-Family Households [2] (% of Total Households)	5,110 (26.5%)	6,145 (29.5%)	1035	20.3%
Male householder (% of Total Non-Family Households)	2,461 (48.2%)	3,158 (51.4%)	697	28.3%
Female householder (% of Total Non-Family Households)	2,649 (51.8%)	2,987 (48.6%)	338	12.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

[1] A household that has at least one member of the household related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption is a "Family household." Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[2] "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[3] "Families" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couples are included in the families category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner." Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households.

Another instructive piece of information on the state of households within the County is the level of income that each household achieves. Again the Census provides insight into the range of incomes present within Ogle County.

**Table 1.8**  
**Household Income 1999 - 2010**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

<b>Household Income (\$)</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Change (+/-)</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Less than 10,000	1,212 (6.3%)	761 (3.7%)	(451)	-37.2%
10,000 - 14,999	1,300 (6.8%)	1,141 (5.5%)	(159)	-12.2%
15,000 - 24,999	1,945 (10.1%)	1,887 (9.1%)	(58)	-3.0%
25,000 - 34,999	2,577 (13.4%)	2,217 (10.7%)	(360)	-14.0%
35,000 - 49,999	3,605 (18.7%)	2,870 (13.8%)	(735)	-20.4%
50,000 - 74,999	4,425 (23.0%)	5,167 (24.8%)	742	16.8%
75,000 - 99,999	2,247 (11.7%)	3,213 (15.4%)	966	43.0%
100,000 - 149,999	1,452 (7.6%)	2,580 (12.4%)	1,128	77.7%
150,000 - 199,999	250 (1.3%)	609 (2.9%)	359	143.6%
200,000 or more	216 (1.1%)	370 (1.8%)	154	71.3%
Total Households	19,229 (100%)	20,815 (100%)	1,586	8.2%
Ogle County Median Household Income (\$)	45,448	55,925	10,477	23.1%
State of Illinois Median Household Income (\$)	46,590	52,972	6,382	13.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; American Community Survey

Table 1.8 above describes how household incomes have changed between 1999 and 2010. It is a testimony to both the inflation of wages and the increased earning power of the residents of the Ogle County that the percentage of households making greater than \$50,000 per year has increased from 44.7% in 1999 to 57.4% in 2010. Median household income has increased from \$45,448 to \$55,925 over the same period, a 23.1% increase. This percentage increase in median household income is greater than the State of Illinois as a whole (13.7%) over the same time period. The median household income for Illinois was 2.5% higher than Ogle County in 1999 (\$46,590), but 5.3% less than Ogle County in 2010 (\$52,972), an indication that median household income is increasing at more rapid pace in Ogle County compared to the State of Illinois as a whole.

With the examination of income information, the County should also assess the poverty status of its residents. “Poverty” is generally defined as a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is poor. If a family’s total income is less than that family’s threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. The poverty thresholds do not vary geographically. That is, they are the same throughout the United States. However, the poverty thresholds are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition counts money income before taxes and does not include capital gains and non-cash benefits (such as public housing, food stamps, and Medicaid). Poverty is not defined for people in military barracks, institutional group quarters, or for unrelated children under age 15 (such as foster children). Table 1.8 below outlines poverty thresholds for years 1999 and 2010. Table 1.9 lists the Census and American Community Survey information on poverty for the total number of residents, children and adults 65 years of age and older within Ogle County.

**Table 1.9**  
**Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds - 1999 and 2010**

<b>Size of Family Unit</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2010</b>
One Person	\$8,499	\$11,139
Two Persons	\$10,864	\$14,218
Three Persons	\$13,289	\$17,374
Four Persons	\$17,030	\$22,314
Five Persons	\$20,128	\$26,439
Six Persons	\$22,730	\$29,897
Seven Persons	\$25,918	\$34,009
Eight Persons	\$28,970	\$37,934
Nine Persons or more	\$34,436	\$45,220

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

**Table 1.10**  
**Poverty Status - 1999 and 2010**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Change (+/-) 2000-2010</b>	<b>% Change 2000-2010</b>
Individuals*	50,119	52,124		
Below Poverty Level	3,579	5,330	1,751	48.9%
<i>% Below Poverty Level</i>	7.1	10.2		
Children under 18 years	13,624	13,004		
Below Poverty Level	1,192	2,136	944	79.2%
<i>% Below Poverty Level</i>	8.7	16.4		
65 years and over	6,414	6,813		
Below Poverty Level	339	418	79	23.3%
<i>% Below Poverty Level</i>	5.3	6.1		

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; American Community Survey

\*All individuals for whom poverty status is determined.

Poverty status increased within Ogle County between 1999 and 2010 among individuals (from 7.1% to 10.2% of the population), children (from 8.7% to 16.4%) and persons 65 years of age and older (from 5.3% to 6.1%). Compared to Illinois as a whole, poverty status increased between 1999 and 2010 among individuals (from 10.7% to 13.1% of the population), children (from 14.3% to 18.5%), and persons 65 years of age and older (8.3% to 8.7%).

#### E. Employment Characteristics

Table 1.11 below summarizes employment by industry data provided for the last two Census years. This information represents what type of industry that the working residents of the County were employed by, and is not a listing of the employment currently located within Ogle County. The discussion of the County economy will take place within the Economic Development Element of this Comprehensive Plan.

The “manufacturing” industry registered the greatest loss (-21.5%) between 2000 and 2010, followed by “agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining” (-12.2%), “wholesale trade” (-8.6%) and “public administration” (-2.7%). All other industry classifications increased in number and percent, the greatest increases being registered in “professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services” (56.4%), “arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services” (34.6%), “construction” (33.2%) and “finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing” (28.7%).

**Table 1.11**  
**Summary of Employment by Industry**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Change (+/-)</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	779	684	(95)	-12.2%
Construction	1,657	2,207	550	33.2%
Manufacturing	5,729	4,498	(1,231)	-21.5%
Wholesale trade	1,034	945	(89)	-8.6%
Retail trade	2,709	2,970	261	9.6%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,929	2,191	262	13.6%
Information	449	490	41	---
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	1,174	1,511	337	28.7%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	1,113	1,741	628	56.4%
Educational, health and social services	4,636	4,707	71	1.5%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	1,461	1,967	506	34.6%

Other services (except public administration)	1,299	1,339	40	3.1%
Public administration	843	820	(23)	-2.7%
<b>Total Employed Persons 16 Years and Over</b>	24,812	26,070	1,258	5.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; American Community Survey

## Section 1.6 Population Projections

*Projections* are estimates of future populations based on statistical models that extrapolate past and present trends into the future. Projections can be created through very simple or very complex calculations. The type of calculations used is based on the available data and desired use of the projection.

*Forecasts* are also estimate of a future population based on statistical models. Forecasts, however, include additional adjustments made to reflect assumptions of future changes.

*Targets* express desirable future populations based on policies and goals.

Developing population projections is a complex process. There is always a greater difficulty in deriving population projections for small geographic areas such as townships and small cities or villages. Projections for larger geographic areas are more reliable, since the large population base will be less likely to exhibit short term variations. Likewise, any projection results that extend for periods longer than ten years become statistically less reliable as inputs to the projection are based on calculations rather than actual numbers. In summary, the smaller the area and the longer the period, the less likely a projection will be accurate.

Ogle County has, with the exception of the 1980-1990 Census period, shown an upward trend in population since 1920. The County registered its most significant growth in terms of percentage increase between 1950 and 1960, growing by 14% during this 10-year period. The County registered is most significant growth in terms of population increase between 1990 and 2000, growing by 5,075 persons (11.0% increase). Between 2000 and 2010, the County population increased by 2,465 persons (4.8%). According to the Census data displayed in Table 1.7 above, in 2000 Ogle County averaged 2.62 persons per household (PPH) in 19,278 households. In 2010, the estimated number of PPH declined to 2.54 in 20,856 households. It is anticipated that this trend of a declining number of persons per household will continue into the future.

To estimate the Ogle County population for 2020, 2030 and 2040, two different methodologies were employed, as follows:

### Population Projection Methodology A:

The number of households and persons per household within the County was projected out to 2020, 2030 and 2040 using a simple mathematical progression projection assuming a 10.4% increase per 10-year period for housing units and a 2.09% decrease per 10-year period for persons per household. The projected number of housing units was multiplied by the projected number of persons per household to yield a projected population in households. Since an average (over the past three Census periods) of 1.2% of the population does not live in a household, the estimated population in households was then increased by 1.2% to yield the total projected population.

#### Population Projection Methodology B:

The 10-year growth rates from 1990-2000, and 2000-2010 were divided by the number of years per period to yield an annual growth rate. The annual growth rates per decade were averaged to yield an average annual growth rate between 1990 and 2010 of +0.79%. This average annual growth rate was then used to project the population for 2020, 2030 and 2040.

This population projection does not include any large-scale development of vacant land for residential uses within the planning period. Large-scale residential development could have a significant impact on the number of housing units, households and the County's population.

**Table 1.12A**  
**Methodology A Projected Population**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

<b>Year</b>	2020	2030	2040
<b>Population</b>	58,020	62,769	67,878

**Table 1.12B**  
**Methodology B Projected Population**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

<b>Year</b>	2020	2030	2040
<b>Population</b>	57,877	62,615	67,741

Calculating an average of the projected populations of the two methodologies yields somewhat of a hybrid result of the two population projection methodologies.

**Table 1.12C**  
**Projected Population**  
**Based on Average Projected Population of Methodology A and Methodology B**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

<b>Year</b>	2020	2030	2040
<b>Population</b>	57,949	62,692	67,810

The Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (IDCEO) provides population projections for Illinois counties. The IDCEO population projections for Ogle County are below in Table 1.12D.

**Table 1.12D**  
**Projected Population by IL Dept. of Commerce and Economic Opportunity**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

<b>Year</b>	2020	2030	2040
<b>Population</b>	59,230	63,765	<i>Not calculated</i>

Source: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity

## **Section 1.7 Community Goals, Objectives and Policies**

The following goals, objectives and policies provide the framework for guiding future community development activities within Ogle County. Goals are stated as desirable conditions to strive for in the future. They are common ideals of the community that can be achieved through the actions of government leaders, private enterprise and individuals. Objectives are general targets to be achieved along the path of satisfying community goals. Policies are methods of action to accomplish these stated objectives. Together these three pieces express the uniqueness of the community while stating changes that will produce desirable patterns for growth and development.

### **A. Goals:**

Ogle County should pursue policies that preserve and enhance its current living environment. It is the goal of the County to maintain and enhance the overall aesthetic quality of its residential, recreational, commercial and industrial areas; and, to maintain a rate of growth and development that is manageable in light of the public resources.

### **B. Objectives:**

1. Promote the maintenance and improvement of existing development within Ogle County.
2. New development should be designed in a manner that allows urban services to be most efficiently and economically provided.
3. Ensure that newly developed or redeveloped areas are compatible with existing uses of land.
4. To improve long range fiscal planning for the County.
5. Manage balanced growth to insure that the County's population is adequately provided with public services and infrastructure.
6. Manage balanced growth to insure that the County's population is served by adequate and safe housing.
7. Manage balanced growth to insure economic development which supports the employment of local citizenry and provides appropriate wages for employees.
8. Manage balanced growth to maintain the small-town, rural character of Ogle County and promote rural community values.

### **C. Policies:**

1. Ogle County should implement the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan to promote quality of life and economic vitality.
2. Current implementation tools, such as the zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations, and other County ordinances should continue to be used and enforced, and updated and/or modernized as necessary and desirable.
3. The County should encourage development which protects and enhances the County's tax base.
4. The Regional Planning Commission should maintain an active role in assessing County needs, evaluating development, and utilizing the planning process as a means of accomplishing the recommendations contained in the Comprehensive Plan.

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## CHAPTER 2

### Housing in Ogle County

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#### Section 2.1 Housing Inventory

##### A. Housing Tenure

Housing tenure information sheds light on how residents live in the community. Occupancy and vacancy characteristics can help indicate if the current amount of housing stock is sufficient to meet existing demand. Between 2000 and 2010, Ogle County experienced a net increase of 2,141 units to its housing stock (Table 2.1). Over that time period, Ogle County owner-occupied housing units increased by 10.8%, while renter-occupied housing units increased by 0.5%. For comparison, Illinois overall had a lower percentage of owner-occupied housing units in the 2010 Census year (67.5% to 76.3%), and a higher percentage of renter-occupied housing units (32.5% to 23.7%).

**Table 2.1**  
**Comparison of Housing Occupancy**  
**Ogle County and State of Illinois**

	<b>Ogle County 2000</b>	<b>Ogle County 2010</b>	<b>Illinois 2000</b>	<b>Illinois 2010</b>
<b>Occupied Housing Units</b> <i>% of Total Housing Units</i>	19,278 94.4%	20,856 92.4%	4,591,779 94.0%	4,836,972 91.3%
<b>Owner-occupied</b> <i>% of Occupied Units</i>	14,369 74.5%	15,922 76.3%	3,088,884 67.3%	3,263,639 67.5%
<b>Renter-occupied</b> <i>% of Occupied Units</i>	4,909 25.5%	4,934 23.7%	1,502,895 32.7%	1,573,333 32.5%
<b>Vacant Housing Units</b> <i>% of Total Housing Units</i>	1,142 5.6%	1,705 7.6%	293,836 6.0%	459,743 8.7%
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	20,420	22,561	4,885,615	5,296,715

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has established a minimum target rate for overall unit vacancy of 3% to assure an adequate choice of housing for consumers. An acceptable vacancy rate for owner-occupied housing is 1.5%, while a vacancy rate of 5% is acceptable for rental units. According to Census data, Ogle County has a homeowner vacancy rate of 2.5% and a rental vacancy rate of 9.1%, indicating an adequate supply of housing choices for consumers. Table 2.1 shows that Ogle County had an overall year 2010 vacancy rate of 7.6% (up 49.3% from 2000 vacancy rate of 5.6%), a rate slightly lower than Illinois as a whole.

##### B. Structure Type

Structure type information (single family, duplex, multi-family, etc.) is a common method used for describing the physical characteristics of housing stock. The following “number of units in structure” information provides insight into the mix of housing types in the County. Table 2.2 below compares the distribution of structure types within Ogle County with the State of Illinois as a whole, over two Census periods. In the year 2010, single-family homes (1-unit detached) made up 81.7% of Ogle County housing units, a significantly higher percentage than Illinois (58.5%). The single-family detached homes within Ogle County increased in number and in percentage of total units over the last ten years. Illinois as a whole has also seen the number of single family homes increase, and single family homes as a percentage of total

units increase. Ogle County has seen an increase in the number 1-unit (both attached and detached), 2-unit, and 10-19 unit housing structure types, and decreases in other types of categorized housing structure types. Illinois as a whole has seen increases in the number of 1-unit (both attached and detached), 3 or 4 unit, 5 to 9 unit, 10 to 19 units, and 20 or more unit housing structure types, and decreases in 2-unit, mobile home and boat, RV, van, etc. housing structure types.

**Table 2.2**  
**Comparison of Total Housing Units and Structure Type**  
**Ogle County and State of Illinois**

	<b>Ogle County 2000</b>	<b>Ogle County 2010</b>	<b>Illinois 2010</b>	<b>Illinois 2010</b>
<b>1-unit, detached</b>	16,174 79.2%	18,297 81.7%	2,831,011 57.9%	3,080,828 58.5%
<b>1-unit, attached</b>	219 1.1%	398 1.8%	235,485 4.8%	304,782 5.8%
<b>2 units</b>	929 4.5%	942 4.2%	338,065 6.9%	316,577 6.0%
<b>3 or 4 units</b>	700 3.4%	531 2.4%	318,494 6.5%	357,363 6.8%
<b>5 to 9 units</b>	542 2.7%	495 2.2%	301,361 6.2%	327,237 6.2%
<b>10 to 19 units</b>	426 2.1%	523 2.3%	211,482 4.3%	214,592 4.1%
<b>20 or more units</b>	658 3.2%	539 2.4%	491,167 10.1%	520,702 9.9%
<b>Mobile home</b>	763 3.7%	661 3.0%	156,584 3.2%	144,150 2.7%
<b>Boat, RV, van, etc.</b>	9 0.0%	0 0.0%	1,966 0.0%	1,383 0.0%
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	20,420 100%	22,386 100%	4,885,615 100%	5,267,614 100%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; American Community Survey (2006-2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

### C. Housing Conditions: Age and Value

Age is often used as a measure of a houses condition. It should, however, not be the sole criterion since many older homes are either remodeled or kept in a state of good repair to maintain their value. Table 2.3 below shows a comparison of housing age between Ogle County and the State of Illinois as a whole.

**Table 2.3**  
**Comparison of Housing Age**  
**Ogle County and State of Illinois**

<b>Year Structure Built</b>	<b>Ogle County 2000</b>	<b>Ogle County 2010</b>	<b>Illinois 2000</b>	<b>Illinois 2010</b>
2005 or later	---	696 3.1%	---	171,665 3.3%
2000-2004	---	1,497 6.7%	---	358,774 6.8%
1990 to 1999	3,201 15.7%	2,904 13.0%	604,961 12.4%	560,625 10.6%
1980 to 1989	1,397 6.8%	1,658 7.4%	473,462 9.7%	468,049 8.9%
1970 to 1979	3,294 16.1%	3,550 15.9%	798,295 16.3%	775,239 14.7%
1960 to 1969	2,634 12.9%	2,434 10.9%	715,007 14.6%	635,128 12.1%
1940 to 1959	3,842 18.8%	3,473 15.5%	1,190,514 24.4%	1,080,066 20.5%
1939 or earlier	6,052 29.6%	6,174 27.6%	1,103,376 22.6%	1,218,078 23.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; American Community Survey (2006-2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Housing value is another important aspect for gauging the overall condition of the current housing stock. The value of housing has risen significantly since 2000 in Ogle County and in the State of Illinois as a whole. Table 2.4 shows the distribution of specified housing values across various price ranges, as well as the median home price, for Ogle County and the State of Illinois. In 2000 Ogle County had 48.2% of its housing units valued at less than \$100,000. By 2010, only 23.3% of housing units remained valued at less than \$100,000. According to data from the 2010 American Community Survey (2006-2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates), just over one-half of specified housing units in Ogle County (51%) were valued between \$100,000 and \$199,999; 17.1% were valued between \$200,000 and \$299,999; and, 8.6% of the housing units were valued at \$300,000 or more. The 2010 median value for housing within Ogle County was \$152,400, and increase of 48.4% over the median value in the 2000. The Ogle County median value was 32.9% lower than the median value for Illinois as a whole (\$202,500).

**Table 2.4**  
**Comparison of Owner-Occupied Housing Values**  
**Ogle County and State of Illinois**

	<b>Ogle County 2000</b>	<b>Ogle County 2010</b>	<b>Illinois 2000</b>	<b>Illinois 2010</b>
<b>Less than \$50,000</b>	516 4.4%	888 5.7%	230,049 9.3%	216,017 10.3%
<b>\$50,000 - \$99,999</b>	5,162 43.8%	2,752 17.6%	651,605 26.4%	450,834 13.7%
<b>\$100,000 - \$149,999</b>	3,756 31.8%	3,947 25.3%	583,409 23.6%	455,950 13.8%
<b>\$150,000 - \$199,999</b>	1,599 13.6%	4,013 25.7%	429,311 17.4%	505,936 15.3%
<b>\$200,000 - \$299,999</b>	609 5.2%	2,678 17.1%	344,651 14.0%	723,366 21.9%
<b>\$300,000 - \$499,999</b>	131 1.1%	1,032 6.6%	163,254 6.6%	643,537 19.5%
<b>\$500,000 - \$999,999</b>	16 0.1%	255 1.6%	55,673 2.3%	250,844 7.6%
<b>\$1,000,000 or more</b>	7 0.1%	61 0.4%	12,386 0.5%	54,217 1.6%
<b>Median Value</b>	\$102,700	\$152,400	\$130,800	\$202,500

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; American Community Survey (2006-2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

#### D. Housing Affordability

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, no more than 30% of household income should be spent on monthly housing costs in order for that home to be considered affordable. The U.S. Census provides data on housing costs as a percentage of household income for home owners (Table 2.5) and renters (Table 2.6). The following information for taken from the U.S. Census Summary File 3, which is based on a sample of households within a community and not a total count of all households, and the American Community Survey 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates, which are also based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The “not computed” category represents units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss, or for which no cash rent was paid, and is excluded from to counts and percent of total calculation in Tables 2.4 and 2.5.

Table 2.5 below shows monthly housing costs for home owners as a percentage of their household income for Ogle County and Illinois as a whole. In 2000, 70.2% of the households within Ogle County paid less than 30% of their monthly income toward housing costs (compared to 82.6% in 1999), and those units were therefore considered affordable to those living in them. This percentage is higher than that of Illinois as a whole (61.2%).

**Table 2.5**  
**Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income**  
**Ogle County and State of Illinois**

	<b>Ogle County 1999</b>	<b>Ogle County 2010</b>	<b>Illinois 1999</b>	<b>Illinois 2010</b>
<b>Less than 20%</b>	6,971 59.4%	3,815 36.5%	1,336,560 54.5%	733,286 32.1%
<b>20% to 24%</b>	1,760 15.0%	1,978 18.9%	356,666 14.5%	369,874 16.2%
<b>25% to 29%</b>	960 8.2%	1,546 14.8%	241,928 9.9%	295,295 12.9%
<b>30% to 34%</b>	599 5.1%	720 6.9%	151,094 6.2%	217,434 9.5%
<b>35.0% or more</b>	1,449 12.4%	2,392 22.9%	368,276 15.0%	671,472 29.4%
<b>Not Computed</b>	66 ---	22 ---	15,814 ---	9,011 ---

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Note: Some columns may not total exactly 100% due to rounding.)

Table 2.6 below shows monthly housing costs for renters as a percentage of their household income for Ogle County and Illinois as a whole. In 2010, 65.0% of renters in Ogle County were paying a monthly rent which was affordable to them (compared to 72.2% in 1999). This percentage is higher than that of Illinois (49.6%) as a whole.

**Table 2.6**  
**Monthly Renter Costs as a Percentage of Household Income**  
**Ogle County and State of Illinois**

	<b>Ogle County 1999</b>	<b>Ogle County 2010</b>	<b>Illinois 1999</b>	<b>Illinois 2010</b>
<b>Less than 20%</b>	1,870 44.6%	1,853 39.6%	523,787 37.6%	348,647 25.5%
<b>20% to 24%</b>	703 16.8%	791 16.9%	194,637 14.0%	176,020 12.9%
<b>25% to 29%</b>	451 10.8%	398 8.5%	149,844 10.8%	152,973 11.2%
<b>30% to 34%</b>	286 6.8%	246 5.2%	104,711 7.5%	119,068 8.7%
<b>35.0% or more</b>	883 21.1%	1,399 29.8%	420,404 30.2%	570,805 41.7%
<b>Not Computed</b>	379 ---	356 ---	94,121 ---	101,747 ---

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Note: Some columns may not total exactly 100% due to rounding.)

## **Section 2.2 Housing Demand**

### **A. Population Trends**

Ogle County has, with the exception of the 1980-1990 Census period, shown an upward trend in population since 1920. The County registered its most significant growth in terms of percentage increase between 1950 and 1960, growing by 14% during this 10-year period. The County registered its most significant growth in terms of population increase between 1990 and 2000, growing by 5,075 persons (11.0% increase).

The population trends between Census periods seen in Ogle County since 1930 are similar to those of the State of Illinois as a whole, which has seen an increase in population during each Census period since 1900. However, Ogle County population percentage increases in the Census periods since 1960 have been greater compared to the State as a whole.

The six-county area of Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside Counties (Northwest Illinois) grew by 3.7% between 1990 and 2000. During this period, Ogle County registered the greatest growth in terms of total population increase (5,075) and percentage increase (11.0%). Between 2000 and 2010 the growth of Northwest Illinois decreased by 0.8%, with Ogle and Jo Daviess Counties being the only two counties in the six-county area to register population increases.

### **B. Household Trends**

Ogle County has seen the average number of residents that inhabit each home or apartment decrease over time. This statistic as identified by the U.S. census as “average household size” or persons per household (PPH), and it is calculated by dividing the number of residents living in occupied housing units (those not living in group or institutional quarters) by the number of occupied housing units (those not classified as vacant). In order for the County to begin to approximate the future needs for housing units, an assumption must be made on how the units will be occupied. Ogle County Planning staff has analyzed the PPH and the vacancy rate trend over time, and anticipates a future average occupancy rate of 2.38 persons per household and an average vacancy rate of 6.1% by the year 2040. When PPH is combined with the anticipated future population of 67,810 persons, and taking into consideration an average vacancy rate of 6.1% for the County, we can project a total of 30,230 housing units in 2040. If the number of housing units in 2010 (22,561) is subtracted from the anticipated number of housing units in 2020 (30,230) we can anticipate that there will be a need for approximately 7,669 new housing units over the next thirty years. These units can be contained in either single-unit or multiple-unit structures.

### **C. Housing Development Environment**

Of the land devoted to urban development, no single land use demands greater acreage than residential activities. In 2012, 12,205.8 acres, or 2.5% of the total land area of Ogle County, contains residential development that is not located within an incorporated city or village (see Chapter 8, Table 8.1 - includes “Rural Settlement” and “Residential” land use classification). The *Transportation, Utilities and Community Facilities*, and *Land Use* chapters will provide a more detailed analysis of the following topics, but a brief summary is included here to provide some context for housing unit development.

#### **Infrastructure:**

1. **Transportation:** There is a sufficient transportation network to allow for an economic and efficient expansion of housing in Ogle County where housing expansion is appropriate.
2. **Water Distribution System:** The County does not provide public water supply. Municipal water supplies may be available within and adjacent to municipalities within the County.

3. Sanitary Sewage Treatment and Collection: The County does not provide sanitary sewage treatment and collection. Rural-type residential development will most likely require the use of on-site sewage disposal systems. Municipal sanitary sewage treatment and collection systems may be available within and adjacent to municipalities within the County.

Developable land: There is an ample amount of vacant developable land within Ogle County to provide for future housing units.

### **Section 2.3: Conclusions – Housing Analysis**

- A. Between 2000 and 2010, Ogle County experienced a net increase of 2,141 units to its housing stock (Table 2.1). In the year 2010, single-family homes (1-unit detached) made up 81.7% of Ogle County housing units, which is significantly higher than Illinois as a whole (Table 2.2).
- B. The overall housing vacancy rate of 7.6% indicates that there is an adequate supply of available housing within the County.
- C. According to 2010 American Community Survey data (Table 2.3), 54% of Ogle County's housing units were built before 1970.
- D. The 2010 median value for housing within Ogle County was \$152,400. This was 47.5% lower than the median value for Illinois as a whole (\$202,500).
- E. In 2010, 70.2% of the households within Ogle County paid less than 30% of their monthly income toward housing costs, and those units were therefore considered affordable to those living in them. This percentage is higher than that of Illinois as a whole (61.2%). In 2010, 65.0% of renters were paying a monthly rent which was affordable to them. This percentage is higher than that of Illinois (49.6%) as a whole.
- F. There is an ample amount of vacant developable land within the County to provide for future new housing units.

### **Section 2.4: Housing and Residential Development Goals, Objectives, Policies**

Because of its major impact on community growth and development, efforts must be taken to protect the existing housing supply through effective building and land use code enforcement and to promote compact growth of new residential neighborhoods in areas that can be served conveniently and economically with public facilities and utilities.

#### A. Goal

To preserve or improve the quality and integrity of existing residential housing and neighborhoods, and encourage the provision of an adequate, affordable supply and choice of housing for all residents; and, encourage residential development that is compatible with the existing rural character of the County, provides a safe, attractive and “livable” environment for persons of all income levels, and promotes the public health, safety and general welfare.

#### B. Objectives

1. Protect existing residential neighborhoods from intrusion by non-compatible or undesirable land use activities. Neighborhood design enhances community character.
2. Promote an adequate supply and choice of owner and renter type housing units to serve the current and future residents of Ogle County.

3. Promote decent, safe, sanitary, energy efficient and sustainable housing that contains a variety of housing styles and creativity in design.
4. Be sensitive and aware of the housing issues of our senior citizens and those with special needs.
5. Promote the rehabilitation of historic and substandard homes in the community in order to provide a decent and safe living environment for all residents.
6. Promote housing development that takes into consideration the protection of natural resources and open spaces.
7. Encourage or require creative development design techniques to reduce the aesthetic impact of residential development without sacrificing the public health, morals and general welfare.
8. Ensure that new residential development pays its “fair share” of costs relative to its impact on the local taxing districts, and does not create a burden on existing tax payers.

### C. Policies

1. Ogle County should continue to use the zoning ordinance to maintain the character of existing residential neighborhoods, ensure that new residential developments are located in suitable areas and ensure that residential development proposals meet density standards.
2. Effective building and housing codes should be adopted to ensure the quality, safety, energy efficiency and environmental sustainability of new and existing housing units.
3. Any new elderly housing developments should be located in areas accessible to commercial, recreational, medical, and other necessary facilities and services.
4. Minimize site disturbance in land development and construction:
  - Roads should follow existing contours.
  - Disturbance for the construction of roads, basins, and other improvements should be kept to a minimum.
  - Disturbance on individual lots should be limited.
  - Building envelopes should be limited and located in the most suitable areas for development.
  - Areas beyond reduced envelopes should be restricted against development.
  - Building envelopes should not be drawn into steep slope areas.
  - The maximum amount of natural vegetation on each site should be preserved.
5. Minimize visual impact of development.
  - Structures should not be located in open fields.
  - Residences should be located adjacent to tree lines and wooded field edges.
  - Residences should not front directly on off-site streets.
  - Where clustering will yield open space that can remain in active agricultural use, its use should be explored and possibly required.
  - Structures should not be placed on ridge lines.
  - Trees on ridges should not be removed.
6. Retain rural features.
  - Existing farm roads should be incorporated into subdivision design.
  - Tree lines should be preserved.
  - Existing agricultural structures such as barns and silos should be preserved where feasible.
  - Treed areas between the principal structure and the drive or roadway should be retained.
  - The creation of extensive lawn areas should be discouraged.
7. Existing residential areas and areas designated for expansion of residential development should be suitably located in relationship to business, commercial and manufacturing areas and be protected against intrusion which will interfere with the public health, welfare and safety of the residential community.
8. Work with local taxing districts to ensure that adequate public facilities and services are available and/or can be provided to new development, and that adequate fees are paid by new development to offset its impact.

## CHAPTER 3

### Transportation Facilities

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#### Section 3.1 Transportation Facility Inventory

##### A. Roads & Highways

The existing functional class system (see Appendix II Maps, Map 3.1 Functional Transportation Classification, Ogle County, Illinois) categorizes streets and highways according to their two primary purposes: 1) to move vehicles (traffic mobility), and 2) to serve adjacent land (land access). Arterials accommodate the movement of vehicles, while local road and streets provide a land access function (farms, residential areas, etc.). Collectors serve both local and through traffic by providing a connection between arterials and local roads. The Ogle County public road system, exclusive of municipal streets (unless considered a collector that is part of the County-wide transportation system), consists of a total of approximately 1,458.5 miles of public roadway within the unincorporated area of the County. State highways account for approximately 248.3 miles; County highways account for approximately 269.6 miles; and, township roads account for approximately 940.6 miles.

##### 1. Arterials

IL Route 2, IL Route 26, Interstate Highway 39 and Interstate Highway 88 serve as principal arterial transportation routes both to and through the County. IL Route 38, IL Route 64, IL Route 72 and Steward Road serve as minor arterial routes to, through and within the County. The Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) periodically collects information on the average daily traffic volume (ADT) and average daily truck traffic volume (ADTT) for U.S. Highways and State Routes. Refer to Appendix II Maps, Map 3.2 Average Daily Traffic (ADT) on U.S. and State Routes and Map 3.3 Average Daily Truck Traffic (ADTT) on U.S. and State Routes. Traffic mobility is the major function of these highways, although land access is important for the farms, businesses and residences along them (with the exception of the interstate highways). There are approximately 151.6 miles of arterial highways in unincorporated Ogle County (53.2 miles principal arterial; 98.4 miles minor arterial).

##### 2. Collectors

The following roads/highways (all or portions thereof) are considered major collectors within the County: Adeline Road, Baileyville Road, Center Road, Chana Road, Coffman Road, Daysville Road, Flagg Road, Freeport Road, German Church Road, IL Route 251, Kennedy Hill Road, Kishwaukee Road, Lowden Road, Lowell Park Road, Meridian Road, Milledgeville Road, Montague Road, Mt. Morris Road, Mud Creek Road, Mulford Road, Pecatonica Road, Pilgrim Road, Pines Road, Ridge Road, River Road, Rock City Road, Sterling Road, Stillman Road, Tower Road, Unity Road and U.S. Route 52. There are approximately 216.9 miles of major collector roads/highways in unincorporated Ogle County.

The following roads/highways (all or portions thereof) are considered minor collectors within the County: Bethel Road, Brick Road, Brookville Road, Center Road, Chana Road, Church Road, Coffman Road, Eagle Point Road, Galena Trail Road, Haldane Road, Holcomb Road, Kilbuck Road, Lanark Road, Leaf River Road, Lindenwood Road, Lynnaville Road, Penn Corner Road, Pilgrim Road, Stillman Road, Union Road, West Grove Road, Woodlawn Road and Woosung Road. There are approximately 100.7 miles of minor collector roads/highways in unincorporated Ogle County.

Refer to Appendix II, Map 3.1 Functional Transportation Classification. As previously mentioned, portions of these “collector roads/highways” may lie within municipalities. Also, the entire length of a named road may not necessarily be classified as a collector.

### 3. Local Roads and Streets

The remaining roads are classified as local streets. Their primary function is land access.

### 4. Future Highway Improvements

The Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) is planning future highway improvement projects on U.S. Highways, State Routes and Interstate Highways. The following projects (Table 3.1 below) are planned for Fiscal Years 2012-20017:

**Table 3.1**  
**Planned IDOT Highway Improvement Projects 2012 through 2017**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

<b>Route Street Name</b>	<b>Location / Improvement</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
I-39 / U.S. 51	Lee County line to 0.4 mile north of Baxter Road in Ogle and Winnebago Counties / Resurfacing; cold milling	\$26,000,000
IL Route 2	Over BNSF Railroad at south edge of Oregon / Bridge replacement	\$3,820,000
IL Route 2	Culverts between Beltline Road south of Rockford to north of River Road north of Byron / Culvert replacement	\$4,050,000
IL Route 26 / U.S. 52	Over BNSF Railroad 1 mile south of U.S. 52 junction / Bridge replacement	\$3,625,000
IL Route 72	South of IL Route 2 in Byron to Stillman Road in Stillman Valley (3.87 miles) / Resurfacing	\$1,225,000
IL Route 72	Stillman Road in Stillman Valley to west of I-39 (8.03 miles) / Resurfacing; patching	\$2,980,000
IL Route 251	Winnebago County line to 0.2 mile north of Flagg Road / Resurfacing	\$4,570,000
IL Route 251, IL Route 38 and Seventh Street in Rochelle	0.3 mile north of Flag Road to 0.2 mile south of IL Route 38 (E) in Rochelle (0.97 mile) / Reconstruction of bi-direction left turn land; curb and gutter; storm sewer (new); median barrier; bikeway; pavement marking	\$6,000,000
IL Route 251, IL Route 38 and Seventh Street in Rochelle	South of Flagg Road to 0.2 mile south of IL Route 38 (E) in Rochelle / Utility adjustment	\$100,000
IL Route 251, IL Route 38 and Seventh Street in Rochelle	South of Flagg Road to 0.2 mile south of IL Route 38 (E) in Rochelle / Land acquisition	\$815,000
IL Route 251	0.1 mile north of I-88 to Chicago Road (13.94 miles) in Ogle and Lee Counties / Resurfacing	\$5,190,000

<b>Route Street Name</b>	<b>Location / Improvement</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
Freeport Road / FAS 189	Jordan Creek 0.4 mile north of Lee/Whiteside County line in Ogle and Whiteside Counties / Utility adjustment; land acquisition and culvert replacement	\$440,000
Flagg Road / FAS 2179	Daysville Road to Chana Road (4.74 miles) / Resurfacing	\$785,000
Flagg Road / FAS 2179	Chana Road to Center Road (4.78 miles) / Resurfacing	\$785,000

Source: Illinois Department of Transportation District 2, FY 2012-2017 Highway Improvement Program

## **B. Rail**

Ogle County is served by three rail lines: the Union Pacific, Burlington Northern/Santa Fe and Canadian Pacific railroads. In addition, the City of Rochelle owns and operates a rail line that serves industrial properties in the Rochelle area.

The Union Pacific Railroad, headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska, is the largest railroad network in the United States. UP trackage covers most of the central and western United States west of Chicago and New Orleans. UP operates on 32,012 miles of track in covering 23 states across the western two-thirds of the United States and into Mexico. The UP operations link major West Coast and Gulf ports with major gateways to the east including Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF) is one of the largest railroad networks in North America. Not including second, third and fourth main-line trackage, yard trackage, and siding trackage, BNSF directly owns and operates over 24,000 miles of track. When these additional tracks are counted, the length of track which the railway directly controls rises to more than 50,000 miles. Additionally, BNSF Railway has gained trackage rights on more than 8,000 miles of track throughout the United States and Canada. These rights allow the BNSF to operate its own trains with its own crews on competing railroads' main tracks. BNSF trackage covers 28 states and two Canadian provinces across the western two-thirds of the United States, stretching from major Pacific Northwest and Southern California ports to the Midwest, Southeast and Southwest, and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada.

The Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) is a Canadian railroad operated by Canadian Pacific Railway Limited. Headquartered in Calgary, Alberta, it owns approximately 14,000 miles (22,500 km) route miles of track all across Canada and into the United States, stretching from Montreal to Vancouver, and as far north as Edmonton. Its rail network also serves major cities in the United States, such as Minneapolis, Chicago, and New York City. CPR acquired the Iowa, Chicago & Eastern (ICE) trackage in 2009, along with the trackage of the Dakota, Minnesota and Eastern Railroad. The combined DME/ICE system spanned North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Iowa, as well as two short stretches into two other states, which included a line to Kansas City, Missouri, and a line to Chicago, Illinois, and regulatory approval to build a line into the Powder River Basin of Wyoming. The Canadian Pacific Railway is a public company with over 15,000 employees and market capitalization of US \$7 billion in 2008.

The UP began construction in November 2001 and officially commenced operations in Fall 2003 of the state-of-the-art "Global III" intermodal facility in Rochelle. An intermodal facility is a facility that is designed for the loading and unloading of standardized cargo containers and trailers to and from flat railroad cars for movement on the railroad and subsequent movement on the public roadway system to market destinations.

Global III, covering 843 acres, includes a large switching yard to expedite the re-segmenting of trains and blocking of cars, and the intermodal terminal with 720,000 lift capability, a 10-lane automated gate system (AGS) entrance and a 7,200 unit container yard at full build-out.

The Union Pacific Railroad says the following about its “Global III” intermodal facility:

*Global III is strategically located on the edge of Chicago’s westward commercial frontier. A short distance outside the city, this in-demand area is experiencing enormous growth as industries locate warehouse and distribution facilities outside of Chicago’s traffic congestion and capacity-constrained downtown area. This new facility offers customers multiple ease-of-doing-business advantages, including direct interstate highway routes with easy access to major east-west and north-south markets.*

*This... facility provides the capacity necessary to improve the efficient interchange of shipments to and from rail connections, and expedite the operations of over 25 trains and 3,000 containers daily. The consolidation of operational functions between the Global III Intermodal Facility and Union Pacific’s other Chicago-area intermodal facilities will allow us to greatly improve transit times and create competitive new services for customers, designed to better meet their international and domestic intermodal requirements.*

The Rochelle intermodal facility has proven to be a catalyst for economic development in the area and region, and is expected to continue to attract business and industry. According to the Midwest Regional Intermodal Feasibility Study, Rochelle, Ogle County and the surrounding area should expect to see the following types of development due to the intermodal facility:

1. Public and private warehouse and distribution centers. Close proximity to an intermodal rail facility minimizes the cargo dray distance.
2. Origin and destination drayage companies. Very dependent on the core railroad system, these firms play a key link between shippers and retailers.
3. Equipment maintenance companies. These firms provide repair service to truck, terminal and rail industries.
4. Manufacturing companies. Close proximity to rail facilities helps to reduce the cost of shipping their products to retailers and receiving raw materials.
5. Processing companies. Close proximity helps to reduce shipping costs.

The City of Rochelle railroad (City Industrial Rail) provides switching service over two and half miles of industrial track in Rochelle, IL. Interchange is made with the UP and the BNSF. Traffic includes lumber, steel and frozen foods.

While passenger service was provided in the past, the existing lines currently accommodate freight transport only. Additionally, these routes are, in general, not providing a significant amount of service to local industrial producers because of decreased reliance on rail transportation with the exception of the Rochelle area (see above). While the decreases in the use of the rail lines coincide with national trends, the existing rail lines do provide an in-place infrastructure available to certain industrial users.

### C. Truck Transportation

Semi-truck shipments in Ogle County are most prevalent along the arterial (U.S., State and Interstate) highways. Several highways that are under the jurisdiction of Ogle County (Ogle County Highway Department) are designated truck routes, and townships, cities and villages in the County may have designated truck routes to guide truck traffic from the major highways into industrial and business areas (see Table 3.1 below). Map 3.2 (Appendix III Maps) details the average daily truck traffic on the County’s highways.

**Table 3.2**  
**Designated (Class III) Truck Routes on Non-State Streets, Roads and Highways**

<b>Road Name (Jurisdiction)</b>	<b>Location</b>
Baileyville (Ogle County)	IL Route 26 / IL Route 72 to the Stephenson
Chana Road (Ogle County)	IL Route 38 to IL Route 64
Daysville Road (Ogle County)	BNSF Railroad bridge to IL Route 64
Flagg Road (Ogle County)	20th Street to IL Route 251
German Church Road (Ogle County)	Byron Nuclear Station to IL Route 72 / River
Lynnville Road (Ogle County)	IL Route 64 to First Street (Swenson Spreader in
Montague Road (Ogle County)	IL Route 26 to Baileyville Road
Pines Road (Ogle County)	Forest Road to IL Route 2
Sterling Road (Ogle County)	Freeport Road to IL Route 26 / US Route 52
Steward Road (Ogle County)	IL Route 251 to the Lee County line
Grange Road (Flagg Township)	IL Route 38 to UP Railroad
Limestone Road (Monroe Township)	IL Route 72 to 0.12 mile north of IL Route 72
Caron Road (City of Rochelle)	Steward Road to Flagg Road
Creston Road (City of Rochelle)	Caron Road to Dement Road
Dement Road (City of Rochelle)	Creston Road to 988' north of IL Route 38
Flagg Road (City of Rochelle)	IL Route 251 to Caron Road
Intermodal Drive (City of Rochelle)	UP Global III entrance to IL Route 251
Petro Road (City of Rochelle)	West terminus (west of Dement Rd.) To east
Timber Lane (City of Rochelle)	Caron Road to east terminus
Wiscold Road (City of Rochelle)	Caron Road to Americold Road
Maple Street (Village of Stillman Valley)	Washington Street to IL Route 72
Milwaukee Lane (Village of Stillman Valley)	Walnut Street to Stillman Road
S. Hickory Street (Village of Stillman Valley)	Lincoln Street to IL Route 72
S. Pine Street (Village of Stillman Valley)	Pershing Street to IL Route 72
Walnut Street (Village of Stillman Valley)	IL Route 72 to Milwaukee Lane
Washington Street (Village of Stillman Valley)	Walnut Street to Maple Street

Source: Illinois Department of Transportation

\*Maximum Gross Vehicle Weight: 80,000 lb (Class III Truck Route); Maximum Axle Weight: 20,000 lb; Maximum Width: 8'-6"; Maximum Length: 65'-0"; Maximum Height: 13'-6"

#### D. Air Transportation Facilities

The Rochelle Municipal Airport (Koritz Field) is the only publicly-owned airport in the County that offers a paved runway. The Ogle County Airport in Mt. Morris is a privately-owned, public-use airport with a well-maintained grass runway. The remaining airports in the County are what could be considered private or semi-private turf strips. These fields have limited potential for providing any kind of service other than presenting individuals with commuting options or personal recreational opportunities.

Other nearby public-use airports include Albertus Airport in Freeport, IL; DeKalb Taylor Municipal Airport in DeKalb, IL; Dixon Municipal Airport-Charles R. Walgreen Field in Dixon, IL; and, Whiteside County Airport-Jos H Bittorf Field in Rock Falls, IL. The nearest regional airport is the Chicago/Rockford International Airport in Rockford, IL.

##### 1. Rochelle Municipal Airport-Koritz Field

Rochelle Municipal Airport (FAA identifier “RPJ”) is located west of IL Route 251, south of Interstate 39, and north of Gurler Road. RPJ consists of approximately 130 acres. RPJ has one runway (7/25) that is 4,225' long by 75' wide with a surface consisting of asphalt/porous friction courses in good condition. There are 26 aircraft based at RPJ (24 being single-engine aircraft and 2 multi-engine aircraft). Aircraft operations average 33 per day (67% local general aviation and 33% transient general aviation).

##### 2. Ogle County Airport

Ogle County Airport (FAA identifier “C55”) is located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of Mt. Morris on W. IL Route 64 and consists of approximately 42 acres. Ogle County Airport has one runway (9/27) that is 2,640' long by 200' wide with a grass turf surface in good condition. There are 14 aircraft based at the facility (13 being single-engine aircraft and 1 ultralight). Aircraft operations average 125 per week (92% local general aviation and 8% transient general aviation).

##### 3. Albertus Airport

Albertus Airport (FAA identifier “FEP”) is located approximately 3 miles southeast of Freeport, IL and is owned by the City of Freeport. It has three runways (6/24, 18/36 and 13/31). Runway 6/24 is 5,504' x 100' and consists of asphalt/grooved in good condition. Runway 18/36 is 2,496' x 150' consisting of grass turf in good condition. Runway 13/31 is 2,285' x 150' consisting of grass turf in good condition. There are 62 aircraft based at the facility (53 being single-engine aircraft, 4 multi-engine and 1 glider). Aircraft operations average 55 per day (60% local general aviation and 40% transient general aviation).

##### 4. DeKalb Taylor Municipal Airport

DeKalb Taylor Municipal Airport (FAA identifier “DKB”) is located approximately 2 miles east of DeKalb, IL and is owned by the City of DeKalb. It has two runways (2/20 and 9/27). Runway 2/20 is 7,026' x 100' and consists of asphalt/grooved in good condition. Runway 9/27 is 4,201' x 75' and consists of asphalt/grooved in good condition. There are 44 aircraft based at the facility (37 being single-engine aircraft, 5 multi-engine and 2 helicopters). Aircraft operations average 74 per day (73% transient general aviation, 23% local general aviation and 4% air taxi).

##### 5. Dixon Municipal Airport

Dixon Municipal Airport (FAA identifier “C73”) is located approximately 1 mile east of Dixon, IL on IL Route 38, and is owned by the City of Dixon. It has two runways (8/26 and 12/30). Runway 8/26 is 3,897' x 75', and consists of asphalt in good condition. Runway 12/30 is 2,803' x

75' and consists of asphalt in good condition. There are 26 aircraft based at the facility (22 being single-engine aircraft, 1 helicopter and 3 ultralights). Aircraft operations average 110 per day (70% transient general aviation and 30% local general aviation).

#### 6. Whiteside County Airport-Jos H Bittorf Field

Whiteside County Airport-Jos H Bittorf Field (FAA identifier "SQI") is located south of Rock Falls, IL on Hoover Road at the southeast corner of the intersection of Hoover Road and Interstate 88. It is owned by Whiteside County. Whiteside County Airport has two runways (7/25 and 18/36). Runway 7/25 is 6,498' x 150' and consists of asphalt/porous friction courses in good condition. Runway 18/36 is 3,900' x 100' and consists of asphalt/grooved in good condition. There are 34 aircraft based at the facility (33 being single-engine aircraft and 1 multi-engine aircraft). Aircraft operations average 90 per day (69% local general aviation, 29% transient general aviation, 2% air taxi and less than 1% military).

#### 7. Chicago/Rockford International Airport (FAA identifier "RFD")

Chicago/Rockford International Airport (RFD) currently encompasses 3,000 acres of land in Winnebago County and is located on the southwestern edge of the City of Rockford. The airport is generally bound by IL Route 251 to the east, the Kishwaukee River to the south, the Rock River to the west and U.S. 20 Bypass to the north. RFD is publicly owned and operated by the Greater Rockford Airport Authority.

RFD is home to 30 industrial tenants and the largest regional parcel-sorting facility in the UPS system - the only facility of its type that handles coast-to-coast cargo. The airport has progressively evolved from a general aviation facility to a dynamic commercial service airport.

RFD is presently ranked as the 22nd largest cargo airport in the nation and the 220th largest passenger airport. Currently, Allegiant Air offers non-stop flights to Orlando, Las Vegas, and Clearwater/St. Pete (Tampa Bay Area) with flights to Fort Lauderdale and Phoenix/Mesa scheduled to start in November and December; United Airlines flies non-stop to Denver and to over 100 connecting destinations and Apple Vacations offers seasonal service to Cancun. RFD averages between 21-25 flights a week.

RFD is an international airport capable of landing aircraft in Category III conditions. These state-of-the-art facilities, when coupled with runway lengths of 10,000 ft. and 8,200 feet, allow RFD to land any jet aircraft operating in the world today - even under the most adverse conditions.

RFD is a United States Customs Port of Entry, home to 30 industrial tenants and the Authority is grantee for Foreign Trade Zone #176. The diverse activities at RFD cause it to have a greater economic impact on the region it serves than any other commercial service airport in the State of Illinois, excluding the city of Chicago's system of airports.

Over the past few years more than \$183 million has been invested in infrastructure improvements and facilities at RFD. A majority of dollars spent on these projects were funded through local, state, and federal grants. The completion of these projects has allowed RFD to be in the position to accommodate the tremendous growth in passenger and cargo services.

The airport has two general purpose runways and a variety of terminal facilities, including a passenger terminal, corporate and general aviation hangars, fixed base operator offices and facilities, an Air Traffic Control Tower (attended continuously), airport maintenance facilities, air freight and air cargo facilities, and a UPS cargo sortation facility. Although classified as an air carrier airport, RFD also serves as an important general aviation facility for the Rockford and surrounding area.

RFD Runway 1/19, oriented north/south, is 8,199 feet long and 150 feet wide with a dual-double tandem pavement strength of 850,000 pounds. Runway 1/19 is served with a Category I Instrument Landing System. Runway 7/25, oriented to the northeast/southwest, is 10,000 feet long and 150 feet wide with a dual-double tandem pavement strength of 850,000 pounds. Runway 7/25 is served with a Category III Instrument Landing System.

Runway 7/25, the primary runway on the airfield, is principally used for departures in west flow and arrivals in east flow during the night-time hours, winds permitting. This is done in an effort to keep traffic away from a majority of Rockford's population located north of the airport. Runway 1/19 is principally used by light general aviation and commuter aircraft during calm wind patterns. The flight patterns for aircraft touch-and-go training (including that of the military) occurs either to the south of the airport (on Runway 7/25) or to the west of the airport (on Runway 1/19). Military aircraft use both runways for training purposes.

There are 114 aircraft based at RFD (78 single-engine aircraft, 18 multi-engine aircraft, 15 jet aircraft, and 3 helicopter). Aircraft operation average 127 per day (45% transient general aviation, 23% commercial, 22% local general aviation, 5% air taxi and 5% military).

#### E. Greenways and Trails

The *Ogle County Greenways and Trails Plan* was produced with funding from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Input and assistance was provided from many organizations including Ogle County, townships, municipalities, business partners and volunteers.

A "greenway" is a corridor of open land that is managed for conservation and/or recreation. Greenways may follow natural land or water features such as rivers, shorelines or ridges, or human landscape features such as abandoned railroad corridors, trails or canals. Greenways may form connections between communities, parks, historic and cultural sites, and nature preserves. Greenways differ in their location and function, but overall, a greenway will provide recreational benefits, protect natural areas, enhance natural beauty and quality of life in neighborhoods and communities, or stimulate economic development opportunities.

A "trail" or "path" is a type of greenway that is separated from vehicular traffic and is dedicated to the use of pedestrians, bicyclists, roller skaters, wheelchair users, etc. Trails can be used for recreational purposes as well as to connect different land uses and facilities.

The *Ogle County Greenways and Trails Plan* provides information about the County; an inventory of natural and cultural resources; an inventory of existing parks, greenways and trails; and identifies opportunities for future greenways and trails.

The *Ogle County Greenways and Trails Plan* is hereby incorporated in the this Comprehensive Plan by reference.

### **Section 3.2 Transportation Issues Identified by the Planning Commission**

- There is a lack of hard-surfaced roads throughout the County.
- There is a lack of adequate road name signage in rural areas.

### **Section 3.3 Goals, Objectives, Policies**

#### A. Goal

Develop an area-wide transportation planning and funding approach that maximizes efficiency and minimizes conflicts between modes of transportation.

## B. Objectives

1. Provide a viable public transportation network for all County residents.
2. Provide for safe and efficient movement of all modes of transportation (vehicles, pedestrians and bicycle traffic, etc.).
3. Plan for the timely and efficient maintenance of County transportation facilities.

## C. Policies

1. Consider recommendations within the Ogle County Greenways and Trails Plan when making decisions regarding the pedestrian and bicycle network.
2. Promote the use of the existing rail lines in the County.
3. Promote/encourage the development of commuter/passenger rail service in the region.
4. Maintain an active Ogle County presence in Chicago/Rockford International Airport activities.

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## **CHAPTER 4**

### **Utilities and Community Facilities**

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#### **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).

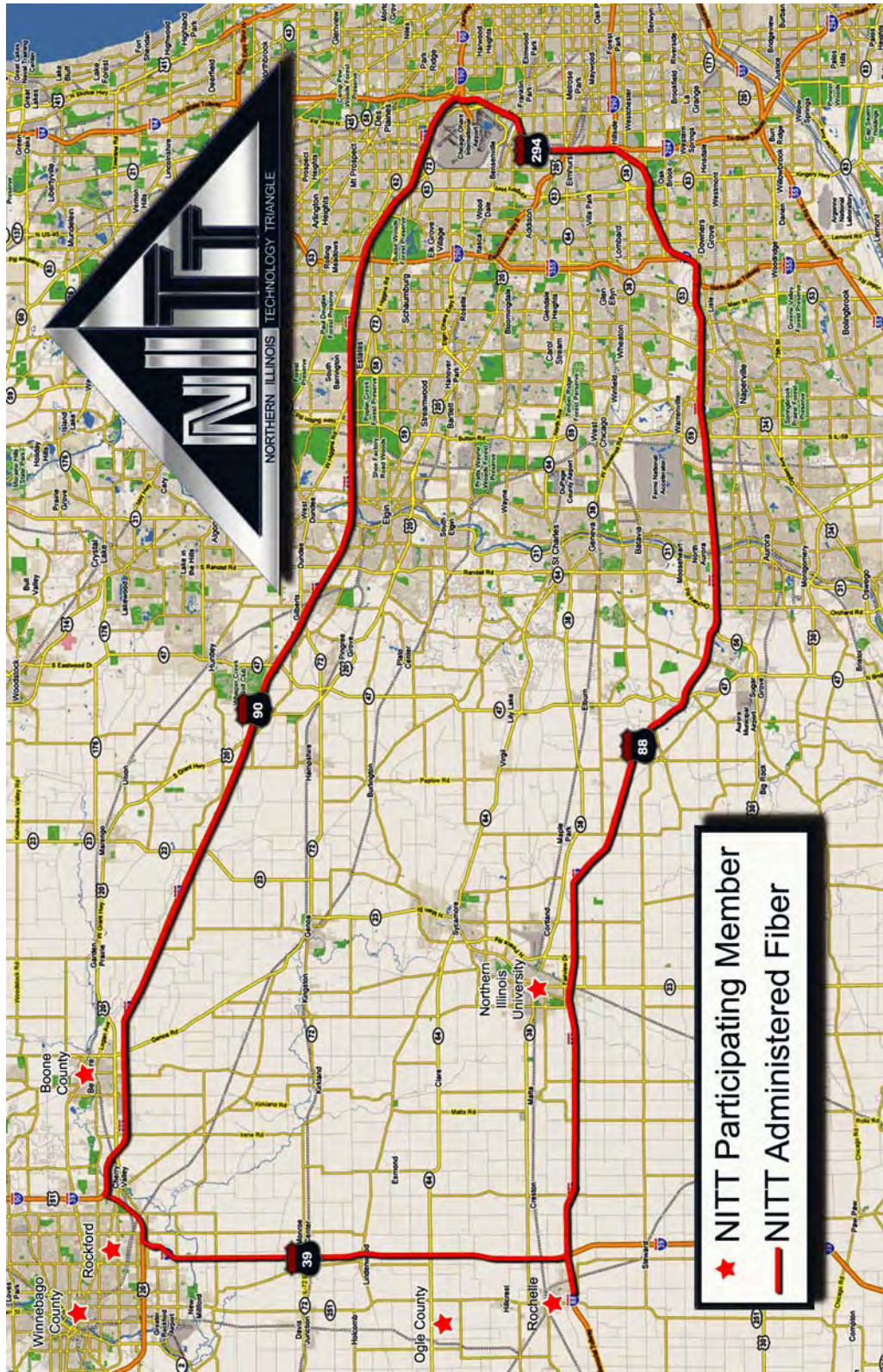
In September 2010, NIU and its partners were awarded a \$68.5 million NTIA BTOP grant to deploy a 900-mile network across the northwest Illinois region. The project will bring 10 Mbps to 10 Gbps speeds to more than 500 community anchor institutions. The network will improve their ability to leverage 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. 5<sup>th</sup> 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. 5<sup>th</sup> Street, houses the Ogle County branch of the 15<sup>th</sup> 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. 7<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup>-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: Sheriff, Chief Deputy, Administrative Commander, Operations Commander, Research/Development & Planning Officer, Corrections Commander, 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. 5<sup>th</sup> 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.

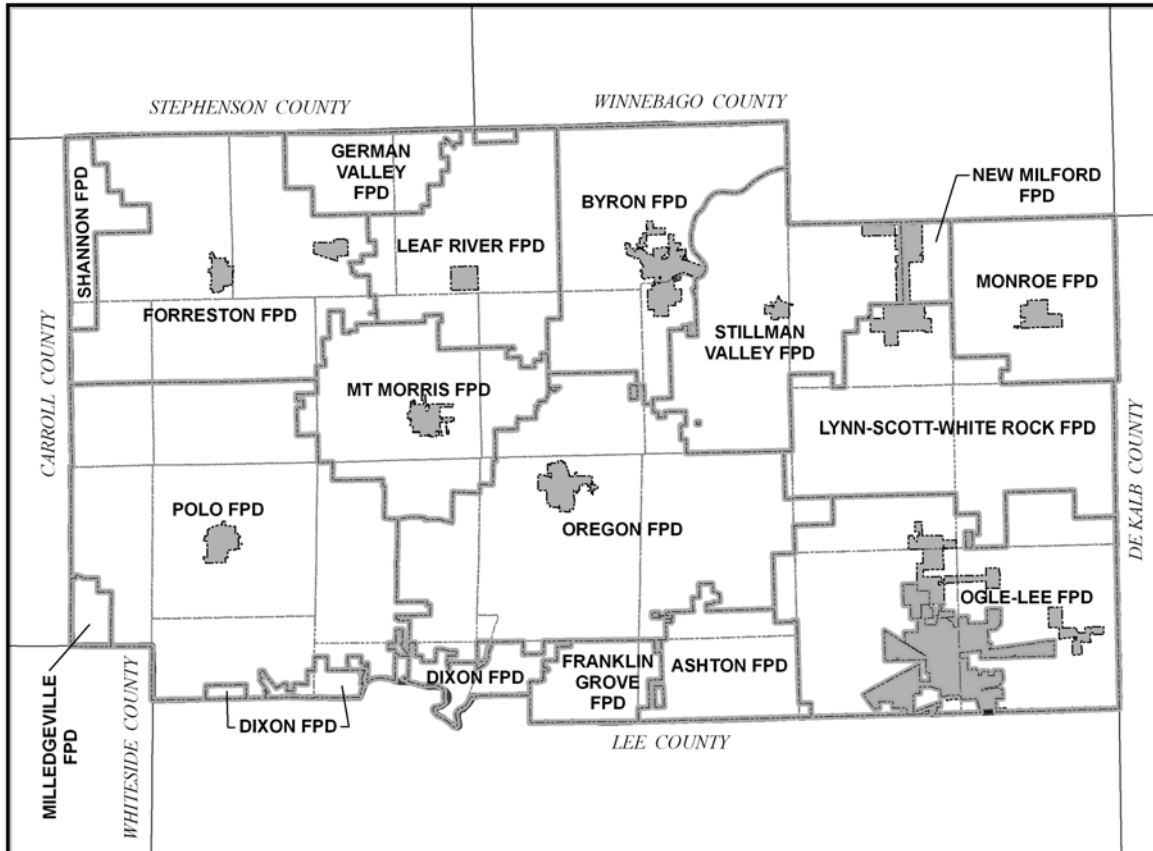
There are seventeen fire protection/ambulance districts in Ogle County, shown in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 below:

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

<b>Fire Protection District</b>	<b>Area (square miles)</b>
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

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. 2<sup>nd</sup> 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. 1<sup>st</sup> 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**

<b>School District</b>	<b>Area (square miles)</b>
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

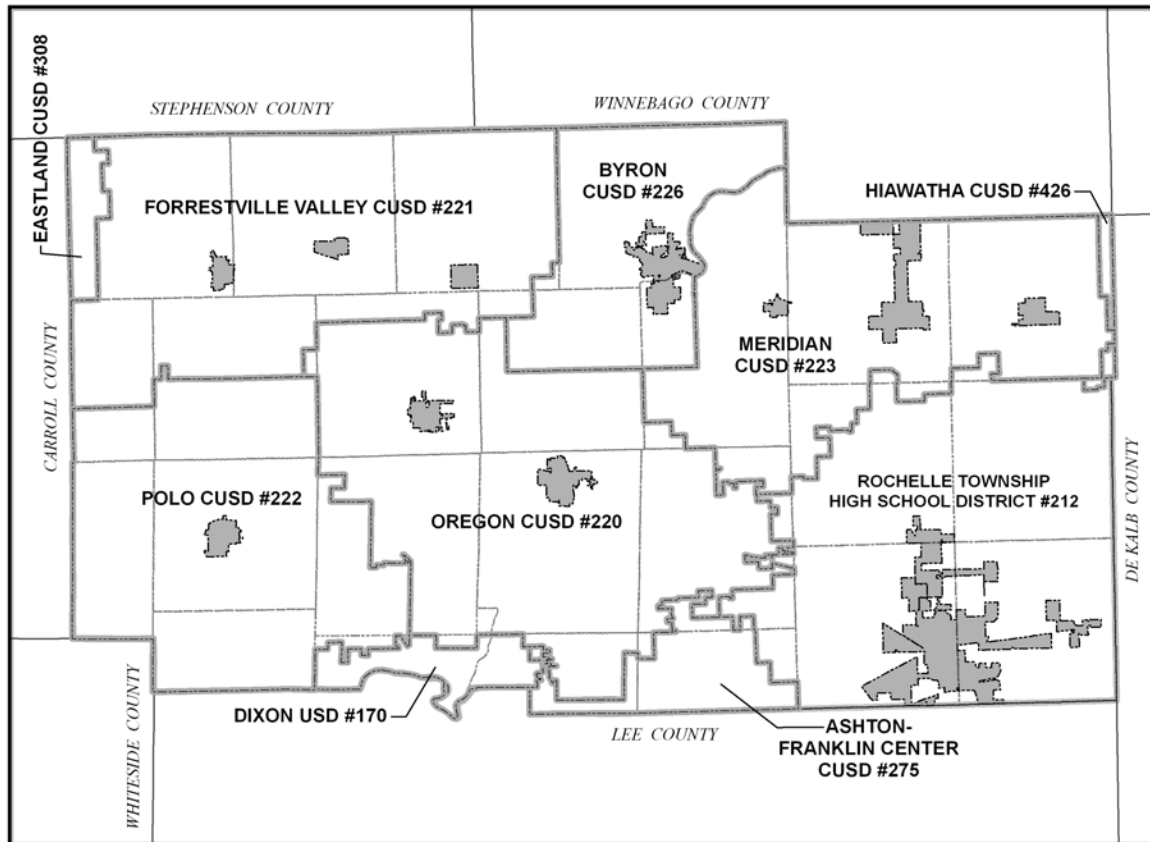
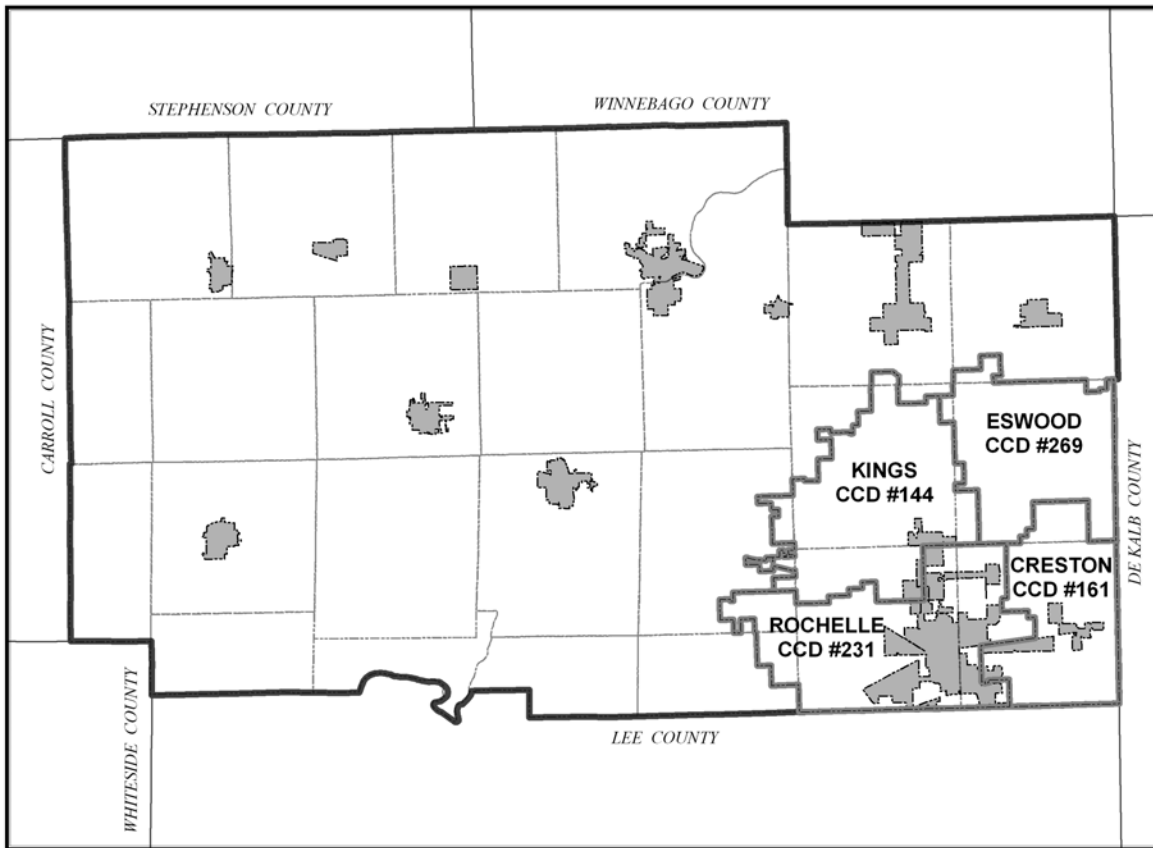


Figure 4.5: Grade School Districts in Ogle County, IL



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), Forreston Grade School (kindergarten - grade 5) and Forreston 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.

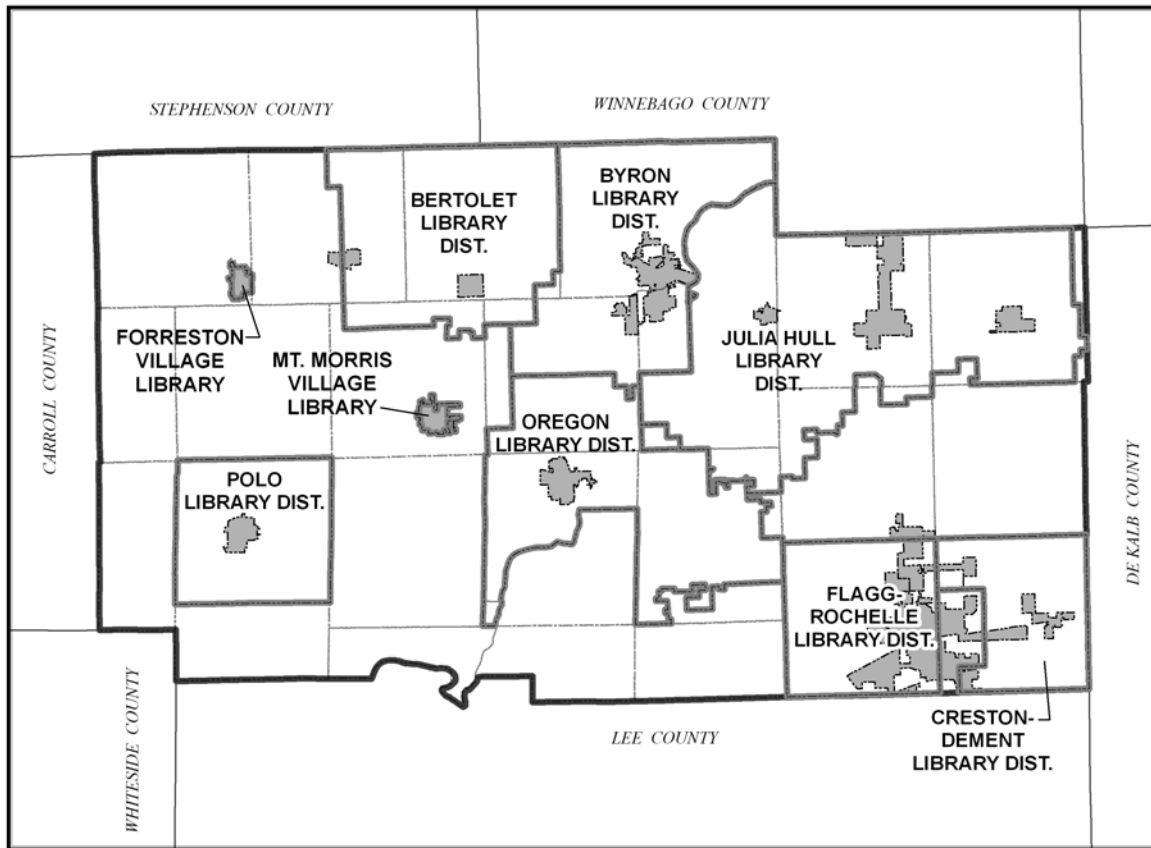
In 2011, 80.8% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.5% State-wide. The district did not make "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2011.

#### 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 4<sup>th</sup> Ave., Rochelle, IL)
- Forreston Village Library District (Forreston Public Library, 204 1<sup>st</sup> Ave., Forreston, 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

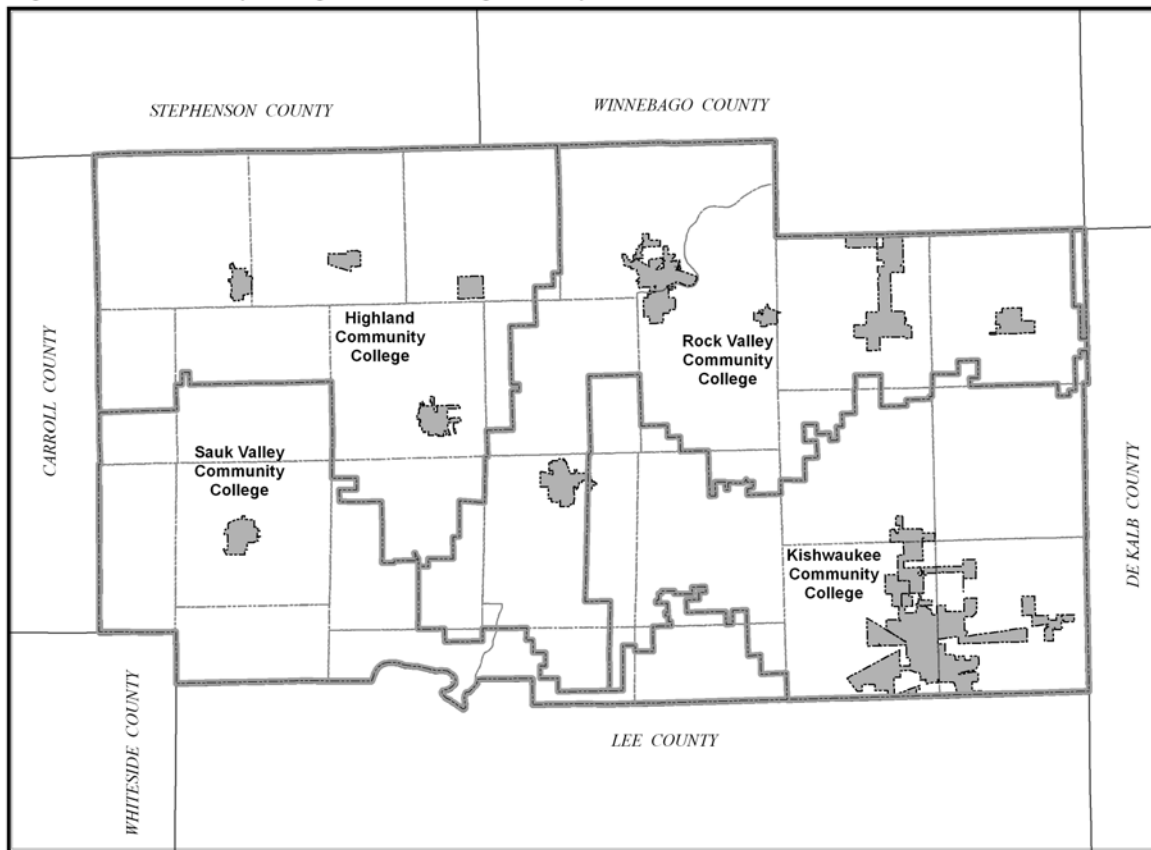
Residents of the Ogle County are served by Sauk Valley Community College, located in Dixon, IL, Highland Community College, located in Freeport, IL, Rock Valley College, located in Rockford, IL and Kishwaukee College in Malta, IL.

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.

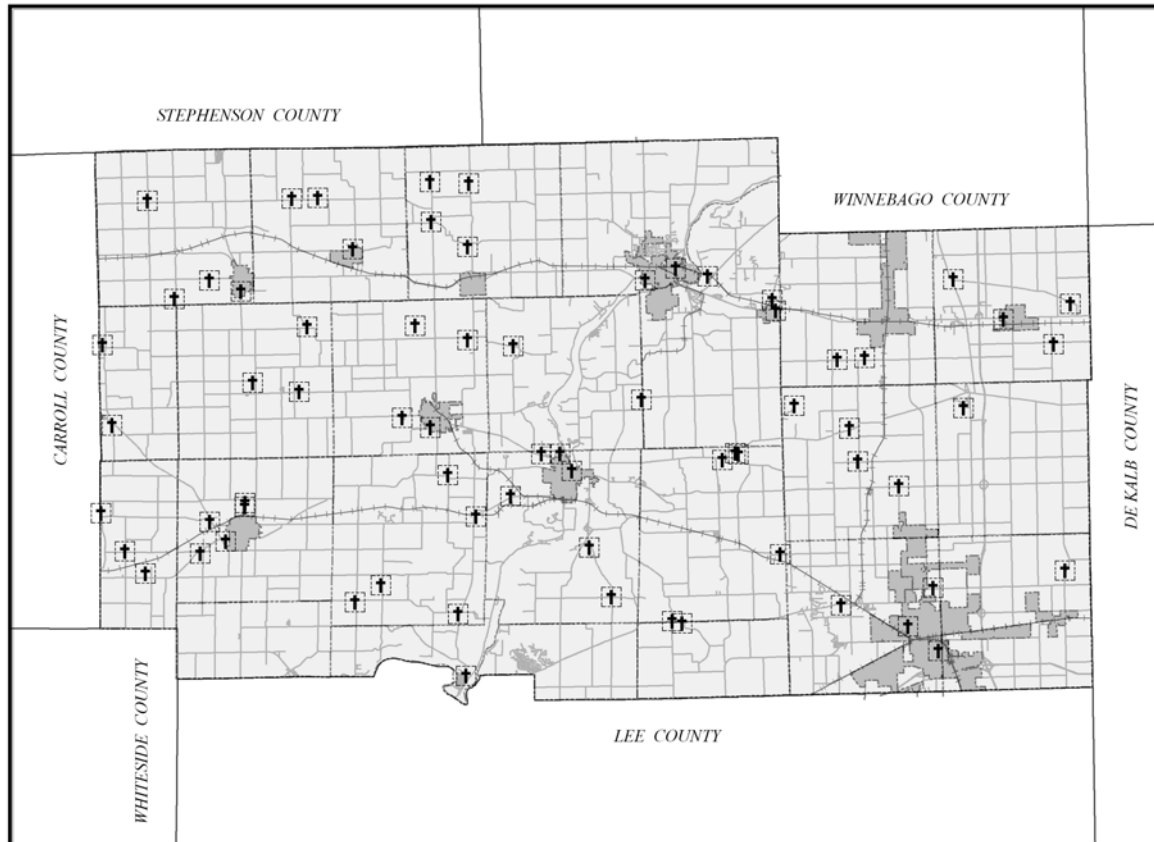
Figure 4.7: Community College Districts in Ogle County, IL



### 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. 10<sup>th</sup> 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. 13<sup>th</sup> 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. 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

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## CHAPTER 5

### Agriculture, Natural and Cultural Resources

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#### Section 5.1 Climate

Ogle County is cold in winter. In summer it generally is hot but has occasional cool spells. Precipitation falls as snow during frequent snowstorms in winter and chiefly as rain showers, which often are heavy, during the warmer periods when warm moist air moves in from the south. The amount of annual rainfall usually is adequate for corn, soybeans, and small grain crops.

In winter, the average temperature is about 22 degrees F and the average daily minimum temperature is about 14 degrees. The lowest temperature during the period of record is -33 degrees. In summer, the average temperature is about 70 degrees and the average daily maximum temperature is about 82 degrees. The highest temperature during the period of record is 101 degrees. The total annual precipitation is 34.49 inches. Of this total, 22.72 inches, or 66 percent, usually falls in April through September. The growing season for most crops falls within this period. In 2 years out of 10, the rainfall in April through September is less than 11.58 inches. Thunderstorms occur on about 40 days each year. The average seasonal snowfall is 18.4 inches. On the average, 36 days of the year have at least 1 inch of snow on the ground. The number of such days varies greatly from year to year. Tornadoes and severe thunderstorms strike occasionally. They are of local extent and short duration, and they cause only sparse damage in narrow belts. Hailstorms sometimes occur during the warmer periods in scattered small areas.

#### Section 5.2 Land Cover

Land cover is the physical material at the surface of the earth. Land covers include grass, asphalt, trees, bare ground, water, etc. There are two primary methods for capturing information on land cover: field survey and through analysis of remotely sensed imagery. Land cover is distinct from land use despite the two terms often being used interchangeably. Land use is a description of how people *utilize* the land and socio-economic activity - urban and agricultural land uses are two of the most commonly recognized high-level classes of use. Chapter 8 Land Use analyzes the County's land use.

The predominant land cover in Ogle County is crop land. In 2011, approximately 78% of the County was in some form of agricultural crop production. The following Table 5.1 details the land cover characteristics of the County. The County's land cover is graphically depicted in the map titled "Map 5.1: Land Cover, Ogle County, Illinois" in Appendix II Maps.

**Table 5.1 Land Cover of Ogle County, Illinois**

Land Cover Category	Area (Ac.)	Area (Sq. Mi.)	% of Area
Corn	273,592.3	427.5	56.0
Soybeans	77,434.7	121.0	15.9
Deciduous Forest	53,730.3	84.0	11.0
Developed/Open Space	20,948.0	32.7	4.3
Other Hay/Non Alfalfa	14,140.7	22.1	2.9
Developed/Low Intensity	13,304.8	20.8	2.7
Grassland Herbaceous	9,337.7	14.6	1.9
Alfalfa	8,802.2	13.8	1.8

Winter Wheat	4,573.3	7.1	0.9
Open Water	3,424.9	5.4	0.7
Developed/Medium Density	3,164.9	4.9	0.6
Developed/High Intensity	1,449.1	2.3	0.3
Barren	880.0	1.4	0.2
Other Crops	768.4	1.2	0.2
Woody Wetlands	759.7	1.2	0.2
Sweet Corn	519.7	0.8	0.1
Herbaceous Wetlands	510.8	0.8	0.1
Evergreen Forest	386.5	0.6	0.1
Oats	305.1	0.5	0.1
Sod/Grass Seed	174.6	0.3	0.0
Shrubland	51.6	0.1	0.0
Fallow/Idle Cropland	44.0	0.1	0.0
Dry Beans	40.7	0.1	0.0
Walnuts	18.5	0.0	0.0
Winter Wheat/Soybeans Dbl. Cropped	11.1	0.0	0.0
Peas	10.5	0.0	0.0
Popcorn or Ornamental Corn	8.9	0.0	0.0
Pumpkins	6.4	0.0	0.0
Switchgrass	3.1	0.0	0.0
Sorghum	2.0	0.0	0.0
Clover/Wildflowers	1.6	0.0	0.0
Apples	1.3	0.0	0.0
Mixed Forest	0.4	0.0	0.0
Potatoes	0.2	0.0	0.0
Winter Wheat/Sorghum Dbl. Crop	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>488,408.2</b>	<b>763.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2011 Cropland Data Layer

### Section 5.3 Agricultural Resources

The economic activity of agriculture has some very specific land use requirements, depending on the type of farming. The growing of crops for profit necessitates relatively large, contiguous parcels, the slope of which should not be excessive and the soils, fertile and well drained. This is particularly true of grains and soybeans. Other types of agricultural pursuits, such as feed lots, garden farms, and dairies generally demand increased labor and less land to be profitable. Generally, agricultural units are limited to the physical characteristics of the land and are relatively flexible with respect to location. This is in marked contrast to other economic activities where the location of the activity with respect to others is a very important part of their economic framework.

Over 90% of the County's land area is in agricultural or agriculturally-related uses. Grain farming, hay farming and livestock production are the predominant agricultural activities in Ogle County. Agriculture has always been the major industry in Ogle County. The county has a high percentage of productive soils, good transportation facilities, nearby markets, and a favorable climate.

In 2007, the county had 1,274 farms that made up 366,470 acres; the average farm size was 287.7 acres (2007 Census of Agriculture). Corn, soybeans, wheat and hay are the major crops. In 2010, 247,000 acres of corn was harvested; 85,400 acres of soybeans was harvested; 8,900 acres of alfalfa hay was harvested; and 2,500 acres of wheat was harvested (Illinois Agricultural Statistics Service). Livestock is also an important component of the agricultural industry in Ogle County. As of December 1, 2010, there were 67,000 hogs and pigs in Ogle County; as of January 1, 2011 there were 35,500 cattle and calves in Ogle County (Illinois Agricultural Statistics Service, 2011).

Ogle County is one of the top agricultural producing counties in the State (102 counties). Following are listed several of the more noteworthy state ranking for Ogle County from 2010 according to the Illinois Department of Agriculture:

- 5<sup>th</sup> in the State for acres of alfalfa hay production.
- 5<sup>th</sup> in the State for number of cattle & calves.
- 8<sup>th</sup> in the State for number of farms.
- 8<sup>th</sup> in the State for corn production.
- 9<sup>th</sup> in the State for average value of land and buildings per acre.
- 13<sup>th</sup> in the State for crop cash receipts.
- 15<sup>th</sup> in the State for livestock cash receipts.
- 15<sup>th</sup> in the State for total cash receipts.

Other Ogle County agricultural items and trends of note (Source: 1997 and 2002 U.S. Census of Agriculture):

- The number of farms increased 13% between 2002 and 2007 from 1,129 farms to 1,274 farms.
- The amount of land in farms decreased 2% between 2002 and 2007 from 372,285 acres to 366,470 acres.
- The average farm size decreased 13% between 2002 and 2007 from 330 acres to 288 acres.
- The market value of agricultural products sold increased 97% between 2002 and 2007 from \$131,454,000 to \$258,747,000.
- The market value of agricultural products sold (based on average per farm) increased 74% between 2002 and 2007 from \$116,434 to \$203,098.
- Government payments increase 3% between 2002 and 2007 from \$8,289,000 to \$8,579,000.
- Government payments based on average per farm receiving payments decreased 14% between 2002 and 2007 from \$11,232 to \$9,639.
- The average age of principal farm operators decreased slightly between 2002 and 2007 from 55.5 years to 55.2 years.

- In 2007, 47% of principal farm operators indicated farming as their primary occupation compared to 64.8% in 2002.
- The number of female principal farm operators increased from 78 (6.9%) in 2002 to 112 (8.8%) in 2007.

## **Section 5.4 Natural Resources**

This section will describe the existing conditions of natural resources in Ogle County. Natural resources include: geology and mineral resources, soils, groundwater and water supply, surface water, wetlands and floodplains, natural areas and open space, vegetation and wildlife.

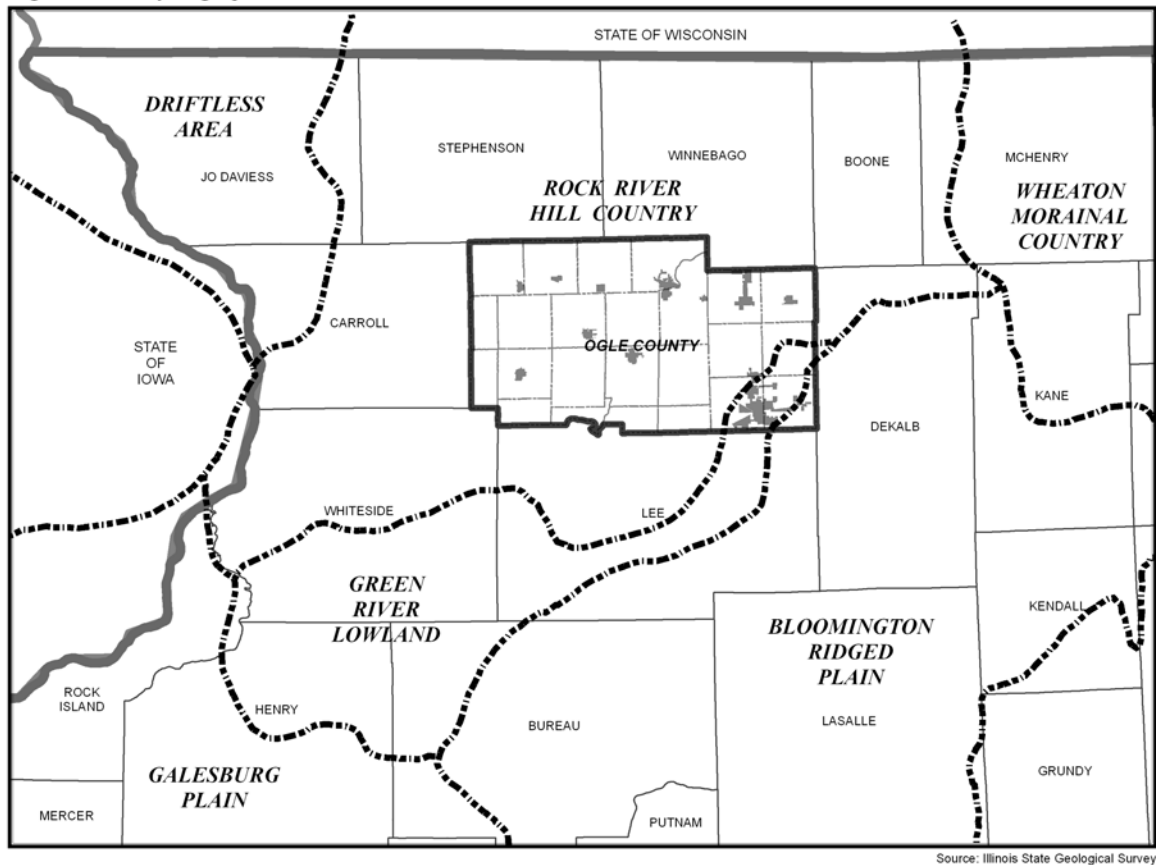
### **A. Topography and Physiography**

The topography of Ogle County is mostly flat to rolling, and is the result of both erosional processes and irregularities in the bedrock surface, which have influenced the total drift thickness, as well as the actions of several glacial advances that crossed the County during the Pleistocene Epoch. The two glacial ages of particular importance to the physiographic development of Ogle County were the Illinois Episode and the more recent Wisconsin Episode, which ended approximately 10,000 years ago.

Ogle County is divided into three distinct physiographic regions (see Figure 5.1 below). Much of the County is located in the Rock River Hill Country of the Till Plains Section of the Central Lowlands Province. The Central Lowlands Province is principally the State of Illinois. This area is characterized by its rolling hills, thin glacial drift and narrow valleys. The Rock River Hill Country Division is divided into two sections; Freeport and Oregon. Two distinct bedrock types are recognized in these section, dolomite and limestone under the Freeport Section and sandstone under the Oregon Section. These different bedrock types have a significant effect on the resultant flora and natural communities of the two sections. The Oregon Section is distinguished by relict northern natural communities and specialized habitat types that harbor numerous state listed species. The extreme southeastern corner of the County is in the Bloomington Ridge Plain of the Till Plains Section of the Central Lowlands Province. This area is characterized by its low, broad morainic ridges, flat to gently rolling ground moraine and thick glacial drift. Between these two subsections lies the land in the Green River Lowland of the Till Plains Section of the Central Lowland Province, which is best known for its low, poorly drained soils.

The highest elevation in the County appears to be approximately 1,024 feet (312 m) above mean sea level based on the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), and is located in the northeast one-quarter of Section 3, Township 25 North, Range 8 East of the 4th Principal Meridian (Maryland Township) along a ridge known as "Hardpan Ridge." The lowest elevation in the County appears to be approximately 649.6 feet (198 m) above mean sea level (NGVD), and is located at the Rock River's exit from Ogle County into Lee County in Section 8, Township 22 North, Range 9 East of the 4th Principal Meridian (Grand Detour Township). The maximum elevations of the land surface west of the Rock River are generally higher than east of the river, and the amount of dissection of the landscape by stream erosion is greater. East of the Rock River, the topography is generally flatter. A prominent ridge located in the extreme southeast corner of the County and extending into Lee County is the Bloomington Moraine, which contains a thick succession of sediments deposited by glaciers during the last episode of the Ice Age.

Figure 5.1: Physiographic Divisions



## B. Geology and Mineral Resources

### 1. Bedrock Topography/Drift Thickness

During the long interval between deposition of the bedrock formations (about 440-490 million years ago [mya]) and the advance of continental ice sheets across North America (about 1 mya), streams dissected and removed younger rocks, creating an integrated pre-glacial drainage network on the bedrock surface. By early glacial time this erosion had carved most of the major topographic features of the present bedrock surface. Subsequent scouring by glacial ice and erosion by glacial meltwater and modern streams and rivers further eroded the bedrock surface. The amount of glacial deposition, the amount of subsequent erosion of these deposits, and the many irregularities in the bedrock surface are the important factors controlling the total drift thickness (glacial deposits) in Ogle County.

The most pronounced bedrock topographic feature in Ogle County and the region is the Rock Bedrock Valley. The modern Rock River generally follows the course of the Rock Bedrock Valley through much of Winnebago County. However, in southern Winnebago County, blockage by glacial ice and the construction of Wisconsinian Episode moraines to the south diverted the Rock River to the southwest, away from the bedrock valley. Glacial meltwater flowing down the Rock River has cut a gorge into bedrock through most of its course in Ogle County.

The steep-sided Rock Bedrock Valley generally trends north-south through the eastern portion of Ogle County. The thalweg (lowest point) of the valley lies below 500 feet elevation in Winnebago and Ogle Counties and below 450 feet in northeastern Lee County. A tributary valley to the Rock (also with a thalweg elevation below 500 feet) trends west to east from north-central Ogle County, through Byron, to its confluence with the Rock Bedrock Valley just north of Davis Junction. The Rock Bedrock Valley and this tributary are entrenched 200 to 300 feet below the bedrock uplands. Drift thickness increases in the Rock Bedrock Valley from about 250 feet in southern Winnebago County to 300-450 feet in eastern Ogle and northeastern Lee Counties. Drift thickness in upland areas of Ogle County is generally less than 50 feet (and often less than 25 feet) and bedrock outcrops are common.

## 2. Bedrock Geology

Underlying Ogle County is Precambrian granite at depths greater than 2,500 feet below land surface. Overlying the granite are Cambrian (approximately 500-515 million years old) and Ordovician (approximately 440-490 million years old) marine sediments. Variabilities in the mapped distribution of the uppermost bedrock units are due to regional faulting erosion associated with development of the pre-glacial bedrock valleys and glacial/post-glacial erosion.

Two major fault zones cross Ogle County; the Plum River Fault Zone and the Sandwich Fault Zone. The Plum River Fault Zone trends west-east from Carroll County into northwestern Ogle County. The eastern-most extent is about three miles northeast of the Village of Leaf River. The Plum River Fault Zone is generally less than one-half mile wide, with rocks downthrown 100-400 feet on the north. The uppermost bedrock units north of the fault zone are the Maquoketa Group (youngest Ordovician rocks consisting mostly of shale) and Silurian dolomite. South of the fault zone, in the upthrown block of the fault, the uppermost bedrock units are Ordovician Galena-Platteville Dolomite and St. Peter Sandstone of mid-to-late Ordovician age.

The Sandwich Fault Zone extends southeasterly across Ogle County from near Oregon to near Manhattan in Will County. This fault zone is about one-half to two miles wide and is upthrown on the southwest side as much as 800 feet. The uppermost bedrock units northeast of the fault zone are Galena-Platteville Dolomite and St. Peter Sandstone. South of the fault zone, the uppermost bedrock units are the Prairie du Chien Group (mainly cherty limestone of early Ordovician age) and Cambrian rocks of various lithologies.

There is no evidence that either the Plum River Fault Zone or the Sandwich Fault Zone have been active within the last 1 to 2 million years. Glacial deposits are not displaced.

Erosion associated with the development of the Rock Bedrock Valley and Rock River also affects variabilities in the mapped distribution of uppermost bedrock units within Ogle County. St. Peter Sandstone underlies thick glacial deposits throughout the extent of the deeply cut Rock Bedrock Valley system and is the uppermost bedrock along the course of modern Rock River from near Oregon to near Dixon. St. Peter Sandstone can be 300-500 feet thick in the County. It is a friable quartz sandstone with moderate to high porosity and permeability. Dolomites of the Galena-Platteville Group are the most widespread surficial bedrock deposits of the County. They contain significant solution channel and joint porosity and are interrupted by K-bentonite beds (ancient volcanic ash falls) that are significant barriers to vertical fluid movement.

Because of the faulting and erosion, numerous exposures of Ordovician and Cambrian bedrock occur throughout the County. Ordovician-age Galena-Platteville Dolomite is exposed in several quarries throughout the County and many other locations throughout the County such as White Pines State Park along the Pine Creek. St. Peter Sandstone is exposed along the Rock River between Oregon and Grand Detour. Cambrian-age Potosi Dolomite is quarried in Ogle County,

but the underlying Franconia Formation is exposed in Illinois at only one locality - in the quarry near Oregon north of IL Route 64 approximately one-quarter mile east of Daysville Road. This outcrop of Franconia is the oldest formation exposed in Illinois.

The bedrock units in Ogle County have considerable economic importance as sources of groundwater and aggregate materials for construction. Mt. Simon and Ironton-Galesville Sandstones of the Cambrian age and the St. Peter Sandstone and Galena-Platteville Dolomite of the Ordovician age are productive aquifers throughout the County and northern Illinois and beyond. Dolomite units are quarried in many locations for aggregate and the St. Peter Sandstone is mined near Oregon to produce a wide range of industrial sand products.

### 3. Quaternary Geology

Glacial drift and post-glacial sediments overlies bedrock throughout most of Ogle County. The oldest deposits are found in the lowermost portions of the Rock Bedrock Valley and its tributaries. The youngest deposits are wind-blown silt and modern river sediment on the land surface.

In Ogle County, the Rock Bedrock Valley is filled with approximately 100 feet of sand and gravel overlain by about 300 feet of tills (diamictos) that consist of unnamed pre-Illinoian units at the base, the Glasford Formation of Illinoian age, and the Tiskilwa Formation of Wisconsinian age. Diamicton is a mixture of sand, silt and clay deposited as till or supraglacial and ice-marginal sediment. The sand and gravel deposits in the Rock Bedrock Valley system provide ample groundwater supplies for municipalities and private residences.

The bedrock upland areas of the County are mostly characterized by relatively thin drift deposited during the Illinois Episode of glacial activity. The sandy Oregon Member covers south-central and southwestern Winnebago County, north-central Ogle County, and restricted areas in northwestern Lee County/southwestern Ogle County and north-central Lee County. The sandy Fairdale and Ogle Members are the surface units in western Ogle County. The clay-loam Esmond, Sterling and Lee Members are the most wide-spread surficial units in Ogle County, occurring in the south-central and eastern parts of the County, and into southeastern Winnebago County and parts of Lee County.

The thickest unit in Ogle County occurs in the extreme southeastern corner of the County and into eastern Lee County where the Wisconsin Episode glacier formed the Bloomington Moraine. This moraine consists of more than 100 feet of loam-textured, reddish-brown till of the Tiskilwa Formation.

Throughout the County, the glacial sediments and bedrock are overlain predominately by fine-grained silts and clays deposited in glacial lakes (Equality Formation), modern river sediments (Cahokia Alluvium) and wind-blown deposits (primarily Peoria Silt and Parkland Sand). The Equality Formation occurs in numerous areas adjacent to the Rock River where glacial meltwater backed up from the Rock River and flooded into tributaries, creating temporary lakes. The largest areas are east of Byron, southeast of Oregon, and south of Grand Detour. An extensive area of Equality Formation deposits occurs in front of the Bloomington Moraine in the southeastern corner of the County and into eastern Lee County. Here, the sediment was deposited in lakes formed by the blocking of stream courses by glacial ice.

Cahokia Alluvium, generally consisting of poorly sorted sand, silt and clay, is prevalent along the entire course of the Rock River and its tributaries. Sometimes referred to as modern alluvium, it has been deposited by modern (post-glacial) river and flooding processes.

Finally, windblown silt (loess or eolian deposits) can be as much as 10 feet thick in the western parts of Ogle County and is usually greater than 5 feet thick. Eastern Ogle County is characterized by loamy wind-blown dunes comprised of Parkland Sand. Between 22,000 and 13,000 years ago, sand and silt, exposed in the Rock River valley during periods of low flow, were blown out of the valley and deposited across the landscape, locally producing large areas of eolian loam dunes more than 5 feet thick.

Loess, diamicton and bedrock are the principal parent materials from which modern soils of Ogle County are developed. Modern soils began developing on the surface as the climate warmed following de-glaciation and as loess deposition ceased.

#### 4. Mineral Resources: Sand and Gravel

Sand and gravel deposits of Ogle County and surrounding areas have played an essential role in the economic development of the County and surrounding areas, providing (along with crushed stone) the aggregate products necessary for highway and bridge development and residential, commercial and industrial construction. Local aggregate production provides jobs and helps hold down the cost of construction because the delivered price of aggregates can double within the first 50 miles of transportation away from the source. Within the County are finite deposits that contain sand and gravel resources important to the maintenance and improvement of the existing infrastructure. Ogle County is experiencing growth and development that is expected to continue, but it also contains many unique scenic, ecological and historic sites that may be worthy of and/or slated for preservation. Significant sand and gravel deposits may underlie some of these sites, so it is important to know the locations of the aggregate resource deposits in order to examine potentially conflicting land uses. Many major sand and gravel deposits are already lost as far as aggregate resources are concerned, because they are located at sites where various other types of development are already in place. Some unique sites have already been preserved in the County for their scenic rock formations and other features, such as Castle Rock State Park where the Rock River has cut cliffs into St. Peter Sandstone.

The potential importance of a sand and gravel deposit as an aggregate resource depends on such factors as: (1) the thickness and extent of the deposit, (2) the thickness and variability of the overburden, (3) the particle-size distribution and rock types (quality of material) in the deposit, (4) accessibility of the deposit to heavy-duty roads or railroads, and (5) distance of the deposit from the point of use.

Most sand and gravel deposits in Ogle County and vicinity formed roughly between 200,000 and 20,000 years ago during periods of continental glaciation when immense lobes of ice flowed out of modern-day Canada into the modern-day northern United States, including Illinois, carrying enormous amounts of rock debris. Large volumes of sand and gravel, collectively known as outwash, were deposited by meltwater draining away from these glaciers. Relatively wide-spread, well-sorted upland deposits are called outwash plains or fans; similar deposits that tend to be lower in the landscape and partially fill long meltwater outwash channels are called valley trains, and erosional remnants of valley trains are called terraces. Ice contact deposits, occurring in the form of hills (kames) and ridges (eskers) are less extensive than the above, generally poorly sorted and highly variable deposits. During deposition of the outwash strong winds often blew fine-grained material off the surfaces of the deposits, causing sand to accumulate into dunes.

The shaded areas on Figure 5.2 encompass a broad spectrum of sand and gravel deposits. Portions of these deposits have excellent potential for containing aggregate resources. However, the location of those areas is often not well known because the drilling and testing required to determine what deposits are economically mineable are too expensive unless a company is considering purchasing or leasing a property for a future mining site or expansion of an existing

site. Locations of known surface mines, both active and inactive at the present time, are indicated with black dots, squares and triangles. The squares represent limestone surface mines, the circles represent sand and/or gravel surface quarries, and the triangles represent silica sand surface mines.

Figure 5.2: General Distribution of Sand/Gravel Resources and Surface Mine Location in Ogle County, IL



Rock River Valley: In the Rock River Valley, valley train deposits are present almost continuously in four or five different terrace levels. The upper and lower terraces contain the most important sand and gravel resources in Ogle County and surrounding counties, especially south of Rockford in Winnebago County, where they are the coarsest and thickest. They gradually become finer-grained downstream, but the upper terrace usually contain coarser material than the lower terrace at any point in the valley. Downstream from the mouth of the Kishwaukee River, the valley of the Rock River is much narrower, bedrock is much shallower, and terrace remnants are much smaller.

Leaf River Valley: Outwash in the Leaf River Valley is an important source of construction aggregate in northwestern Ogle County.

Other River Valleys: Terraces in the valleys of the Kishwaukee River contain finer-grained sand and gravel, and bedrock is shallower than in the Rock River Valley. However, pits in them are important sources of construction aggregates in the Belvidere area. Similar valley train deposits are present in the narrower valleys of the South Branch of the Kishwaukee River, which crosses the extreme northeast corner of Ogle County, and Kilbuck Creek that have good resource potential.

Upland Ice-Contact Deposits: A complex of kames, eskers and kame terrace deposits forms rolling hills and ridges in southeastern Winnebago County where materials are actively mined. Other similar but smaller deposits are present in east-central and west-central Ogle County.

Kilbuck Creek Outwash Plain: A large outwash plain is located in the head waters of Kilbuck Creek. No sand and gravel pits are located in it and information is limited, but it has good potential for containing construction aggregate resources.

Alluvium: Included in the shaded areas of Figure 7 are relatively small and often poorly sorted sand and gravel deposits that occur in creek and river beds and their flood plains. Such deposits are known as alluvium and are the result of post-glacial to modern erosional and depositional processes. Sand and gravel was excavated from creek and river deposits in the area to a limited extent years ago mainly during periods of low water. Where these deposits overlie thick valley train deposits they have good potential for containing construction aggregate resources.

#### 5. Mineral Resources: Industrial Sand - St. Peter Sandstone

A quarry in St. Peter Sandstone is located west of Oregon. St. Peter Sandstone is exposed in the vicinity of Oregon and Castle Rock State Park due to uplift of the bedrock along the Oregon anticline, and also due to weathering and erosion of the bedrock for much of the last 200 million years. The St. Peter Sandstone is a very pure, well sorted, fine-grained quartz sandstone that was deposited near the shoreline of a shallow sea that covered much of present-day central North America about 470 million years ago.

The St. Peter Sandstone is a major U.S. source of industrial sand, because it is one of the purest quartz sandstones in the world. Processed St. Peter sand is shipped long distances, mainly for use in glass manufacturing. Other uses include molding sand, sand-blasting sand, railroad-traction sand, filtration sand, and proppant or hydrofrac sand. St. Peter sand is also ground for use in abrasives, chemicals, enamels, pottery, porcelain, tile and various filler applications. The state of Illinois ranks first in the volume and value of industrial sand production among all states.

#### 6. Mineral Resources: Crushed Stone Resources

Crushed stone for construction is an important mineral resource derived by quarrying bedrock in Ogle County, as well as surrounding counties. Dolomite and limestone strata of the Ordovician Galena and Platteville Groups, which crop out or are close to the ground surface throughout much of the County and surrounding region, provide a convenient source of this material. There are approximately 46 stone quarries, both active and inactive, distributed throughout the County. Most of the rock mined in Ogle County is of the Galena Group and Platteville Group. Historically, nearly all of the crushed stone mined locally was used locally. However, this pattern of production and use is changing because urban areas to the east are requiring new sources of aggregate as their local sources become exhausted and urban land uses have precluded mining uses.

In addition to aggregate, cement is an important product derived from the Platteville Group carbonate rocks of the County. A single large cement plant has been in operation at Dixon since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Demand for this resource will likely increase.

#### 5. Importance of Geology Within Ogle County

Unique geological formations and the surface and subsurface distribution of geologic materials provide both exceptional recreational and educational opportunities, and the foundation for unique habitats that contain valuable biotic resources within Ogle County. Following is a list of geologically significant features of Ogle County:

- Bedrock exposures of numerous formations within Ogle County provide unique educational opportunity for studying Earth history. For example, the oldest rocks in Illinois (Cambrian) are exposed in Ogle County. In addition, bedrock exposures provide numerous opportunities for scenic overlooks and path/trail development.
- Plentiful groundwater resources in bedrock are found in Ogle County. Because St. Peter Sandstone and Galena-Platteville Dolomite are exposed in Ogle County, rainfall and snowmelt directly recharge these aquifers. St. Peter Sandstone is one of Illinois' most productive aquifers. It is essential that measures be established to protect recharge areas for these regional aquifer systems.
- Two major fault systems (Plum River and Sandwich) that cross Ogle County reveal information on the early tectonic history and crustal instability of Illinois.
- Sand and gravel deposits that filled the Rock Bedrock Valley are major aquifers in the region, sustaining base stream flow during drought and determining the location and viability of wetlands. The Rock Bedrock Valley system of Ogle County is a portion of a vast drainage network in Illinois cut by pre-glacial rivers, and then by glacial meltwater. Thick deposits of sand and gravel interspersed by thin deposits of silt and clay in the northern portion of the Rock Bedrock Valley and thick diamictons in the southern portion of the valley reveal a unique and complex history of multiple glaciation in north-central Illinois.
- The distribution of tills, glacial lake sediments, wind-blown sediments, and modern river alluvium on the surface document glacial and post-glacial processes that shaped the present-day configuration of the Ogle County landscape.
- Geologic deposits provide the parent materials from which the modern-day soils of Ogle County were developed. To a large degree, the distribution of the natural flora within Ogle County and the surrounding areas depends upon, and can be predicted by, variabilities in geologic materials. Crop productivity and the potential to grow plants are equally dependent on the distribution of soils and their hydrologic characteristics.
- Finally, geologic deposits provide direct habitat for fauna. For example, burrowing and subsurface dwelling insects and mammals, and rock-nesting birds rely on specific geologic materials and/or settings. Bottom-dwelling aquatic life is dependent on specific substrate conditions dictated by the geologic environment. Groundwater seeps and springs provide local habitats often with unique temperatures and water chemistry. When geology, topography and groundwater hydrology are fully understood, areas where critical habitats for rare and endangered species are likely to occur can be predicted and possible impacts of proposed management practices and /or land use changes can be determined.

According to the Illinois Natural History Survey records, six natural areas within Ogle County contain outstanding geological features: Castle Rock, Fearer Tract at Castle Rock State Park, Mt. Morris East Geological Area, Oregon Geological Area and Prairie Star School Geological Area.

### C. Soils

Soil is a natural body comprised of solids (minerals and organic matter), liquid, and gases that occurs on the land surface, occupies space, and is characterized by one or both of the following: horizons, or layers, that are distinguishable from the initial material as a result of additions, losses, transfers, and transformations of energy and matter or the ability to support rooted plants in a natural environment. The upper limit of soil is the boundary between soil and air, shallow water, live plants, or plant materials that have not begun to

decompose. Areas are not considered to have soil if the surface is permanently covered by water too deep (typically more than 2.5 meters) for the growth of rooted plants. The lower boundary that separates soil from the non-soil underneath is most difficult to define. Soil consists of horizons near the earth's surface that, in contrast to the underlying parent material, have been altered by the interactions of climate, relief, and living organisms over time. Commonly, soil grades at its lower boundary to hard rock or to earthy materials virtually devoid of animals, roots, or other marks of biological activity. For purposes of classification, the lower boundary of soil is arbitrarily set at 200 cm (From *Soil Taxonomy*, second edition).

The present soils of Ogle County were formed in sediments left by the Illinoian and Wisconsinian glaciations. When the glaciers melted, they released the rock materials which had been picked up during their advancement. This glacial drift was then distributed by three agents: ice, wind and water. Drift deposited directly by the ice is called till and consists primarily of unsorted sand, gravel and silt. Some of the glacial drift was washed out with the meltwaters and is called outwash. The coarsest material (gravel) was deposited nearest the ice front, and the finer silt and clay was carried farther away. Wind picked up silt and fine sand from the flood plains and carried these materials to the bluffs and uplands forming deposits of loess. Loess material is responsible for silt loam textures which form more than half of the soil types in the County. Vegetation in the form of prairie grasses and deciduous forests further affected the degree of development of Ogle County's soils. Dark-colored prairie soils have large amounts of organic matter. The bottom land soils and flood plains are for the most part alluvial material deposited by the streams.

Loess varies from about 20 inches in depth in the eastern part of the County to six or seven feet in depth in the western part (Smith and et al., 1927). The glacial drift averages four feet deep on the upland, 150 to 400 feet deep in the pre-glacial valleys, and 100 feet deep on the Bloomington moraine in the southeastern corner of the County (Smith and et al., 1927).

71.2% of the soil types identified in Ogle County (approximately 347,591 acres) are classified as being "prime farmland"; 23.0% (approximately 112,370.1 acres) are classified as "farmland of statewide importance". The remaining soils are classified as "not prime farmland", "other land", "water" or "wetland". "Prime farmland" is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland. See Appendix II Maps for map titled *Map 5.2 Farmland Classification of Soils, Ogle County, Illinois*.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Prime farmland is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

For some of the soils identified in the table as prime farmland, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures. A recent trend in land use in some areas has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

In some areas, land that does not meet the criteria for prime or unique farmland is considered to be "farmland of statewide importance" for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. The criteria for defining and delineating farmland of statewide importance are determined by the appropriate State agencies. Generally, this land includes areas of soils that nearly meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some areas may produce as high a yield as prime farmland if conditions are favorable.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (in cooperation with other Federal, State and local agencies), has prepared a soil survey for Ogle County. Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in the soil survey areas. They include predictions of soil behavior for selected land uses. The survey highlights soil limitations, improvements needed to overcome the limitations, and the impact of selected land uses on the environment.

Soil surveys are designed for many different users. Farmers, foresters, and agronomists can use the surveys to evaluate the potential of the soil and the management needed for maximum food and fiber production. Planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers can use the survey to plan land use, select sites for construction, and identify special practices needed to ensure proper performance. Conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, wildlife management, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, and enhance the environment.

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations. These and many other soil properties that affect land use are described in the Ogle County Soil Survey. The location of each soil is shown on the detailed soil maps found in the Ogle County Soil Survey. Each soil in the survey area is described, and information on specific uses is given. The published soil survey consists of a manuscript and a set of soil maps.

#### D. Groundwater and Water Supply

Groundwater quality is a high priority in Illinois. Water quality degradation or contamination resulting from point and nonpoint sources throughout the state is of primary concern. In many industrialized parts of the state (including the metropolitan areas of Chicago, Rockford, and East St. Louis) groundwater in glacial deposits and bedrock aquifers has been degraded by improperly contained or disposed of chemicals. In some agricultural areas, the quality of groundwater in the underlying shallow aquifers has been degraded by the routine application of agricultural chemicals.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IL EPA) has designed and implemented a "probabilistic monitoring network" of community water supply wells (CWS) in the State of Illinois. The goal of the network is to represent contamination levels in the population of all active CWS wells. This probabilistic network is designed to provide an overview of the groundwater conditions in the CWS wells; provide an overview of the groundwater conditions in the principle aquifers (e.g., sand and gravel, Silurian, Cambrian-Ordovician, etc.); establish baselines of water quality within the principle aquifers; identify trends in groundwater quality in the principle aquifers; and evaluate the long-term effectiveness of the Illinois Groundwater Protection Act, Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act program activities in protecting groundwater in Illinois. Of the 354 wells in the IL EPA's probabilistic monitoring network, six (6) are located in Ogle County.

Assessment of overall groundwater use support is based upon application of Illinois' Ground Water Quality Standards (including non-degradation standards) to water quality sample measurements from the probabilistic network of CWS wells. Generally, a detection of an organic contaminant above the laboratory practical quantification limit or the detection of an inorganic constituent above the naturally occurring

background level in a CWS well is considered a cause of less than full use support. Class I standards include the non-degradation standards. The attainment of use support is described as Full and Nonsupport, as described below:

**Full Support:**

Good - indicates that no detections occurred in organic chemical monitoring data and inorganic constituents assessed were at or below background levels for the groundwater source being utilized.

**Nonsupport:**

Fair - indicates that organic chemicals were detected and therefore exceed the non-degradation standard, but measured levels are less than the numerical Class I Ground Water Quality Standards (GWQS), and inorganic constituents assessed were above background level (non-degradation standard) but less than the numerical Class I GWQS.

Poor - indicates that organic chemical monitoring data detections were greater than the Class I GWQS and inorganic chemicals assessed were greater than both the background concentration and Class I GWQS.

According to the Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List - 2010 (Clean Water Act Sections 303(d), 305(b) and 314; Water Resource Assessment Information and Listing of Impaired Waters; Volume II: Groundwater) dated December 2011, of the six Ogle County wells in the IL EPA's probabilistic monitoring network, two (Leaf River and Byron wells) were determined to be Not Supporting ("Fair") due to statistically significant increases in chloride (Cl-) above background, detections of VOCs (trichloroethylene), and detections of nitrates (total nitrogen) greater than 3 mg/l. The remaining four wells in the probabilistic monitoring network (Creston, Rochelle, Woodlawn Utilities Corporation and Knoll's Edge Subdivision) were determined to be Fully Supporting ("Good").

For comparison, of the 354 wells in the IL EPA's state-wide probabilistic monitoring network:

- 28 (8 percent [%]) were determined to be Not Supporting ("Poor") due to the elevated levels of nitrate and VOCs that include trichloroethylene and of these wells draw their water from shallow sand & gravel aquifers, except for one, which is using a deep well from the Cambrian/Ordovician bedrock aquifer in the northern part of the state);
- 90 (25%) were determined to be Not Supporting ("Fair") due to statistically significant increases in chloride (Cl-) above background, detections of VOCs, nitrate (total nitrogen) greater than 3 mg/l, but have not exceeded the health-based Groundwater Quality Standards; and
- 236 (67 %) were determined to be Fully Supporting ("Good"), which show no detections of any of the above analytes.

The summary and conclusions of the Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List - 2010 are that, *"Illinois groundwater resources are being degraded. Degradation occurs based on the potential or actual diminishment of the beneficial use of the resource. When contaminant levels are detected (caused or allowed) or predicted (threat) to be above concentrations that cannot be removed via ordinary treatment techniques, applied by the owner of a private drinking water system well, potential or actual diminishment occurs. At a minimum private well treatment techniques consist of chlorination of the raw source water prior to drinking. This groundwater degradation is exacerbated due to the predicted shortages of drinking water sources in the northeastern Illinois. It should be noted that groundwater that is consumed via a CWS has to be treated before it is delivered to the users. This treatment often includes methods for removing various contaminants."*

Groundwater is generally plentiful in Ogle County and the surrounding area. 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.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for community wells, which is regulated by IEPA. However, to further minimize the risk to a community's groundwater supply, IEPA recommends that communities consider three additional actions: 1) Enact a "maximum setback zone" ordinance. These ordinances are authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and allow county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional protection up to a fixed distance, normally 1,000 feet from their well; 2) The water supply staff may wish to revisit their contingency planning documents. Contingency planning documents are a primary means to ensure that, through emergency preparedness, a community will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water; and, 3) The water supply staff is encouraged to review their cross connection control program to ensure that it remains current and viable. Cross connections to either the water treatment plant (for example, at bulk water loading stations) or in the distribution system may negate all source water protection initiatives provided by the community.

Community drinking water systems are inspected and monitored under the supervision of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), while non-community drinking water systems are the responsibility of the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH). In addition, IDPH reviews water well installation plans, issues permits for new well construction, and inspects wells. However, private water well owners themselves have the primary responsibility to test well water for potential contaminants.

An estimated 37.6% of the population of Ogle County receives its domestic water supply via a private well. Groundwater (the source of fresh water for households with a well) can become contaminated in many ways: through contact with natural pollutants, such as arsenic and radon, and by human activities, such as chemical spills and failing septic systems. The degree to which a potential health threat may exist depends on the amount and type of the contamination. In some cases, contamination of the water can be detected by sight, taste or smell; however, many of the most serious problems can only be detected through laboratory testing of the water.

#### E. Surface Water

A watershed is defined as the land area that directly drains water, sediment, and other materials to a common stream, river or lake (often considered synonymous with a drainage basin or catchment). Watershed (drainage basin) boundaries follow topographic highs - land elevation, not political borders,

defines watershed boundaries. Watersheds are important as the viability of the watershed directly affects the health of the communities within that watershed. Water for human consumption, wildlife, industry and recreation are all impacted by activities that occur within the watershed.

Watersheds may be broken down into smaller and smaller units based on drainage area. For example, a large stream's watershed, such as the Rock River watershed, may be broken down into smaller watersheds based on the streams that flow into it. In turn, these streams may be broken down into smaller units and so on. In Illinois, watersheds are categorized (from largest unit to smallest) as basins, sub-basins, and local watersheds. Ogle County is drained by the Rock River basin. Sub-basins of the Rock River basin that are within Ogle County are the Kishwaukee River, Pecatonica River and Rock River sub-basins (see Appendix II Maps, Map 5.2 Watershed Sub-Basins, Ogle County, Illinois). The local watersheds that drain Ogle County are: Beach Creek, Black Walnut Creek, Buffalo Creek, Coon Creek, East Fork Mill Creek, Elkhorn Creek, Fivemile Creek, Franklin Creek, Kishwaukee River, Kyte River Tributary, Kyte River, Leaf River, Lower Kilbuck Creek, Lower Rock River, Middle Rock River, Otter Creek, Pine Creek, Reid Creek, Steward Creek, Stillman Creek, Upper Kilbuck Creek, Upper Rock River, West Fork Mill Creek and Yellow Creek (see Appendix II Maps, Map 5.3 Local Watersheds, Ogle County, Illinois).

Ogle County has numerous lakes and ponds, most of which are man-made. The largest named lakes in Ogle County are Lost Lake (Sections 5, 8 & 9 Taylor Township; approximately 82 acres), Lake Sule (Section 29 Dement Township; approximately 73 acres), Lake Louise (Section 29 Byron Township; approximately 27 acres), Lake Ole (Section 24 Buffalo Township; approximately 18 acres), and Lake Lida (Section 36 Flagg Township; approximately 15 acres). Most lakes and ponds in the County are private, unnamed, less than 10 acres in area and are used for agricultural, recreational or erosion control/sediment management purposes.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) annually collects chemical, physical, biological, habitat and toxicity data on rivers and streams, inland lakes, Lake Michigan and groundwater to satisfy reporting requirements found in Section 305(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA). The primary purpose of the Section 305(b) process is to provide for an assessment of the overall water quality conditions of Illinois waters. The IEPA provides the following assessment of streams in Ogle County (not all streams are assessed):

**Table 5.2**  
**Stream Quality Data**  
**IEPA Assessed Streams Within Ogle County**

<b>Stream Segment ID</b>	<b>Stream Segment Name</b>	<b>Segment Length (mi.)</b>	<b>Designate Uses</b>	<b>Potential Causes of Impairment</b>	<b>Potential Sources of Impairment</b>
PQB 02	Kilbuck Cr.	6.54	Full overall use and aquatic life support. Not supported for Primary Contact (swimming)	Fecal Coliform	Unknown
PQB 04	Kilbuck Cr.	10.89	Full overall use and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PQBE	Spring Run	6.12	Not assessed.	No data.	No data.
PQBA	E Br. Kilbuck Cr.	14.87	Not supporting overall and aquatic life.	Phosphorus	Atmospheric Deposition, unknown.

Stream Segment ID	Stream Segment Name	Segment Length (mi.)	Designate Uses	Potential Causes of Impairment	Potential Sources of Impairment
PQC 11	S. Br. Kishwaukee R.	7.15	Full aquatic life support, Not supporting fish consumption.	PCB's	Unknown
P 21	Rock River	18.39	Full aquatic life support, Primary and Secondary contact, Not supporting fish consumption.	PCB's, metals (mercury)	Atmospheric Deposition, Unknown.
PZZN	Sevenmile Branch	10.56	Not assessed.	No data.	No data.
P 14	Rock River	10.97	Full aquatic life support, Primary and Secondary contact, Not supporting fish consumption.	PCB's, metals (mercury)	Atmospheric Deposition, Unknown.
P 20	Rock River	25.04	Full aquatic life support, Primary and Secondary contact, Not supporting fish consumption.	PCB's, metals (mercury)	Atmospheric Deposition, Unknown.
PM	Silver Cr.	7.44	Not assessed.	No data.	No data.
PZU	Clear Cr.	8.85	Not assessed.	No data.	No data.
PZV	Gale Cr.	8.49	Not assessed.	No data.	No data.
PZW	Mud Cr. South	4.93	Not assessed.	No data.	No data.
PZZA	Spring Cr.	6.54	Not assessed.	No data.	No data.
PH 17	Elkhorn Cr.	20.43	Not supporting aquatic life.	Nutrients (nitrates), suspended solids.	Non-irrigated crop production, livestock grazing.
PHG	Eagle Cr.	8.73	Not assessed.	No data.	No data.
PHJ	W. Fk. Elkhorn Cr.	6.06	Not assessed.	No data.	No data.
PHE 01	Buffalo Cr.	8.09	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PHE-A1	Buffalo Cr.	4.16	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PHE-C1	Buffalo Cr.	2.06	Not supporting aquatic life.	Nutrients (phosphorus, total ammonia-N)	Municipal point sources.

<b>Stream Segment ID</b>	<b>Stream Segment Name</b>	<b>Segment Length (mi.)</b>	<b>Designate Uses</b>	<b>Potential Causes of Impairment</b>	<b>Potential Sources of Impairment</b>
PHI 01	Fivemile Cr.	7.24	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PJ 01	Pine Cr.	14.7	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PJ 11	Pine Cr.	8.06	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PJBA-C1	Mt. Morris Cr. North	2.76	Full overall and aquatic life support.	Nutrients (phosphorus, total ammonia-N)	Municipal point sources.
PJBA-C2	Mt. Morris Cr. North	1.13	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PJBB	Mt. Morris Cr. South	3.3	Not assessed.	No data.	No data.
PJB-C4	Coon Cr.	6.05	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PL 03	Kyte R.	9.18	Full overall and aquatic life support.	Fecal Coliform.	Agricultural.
PL 18	Kyte R.	10.96	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PL 03	Kyte R.	9.18	Full aquatic life support. Not supporting Primary contact (swimming).	Fecal Coliform	Agricultural.
PL 18	Kyte R.	10.96	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PL 99	Kyte R.	10.74	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PLD	Honey Cr.	5.65	Not assessed.	No data.	No data.
PLB 03	Beach Cr.	3.31	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PLC 01	Steward Cr.	5.27	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PLE 03	Prairie Cr.	11.55	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PN 01	Leaf R.	4.3	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.

Stream Segment ID	Stream Segment Name	Segment Length (mi.)	Designate Uses	Potential Causes of Impairment	Potential Sources of Impairment
PN 02	Leaf R.	4.04	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PN 03	Leaf R.	21.4	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PNA	Mud Cr.	13.95	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PO 01	Mill Cr.	14.34	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
POA	Middle Cr.	9.42	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
POAA	E. Fk. Middle Cr.	11.07	Not assessed.	No data.	No data.
PP 01	Stillman Cr.	17.92	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PPA 01	Black Walnut Cr.	10.4	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.
PWNA	Crane Grove Cr.	9.33	Full overall and aquatic life support.	No data.	No data.

Source: [Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303\(d\) List - 2010](#) (IL Environmental Protection Agency)

Note: Some streams/stream segments are not entirely within Ogle County. This table does not reflect all Ogle County streams/stream segments, but only those assessed and/or monitored by IEPA.)

#### F. Wetlands

In general terms, wetlands are lands where saturation with water is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living in the soil and on its surface. The single feature that most wetlands share is soil or substrate that is at least periodically saturated with or covered by water. The water creates severe physiological problems for all plants and animals except those that are adapted for life in water or in saturated soil. Wetlands are lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of classification, wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: (1) at least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes; (2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and (3) the substrate is non-soil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of the year. (*U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service*)

Wetlands found to occur within Ogle County are classified by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service as “Lacustrine”, “Palustrine” or “Riverine” wetlands.

The Lacustrine System includes wetlands and deepwater habitats with all of the following characteristics: 1) situated in a topographic depression or a dammed river channel; 2) Lacking trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses or lichens with greater than 30% areal coverage; and, 3) Total area exceeds 20 acres.

The Palustrine System includes all non-tidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, emergents, and mosses or lichens. The Palustrine System was developed to group the vegetated wetlands traditionally called by such names as marsh, swamp, fen, and prairie, which are found throughout the United States. It also includes the small, shallow, permanent or intermittent water bodies often called ponds. Palustrine wetlands may be situated shoreward of lakes, river channels, or estuaries; on river floodplains; in isolated catchments; or on slopes. They may also occur as islands in lakes or rivers.

The Riverine System includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats contained in natural or artificial channels periodically or continuously containing flowing water or which forms a connecting link between the two bodies of standing water. Upland islands or Palustrine wetlands may occur in the channel, but they are not part of the Riverine System.

The National Wetlands Inventory (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service) indicates the presence of approximately 8,157.5 acres of wetlands within Ogle County. Approximately 61.7% of these wetlands are classified as Palustrine; approximately 22.8% are classified as Lacustrine; and, approximately 15.5% are classified as Riverine. The descriptive (Cowardin classification system) types of wetlands found in Ogle County are indicated in the following Table 5.3.

**Table 5.3**  
**Wetland Type and Acreage**  
**Ogle County, IL**

<b>Wetland Type</b>	<b>Area (Ac.)</b>
Freshwater Emergent (Palustrine)	2,015.6
Freshwater Forest/ Shrub (Palustrine)	2,544.0
Pond (Palustrine)	472.5
Lake (includes much of Rock River and other bodies of water) (Palustrine)	1,859.4
Riverine	1,265.6
Other (Palustrine)	0.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,157.5</b>

Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, National Wetlands Inventory

#### G. Floodplains

Flood plain lands and adjacent waters combine to form a complex, dynamic physical and biological system found nowhere else. When portions of floodplains are preserved in (or restored to) their natural state, they provide many benefits to both human and natural systems. These benefits range from providing aesthetic pleasure to reducing the number and severity of floods, helping handle stormwater runoff and minimizing non-point water pollution. For example, by allowing floodwater to slow down, sediments settle out, thus maintaining water quality. The natural vegetation filters out impurities and uses excess nutrients. Such natural processes cost far less money than it would take to build facilities to correct flood, stormwater, water quality and other community problems. Natural resources of floodplains fall into three categories: water resources, living resources and societal resources. The following sections describe each category's natural and beneficial functions.

##### **Natural flood and erosion control**

Over the centuries, floodplains develop their own ways to handle flooding and erosion with natural features that provide floodwater storage and conveyance, reduce flood velocities and flood peaks,

and curb sedimentation. Natural controls on flooding and erosion help to maintain water quality by filtering nutrients and impurities from runoff, processing organic wastes and moderating temperature fluctuations. These natural controls also contribute to recharging groundwater by promoting infiltration and refreshing aquifers, and by reducing the frequency and duration of low surface flows.

#### **Biologic resources and functions**

Floodplains enhance biological productivity by supporting a high rate of plant growth. This helps to maintain biodiversity and the integrity of ecosystems. Floodplains provide excellent habitats for fish and wildlife by serving as breeding and feeding grounds. They also create and enhance waterfowl habitats, and help to protect habitats for rare and endangered species.

#### **Societal resources and functions**

People benefit from floodplains through the food they provide, the recreational opportunities they afford and the scientific knowledge gained in studying them. Wild and cultivated products are harvested in floodplains, which are enhanced agricultural land made rich by sediment deposits. They provide open space, which may be used to restore and enhance forest lands, or for recreational opportunities or simple enjoyment of their aesthetic beauty. Floodplains provide areas for scientific study and outdoor education. They contain cultural resources such as historic or archaeological sites, and thus provide opportunities for environmental and other kinds of studies. Floodplains can increase a community's overall quality of life, a role that often has been undervalued. By transforming floodplains from problem areas into value-added assets, the community can improve its quality of life. In Illinois, Chicago's lakefront, Peoria's riverfront, Naperville's Riverwalk, and Lockport's historic canal district are well-known examples. Parks, bike paths, open spaces, wildlife conservation areas and aesthetic features are important to citizens. Assets like these make the community more appealing to potential employers, investors, residents, property owners and tourists.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has designated and mapped floodplains, or "Special Flood Hazard Areas" within Ogle County (for specific information, the Ogle County Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Insurance Study should be reviewed [available from the Ogle County Zoning Administrator / Flood plain Administrator]). Encroachment on flood plains by development, such as structures and fill, reduces the flood-carrying capacity, increases the flood heights and velocities, and increases flood hazards in areas beyond the encroachment itself. Development can occur in Special Flood Hazard Areas if structures are constructed above the elevation of the 100-year flood plain, but flood plain development should be discouraged.

In order to have common standards, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and the State of Illinois adopted a baseline flooding probability called the base flood. The base flood is the one percent chance flood. The one percent chance flood is the flood that has a one percent (one out of 100) chance of occurring in any given year. The one percent chance was chosen as a compromise between excessive exposure to flood risk from using a lower standard (such as a 10 percent chance flood) and applying such a high standard (say, a 0.1 percent chance flood) that it would be considered excessive and unreasonable for the intended purposes of requiring the purchase of flood insurance and regulating new development. The one percent chance flood has also been called the 100-year flood. The term 100-year flood is often misconstrued. Commonly, people interpret the 100-year flood definition to mean "once every 100 years." This is wrong. You could have a 100-year flood two times in the same year, two years in a row, or four times over the course of 100 years. You could also not have a 100-year flood over the course of 200 years. To avoid confusion (and because probabilities and statistics can be confusing), the NFIP uses the term base flood. A 100-year flood is defined as having a one-percent chance of being reached or exceeded in any single year. Thus, the 100-year flood also is called the "one-percent annual chance flood." To restate, the 100-year flood, the base flood, refers to a flood that the one percent chance of occurring in any given year. The terms base flood, 100-year flood and one-percent annual chance flood are used interchangeably.

throughout the NFIP. Another term used is the “500-year flood.” This has a 0.2% chance of occurring in any given year. While the odds are more remote, it is the standard used for protecting critical facilities, such as hospitals and power plants.

Development within Special Flood Hazard Areas is regulated to the “Base Flood.” The land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood is the base flood plain. On FEMA maps, the base flood plain is called the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The SFHA is the area where the NFIP’s flood plain management regulations must be enforced by the community and the area where the federal mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement applies. The computed elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the base flood is the base flood elevation (BFE).

The term “100-year flood” has caused much confusion for people not familiar with statistics. Another way of looking at it is to think of the odds that a base flood will happen sometime during the life of a 30-year mortgage (26% chance) as indicated in Table 5.4 below.

**Table 5.4**  
**Chance of Flooding Over a Period of Years**

Flood Size				
Time Period	10-Year	25-Year	50-Year	100-Year
1 Year	10%	4%	2%	1%
10 Years	65%	34%	18%	10%
20 Years	88%	56%	33%	18%
30 Years	96%	71%	45%	26%
50 Years	99%	87%	64%	39%

Source: National Flood Insurance Program

Even these numbers do not convey the true flood risk because they focus on the larger, less frequent, floods. If a house is low enough, it may be subject to the 10- or 25-year flood. During the proverbial 30-year mortgage, it may have a 26% chance of being hit by the 100-year flood, but the odds are 96% (nearly guaranteed) that it will be hit by a 10-year flood. Compare those odds to the only 5% chance that the house will catch fire during the same 30-year mortgage. (Source: CFM Study Guide, IL Assoc. of Flood plain and Stormwater Managers).

#### H. Natural Areas and Open Spaces

Natural areas and open space provide Ogle County with recreational opportunities, resource protection and aesthetic beauty, and are an important part of the County’s identity. Ogle County is host to a variety of natural communities and vegetation types. The distribution and extent of these natural communities has been altered significantly since European settlement. Many of the natural communities that remain were spared the conversion to cultivation due to uncompromising topography, unproductive soils, or preservation efforts on the part of the land owner.

According to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, in its study of the Lower Rock River basin (also known as the “Rock River country,” the heart of which is Ogle County), the Rock River country boasts 18 distinct “natural communities.” These are habitats of particular properties and the plants and animals adapted (in some cases, uniquely) to them. Among these communities are acid seeps, fens, and sandy south-facing slopes that are, in effect, mini-deserts; wooded uplands and flood plains, and soils derived from loam, limestone and sandstone; rivers and marsh, and grasslands of several types, including prairies that grow atop eroded glacial rubble or on forested slopes exposed to the sun.

The more varied the habitat, the more varied are the creatures that can thrive there. The rich panoply of life in the Rock River country includes 198 species of vertebrates, including 122 species of breeding native birds, 13 amphibians and 33 reptile species, 39 species of native mammal, and 78 of native freshwater fish. Thirty-three species of native mussel are found here, and 10 of native crustacean. In all, about 950 taxa or botanical types have been found in an area that includes most of the Rock River country; one valley in Castle Rock State Park harbors 27 different species of fern alone.

Several of the County's streams have been rated as highly valued aquatic resources by state scientists using complex criteria of water and habitat quality, and all but two short stream segments of all streams assessed in Ogle County are rated as good quality by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's "Statewide Stream Aquatic Life Use Support Assessment Report."

The forests of the Rock River country provide habitat for animals of all kinds. No part of Illinois is home to more breeding pairs of forest birds (85) than the Castle Rock State Park/Lowden-Miller State Forest complex. Many of these are warblers, including one of the state's largest populations of cerulean warblers, which return each spring from Colombia and Bolivia to the George B. Fell Nature Preserve in Castle Rock State Park. Flood plain forests are home to Acadian flycatchers and American redstarts. Bats feed in these insect-rich areas too, while beaver, mink and muskrat frequent the open water. Even otters are reported to have been seen in Ogle County. Bald eagles are also becoming a frequent site along the Rock River during the winter months.

Rare habitats usually harbor plants and animals that, having adapted to them, become rare as well. State agencies maintain lists of "special status" plant and animal species. These are species thought to be in danger of disappearing from the state or which are threatened with endangerment. (Federal agencies list species at risk of disappearing nationally.) In all, 56 state-listed species of various kinds are found in the Rock River country. So are six species that are either listed by federal experts as endangered or threatened, or are being considered for listing.

Ogle County and the Rock River country, like much of the rest of Illinois, lies at the crossroads of continental climate zones. The area sees Canadian winters and Gulf of Mexico summers, and it lies in the zone of transition between the nation's humid Eastern forests and its dry Western plains. The territories within which all living things make their homes - what scientists call their "natural ranges" - are largely determined by climate, so where climates overlap, the ranges of plants and animals overlap, too.

- The western hognose snakes that have been sighted near Lowden-Miller State Forest and near Castle Rock State Park dwell at the eastern-most extent of their natural range.
- The white pines along Pine Creek in the White Pines State Park survive at the extreme southern limit of their natural range, as do other woody plants found there, such as the yellow birch and the hairy woodrush.
- The Rock River country lies at the northern extreme of the breeding range of many southern birds - the summer tanager and Kentucky warbler are two - and is about as far south as northern species such as the Canada and mourning warbler are normally found.
- It is said that half the continent is folded up inside the Rock River country. A botanist in 1860 found the vegetation nestled in its sandstone cliffs to be "so entirely similar to that of some parts of Massachusetts, and so entirely unlike that of the prairies ten miles above, as to excite astonishment."
- In the cool deep ravines and protected sandstone cliff faces at the 686-acre George B. Fell Nature Preserve, plants such as the bunchberry, hairy woodrush, round-leaved shinleaf and wild sarsaparilla plants survive. They are refugees from a community of boreal, or northern coniferous forest plants that covered northern Illinois 10 -15,000 years ago.

- To experience what Illinois was like then, one has to travel to the northern Great Lakes states; spruce trees were as common in Illinois as maples are today. Safe in their sandstone bunkers, these cool-loving plants survived a pronounced post-glacial hot and dry spell that lasted 3,300 years.
- Where it lies exposed to weather, the sandstone that forms the cliffs in the Fell Nature Preserve has crumbled to sand. The resulting soils lie within a brisk hike from Castle Rock, yet the dry open woodlands they sustain are half a continent away from the park's canyons in ecological terms. Here may be found populations of the slender glass lizard, now rare in Illinois but widespread during a warmer, drier between-glacier interval about 5,000 to 8,000 years ago when conditions in Illinois were more like those of modern Oklahoma.

The Illinois Natural Areas Inventory (INAI) was conducted by the University of Illinois, the Natural Land Institute and the Illinois Department of Conservation (now Illinois Department of Natural Resources) over a three-year period in the mid-1970's to document remaining examples of the natural communities of Illinois. Results from the Inventory indicated that, statewide, only 0.07% of Illinois' total land and water area remained in what the INAI described as "high quality, relatively undisturbed" condition at the time. The Inventory established seven categories of natural areas based on significant features. The categories are:

- I - High quality natural communities and natural community restorations;
- II - Specific suitable habitat for state-listed species of state-listed species relocations;
- III - State dedicated Nature Preserves, Land and Water Reserves, and Natural Heritage Landmarks;
- IV - Outstanding geological features;
- V - Category unused at this time;
- VI - Unique concentrations of flora or fauna and high quality streams; and,
- VII - Category not used at this time.

The INAI recognized 83 natural community types from 9 community classes for the state. The Inventory documented examples of 18 different natural community types, from 6 community classes for Ogle County. Some of these represent the only or best remaining examples of a particular community type for the state. The features and associated vegetation of many of these communities make them unique within the state.

**Table 5.5**  
**Illinois Natural Areas Inventory (INAI) Sites within Ogle County, Illinois**

<b>INAI No.</b>	<b>Natural Area Name -Category: (# of occurrences) *Significant/exceptional features</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Owner-ship</b>
11	Douglas E. Wade Prairie - Category I, III * B - dry-mesic gravel prairie	15.2	Private
74	Stronghold Hill Prairie - Category I, III * B - glacial drift hill prairie	1.5	Private
86	Lowden Memorial Forest - Category I * B - dry-mesic upland forest	25.3	Public
87	White Pines Forest State Park - Category I, II, III * B - dry-mesic upland forest	71.9	Public

<b>INAI No.</b>	<b>Natural Area Name -Category: (# of occurrences) *Significant/exceptional features</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Owner-ship</b>
88	Pine Rock - Category I, II, III * A - sandstone cliff community, wet-mesic prairie	68.4	Public
89	Heeren Prairie - Category I, III * A - dry dolomite prairie	3.5	Private
458	Oregon Geological Area - Category IV * Exposed Franconian, Potosi dolomite	9.4	Private
459	Prairie Star School Geological Area - Category IV * Potosi dolomite outcrop	2.2	Private
482	Devil's Backbone - Category III	50.51	Private
685	Nachusa Grasslands - Category I, II * A - dry gravel prairie, A sandstone cliff community, B marsh, B seep	1,879.1 (Ogle Co. only)	Public/ Private
765	Sinnissippi Forest - Category II	7.21	Private
770	Fearer Tract at Castle Rock State Park - Category II, III, IV * A - sandstone cliff community, exposed St. Peter Sandstone formation	157.3	Private
773	Beach Cemetery Prairie - Category I, II, III * A & B - dry-mesic prairie	3.62	Private
774	Mt. Morris East Geologic Area - Category IV * Exposed of Mud Creek Fault	10.8	Private
1052	Castle Rock - Category I, II, III, IV * A - seep, B - sandstone cliff community	624.7	Public
1106	Byron Dragway Prairie - Category II, III * Dry-mesic prairie	16.2	Private
1107	Commonwealth Edison Prairie - Category II * Dry prairie, dry-mesic prairie	177.1	Private

INAI No.	Natural Area Name -Category: (# of occurrences) *Significant/exceptional features	Acreage	Owner-ship
1108	Kilbuck Prairie - Category II	1.2	Private
1454	Jarrett Prairie - Category II, III	312.6	Public
1455	Lowden-Miller Forest - Category I, II * A - sandstone cliff community, B & C - dry and dry-mesic upland forest, perennial stream	904.5	Public
1527	Piros Prairie - Kyte Creek Fen - Category I, III	125.6	Private
1717	Kyte River - Flagg Center/Daysville Segment - Category VI	115.2	Private
1747	Kyte River Bottoms - Category III	231.3	Private
1789	Kishwaukee River South Branch - Category VI	192.91	Private

Source: Illinois Department of Natural Resources

## I. Wildlife

Much of Ogle County is suitable habitat for a variety of species of wildlife including birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles and fish. Even in the intensive agricultural areas, scattered woodlands and fence rows exist which provide habitat for various wildlife species.

Mammals commonly sighted in Ogle County include white-tailed deer, red fox, coyote, grey and fox squirrel, woodchuck, cotton-tail rabbit, raccoon, opossum, Eastern chipmunk, thirteen-lined ground squirrel, and several species of bats. There have been several reports of wolf and mountain lion sightings in Ogle County.

Many species of birds live year-round in Ogle County or are migratory visitors during various times throughout the year. Bald eagles have become more common in Ogle County, particularly in winter months, and several nesting pairs have been reported and observed.

Several species of reptiles and amphibians are known to occur in Ogle County, including salamanders and newts, frogs, turtles and snakes.

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database lists nine (9) species of threatened or endangered animals that have been observed in Ogle County as of September 12, 2011, as follows:

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>State Status</u>
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland Sandpiper	Endangered
<i>Cyclonaias tuberculata</i>	Purple Wartyback Mussel	Threatened
<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Blanding's Turtle	Threatened
<i>Erimystax x-punctatus</i>	Gravel Chub	Threatened
<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>	Four-toed Salamander	Threatened

<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>	Plains Hog-nosed Snake	Threatened
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	Threatened
<i>Ligumia recta</i>	Black Sandshell	Threatened
<i>Terapene ornata</i>	Ornate Box Turtle	Threatened

#### J. Flora.

Prior to settlement, the area of present-day Ogle County consisted of approximately 58 percent prairie, 21 percent timber, and the remainder were wetland, bottom land and terrace soils. As people settled the County, wetlands were drained and prairies tilled for agricultural purposes, and timber groves were utilized for building materials and fuel.

In present-day Ogle County, native prairie is all but non-existent, except for a few scattered prairie remnants found mostly along railroad right-of-ways, in old pioneer cemeteries and on rocky and/or sandy ridges and hillsides that have not been tilled. The Byron Forest Preserve and Nachusa Grasslands have restored large areas to native prairie vegetation. Scattered “islands” of primarily deciduous forest exist scattered throughout the County, particularly along stream corridors and in areas not well suited to cropland. There are larger tracts of forest primarily along the Rock River corridor north of Byron and south of Oregon.

The open spaces, Natural Areas, State Parks, State Forest and Nature Preserves in the County are host to a wide variety of floral species - some of which are unique or rare. The Illinois Natural Heritage Database lists thirty-three (33) species of threatened or endangered plant species that have been observed in Ogle County as of September 10, 2011, as follows:

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>State Status</u>
<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>	Shadbush	Endangered
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry	Endangered
<i>Asclepias lanuginosa</i>	Wooly Milkweed	Endangered
<i>Aster furcatus</i>	Forked Aster	Threatened
<i>Besseyia bullii</i>	Kittentails	Threatened
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch	Endangered
<i>Carex cryptolepis</i>	Sedge	Endangered
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Sedge	Endangered
<i>Carex woodii</i>	Pretty Sedge	Threatened
<i>Castilleja sessiliflora</i>	Downy Yellow Painted Cup	Endangered
<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i>	Redroot	Endangered
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Bunchberry	Endangered
<i>Cordylis sempervirens</i>	Pink Corydalis	Endangered
<i>Cypripedium accaule</i>	Moccasin Flower	Endangered
<i>Dichanthelium boreale</i>	Norther Panic Grass	Endangered
<i>Equisetum pratense</i>	Meadow Horsetail	Threatened
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Horsetail	Endangered
<i>Filipendula rubra</i>	Queen-of-the-prairie	Endangered
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	Oak Fern	Endangered
<i>Helianthus giganteus</i>	Tall Sunflower	Endangered
<i>Lathyrus ochroleucus</i>	Pale Vetchling	Threatened
<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Prairie Bush Clover	Endangered
<i>Luzula acuminata</i>	Hairy Woodrush	Endangered
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Running Pine	Endangered
<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>	Ground Pine	Endangered
<i>Nothocalais cuspidata</i>	Prairie Dandelion	Endangered
<i>Phegopteris connectilis</i>	Long Beech Fern	Endangered
<i>Sorbus americana</i>	American Mountain Ash	Endangered

<i>Speyeria idalia</i>	Regal Fritillary	Threatened
<i>Sullivantia sullivanii</i>	Sullivantia	Threatened
<i>Tomanthera auriculata</i>	Ear-leafed Foxglove	Threatened
<i>Trientalis borealis</i>	Star-flower	Endangered
<i>Woodsia ilvensis</i>	Rusty Woodsia	Endangered

## Section 5.5 Cultural Resources

Cultural and historic resources often help link the past with the present and can give a community a sense of place or identity. These resources can include historic buildings and structures along with ancient, historic and archeological sites.

Many of Ogle County's historic structures have been lost to time, accidental fires, and the demolition crew, although there are some fine examples of late-nineteenth century residential architecture, and the commercial downtown areas of the cities and villages have both historical and cultural value. The County cemeteries are an important cultural and genealogical resources, serving as records of past inhabitants of the area.

Early trails were important to the settlement and development of Ogle County. Many trails that later became wagon roads and stage routes were originally Indian trails. As settlers moved to the area, many trails were blazed across the County to make travel and marketing of agricultural products easier and safer.

The timber groves in the area are also important cultural and historic resources. The groves served as important resting places for travelers and sources of raw materials and the necessities of life in the early settlement days, as they provided sources of shelter, lumber, fire wood, water, and game for food. The groves later became recreational areas for community, church and family festivals and picnics.

Table 5.6 below details the sites in Ogle County that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The table column with the heading "Site ID No." corresponds to the site locations as indicated on "Map 5.3 National Register of Historic Places Sites in Ogle County".

**Table 5.6**  
**Sites Listed on the National Register of Historic Places**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

Site ID No.	Site	Location	Historic Significance (Period)	Architectural Style	Historic Function	Current Function
1	Bryant H. and Lucie Barber House	103 N. Barber Ave., Polo	Architecture (1900-1924)	Classical Revival	Dwelling	Dwelling
2	Henry D. Barber House	410 W. Mason St., Polo	Architecture (1875-1899)	Classical Revival	Dwelling	Medical business/ office and dwelling
3	Buffalo Grove Lime Kiln	Galena Trail Road, Polo	Engineering, industry (1900-1924, 1875-1899, 1850-1874)	Other	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Not in use

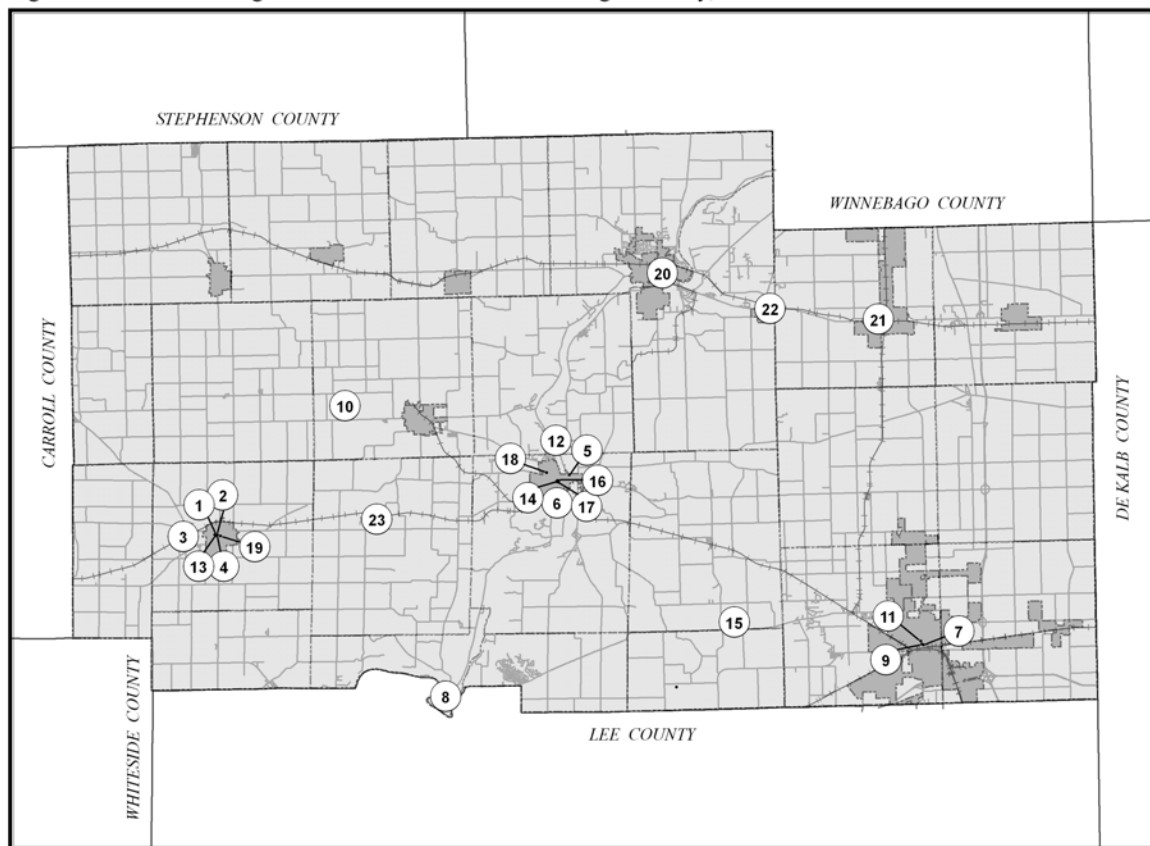
4	Buffalo Township Public Library	302 W. Mason St., Polo	Education (1925-1949, 1900-1924)	---	Library	Library, meeting hall
N/A	Camling-Cline Mound Group	Address/Location is restricted	Archaeological (Pre-Columbian Native American)	---	---	---
5	Chana School	201 N. River Rd., Oregon	Architecture (1875-1899)	Other, Italianate	Meeting hall, School	Meeting hall, museum
6	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Depot	400 Collins St., Oregon	Rail transportation	—	Railroad depot	In process of being converted to museum
7	City and Town Hall	Fourth Ave. & Sixth St., Rochelle	Politics/government (1925-1949, 1900-1924, 1875-1899)	---	City hall, correctional facility, fire station, library	Museum
8	John Deere House and Shop	Illinois & Clinton St., Grand Detour	Agriculture, invention (1825-1849)	---	Business, dwelling	Museum
9	Flagg Township Public Library	Northeast corner of 7 <sup>th</sup> St. at 4 <sup>th</sup> Ave., Rochelle	Architecture/engineering (1900-1924)	No style listed	Library	Library
10	Samuel M. Hitt House	7782 W. IL Route 64, Mt. Morris	Architecture/engineering (1850-1874)	Italianate	Dwelling	Dwelling
11	William H. Holcomb House a/k/a Carl Vandre House	526 N. 7 <sup>th</sup> St., Rochelle	Architecture/engineering (1850-1874)	No style listed	Dwelling	Dwelling
12	Indian Statue	Lowden Memorial State Park, 1411 N. River Rd., Oregon	Architecture/engineering (1900-1924)	No style listed	Work of art	Work of art
13	John McGrath House	403 W. Mason St., Polo	Architecture (1875-1899)	Queen Anne	Dwelling	Dwelling

14	William Moats Farm	Wood Rd., Ashton	Architecture, agriculture (1925-1949, 1900-1924, 1875-1899, 1850-1874, 1825-1849)	Other	Agricultural outbuildings, secondary structure, dwelling	Agricultural outbuildings, secondary structure, dwelling
15	Ogle County Courthouse	Courthouse Square, 105 S. 5 <sup>th</sup> St., Oregon	Architecture (1875-1899)	No style listed	Courthouse	County administrative offices
16	Oregon Commercial Historic District	Central business district area of Oregon	Industry, commerce, politics/government, art, architecture (1950-1974, 1925-1949, 1900-1924, 1875-1899, 1850-1874)	Italianate, Classical Revival	Courthouse, department store, manufacturing facility, meeting hall, professional, restaurant, specialty store	Business, courthouse, financial institution, professional, restaurant, specialty store
17	Oregon Public Library	300 Jefferson St., Oregon	Education, architecture (1950-1974, 1925-1949, 1900-1924)	Bungalow/ Craftsman, Late 19 <sup>th</sup> and Early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century American Movements	Library, meeting hall, museum	Library, meeting hall, museum
18	Pinehill	400 Mix St., Oregon	Architecture (1850-1874)	Italianate	Dwelling	Dwelling
19	Polo Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge No. 197	117 W. Mason St., Polo	Social history, architecture (1950-1974, 1925-1949, 1900-1924)	---	Meeting hall, specialty store	Specialty store
20	Soldier's Monument	Chestnut & Second St., Byron	Social history (1875-1899, 1850-1874)	---	Monument/ marker	Monument/ marker
21	Stillman's Run Battle Site a/k/a Battleground Memorial Park	Roosevelt & Spruce St., Stillman Valley	Military (1900-1924, 1825-1849)	---	Battle site	Monument/ marker, park

22	Village of Davis Junction Town Hall a/k/a Scott Township Hall	202 Pacific Ave., Davis Junction	Politics/ government, social history (1950-1974, 1925-1949, 1900-1924, 1875-1899)	---	City hall, meeting hall	Museum
23	White Pines State Park Lodge and Cabins	6712 W. Pines Rd., Oregon	Architecture/ engineering (1925-1949)	Other	Hotel	Hotel, park

Source: National Register of Historic Places

Figure 5.3: National Register of Historic Places Sites in Ogle County, IL



There are many other cultural resources in the County that are not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, but have local cultural and historic value include the following as indicated in Table 5.7 below. The table column with the heading “Site ID No.” corresponds to the site locations as indicated on “Map 5.4 Cultural Resources Not Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Ogle County”.

**Table 5.7**  
**Cultural Resources Not Listed on the National Register of Historic Places**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

<b>Site ID No.</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Site Interpretation</b>
1	Eagle Point	17500 Block of W. Eagle Point Road	A brick school and a few houses remain of this old village where the Eagle Point Gang Plow factory once stood.
2	Wilson's Mill	1/8 Mile west of S. Wilson Mill Road on Elm Road	The first mill in the area was build just over the county line in 1835. The second mill was built near the road in 1849. The millrace and logs of the first mill can still be seen and also the stones from the dam of the second grist mill.
3	Buffalo Grove	13000 Block of W. Milledgeville Road	A stone marker has been placed near the spot where Isaac Chambers, first settler in the county, built his home. The first town, St. Marion, was laid out here in 1835. A half mile north is another stone marker placed where William Durley was killed by Native Americans.
4	West Branch Church of the Brethren	4014 N West Branch Road	Built of limestone in 1862.
5	North Grove Evangelical Church	10384 W Coffman Road	Picturesque stone church on the crest of a hill.
6	White Eagle Camp and Stone School	6903 W. White Eagle Road	A saw mill and grist mill were located on the Leaf River where this camp is now located. A stone school house is located south of the entrance to the Camp on N. Bass Road.
7	Lightsville	9000 Block of N Leaf River Rd and 3500 Block of W. Lightsville Road	First settlers came in 1836 among them being John Light. The stone church was built in 1868 but four of the original buildings which are older still stand. They are: a store, hotel, parsonage, Dr. Bowerman's home and office.
8	Gitchell Homestead	10538 N Pecatonica Road	Large house built of bricks made on the farm by Hiram Gitchell who was one of the county's largest land owners.

9	Shott's Mill	N. Mill Road on curve approximately ½ mile north of IL Route 72	Also known as Glen Haven. Remnants of barn and mill pond can be seen.
10	Stronghold	1922 N. IL Route 2	Medieval type castle built in 1930 by Walter Strong, Chicago publisher. Scenes from the Hollywood film "MacBeth" were taken here. It is now a Presbyterian summer retreat and camp.
11	Silver Creek Church and Cemetery	W. West Grove Road west of N. Leaf River Road	Old stone church building. The remains of an old stage coach inn may lie a short distance south.
12	Pine Creek Settlement a/k/a Pennsylvania Corners	Intersection S. Lowell Park Road and W. Penn Corner Road	Pine Creek Christian Church and Cemetery stand at this crossroads, known as Pennsylvania Corners, where a number of people from that State settled.
13	Oak Ridge Road	Ridge Road from Grand Detour to Mt. Morris	Andrus Stage Route traveled this road from Grand Detour to Freeport.
14	Grand Detour		One of the first towns in northern Illinois and now a New England-style village. There are many old landmarks here such as the John Deere Historic Site where he made the first self-scouring steel plow. St. Peter's Episcopal Church, built in 1850 on land donated by Leonard Andrus, partner of John Deere, is the second oldest Episcopal church building in Illinois. Orson Welles spent several summers here as a youth.
15	Lighthouse Point	Corner of S. Daysville Road and E. Lighthouse Road	Dr. John Roe came here in 1836. He always kept a light in his cabin as a beacon for travelers in the night.
16	Lafayette Grove	Near intersection of S. Sudbury and E. Yorty Roads	A boulder marks the spot where one of the first log schools in the county stood.
17	Washington Grove	3000 Block of S. Prairie Road	A boulder marks the place where two prairie bandits were executed by early settlers. Throughout this grove are several cabin sites and places where mills once stood.
18	Bemis Homestead	3330 S. Watertown Road	Owned by the Bemis family since 1835 when their ancestors came by ox team and settled here. The original house, now gone, was the first brick home in the county.

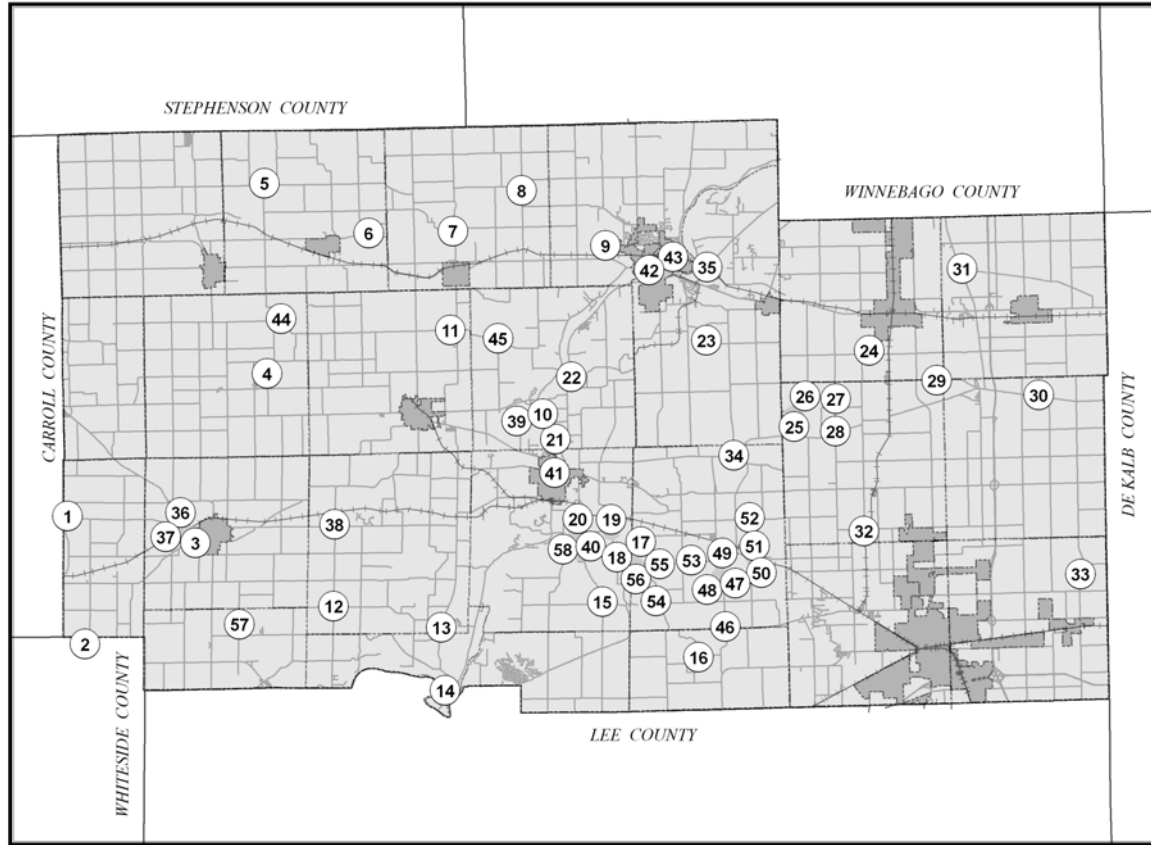
19	Watertown	Intersection of E. Honey Creek and S. Watertown Roads	Cyrus Chamberlain, who owned the saw mill, laid out a town. Most of the houses are gone, as well as the blacksmith shop where Chet Murphy built the first corn cultivator. A stone fence, built by Civil War veteran Virgil Reed, was located at the northwest corner but was dismantled and sold. The stone fence has been now been re-constructed in a fashion similar to the original.
20	Daysville	North of intersection of S. Daysville and S. Lowden Roads	Laid out by Colonel Jehial Day in 1837. Several of the original buildings are still standing.
21	Eagle Nest Tree and Ganymede Spring	Lowden Memorial State Park, 1411 N. River Road	A spring located along the shore of the Rock River near the base of artist Lorado Taft's monolithic concrete statue "The Eternal Indian". Margaret Fuller of Cambridge visited here in 1843 and was so impressed by what she saw that she wrote a poem entitled "Ganymede to his Eagle." The "Eagle's Nest Tree", which is no longer standing, was located in the "Eagle's Nest Art Colony", of which Lorado Taft was the founding member.
22	Brooklyn Cemetery	3513 N River Road	Located back of the old Brooklyn Schoolhouse (now a private residence). Veterans of the War of 1812, Civil War and Spanish-American War are buried here.
23	Weld Memorial Park and Black Walnut Settlement	5935 E. Weld Park Road	The only county park, acquired through the will of the late Henry Weld. A grist mill site is located in the park., as well as traces of the old stage road, which led to the large house across the road which was a stage inn and Black Walnut Post Office.
24	Big Mound Cemetery	12000 Block of E. Big Mound Road	From 1860 to 1880 huge Independence Day picnics were held here. Canons were fired as early as 4:00 A.M.
25	The White Rocks	2000 Block of N. Meridian Road	Limestone bluffs with layers of white going through them. Cabin sites are to be found and the old Chaney Cemetery with graves dating to 1846.
26	Stone Boulder	2000 Block of N. White Rock Road	A stone boulder marks the place where Captain John Campbell was murdered by prairie bandits in 1841. In the adjoining field is an Artesian well. Another boulder stands in the White Rock Center Cemetery 4 miles southeast of here where Captain Campbell is buried.
27	Everlasting House	2307 N. White Rock Road	Eastern type stone farmhouse built by John Hayes over 125 years ago. Stones were hauled in an cut to shape in the yard. Construction was said to be fireproof and storm proof.

28	White Rock Burg	Intersection of E. Lindenwood and N. White Rock Roads	Early settlement on the Chicago & Iowa Trail. Several houses and store buildings are standing and also the church built before the Civil War where local youth left together for the army.
29	First Land Sold	14000 Block of E. Holcomb Road near intersection with N. Blackwood Road.	Purchased by Jacob Wickhizer, October 29, 1839. This was the first land in Ogle County that was sold on the market.
30	Chicago & Iowa Trail	Lindenwood Road and Brick Road	Covered wagon trail used by many early travelers with many stopping places along the way.
31	Kilbuck Cemetery	Near intersection of E. Crill and N. Kilbuck Roads	Cemetery containing many pioneer settlers graves. A schoolhouse used for meeting purposes also stood here until moved to a nearby farm. Kilbuck Post Office was located one mile east during the Civil War. Farther east was the stage inn of John Crill on this road from Chicago to Galena.
32	Octagon House	12053 E. Bethel Road	Eight-sided octagon house built by J.E. Bailey, a large land owner, around 1858.
33	Brodie's Grove	4000 Block S. Woodlawn Road	Brodie's built the first cabin in 1836. When Frink & Walter ran the stage line through here this was the only house between DeKalb and Paines Point.
34	Paines Point	Intersection of N. Stillman and E. Brick Roads	Aaron Paine settled here after the Blackhawk War and kept a trading post. Thomas Stinson built a large stone house for an inn and Post Office. The old blacksmith shop is still standing and some of the original houses.
35	Fitz Henry	7645 N. Kishwaukee Road	The stone house located here was the Fitz Henry Post Office, and was kept by Freeman Woodcock, who also ran a nearby mill. The Methodist Church and Cemetery are also located nearby and date before the Civil War.
36	William Durley Killed by Indians	S. Galena Trail Road near W. Eagle Point Road	Site of Native American ambush May 19, 1832. William Durley was killed in the attack.
37	First cabin in Ogle County	S. Galena Trail Road between W. Milledgeville and W. Eagle Point Roads	Site of first cabin in Ogle County - built in 1830.
38	One-room school house	8020 W. Pines Road	A one-room school house typical of country schools that dotted the County during the early 1900's.

39	Oregon Lime Kiln	2000 Block N. Limekiln Road	A pre-1900 lime kiln used to produce raw quicklime, an important component of mortar.
40	Daysville Cemetery	2900 Block S. Daysville Road	A revolutionary war veteran is buried in this cemetery, as well as veterans from other wars.
41	Ruby Nash Home and Ogle County Historical Society	111 N. 6 <sup>th</sup> Street, Oregon	Former home of Chester Nash family, inventor of the cultivator and contemporary of John Deere. House built in 1878 in Midwestern prairie-type style.
42	Lucius Read Home and Byron Museum of History	Corner of IL Route 2 and IL Route 72, Byron	Constructed in 1843 of Byron brick. Was a safe haven for runaway slaves being smuggled north through the Underground Railroad. Last wagon with hidden slaves reached the Read house in 1862.
43	A.G. Spalding Birthplace	Corner of E. 2nd and N. Chestnut Streets, Byron	A.G. Spalding was born in this house on September 2, 1850; he died September 9, 1915 in Point Loma, CA. The premier pitcher in professional baseball during the 1870's, he was the founder of Spalding Sporting Goods Co. and the club president of the Chicago White Stockings 1882-1891. He was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1939.
44	St. James Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Corner of W. West Grove and N. Columbine Roads	Stone church constructed in 1858.
45	Silver Creek Cemetery	North side of W. West Grove west of N. Silver Creek Road	A cemetery dating back to the pioneer days.
46	Tilton Tree and stone marker	Corner of E. Flagg and S. Chana Roads	Stone marker reads, "Tree Planted By Francis Tilton 1858. Stone erected in 1931 by Pine Rock Women's Club.
47	1905 Oil Well Site	4000 Block S. Chana Road	An attempt to find oil in Pine Rock Twp. was made about 200 yards east of here on the farm then owned by Charles Dalley. After drilling to a depth of 1,020' without finding gas or oil, project was abandoned.
48	Morgan Grist Mill	4000 Block S. Chana Road	Lyman Morgan built a grist mill near this location circa 1840. This was first known as the Morgan Mill and later as the White Oak Mill. This was the center of a small settlement of several houses, blacksmith shop and store.
49	White Oak School	6000 Block E. Grist Mill Road	A frame school house 18' x 24' was erected here in 1869. It was equipped with 16 double seats, recitation bench, teacher's desk and bell, water pail with a dipper and a stove. When a new school was erected in Chana in 1883, this school was closed.

50	Gross Saw Mill	7000 Block E. Grist Mill Road	During the 1840's, 50's and 60's the Gross Saw Mill was operated with water power from the Kyte River. The mill was the chief supplier of lumber for many early homes in this area.
51	Seaworth Grist Mill	7000 Block E. Grist Mill Road	A grist mill was built during the 1850's by John Seaworth and operated by him until the 1870's. The mill was located on Mill Creek, 1/4 mile west on the north side of the RR tracks.
52	Stone Hill School	7690 E. Cottonwood Road	One-room frame school house erected 1889.
53	Canfield Oil Well	5298 E. Canfield Road	In 1903 George Canfield made the first attempt to drill for oil in Pine Rock Township. The well site is about 100 yards north of Canfield Road. At his expense, the well was drilled to depth of 600'; at this depth the well casing either buckled or broke, and project was abandoned.
54	Aikens Saw Mill	4794 S. Prairie Road	Some of first settlers to migrate to Northern Illinois settled in this area. 1/2 mile west on Grove Creek was a water-powered saw mill, built by Sam Aikens in the late 1830's, and operated by him and Richard Hardesty. There were several houses and a blacksmith shop located nearby.
55	Mob Trial and Execution	3000 Block S. Prairie Road	On June 29, 1841, the vigilante group known as the "Ogle County Regulators" captured John, William and Pierce Driscoll, conducted a trial and executed them near this site. The trial and execution put an end to the banditi and other outlaw gangs in Ogle County.
56	Stephenson Grist Mill	3000 Block S. Prairie Road	From 1840 to 1855 John Stephenson operated a grist mill and distillery here. A part of the earthen dam still remains and can be seen about 30 yards south of Prairie Road. The mill pond covered several acres and extended about 300 yards south of the earthen dam.
57	Peek Home	5747 S. Peek Home Road	The Peek Home for Children was operated from 1916 to the late 1960's. Peek Home was originally established as an orphanage, but later became a home for children from broken homes, or children whose parents could not care for them.
58	Sinnissippi Farms		On May 20, 1899, Mr. & Mrs. Frank Lowden made an initial purchase of 576 acres of land, including a house, for \$27,500. Over the years, the Lowdens purchased land totaling approximately 4,400 acres. Mr. Lowden became a congressman and governor of Illinois. Mrs. Lowden was the heiress to the Pullman rail car fortune. Much of Sinnissippi Farms is now Lowden-Miller State Forest.

Figure 5.4: Cultural Resources Not Listed on the National Register of Historic Places Sites, Ogle County, IL



### Section 5.6 Issues Identified by the Planning Commission

- A. Historical and cultural sites in the County need to be identified, preserved and maintained.
- B. Prime farmland needs to be protected and preserved.
- C. Unique natural features need to be identified, preserved and protected.

### Section 5.7 Agricultural Resources Goals, Objectives, Policies

#### A. Goal

Protect economically productive farmland areas.

#### B. Objectives

1. Work to preserve farming as a viable occupation and way of life within the County.
2. Protect farm operations from incompatible land uses and activities that may adversely affect the capital investment in agricultural land, improvements, and equipment.
3. Protect, strengthen and maintain the economic base that agricultural pursuits provide the County.
4. Prevent the conversion of agricultural land to scattered non-farm development which, when unmanaged, unnecessarily increases the cost of public services to all citizens and results in the premature disinvestment in agriculture.

### C. Policies

1. Minimize non-agricultural development in farming areas.
2. Promote the continuation of the “family” farm by supporting the introduction and operation of agriculture-support businesses, and providing families with opportunities for small non-farm businesses to supplement farm income.
3. Ensure that development occurs in such a fashion as to minimize conflict between agricultural and other land uses and the enforcement of any rule, regulation or ordinance is consistent with the “Farm Nuisance Suit Act”, *Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chapter 740, par. 70/0.01 et seq.*
4. Prevent scattered, haphazard or premature urbanization by guiding growth in a logical, orderly fashion.
5. Protect lands best suited for agricultural purposes from the encroachment of urban-type development in order to promote more efficient use of the increasingly reduced area of land in agricultural use as the result of expanding urbanization.

## **Section 5.8 Natural Resources Goals, Objectives, Policies**

### A. Goal

Preserve and protect the County’s natural features, including wetlands, streams, lakes, woodlands, wildlife habitats, open spaces, groundwater and mineral resources, and encourage the wise use and management of natural resources throughout the County in order to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the County and the value of land.

### B. Objectives

1. Identify and protect the County’s natural resources, such as rivers, lakes, floodplains, wetlands, mineral resources, steep slopes, ridgetops, woodlands and productive soils.
2. Areas containing significant natural features such as native vegetation, rivers, streams, wetlands, etc. or areas with significant historical and cultural values should be preserved and protected, with special attention to dedicated nature preserves and habitats containing threatened or endangered natural plant or animal species.
3. Protect and enhance surface water, ground water, and shoreline quality.
4. Encourage the use of soil conservation practices and the management of woodlands.
5. Direct development away from environmentally sensitive areas.
6. Discourage developments which utilize private, on-site sewage disposal systems in areas where soil conditions and/or geology indicate that there is a potential for contamination of ground and/or surface water.
7. Areas containing underground deposits of mineral resources should be given adequate protection so that these natural resources will be preserved for future uses. The appropriate re-use of such areas after the resource(s) have been depleted should be planned in advance.
8. Pursue opportunities that support both natural resource protection and rural economic development.

### C. Policies

1. Map and protect “environmental corridors” as a composite of the County’s most sensitive natural areas by:
  - a. Protecting areas classified as wetlands from development to preserve the significant natural functions that wetlands provide.
  - b. Protecting areas within the 100-year flood plain to avoid damage to private and public property and the health, safety and welfare of the County.
  - c. Discouraging building or driveway development on slopes in excess of 20 percent.

2. Protect surface water quality (e.g., waterways, drainage channels, lakes, ponds, impoundments, and wetlands) by supporting streambank management, natural shoreline restoration, erosion control, proper agricultural practices, stormwater management, and buffer areas as appropriate practices to protect the County's water quality, depending in part on the quality and sensitivity of the associated water and the relative presence or absence of development.
3. Protect groundwater quality through proper placement of new on-site wastewater systems, appropriate maintenance and replacement of older systems.
4. Work to protect rare species and wildlife habitat areas.
5. Preserve woodlands and wetlands associated with farms which, because of their natural physical features, are useful as water retention and groundwater recharge areas, and as habitat for plant and animal life; and which have an important aesthetic and scenic value which contributes to the unique character of the County.
6. Promote land stewardship through the development of environmentally oriented site planning standards and the preservation of environmentally sensitive areas.
7. Protect and preserve the natural and scenic qualities of the Rock River corridor and other high-quality riparian corridors throughout the County:
  - Protect and preserve scenic "view sheds" from visual intrusions.
  - Prohibit flood plain development.
  - Protect wetlands near and/or adjacent to streams.
  - Monitor water quality and control point- and non-point source pollution.
  - Promote wise stream-bank management practices.
  - Require developments to dedicate open space along the river.
  - Preserve scenic and historic features.
  - Protect the river from over-use by watercraft and encourage less intrusive recreational pursuits.
  - Ensure public access to the Rock River.
8. Leverage the County's natural resources to promote tourism and local economic development.

## **Section 5.9 Cultural Resource Goals, Objectives, Policies**

Preserve the County's cultural, historic and archeological sites and scenic character.

### A. Objectives

1. Identify and promote the preservation of the County's cultural, historic, and archeological resources that celebrate the County's pre-settlement and early settlement periods.
2. Preserve large blocks of woodlands, hunting land, wetlands, and open space that contribute to Ogle County's rural character and way of life.
3. Protect the narrow, winding, lightly-traveled roadways that contribute to the County's scenic quality and, for some, outdoor recreation opportunities.

### B. Policies

1. Encourage private landowners to protect and rehabilitate known historic and archeological sites.
2. Preserve and celebrate the scenic landscape and byways in the County.
3. Promote "heritage tourism" (e.g., local festivals, fairs, farm tours, and markets) that celebrates the County's heritage and rural setting.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **Economic Development**

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#### **Section 6.1 Introduction**

This section of the Comprehensive Plan summarizes Ogle County's existing economic activity and conditions, and looks to what future conditions might be desirable. Economic development, which can be defined as the type and level of business activity within an area, is often based on a combination of market forces, regulation, and the extent of local government encouragement. This element concludes with goals, objectives, and policies to promote the stabilization, retention, or expansion of the economic base. State economic development information is included to help the County identify potential opportunities that could be used to pursue appropriate economic development activities.

#### **Section 6.2 Economic Base Characteristics**

##### A. Labor Force Analysis

##### **1. Educational Attainment**

Paragraph C of Section 1.4 (Demographic Trends) of the Issues and Opportunities Chapter (Chapter 1) details educational attainment for Ogle County adults.

##### **2. Earnings and Income**

Wages are not the only form of income that residents receive. "Total income" is defined by the US Census as the sum of the amounts reported separately for wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips; self-employment income from non-farm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony.

According to the 2010 American Community Survey, 16,808 (81.3%) of the 20,669 Ogle County households sampled were classified as households with earnings in the past 12 months; 6,026 (29.2%) were households with social security income; 3,998 (19.3%) were households with retirement income; 1,509 (7.3%) were households with food stamps/SNAP benefits; 551 (2.7%) were households with supplemental security income; and, 206 (1.0%) were households with cash public assistance income. In order to better understand the existing wage-earning realities within Ogle County, "earnings" data was considered to be more informative. "Earnings" are defined by the US Census Bureau as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment, representing the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc.

Table 6.1 compares income for households and individuals for Ogle County with the State of Illinois as a whole. Ogle County has increased both median household income and per capita income at a slower rate than the State of Illinois overall.

**Table 6.1**  
**Comparison of Household and Per Capita Income**  
**Ogle County and State of Illinois**

	Median Income Per Household				Per Capita Income			
	1990	2000	2010	% Change 2000- 2010	1990	2000	2010	% Change 2000- 2010
Ogle County	\$30,958	\$45,448	\$55,733	22.6%	\$12,880	\$20,515	\$24,959	21.7%
State of Illinois	\$32,252	\$46,590	\$55,735	19.6%	\$15,201	\$23,104	\$28,782	24.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; American Community Survey

Table 1.8 of the Issues and Opportunities Chapter details changes in household income between 1999 and 2010.

### 3. Percent in Labor Force and Unemployment

Table 6.2 below shows the number of residents 16 years and above living in Ogle County and the State of Illinois. Age sixteen is considered to be the lower threshold for being eligible for employment. Ogle County has a higher percentage of residents in the labor force (68.1%) compared to the State of Illinois (66.5%). Ogle County has a slightly higher percentage of unemployed persons in the labor force (9.0%) compared to the State of Illinois (8.6).

**Table 6.2**  
**Employment Status of Population 16 Years and Above (2010)**  
**Ogle County and State of Illinois**

	Ogle County	State of Illinois
<b>Population 16 yrs. and over</b>	41,920	9,967,535
<b>In Civilian Labor Force</b>	28,536	6,632,592
<i>% in Civilian Labor Force</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>66.5</i>
Employed	25,966	6,062,848
<i>% in Civilian Labor Force Employed</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>91.4</i>
Unemployed	2,570	569,744
<i>% in Civilian Labor Force Unemployed</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>8.6</i>
<b>Not in Labor Force</b>	13,384	3,313,487
<i>% Not in Labor Force</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>33.2</i>

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The Illinois Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Unit provides unemployment rate data that differs from the census period data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and is also calculated annually. Illinois Department of Employment Security data for January 2011 through November 2011 indicates that Ogle County had a monthly average of 26,949 persons in the labor force and a monthly average of 3,261 persons unemployed. The 2011 average monthly unemployment rate (January through November) for Ogle County was 12.1%, which is higher than the average monthly unemployment rate for

the State of Illinois of 9.4% over the same time period. The November 2011 unemployment rate for Ogle County of 11.6% was the fourth highest County unemployment rate of the 102 counties in the State of Illinois.

#### 4. Labor Force Participation Characteristics

An analysis of the data represented in Table 6.3 below reveals the following regarding the characteristics of the Ogle County labor force:

- The County labor force increased between 2000 and 2010 by 2,523 persons, or 9.7%.
- A higher percentage of the population is in the labor force in 2010 (68.1%) compared to 2000 (67.2%).
- All population classes increased in the percent of population in the labor force between 2000 and 2010.
- All population classes increased in both the number of persons unemployed and the percentage of the population class unemployed between 2000 and 2010. The 16-24 years age class displayed the greatest change in the percentage of the age class unemployed, increasing from 6.8% of the age class in 2000 to 14.1% of the age class in 2010, followed by the 25-54 years age class (3.3% to 6.7%), the 55-64 years age class (1.9% to 3.3%) and the 65 years and over age class (0.3% to 0.5%).
- A shift in the dynamics of the civilian labor force occurred between 2000 and 2010. In 2000, the 25-54 years age class accounted for 71.0% of the labor force, but in 2010 accounted for 66.2% of the labor force. The 55-64 years age class displayed the greatest positive change in terms of percentage of the civilian labor force (11.5% in 2000 to 14.8% in 2010) - likely due to people delaying retirement and working longer.
- The percentage of women in the civilian labor for increased from 45.0% in 2000 to 45.6% in 2010.

**Table 6.3**  
**Labor Force Participation Characteristics 2000 and 2006**  
**Ogle County, IL**

	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>Change 2000-2010</b>	<b>% Change 2000-2010</b>
<b>Population 16 years and over</b>	38,694	41,920	3,226	8.3
<b>In Civilian Labor Force (LF)</b>	26,013	28,536	2,523	9.7
<b>% in Civilian Labor Force</b>	67.2	68.1	---	---
<b>Population 16 to 24 years</b>	5,377	6,112	735	13.7
<b>Employed</b>	3,234	3,311	77	2.4
<b>% Employed</b>	60.1	54.2	---	---
<b>Unemployed</b>	367	863	496	135.1
<b>% Unemployed</b>	6.8	14.1	---	---
<b>Not in labor force</b>	1,776	1,938	162	9.1
<b>% not in labor force</b>	33.0	31.7	---	---
<b>% in labor force</b>	67.0	68.3	---	---

<b>Population 25 to 54 years</b>	21,612	21,612	0	0.0
<b>Employed</b>	17,749	17,447	(302)	-0.1%
<b>% Employed</b>	82.1	80.7	---	---
<b>Unemployed</b>	723	1,438	715	98.9
<b>% Unemployed</b>	3.3	6.7	---	---
<b>Not in labor force</b>	3,132	2,727	(405)	-12.9
<b>% not in labor force</b>	14.5	12.6	---	---
<b>% in labor force</b>	85.5	87.4	---	---
<b>Population 55 to 64 years</b>	4,861	6,353	1,492	30.7
<b>Employed</b>	2,906	4,013	1,107	38.1
<b>% Employed</b>	59.8	63.2	---	---
<b>Unemployed</b>	93	208	115	123.7
<b>% Unemployed</b>	1.9	3.3	---	---
<b>Not in labor force</b>	1,862	2,132	270	14.5
<b>% not in labor force</b>	38.3	33.6	---	---
<b>% in labor force</b>	61.7	66.4	---	---
<b>Population 65 years and over</b>	6,844	7,843	999	14.6
<b>Employed</b>	924	1,195	271	29.3
<b>% Employed</b>	13.5	15.2	---	---
<b>Unemployed</b>	19	61	42	221.1
<b>% Unemployed</b>	0.3	0.8	---	---
<b>Not in labor force</b>	5,901	6,587	686	11.6
<b>% not in labor force</b>	86.2	84.0	---	---
<b>% in labor force</b>	13.8	16.0	---	---
<b>% of women in civilian labor force</b>	45.0	45.6	---	---
<b>% of civilian LF 16-24 years</b>	13.8	14.6	---	---
<b>% of civilian LF 25-54 years</b>	71.0	66.2	---	---
<b>% of civilian LF 55-64 years</b>	11.5	14.8	---	---
<b>% of civilian LF 65 years and over</b>	3.6	4.4	---	---

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; American Community Survey

## 5. Type of Employment for County Residents

Table 6.4 below provides information regarding the type of occupation that Ogle County residents are employed in. Table 1.11 of the Issues and Opportunities Chapter summarizes resident employment by industry for the 2000 Census year and 2010. Information for both these tables represents what type of occupation/industry the working residents of the County were employed in, and is not a listing of the employment opportunities currently located in the County.

**Table 6.4**  
**Ogle County Resident Employment by Occupation**

	Number	Percentage
<b>Occupation</b> <b>Employed civilian population &gt;16 yrs.</b>	25,966	100.0% *
Management, professional, and related occupations	7,056	27.2%
Service occupations	4,076	15.7%
Sales and office occupations	6,456	24.9%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	2,823	10.9%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	5,555	21.4%

Source: American Community Survey

\*May not total 100% due to rounding.

#### 6. Commuting

The mean travel time to work for Ogle County residents is lower than the mean travel time for the State of Illinois as a whole; however, it is the second highest among the six northwest Illinois counties of Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside. The average mean travel time to work for the aforementioned six northwest Illinois counties is 21.8 minutes.

**Table 6.5**  
**Mean Travel Time to Work in 2000 and 2010**

	2000	2010	Change 2000-2010	% Change 2000-2010
Carroll County	23.1 minutes	25.2 minutes	2.1	9.1
Jo Daviess County	21.0 minutes	20.3 minutes	(0.7)	-3.3
Lee County	21.8 minutes	21.4 minutes	(0.4)	-1.8
<b>Ogle County</b>	<b>22.8 minutes</b>	<b>24.4 minutes</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Stephenson County	19.9 minutes	19.7 minutes	(0.2)	1.0
Whiteside County	18.5 minutes	19.6 minutes	1.1	5.9
State of Illinois	28.0 minutes	28.1 minutes	0.1	0.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; American Community Survey

It is helpful to understand the nature of the place of work of the County work force. Table 6.7 below illustrates the place of work for workers 16 years and over within the Rochelle Micropolitan Statistical Area. United States Micropolitan Statistical Areas, as defined by the United States Office of Management and Budget, are urban areas in the United States based around a core city or town with a population of 10,000 to 49,999. A micropolitan area is a geographic entity used for statistical purposes based on counties and county-equivalents. The Rochelle Micropolitan Statistical Area corresponds to the entire Ogle County geographic area, with Rochelle as its core city. A Metropolitan Statistical Area is a geographical region

with a relatively high population density at its core and close economic ties throughout the area. A typical metropolitan area is centered around a single large city the wields substantial influence over the region (e.g. Chicago or Rockford). Metropolitan Statistical Areas are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget only, and used by the U.S. Census Bureau and other U.S. government agencies for statistical purposes only.

As illustrated in Table 6.7 below, over one-half of Ogle County workers (54.0%) worked in Ogle County; 35.3% worked in a Metropolitan Statistical Area.

**Table 6.6**  
**Place of Work for Workers 16 Years and Over - Rochelle Micropolitan Statistical Area (MiSA)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	25,319	100.0%
Worked in MiSA of residence	13,680	54.0%
Worked in a different MiSA	2,633	10.4%
Worked in a Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,926	35.3%
Worked outside any MiSA or Metropolitan Statistical Area	80	0.3%

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

#### B. Economic Base Analysis

Ogle County's major employers are indicated in Table 6.7 below:

**Table 6.7**  
**Major Employers\* in Ogle County, Illinois**

<b>Employer (City or Village)</b>	<b>Product/Service</b>	<b>No. of Employees</b>
Commonwealth Edison - An Exelon Company (Byron)	Electric utility, nuclear power generation	852
Rochelle Foods/Hormel (Rochelle)	Pork products	760
E.D. Etnyre & Co. (Oregon)	Road construction equipment manufacturing	350
Pine Crest Manor (Mt. Morris)	Nursing care facility	312
Rochelle Schools (Rochelle)	Education	305
Rochelle Hospital (Rochelle)	Health care	265
Veolia (Davis Junction)	Solid waste disposal/landfill operation	251
Byron Schools (Byron)	Education	250
Sara Lee (Rochelle)	Cold storage, sales & marketing	235
Americold (Rochelle)	Frozen foods storage & distribution	232

Quality Metal Finishing, Inc. (Byron)	Metal plating/finishing	210
Woods Equipment Co. (Oregon)	Manufacturing of attachments and replacement parts for the agricultural, landscape, and light construction markets	200
PNC, Inc. (Polo)	Manufacturer of custom electromagnet solenoid coils and wiring harnesses for the automotive and hydraulic industry.	200
Silgan Containers (Rochelle)	Provider of metal food packaging products.	200
Village of Progress (Oregon)	Social service organization	169
Austin-Westran (Byron)	Metal cabinets/metal fabrication	155
County of Ogle (Oregon)	County government	150
Bay Valley Foods (Rochelle)	Labeling, warehousing, distribution of shelf-stable foods.	150
Del Monte, Inc. (Rochelle)	Warehousing and distribution of canned food products.	150
Ryder Logistics (Rochelle)	Warehousing and distribution of refrigerated/frozen food products.	135
City of Rochelle (Rochelle)	Municipal government	125
The Neighbors (Byron)	Nursing care facility	115
Rochelle Nursing Home (Rochelle)	Nursing care facility	115

Source: Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity; City of Rochelle

\*Employers of 100 persons or more

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. The following Table 6.7 displays the average quarterly employment and average monthly earnings by NAICS subsector.

**Table 6.8**  
**2010 Average Quarterly Employment and Average Monthly Earnings per NAICS Sector**

<b>NAICS Subsector</b>	<b>Average Quarterly Employment (2010Q1, 2010Q2, 2010Q3, 2010Q4)</b>	<b>Average Monthly Earnings (\$) (2010Q1, 2010Q2, 2010Q3, 2010Q4)</b>
All NAICS Subsectors	12,885	\$3,608
493 Warehousing and Storage	964	\$3,668
333 Machinery Manufacturing	815	\$4,237
722 Food Services and Drinking Places	790	\$910
445 Food and Beverage Stores	741	\$1,440
311 Food Manufacturing	739	\$3,168
323 Printing and Related Support Activities	678	\$3,139
221 Utilities	666	\$9,481
424 Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	553	\$7,393
561 Administrative and Support Services	506	\$2,842
623 Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	484	\$1,687
522 Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	359	\$3,022
332 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	341	\$3,441
238 Specialty Trade Contractors	329	\$3,488
447 Gasoline Stations	286	\$1,417
621 Ambulatory Health Care Services	280	\$3,053
334 Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	272	\$3,034
423 Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	241	\$3,560
237 Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	212	\$4,459
541 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	200	\$3,149
425 Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	195	\$9,039
484 Truck Transportation	193	\$3,050
524 Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	193	\$7,000
446 Health and Personal Care Stores	183	\$2,178
624 Social Assistance	181	\$1,521

811 Repair and Maintenance	179	\$2,206
441 Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	177	\$2,643
452 General Merchandise Stores	150	\$2,225
488 Support Activities for Transportation	142	\$5,290
325 Chemical Manufacturing	133	\$4,313
444 Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	131	\$2,046

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics

### **Section 6.3 Community Assessment: Strengths and Weaknesses Analysis**

Part of the process of economic development planning should be for the community to assess categories or particular types of new businesses and industries that are desired by the County, and to assess its strengths and weaknesses for attracting and/or retaining business and industry. The Ogle County Comprehensive Plan Committee hosted public planning meetings on April 10, 2008; April 16, 2008; April 22, 2008; and, April 28, 2008. The input received during these meetings, along with input from the Committee, is reflected in the following:

#### A. Categories or types of new businesses and/or industries that are desired by the community:

- Agricultural business/industry
- White-collar
- Technology
- Research and development
- Eco-tourism
- Bio-tech

#### B. Community strengths for attracting/retaining businesses and industry:

- Rail transportation infrastructure
- Interstate highway system
- State and County highway system
- Ogle County is a leading agricultural county in the State of Illinois
- I-fiber
- Northern Illinois Technology Triangle
- Quality living environment

#### C. Community weaknesses for attracting/retaining businesses and industry:

- State tax structure/high State taxes
- Shortage of qualified work force
- No County-wide economic development program

## Section 6.4 Economic Development Programs

This section contains a brief description of the Ogle County development actions and various programs that could potentially assist the County's businesses with loans and grants.

### A. Ogle County

#### 1. Ogle County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is a comprehensive plan that is created through a process that brings together public and private sector stakeholders to provide a regional economic roadmap to diversify and strengthen a regional economy. The CEDS analyzes the regional economy, addresses regional economic problems, and serves as a guide for establishing regional goals and objectives, developing and implementing a regional plan of action, identifying investment priorities and funding sources, and assigning lead organizations responsibilities for execution of the strategy. Goals and Objectives are developed by the CEDS committee, organized and prioritized by the Blackhawk Hills RC&D staff, and then considered and approved by the CEDS Prioritization Committee.

#### 2. Greater Rochelle Economic Development Corporation

The Greater Rochelle Economic Development Corporation (GREDCO) partners with the City of Rochelle and plays a unique and effective economic development role. Much of Rochelle's success in attracting industrial clients and other new business is directly tied to its relationship with GREDCO. The mission statement of the Greater Rochelle Economic Development Corporation is *"To take the lead role in attracting new businesses and industries to the Rochelle Area, consistent with the strengths, stability and quality-of-life of the area."*

GREDCO is hosted by the City, but has a board made up of community-wide business leaders that actively assist the Economic Development Department in strategic planning and advice. In addition, GREDCO is gifted with the entrepreneurial flexibility that allows the Rochelle Area to position itself quickly and quite favorably to potential business clients. Finally, GREDCO recommends to the City economic development incentives that are favorable to new businesses.

### B. Regional

#### Blackhawk Hills Economic Development District (EDD)

The mission of the Blackhawk Hills EDD is to develop and implement a regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy that will enhance job opportunities and improve the quality of life for local communities. The focus that the Council has adopted for economic development issues is to:

- Promote the importance of the planning process to facilitate positive and desirable economic growth within the individual communities of the EDD;
- Assemble and implement a regional plan based on the needs of the communities within the region;
- Provide technical assistance to the communities in the EDD by connecting local people, with specific projects, to the appropriate local, state, and federal offices;
- Provide assistance in grant or loan applications; and
- Provide support for communities in the form of statistical, demographic, and economic data.

### C. State

The Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO)

DCEO has a broad range of financial assistance programs to help communities with economic development. DCEO offers a number of innovative programs to augment conventional sources of financing and help with business locations, relocations, and expansions:

#### *Illinois Enterprise Zone Program*

Certain specifically-designated portions of Ogle County are located within an Illinois Enterprise Zone (Lee County Enterprise Zone). The Illinois Enterprise Zone Act was signed into law December 7, 1982. The purpose of the Act is to stimulate economic growth and neighborhood revitalization in economically depressed areas of the state. Businesses located (or those that choose to locate) in a designated enterprise zone can become eligible to obtain special state and local tax incentives, regulatory relief, and improved governmental services, thus providing an economic stimulus to an area that would otherwise be neglected.

Businesses located or expanding in an Illinois enterprise zone may be eligible for the following incentives: an exemption on the retailers' occupation tax paid on building materials, an investment tax credit of .5 percent of qualified property, and an enterprise zone jobs tax credit for each job created in the zone for which a certified dislocated worker or economically disadvantaged individual is hired. Additional exemptions, such as an expanded state sales tax exemption on purchases of personal property used or consumed in the manufacturing process or in the operation of a pollution control facility and an exemption on the state utility tax for electricity, natural gas and the Illinois Commerce Commission's administrative charge and telecommunication excise tax are available for companies that make the minimum statutory investment that either creates or retains the necessary number of jobs. These exemptions require a business to make application to, and be certified by, the Department. In addition to the state incentives, each zone offers distinctive local incentives to enhance business development projects. Each enterprise zone has a designated zone administrator who is responsible for zone compliance and is available to answer questions regarding the zone. The Lee County Enterprise Zone Administrator is John Thompson (Phone 815-284-3361; FAX: 815-284-3675; E-mail: [dchamber@essex1.com](mailto:dchamber@essex1.com)).

#### *Participation Loan Program*

The program works through banks and other conventional lenders to generally provide subordinated financial assistance to small businesses that will employ Illinois workers. The state will participate in loans up to 25 percent of the total amount of a project, but not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$750,000.

#### *Minority, Women and Disabled Participation Loan Program*

This program is similar to the Participation Loan Program, except that participation may not exceed 50 percent of the project, subject to a maximum of \$50,000.

#### *Enterprise Zone Financing Program*

Similar to the Participation Loan Program, except that DCEO will generally provide favorable interest rates to businesses either locating in or expanding in one of the 93 certified enterprise zones located throughout the state.

#### *Development Corporation Participation Loan Program*

This program provides financial assistance through a Development Corporation to small businesses that provide jobs to workers in the region served by the Development Corporation. The state will participate in loans up to 25 percent of the total amount of a project, but not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$750,000.

#### *Capital Access Program (CAP)*

The Capital Access Program is designed to encourage financial institutions to make loans to new and small businesses that do not qualify for conventional financing. A reserve fund is established at the lending bank and is available to draw upon should any of the bank's CAP loans default. There is a maximum loan amount of \$100,000.

#### *The Technology Venture Investment Program (TVIP)*

The Technology Venture Investment Program was created to provide seed and early stage capital, in the form of a qualified security investment, to Illinois entrepreneurs that are developing an advanced technological device or process commercially exploitable by Illinois businesses. DCEO may invest up to \$500,000, but no more than 50 percent of the equity financing of the project. A qualified co-investor(s) with expertise in the related field of technology must assume at least 50 percent of the additional equity contribution.

#### *Surety Bond Guaranty Program*

The program is designed to assist Illinois' small, minority and women contractors with technical assistance; help them receive experience in the industry; and assist in obtaining bid, performance and payment funds for government, public utility and private contracts.

#### *Business Development Public Infrastructure Program*

The Business Development Public Infrastructure Program provides low-interest financing to units of local government for public improvements on behalf of businesses undertaking expansion or relocation projects that meet the program criteria and demonstrate great potential for creating and retaining jobs. The infrastructure improvements must be made on public property and must directly result in the creation or retention of private-sector jobs. The local government must demonstrate clear need for the financial assistance to undertake the improvements.

#### *Affordable Financing of Public Infrastructure Program*

This program provides financial assistance to, or on behalf of local governments, public entities, medical facilities and public health clinics for the purpose of making affordable the financing of public infrastructure improvements needed to insure health, safety and economic development in a community.

#### *Community Development Assistance Program (CDAP)*

CDAP is a federally funded program that assists smaller Illinois local governments in financing public facilities, housing rehabilitation projects or economic development needs. Grants are made to units of local government and may be loaned to businesses for projects that will create or retain jobs in the community. Grant funds may also be used by the local government for improvements to public infrastructure that directly support economic development. The program is limited to communities with populations under 50,000 that are not located within one of the eight large urban counties that receive funds directly from the federal government. Funds are targeted toward projects that primarily benefit low- and moderate-income people.

#### *Community Services Block Grant Loan Program (CSBG)*

This program provides long-term, fixed-rate financing to new or expanding businesses that create jobs and employment opportunities for low-income individuals. The program links federal, state and private financing by using CSBG funds at low interest rates in combination with bank funds and equity.

#### *Large Business Development Program*

The Illinois Large Business Development Program (LBDP) provides incentive financing to encourage large out-of-state companies to locate in Illinois or existing large companies to undertake substantial job expansion or retention projects. Funds available through the program can be used by large businesses (500 or more employees) for typical business activities, including financing the purchase of land and buildings,

construction or renovation of fixed assets, site preparation and purchase of machinery and equipment. LBDF funds are targeted to extraordinary economic development opportunities; that is, projects that will result in substantial private investment and the creation and/or retention of 300 or more jobs.

*Employer Training Investment Program (ETIP)*

This state-funded program assists Illinois companies in training new workers or upgrading the skills of their existing workers. ETIP grants may be awarded to individual companies, multi-company efforts and intermediary organizations offering multi-company training.

*Technology Challenge Grant Program*

The Technology Challenge Grant Program provides grants to fund science and technology projects, partnerships between universities and industry, high-tech commercialization projects, transfer projects and infrastructure improvements.

*Illinois Technology Enterprise Center (ITEC) Program*

The ITEC program provides operational support for regional centers that serve technology entrepreneurs, innovators and small businesses and provide investments to or on behalf of young or growing companies in cooperation with private sector investments. Centers assist entrepreneurs to locate critical pre-seed and early stage financing, help entrepreneurs in high growth, high technology fields to further their technical and/or managerial skills, and assist with new product development and marketing in support of new venture formation within Illinois.

*Illinois Technology Enterprise Development and Investment Program*

Provides investment, loans or qualified security investments to or on behalf of young or growing businesses in cooperation with private investment companies, private investors or conventional lending institutions. Investors assume a portion of the investment loan or financing for a business project. New or emerging businesses also are eligible through financial intermediaries as they commercialize advanced technology projects.

*Recycling Industry Modernization (RIM) Program*

The Recycling Industry Modernization Program provides grants to manufacturers to encourage them to modernize their operations and divert materials from the solid waste stream. RIM projects require the use of recycled materials and/or solid waste reduction activities. Grants of \$30,000 are available for modernization assessments, with grants up to \$150,000 available for modernization implementation projects. Grants require an applicant investment.

*Recycling Market Development Program*

Provides grants to encourage private-sector investment in the manufacture, marketing and procurement/demonstration of products containing recycled commodities. These funds may be used for capital equipment, certain marketing expenses, and to offset costs to procure and demonstrate the use of recycled-content products. The Recycling Market Development Program provides grants up to \$250,000. Grants require an applicant investment.

D. Federal

*HUBZone Program*

Ogle County is a federally-designated HUBZone. The HUBZone Program, managed by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), stimulates economic development and creates jobs in urban and rural communities by providing Federal contracting preferences to small businesses. These preferences go to small businesses that obtain HUBZone (Historically Underutilized Business Zone) certification in part by employing staff who live in a HUBZone. The company must also maintain a "principal office" in one of these specially designated areas. The program resulted from provisions contained in the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997.

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) was created in 1953 as an independent agency of the federal government to aid, counsel, assist and protect the interests of small business concerns, to preserve free competitive enterprise and to maintain and strengthen the overall economy of our nation. The SBA helps Americans start, build and grow businesses. Through an extensive network of field offices and partnerships with public and private organizations, SBA delivers its services to people throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the U. S. Virgin Islands and Guam.

#### *Foreign Trade Zone*

Foreign Trade Zones (FTZs) were created in the United States to provide special customs procedures to U.S. plants engaged in international trade-related activities. Duty-free treatment is accorded items that are processed in FTZs and then re-exported, and duty payment is deferred on items until they are brought out of the FTZ for sale in the U.S. market. This helps to offset customs advantages available to overseas producers who compete with domestic industry. The Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board (composed of representatives from the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Treasury) has its operational staff in the International Trade Administration's Import Administration.

FTZs are considered to be outside of U.S. Customs Territory for the purpose of customs duty payment. Therefore, goods entering FTZs are not subject to customs tariffs until the goods leave the zone and are formally entered into U.S. Customs Territory. Merchandise that is shipped to foreign countries from FTZs is exempt from duty payments. This provision is especially useful to firms that import components in order to manufacture finished products for export.

There is no time limit on goods stored inside a FTZ and certain foreign and domestic merchandise held in FTZs may be exempted from state and local inventory taxes. This allows firms to minimize their costs while their products are waiting to be shipped. In addition, quota restrictions are in some cases waived for items entering an FTZ; however, the restrictions would apply if the items were to enter the U.S. market.

A variety of activities can be conducted in a zone, including assembling, packaging, destroying, storing, cleaning, exhibiting, re-packing, distributing, sorting, grading, testing, labeling, repairing, combining with foreign or domestic content, or processing. Manufacturing and processing require specific FTZ Board approval, however.

### **Section 6.5 Economic Development Issues/Conclusions**

- The County's economic development incentive program should be more competitive.

### **Section 6.6 Economic Development Goals, Objectives, Policies**

#### A. Goal:

Promote the expansion and stabilization of economic base in a way that takes advantage of the County's unique assets, opportunities and strengths; and, achieve a strong, secure and diverse economic base which is conducive to increasing economic opportunities.

#### B. Objectives:

1. Retain and help grow existing Ogle County businesses and job opportunities.
2. Direct a coordinated economic development program that capitalizes on the County's natural resource base, recreational opportunities, transportation assets, and proximity to other population and recreation/tourism centers.
3. Direct large-scale economic development projects to the municipalities—where a full range of utilities, services, roads and other infrastructure is available.
4. Discourage unplanned, continuous strip commercial development, and an overabundance of commercial signs and billboards, along major roadways.

5. Where consistent with local plans, promote neighborhood-serving retail development near planned residential areas, allow small, low-impact non-farm businesses on farming properties and support and allow home-based businesses where there will be no impact on surrounding properties.
6. Encourage the redevelopment and reuse of the downtown districts and aging or contaminated business locations in the County's city and villages.

C. Policies:

1. Plan for an adequate supply of developable land for commercial and industrial uses in logical areas consistent with local government wishes.
2. Accommodate high quality employment opportunities in areas planned for commercial and industrial uses.
3. Assist in the expansion of economic development through the encouragement of increased local retail, service, distribution and manufacturing uses.
4. Encourage the development of well-planned industrial parks and/or business parks.
5. Existing manufacturing areas should be given adequate protection; additional land should be designated and regulated for future manufacturing development so that present industry may expand, and that a wide range of sites for new industry be provided, having access to transportation facilities and other features, enabling industry in Ogle County to compete successfully with industry elsewhere in the national and world-wide markets.
6. Encourage new business development as part of existing centers in local communities.
7. Adequate space should be provided for off-street parking of vehicles of employees and customers using business, commercial and industrial areas.
8. Encourage or require creative development design techniques to reduce the aesthetic impact of commercial and industrial development without sacrificing the public health, morals and general welfare.
9. Focus on a sustainable economic development approach, anchored in business retention and expansion, rural entrepreneurship, tourism- and resource-based development, and home-based business development. Local communities should be encouraged to specialize in an economic approach that takes advantage of their respective attributes.
10. Work with the cities and villages in the County on efforts to advance downtown revitalization and redevelopment efforts.
11. The County should develop a competitive economic development incentive program.
12. Work to diversify economic opportunities throughout the County.
13. Work to diversify economic development strategies in the county.
14. Leverage the County's location and proximity to urban areas to its economic advantage.

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## **CHAPTER 7**

### **Intergovernmental Cooperation**

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#### **Intergovernmental Cooperation**

The intergovernmental cooperation chapter identifies opportunities for establishing or maintaining cooperation between local units of government. Cooperation improves lines of communication between different units of government; aids in the recognition and possible resolution of conflicts between jurisdictions; and, allows for the identification of mutual service needs and improvements. The intent of this chapter is to identify, inventory and analyze existing and potential cooperative relationships.

#### **Section 7.1 Inventory of Intergovernmental Agreements**

Inventory and examination of existing relations allows for the understanding of how units of local government currently work together and how these relationships can be enhanced. As Ogle County develops and redevelops in the future it is important for the County to continue to work with surrounding units of local government. Ogle County has several standing agreements with other units of local government.

- A. Lee County: Ogle County maintains an intergovernmental agreement with Lee County for the purpose of administering the Lee-Ogle Enterprise Zone within Ogle County, setting policies, boundary changes, and the sharing of administrative costs of the Enterprise Zones.
- B. There currently exists an intergovernmental agreement among all the taxing districts that have a revenue interest in the Byron nuclear plant owned by Exelon. The group consists of: Ogle County, Rockvale Township, Byron School District #226, Oregon School District #220, Byron Fire Dept., Byron Forest Preserve, Oregon Park District, Kishwaukee Community College, Rock Valley College, Byron Museum District, and Byron Library. This group has been organized since about 1989 and meets as the need arises. Informally, its purpose could be described as a coalition of local taxing districts whose purpose is to ensure a “fair” property assessment of the nuke plant.
- C. Northern Illinois Technology Triangle: 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.
- D. The Ogle County Highway maintains three long standing intergovernmental agreements with agencies in Ogle County:
  - An agreement is maintained with 23 of the 24 Township Highway Commissioners to issue oversized load permits for them on their Township Highways. Rather than haulers contacting the Ogle County Highway Department and each applicable Township

Highway Commissioner to obtain a permit to haul an oversized load, haulers can contact the County, which will then issue the necessary oversized permits for the County and Township roads.

- The Ogle County Highway Department maintains a mutual aid agreement with many of the Townships to assist each other in the construction and maintenance of our roadway systems.
  - An agreement is maintained with the City of Rochelle for the maintenance of County traffic signals in the Rochelle area.
- E. Ogle County GIS Partnership: Ogle County is a foundation member, along with the City of Rochelle, in the Ogle County GIS Partnership. The Ogle County GIS Partnership is an intergovernmental cooperative agreement to pool funds to support a county-wide Geographic Information System (GIS). Other public entity members of the GIS Partnership include the Village of Adeline, City of Byron, Village of Creston, Village of Davis Junction, Village of Forreston, Village of Hillcrest, Village of Leaf River, Village of Mt. Morris, City of Polo, Village of Stillman Valley, Byron Township, Flagg Township, Marion Township, Oregon-Nashua Township, Pine Creek Township, Pine Rock Township, Rockvale Township, Ogle County E9-1-1 Board, Ogle County Emergency Management Agency, Monroe Fire Protection District, Mt. Morris Fire Protection District, Ogle-Lee Fire Protection District, Oregon Fire Protection District, Polo Fire Protection District, and Stillman Valley Fire Protection District, Creston-Dement Park District, Oregon Park District, Ogle County Soil & Water Conservation District.
- F. The Ogle County Animal Control Department maintains intergovernmental agreements with Pine Rock Township and the Village of Adeline for the enforcement of “leash laws” requiring dogs to be on a leash.

## **Section 7.2 Issues/Conclusions Regarding Intergovernmental Relations**

- The existing intergovernmental agreements that Ogle County maintains are and have been mutually beneficial relationships.
- The existing intergovernmental agreements and relationships maintained by Ogle County should be continued.

## **Section 7.3 Additional Opportunities for Intergovernmental Cooperation and Beneficial Agreements**

None identified

## **Section 7.4 Goals/Objectives/Policies**

### A. Goals

1. Encourage cooperation between Ogle County and other units of government, where appropriate, to ensure availability of services and facilities.
2. All intergovernmental agreements shall be entered into with the best interests of the residents of the Ogle County getting foremost consideration.

### B. Objectives

1. Share services across county or municipal borders whenever deemed appropriate by the County.
2. Periodically review intergovernmental agreements to re-affirm that they are still in the best interests of the residents of Ogle County.

### C. Policies

1. Establish and maintain communication with municipalities, townships and other units of local government for discussion on land use and other related issues.
2. Maintain existing intergovernmental relations and cooperation so long as they are in the best interests of the residents of Ogle County.
3. Explore additional opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation and beneficial agreements.
4. Coordinate economic development incentives across jurisdictional boundaries.

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## CHAPTER 8

### Land Use

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The purpose of this plan's land use chapter is to compile an inventory of existing land use information, and establish the goals, objectives and policies which will be used to guide public and private actions concerning future land use and development. These goals, objectives and policies express ideas that are consistent with the desired character of the community and the other chapters of the Comprehensive Plan.

#### Section 8.1 Existing Land Use Within Ogle County

An accurate depiction of Ogle County's existing land use pattern is the first step in planning for a desired *future* land use pattern. It is important to recognize that existing land use is not always the same as the current zoning of a property.

##### A. Existing Land Use Map Categories:

Existing Land Use in Ogle County is categorized as follows:

**Agriculture & Rural Lands:** Land used primarily for farming, farmsteads, nurseries, and farm support activities, limited single-family residential uses, generally with densities at or below 1 dwelling unit per 40 acres, and isolated non-farm residential uses. This category also includes grasslands, timber, shrub land, and water.

**Rural Settlement:** Groupings of three or more non-farm residential uses, generally with densities at or below 1 dwelling unit per 10 acres.

**Residential:** Groupings of predominantly single-family residential development, generally with densities at or below 1 dwelling unit per 3 acres. Typically, residential land uses will be zoned residential and may be platted or subdivided.

**Commercial:** Land used for commercial trade purposes such as wholesale and general retail. Uses include such items as building materials, hardware, food stores, equipment stores, truck stops, auto sales, gas stations, eating and drinking establishments, etc. Also includes land used for commercial services such as finance, insurance, real estate, repair, motels, medical, professional (i.e. legal, accounting) and private (i.e. daycare, laundry) type services, golf courses and commercial campgrounds.

**Industrial:** Land occupied for industrial purposes, including light and heavy industry and the production and/or manufacturing of durable and non-durable goods. Also includes land occupied by transportation-related uses (such as warehousing/distribution), utilities (such as the Exelon Byron Generating Station) and extractive uses (quarries and sand/gravel pits).

**Public/Governmental:** Land occupied for public or governmental use, such as schools and municipal, township, county or state buildings and/or land. Also includes land occupied by private utility companies that provide sanitary sewer and/or water service.

**Private Camp/Recreation Area:** Privately-owned camps such as the Lutheran Outdoor Ministries Center in Oregon, Camp White Eagle/Camp Kupugani in Adeline, Stronghold Center in Oregon, Camp Lowden BSA in Oregon, etc. that provide recreational/educational programs, camping, retreats and other activities for youth and adults. Also included in this land use category are private clubs/lodges.

**Church/Cemetery:** Churches and cemeteries.

**State Park/Forest:** Includes Castle Rock State Park, White Pines Forest State Park, Lowden Memorial State Park, and Lowden-Miller State Forest.

**Other Public Park/Open Space:** Park district and forest preserve district land, County-owned Weld Memorial Park, and other publicly-owned land preserved as natural area or open space.

**Privately Conservation Land:** Land owned by private conservation organizations such as The Natural Land Institute, The Nature Conservancy, Prairie Preservation Society of Ogle County and Northwest Illinois Audubon Society.

**Incorporated:** Incorporated cities and villages within the County.

#### B. Existing Land Use Pattern:

Ogle County's existing land use pattern is primarily rural, consisting of: farmland related uses including farmsteads and farm buildings; pasture and grazing land; timber lands; grasslands; and, other rural open space land uses. The County's population and most intensive development is concentrated in municipalities. The rural population is in residential developments and rural settlements. Isolated rural residential, commercial and industrial uses are found throughout the County, as well. The County's municipalities contain the most intensive land uses in the County - the municipalities cumulatively account for 4.5% of the land area of the County, but contain 56.7% of the population. Each local community's existing land use map, if available, should be referenced for a more detailed review of these land use patterns. Table 8.1 below provides an amount, type and intensity (or percentage) of the acreage within each existing land use category in Ogle County as of 2012. These acreage totals do not include lands within the municipalities. Map 8.1 Existing Land Use, Ogle County, IL found in Appendix II - Maps graphically details existing land uses.

**Table 8.1**  
**Existing Land Use Within Ogle County Ranked by Amount of Land Area**

Land Use	Area (Acres)	% of County
Agriculture and Rural Lands	435,692.4	89.2
Incorporated Cities/Villages	21,873.1	4.5
Rural Settlement	7,157.9	1.5
Residential	5,047.9	1.0
State Parks/Forest	4,943.0	1.0
Private Camp/Recreation Area	3,738.7	0.8
Industrial	3,468.8	0.7
Private Conservation Land	2,338.4	0.5
Other Public Park/Open Space	1,785.0	0.4
Commercial	1,597.6	0.3
Public/Governmental	341.2	0.1
Church/Cemetery	329.2	0.1
<b>Total Area of County</b>	<b>488,313.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Section 8.2 Land Development and Market Trends

According to the Ogle County Planning & Zoning Department, there were 797 zoning permits issued for new dwelling construction in unincorporated Ogle County from 2002 through 2011, for an average of 79.7 dwelling starts per year over the past ten years. The majority of dwelling starts were in Marion Township (15.7% of total), Flagg Township (14.3% of total), Taylor Township (11.4% of total), Byron Township (9.8% of total) and Rockvale Township (9.0% of total). These five townships accounted for 60.4% of the dwelling starts in unincorporated Ogle County from 2002 through 2011.

Figure 8.1: Township Dwelling Starts 2002-2011 in Unincorporated Ogle County, IL

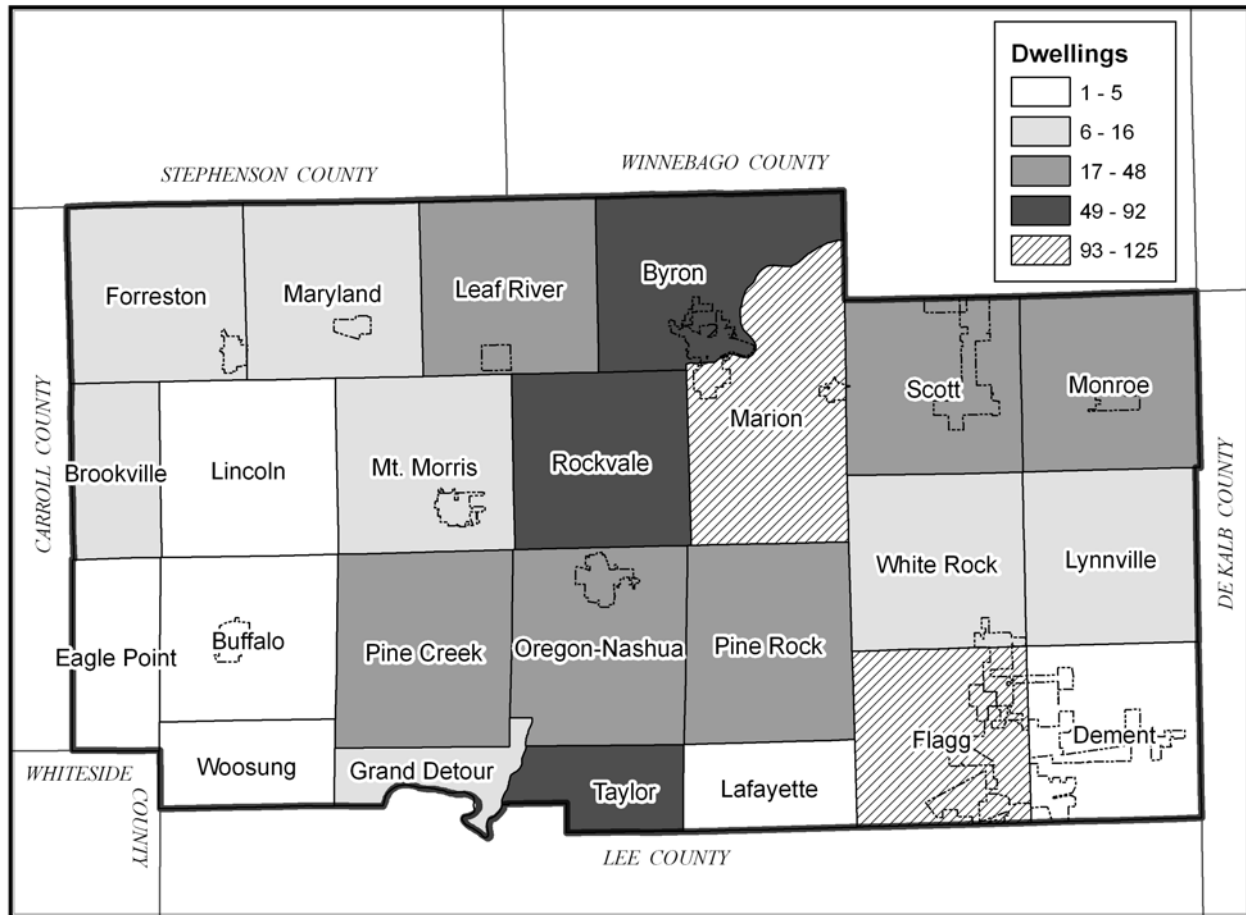


Table 8.2 below shows the comparison of equalized assessed valuations (EAV) by class of property from Assessment Year 2002 through Assessment Year 2010 in Ogle County.

**Table 8.2**  
**Comparison of Equalized Assessed Valuations by Class of Property**  
**in Assessment Years 2002 Through 2010**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Farm</b>	<b>Commercial</b>	<b>Industrial</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>2001</b>	\$525,080,401	\$173,998,591	\$68,563,959	\$499,672,978	\$1,267,315,929	
<b>2002</b>	\$553,887,820	\$171,644,022	\$70,505,235	\$506,102,916	\$1,302,139,993	2.7%
<b>2003</b>	\$582,352,189	\$166,293,640	\$69,903,372	\$512,599,524	\$1,331,148,725	2.2%
<b>2004</b>	\$620,152,001	\$162,384,745	\$75,735,913	\$516,942,767	\$1,375,215,426	3.3%
<b>2005</b>	\$662,016,273	\$160,122,323	\$78,330,104	\$424,956,914	\$1,325,425,614	-3.6%
<b>2006</b>	\$714,827,270	\$161,745,149	\$85,310,884	\$493,972,446	\$1,455,855,749	9.8%
<b>2007</b>	\$767,898,974	\$169,944,200	\$93,837,191	\$517,762,812	\$1,549,443,177	6.4%
<b>2008</b>	\$816,556,325	\$182,146,544	\$99,009,704	\$535,607,327	\$1,633,319,900	5.4%
<b>2009</b>	\$816,688,190	\$191,613,542	\$100,623,060	\$551,776,773	\$1,660,701,565	1.7%
<b>2010</b>	\$803,357,720	\$200,273,276	\$100,288,892	\$539,009,802	\$1,642,929,690	-1.1%

Source: Ogle County Supervisor of Assessments

The total County Equalized Assessed Value (EAV) has been increasing over the past ten assessment years. The average annual increase in EAV from 2001 to 2010 is 3.0% per year. The total County EAV increased 29.6% from 2001 to 2010.

Residential EAVs, which account for 48.0% of the total County EAV in the 2010 assessment year, increased every year from 2001 to 2008; however, in response to the recessional economy, residential EAVs increased 0.0% from 2008-2009, and declined 1.6% from 2009-2010. Residential EAVs increased 53.0% from 2001 to 2010; the average annual increase in residential EAV from 2001 to 2010 is 4.9% per year.

Farm EAVs, which account for 12.2% of the total County EAV in the 2010 assessment year, showed a decline from 2001 to 2005, but have increased from 2006 to 2010. Farm EAVs increased 15.1% from 2001 to 2010; the average annual increase in farm EAV from 2001 to 2010 is 1.6%.

Commercial EAVs, which account for 6.1% of the total County EAV in the 2010 assessment year, have shown a general upward trend from 2001 to 2010, registering declines in the 2003 (-0.9%) and 2010 (-0.3) assessment years. Commercial EAVs increased 46.3% from 2001 to 2010; the average annual increase in commercial EAV from 2001 to 2010 is 4.4%.

Industrial EAVs, which account for 32.8% of the total County EAV in the 2010 assessment year, have shown a general upward trend from 2001 to 2010, registering declines in the 2005 (-17.8%) and 2010 (-2.3%) assessment years. The bulk of the industrial EAV is the Exelon's Byron Generating Station. Industrial EAVs increased 7.9% from 2001 to 2010; the average annual increase in commercial EAV from 2001 to 2010 is 1.2%.

### Section 8.3 Land Use Conflicts

As growth occurs in Ogle County and as urban areas expand, there will likely be increasing land use conflicts. Urban and rural residential, commercial and industrial land use development will require the conversion and possible fragmentation of more farmland, woodlots, and open fields in the County. Conflicts between non-farm residential development and surrounding farms and farm activities could become increasingly common in the rural parts of Ogle County. Other potential rural land uses that could conflict with neighboring uses include large-scale farm operations, mining/quarrying operations, wind farm development and rural manufacturing plants. This *Plan* seeks to avoid potential *future* land use conflicts through thoughtful and comprehensive land use planning at the local and county level. Municipal comprehensive plans should document specific localized existing and potential land use conflicts.

### Section 8.4 Projected Land Demand

#### A. Residential Land Demand:

Projected residential land use demands are typically based on year-round population, household size, housing unit forecasts, and an assumption of a typical size of a future residential home site. Ogle County has experienced an increasing population, and is projected to increase in population into the future (see Chapter 1, Issues and Opportunities for Planning). A reasonable amount of land should be designated for future residential development based on stated planning policies, goals and objectives.

Residential land demand and, in particular, consumption, relate largely to planning policy implementation and where/how residential development occurs. Rural residential development where few services are available demands a much greater land area than residential development where urban services and infrastructure are available. To illustrate this point, three different projections have been made for residential land demand, and are presented in the following tables (Table 8.3A, Table 8.4B and Table 8.4C).

In the calculations of residential land demand, the following non-variable inputs were utilized:

Total housing units: Based on past trends in the total number of households in the County, with an average increase of 9% per 10-year census period from 1980 to 2010, the total number of housing units was projected out to the years 2020 (24,400 housing units), 2030 (26,596 housing units) and 2040 (28,990 housing units).

Typical size of a future residential home site: Various residential developments were analyzed throughout the County, both within municipalities and in unincorporated Ogle County. Based on this analysis, the typical amount of land per dwelling unit was determined to be 2.0 acres for a dwelling unit in an unincorporated residential development with few services available (such as sanitary sewer and public water supply), and 0.4 acres per housing unit for urban residential development where services such as sanitary sewer and public water supply are available.

The variable factor in the calculation of residential land demand is the ratio of unincorporated residential development (with few or no services such as sanitary sewer and public water) to urban residential development. Table 1.3 in Chapter 1, Issues and Opportunities for Planning indicates that in the 2010 census year, the ratio of County unincorporated area to population within municipalities was 43.5% to 56.7% respectively. The percentage of the County population in the unincorporated areas decreased by 3.2 percentage points from the 2000 census year to the 2010 census year, while the percentage of the County population within incorporated areas increased by the same 3.2 percentage points. An assumption was made that the percentage of the County population in the unincorporated areas would continued to decline. Of the following three tables of projections for residential land demand (Table 8.3A, Table 8.4B and Table 8.4C), each represents a different ratio of unincorporated County population to incorporated area County population. This variable ratios provides a striking comparison of the amount of land required for residential development with few services (such as sanitary sewer and public water supply) versus urban residential development with a full range of services and infrastructure.

**Table 8.3**  
**Projected Residential Land Demand Based on Assumption of**  
**40% Unincorporated Residential Development / 60% Urban Residential Development**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2040</b>
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	22,386			
<b>Projected Housing Units</b>		24,400	26,596	28,990
<b>Increase in Housing Units from 2010 (Future Housing Units)</b>		2,014	4,210	6,604
<b>40% of Future Housing Units</b>		805.6	1,684.0	2,641.6
<b>60% of Future Housing Units</b>		1,208.4	2,526.0	3,962.4
<b>County unincorporated areas residential land demand (Acres)</b>		1,611.2	3,368.0	5,283.2
<b>County incorporated (urban) areas residential land demand (Acres)</b>		483.4	1,010.4	1,585.0
<b>Total residential land demand (Acres)</b>		2,094.6	4,378.4	6,868.2

**Table 8.4**  
**Projected Residential Land Demand Based on Assumption of**  
**30% Unincorporated Residential Development / 70% Urban Residential Development**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2040</b>
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	22,386			
<b>Projected Housing Units</b>		24,400	26,596	28,990
<b>Increase in Housing Units from 2010 (Future Housing Units)</b>		2,014	4,210	6,604
<b>30% of Future Housing Units</b>		604.2	1,263.0	1,981.2
<b>70% of Future Housing Units</b>		1,409.8	2,947.0	4,622.8
<b>County unincorporated areas residential land demand (Acres)</b>		1,208.4	2,526.0	3,962.4
<b>County incorporated (urban) areas residential land demand (Acres)</b>		563.9	1,178.8	1,849.1
<b>Total residential land demand (Acres)</b>		1,772.3	3,704.8	5,811.5

**Table 8.5**  
**Projected Residential Land Demand Based on Assumption of**  
**20% Unincorporated Residential Development / 80% Urban Residential Development**  
**Ogle County, Illinois**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2040</b>
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	22,386			
<b>Projected Housing Units</b>		24,400	26,596	28,990
<b>Increase in Housing Units from 2010 (Future Housing Units)</b>		2,014	4,210	6,604
<b>20% of Future Housing Units</b>		402.8	842.0	1,320.8
<b>80% of Future Housing Units</b>		1,611.2	3,368.0	5,283.2
<b>County unincorporated areas residential land demand (Acres)</b>		805.6	1,684.0	2,641.6
<b>County incorporated (urban) areas residential land demand (Acres)</b>		644.5	1,347.2	2,113.3
<b>Total residential land demand (Acres)</b>		1,450.1	3,031.2	4,754.9

**B. Commercial and Industrial Land Demand:**

Ogle County's dominant land use is agriculture, although there are numerous commercial and industrial uses located throughout the County. However, commercial and industrial land uses are predominately, and will likely continue to be, located within the County's municipalities. The County should work cooperatively with the municipalities to plan for and encourage new commercial and industrial uses where identified as appropriate, and plan for and prepare infrastructure to accommodate potential commercial and industrial uses.

**Section 8.5 Goals, Objectives, and Policies**

**A. Goal:**

Work cooperatively with township, village and city governments to promote an economically efficient, environmentally sustainable, and compatible development pattern that also respects private property rights. Ogle County should manage land use so that development occurs in a logical, orderly manner to support the County's best interest, minimize land use conflicts between adjacent land usage, utilize resources and infrastructure efficiently and protect and enhance the County's natural resources, rural character and rural community values. Ogle County's policies and land use management tools should work to prevent scattered development in rural areas of the County; secure adequate natural light, pure air and safety from fire and other dangers; minimize congestion in the public streets and highways; lessen or avoid the hazards to persons and damage to property resulting from the accumulation or run-off of storm or flood waters; preserve the natural beauty and topography of the County; and, ensure appropriate development with regard to these features.

## B. Objectives:

1. Promote new development consistent with this *Comprehensive Plan* and other local comprehensive plans.
2. Working with the County's townships and municipalities, continue to plan for a compatible land use pattern throughout the County.
3. Guide the location, mix, and quality of private development to meet private and public land use objectives.
4. Promote a development pace that does not exceed capacity of utilities, roads, and community facilities.
5. Provide a balance of land uses to serve existing and future residents of the County, as well as non-residents, that minimizes conflicts between adjacent land uses.
6. Define areas where residential, commercial and industrial development should occur.
7. Encourage developments that maintain and enhance the rural, "small-town" character of Ogle County and create a "sense of place" among the residents.
8. Guide public and private policy and action in order to provide adequate and efficient transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks and playgrounds, recreation, and other public requirements and facilities.
9. Ensure that land is developed only when necessary to provide for uses of land for which market demand exists and which are in the public interest.

## C. Policies:

1. Incorporate the recommendations of city, village and township land use plans into the County's land use plan, except in instances where County interests may not be served by such a policy.
2. Plan for a sufficient supply of developable land for a range of different uses, in areas, types, and densities consistent with local community wishes and service requirements.
3. Guide intensive new development requiring higher levels of municipal utilities and services to the County's municipalities.
4. When making land use decisions such as map amendments (re-zonings), special use permit requests, and subdivision plats, follow the land use recommendations mapped in the General Development Plan map and described in this *Plan*.
5. Support other innovative approaches to land development to increase flexibility and achieve the goals of this *Plan*. Encourage or require creative development design techniques such as "open space development design" (Randall Arendt) to reduce the aesthetic and cultural impact of development without sacrificing the public health, morals and general welfare, and where consistent with community wishes.
6. Work with local governments and landowners to assure incompatible land uses are not located close to one another or are buffered through screening.
7. When changes in zoning are proposed that would permit non-residential development on a parcel of land, require the submittal of a specific development proposal (comprised of a detailed site plan) before approving the re-zoning. Approval of the development proposal should be based on the degree to which the project fulfills the goals, objectives, and policies of this *Plan*.
8. Encourage safe and attractive development; ensure that the development site is physically suited to the proposed use; apply sound design and landscape principles in the planning, layout and construction of new development.
9. Ensure that proposed uses are compatible with surrounding uses; give consideration to the opinions of neighboring landowners and interests of the County in general.
10. Encourage environmentally sensitive, energy efficient, well-planned sustainable development.
11. Protect the character and the social and economic stability of all development of the County through appropriate growth management techniques assuring the timing and sequencing of development, promotion of in-fill development in existing neighborhoods and non-residential areas with adequate public facilities, to assure proper urban form and open space separation of urban areas, to protect environmentally critical areas and areas premature from urban development.
12. Ensure that public facilities and services are available concurrent with development and will have a sufficient capacity to serve proposed development.

13. Require that the public will be required to bear no more than its fair share of the cost of providing facilities and services to development through requiring the developer to pay fees, furnish land, or establish mitigation measures to ensure that the development provides its fair share of capital facilities needs generated by the development.
14. Provide for open spaces through the most efficient design and layout of the land.
15. Establish standards for driveway access to public highways, roads and streets.
16. Ensure adequate off-street parking and loading facilities with all new business and industry.
17. Discourage developments which utilize private, on-site sewage disposal systems in areas where soil conditions and/or geology indicate that there is a potential for contamination of ground and/or surface water.
18. Discourage scattered development in rural areas of the County:
  - Limit the number, density and size of developments constructed without community or public sanitary sewage disposal and water supply.
  - Develop subdivision regulations which restrict residential, commercial and industrial developments in which sanitary sewer and public water are not available at the time of approval or are not available within a reasonable time frame.
  - Encourage cities and villages to adopt long-range planning policies that encourage development adjacent to existing communities that can provide public services.
19. Where land and structures adjoin incorporated communities and it is evident that such land could ultimately be annexed to the community, the uses of such land and buildings should be related to the existing and planned land use pattern of the adjacent communities.
20. Allow for flexibility due to unique circumstances.

## **Section 8.6 Future Land Use Recommendations**

Map 8.2 General Development Plan Map found in Appendix II - Maps illustrates the Future Land Use recommendations of the Ogle County Comprehensive Plan, and identifies how development should proceed in the future to meet the County's goal of encouraging a pattern of growth and development that will provide a quality living environment. Future development and redevelopment should be encouraged in an orderly pattern adjacent to and compatible with existing development. Land Use recommendations include both immediate and long range planning recommendations to be implemented. Where differences exist, the long range Land Use Plan recommendations are not considered to be inconsistent or in conflict with the County's existing zoning map because they will be implemented over a period of many years as development proposals and land use changes are presented to the County for consideration.

The General Development Plan Map is intended to, at least generally, incorporate the land use recommendations of the various municipalities that have adopted comprehensive plans. For land areas located within the 1.5 mile extraterritorial planning jurisdiction of any municipality, the controlling municipality's comprehensive plan should be consulted for specific planning guidance. It is the intent of this Comprehensive Plan to incorporate by addendum comprehensive plans that have been adopted by municipalities within Ogle County or any municipality located outside of Ogle County that has extended its extraterritorial jurisdiction into Ogle County.

### **A. Residential Land Use**

Residential development may be conventional 1-2 family residential, open space/conservation design or residential planned development.

1. 1-2 Family Residential includes one-unit residential structures as well as two-unit residential structures.
2. Open space/conservation design residential development is intended to permit residential development that results in an enhanced living environment through the preservation of agriculture, environment and rural landscape, and encourage innovative and liveable housing environments through both permanent dedication

of open space and a planned reduction of individual lot area requirements. The overall density of the development should remain the same as would be found in a conventionally-designed subdivision, or may even increase up to the maximum potential of the site as allowed within the established requirements.

Increasing residential development has produced a need for environmentally sensitive and cost efficient development. The “open space/conservation design” concept meets this need as dwelling units are grouped onto part or parts of the designated development parcel so the remaining acreage can be permanently preserved as open space. The following objectives should be considered in the review of any application for an “open space/conservation design” residential development:

- To provide a more environmentally sensitive residential environment by preserving the natural character of open fields, stands of trees, ponds, streams, wetlands, hills and similar natural features.
  - To preserve the rural landscape of the County and protect environmentally sensitive lands from the disruptive effects of conventionally designed subdivisions.
  - To provide a more efficient and aesthetic use of open space by allowing developers to reduce lot sizes without sacrificing the public health, morals and general welfare while maintaining the residential density required within the zoning district.
  - To allow a more flexible and economical residential layout and street design that encourages diversity and originality in lot layout and dwelling placement to achieve the best possible relationship between development and the land.
  - To encourage design creativity in all aspects of the development, including lot layout, street design and sewage disposal methods.
  - To assure the permanent preservation of open space, rural lands and natural resources.
3. Residential Planned Development – mixed-residential projects consisting of single family, duplex, and multi-family structures, including condominium-type development, subject to site plan approval by the Ogle County Regional Planning Commission, Zoning Board of Appeals and County Board. Maximum allowable unit density will be established during the site plan review process.
4. Multi-Family includes structures that contain 3 or more units.
5. The following development guidelines should be considered when reviewing residential development proposals:
- Balconies, porches, stoops, garden walls, varied building and facade setbacks, varied roof designs, bay windows and similar design features should be strongly encouraged. Long, monotonous building facades and boring, box-like buildings that detract from the visual quality of the community should be avoided.
  - The architectural design should be compatible with and fit the context of the surrounding neighborhood and character. This includes proper selection of building and facade materials, building height, building bulk, setbacks, window and door styles and placements, roof designs and colors.
  - In general, multi-family dwelling units should be designed to appear as a grouping of smaller residences. Parking lots and garages serving multi-family uses should abide by the following guidelines: (a) garage doors and parking lots should be located so that they are not the dominant visual element; (b) all outdoor parking areas should be partially screened from public view by peripheral hedges and ornamental trees; (c) large parking lots should be broken up with landscaped islands and similar features; (d) parking lots should be directly linked to building entrances by pedestrian walkways that are physically separated from vehicular movement areas; and (e) large, unarticulated parking garages are undesirable and should be avoided wherever possible. When such structures are necessary to meet parking requirements, the facades of the structures should be broken up with foundation landscaping, varied facade setbacks or projections, and recessed garage doors.

- For multi-family uses, landscaping should be provided (a) along all public and private street frontages; (b) along the perimeter of all paved areas (parking lots, driveways); (c) along all building foundations; (d) along yards separating land uses which differ in intensity, density or character; (e) around all outdoor storage areas such as trash receptacles and recycling bins; (f) around all utility structures or mechanical structures that are visible from public right-of-ways or less intensive land uses; and (g) within open areas of the site.
- On-site open space areas and age-appropriate recreational equipment should be provided to serve the needs of the development's residents. Open space should be planned and designed to connect to other adjacent open spaces, to provide an interconnected network of open spaces throughout residential developments.
- Travel by pedestrians and bicyclists should be encouraged within and between neighborhoods through a comprehensive network of sidewalks, pedestrian paths, and bike routes.
- Residential developments should be connected to other neighborhoods by a network of streets that discourage high travel speeds but still allow access to emergency and maintenance vehicles.

## B. Commercial

Commercial land use includes small and large-scale retail and service establishments (i.e. stand-alone buildings and strip centers, etc.). Office land use includes doctors, lawyers, financial services, government agencies, etc.

1. The following design standards should be required in all new or expanded commercial uses through the County's zoning ordinance:
  - New driveways with adequate throat depths to allow for proper vehicle stacking.
  - Limited number of access drives along arterial and collector streets.
  - Common driveways serving more than one commercial use, wherever possible.
  - High quality landscaping treatment of buffer yards, street frontages, paved areas and building foundations.
  - Street shade trees along all public street frontages.
  - Parking lots heavily landscaped with perimeter landscaping and/or landscaped islands.
  - Screening (hedges, berms, trees, and decorative walls) to block the view of parking lots from public streets and adjacent residential uses.
  - Signage that is high quality and not excessive in height or total square footage.
  - Complete screening of loading docks, dumpsters, mechanical equipment, and outdoor storage areas through use of landscaping, walls, and architectural elements.
  - Location of loading docks, dumpsters, mechanical equipment, and outdoor storage areas behind buildings.
  - Provisions for safe, convenient, and separated pedestrian and bicycle access to the site, and from the parking areas to the buildings.
  - Site design features that allow pedestrians to walk parallel to moving cars.
  - Illumination from lighting confined on site, preferably through use of cut-off luminaries.
2. The following design features should be encouraged in all new or expanded commercial developments (through site plan review):
  - High quality building materials, such as brick, wood, stone, and tinted masonry.
  - Low reflectant, solid earth tone, and neutral building colors.
  - Canopies, awnings, trellises, bays and windows to add visual interest to facades.
  - Variations in building height and roof lines, including parapets, multi-planed, and pitched roofs.
  - Staggered building facades (variations in wall depth and/or direction).
  - Prominent entryways.
  - All building facades of similar quality as the front building facade.
  - Animating features on the building facade.
  - Repeated elements of architectural detail and color on the building.

- Use of landscaping and architectural detailing along building foundations to soften the visual impact of large buildings.
  - Appropriate pedestrian connections to adjacent neighborhoods.
  - Central features which contribute to community character, such as patios, benches, and pedestrian areas.
  - Parking to the sides and rear of buildings, rather than having all parking in the front.
  - In multi-building commercial developments and adjacent commercial developments, link all buildings with safe pedestrian walkways that are separated from vehicular traffic areas.
3. The following design features should be avoided in new commercial developments (through site plan review):
- Large, blank, unarticulated walls on visible building facades.
  - Unpainted concrete block walls.
  - Metal siding.
  - Large, bulky, monotonous “box-like” structures.
  - Inappropriate mixtures of unrelated styles and materials.
  - Extra-deep building setbacks.
  - Excessive signage (e.g. height, square footage, color).
  - Unscreened outdoor storage, loading and equipment areas.
  - Poorly designed, unscreened parking lots.
  - An excessive number of driveway access points along arterial and collector streets.
  - Creation of inadequately designed driveways and entryways.

### C. Industrial

Industrial land use includes processing and manufacturing operations as well as wholesale sales and establishments with large amounts of outside storage of materials. Industrial land uses may also include bio-tech/research facilities, research & development/technology-related facilities, and renewable resource technology-related facilities.

1. The following design standards should be required in all new or expanded industrial uses through the County’s zoning ordinance:
- New driveways with adequate throat depths to allow for proper vehicle stacking.
  - Limited number of access drives along arterial and collector streets.
  - High quality landscaping treatment of buffer yards, street frontages, paved areas and building foundations.
  - Screening where industrial uses abut non-industrial uses, in the form of hedges, evergreen trees, berms, decorative fences or a combination.
  - Screening of parking lots from public rights-of-way and non-industrial uses.
  - Complete screening of all loading areas, outdoor storage areas, mechanical equipment, and dumpsters using berms, hedges, or decorative walls or fences.
  - Street trees along all public road frontages.
  - Location of loading areas at the rear of buildings.
  - Separation of pedestrian walkways from vehicular traffic and loading areas.
  - Design of parking and circulation areas so that vehicles servicing the site are able to move from one areas of the site to another without re-entering a public street.
  - Variable building setbacks and vegetation in strategic locations along foundations to break up building facades.
2. The following design features should be avoided in new industrial developments (through site plan review):
- Long, monotonous industrial building facades.
  - Large, blank unarticulated wall surfaces.

- Non-architectural facade materials such as untreated exterior cement block walls and metal siding with exposed fasteners.
- “Pole barn” type metal or wood buildings.
- Large parking lots between the building and the public rights-of-way. Smaller parking lots (i.e. visitor parking lots) may be located in front of the building if well-screened.
- Use of public streets for truck parking, loading , or staging activities.
- Unscreened chain-link fences and barbed wire fencing.

#### D. Mixed-Use Planned Unit Development (MUPUD)

A Mixed-Use Planned Unit Development (MUPUD) is a real estate project with planned integration of some combination of retail, office, residential, hotel, recreation or other functions subject to site plan review and approval. It is pedestrian-oriented and contains elements of a live-work-play environment. It maximizes space usage, has amenities and architectural expression and tends to mitigate traffic and sprawl. Maximum allowable unit density should be established during the site plan review process. The residential development guidelines (Section 8.6, Paragraph A. of this document), and commercial design standards (Section 8.6, Paragraph B. of this document) should be required of all Mixed-Use Planned Unit Development projects.

#### D. Conservation/Open Space

Lands placed within this category include wetlands, lands that are designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as being subject to the Base Flood, or 100-year flood, for National Flood Insurance regulatory purposes, and non-designated flood plain, riparian corridors, natural areas, groves, as well as other lands which are intended to remain in a natural state in order to provide a buffer between adjacent land uses with different intensities of use (industrial / residential, etc.).

#### F. Continued Agricultural Use

Land that is currently in agricultural or agriculturally-related use and should remain in agriculture or agriculturally-related use until precluded by the natural, orderly and logical expansion of a municipality or, in some cases, an existing developed area. Only limited residential uses should be allowed in areas designated for “Continued Agricultural Use”.

There are many scattered “rural settlements” throughout the County (see Map 8.1 Existing Land Use found in Appendix II - Maps). Within these “rural settlements” consideration should be given to proposals to divide/subdivide “rural settlement” parcels for additional residential uses or to extend the “rural settlement” area to adjacent land provided such additional residential uses and land area do not violate other goals and objectives contained herein.

### **Section 8.7 Relationship Between Planned Land Use Designations and Future Zoning**

The General Development Plan map (GDP) is not a zoning map. However, the planned land use designations shown on the GDP generally advise appropriate future zoning. In many cases, existing zoning districts reflect desired future land uses as indicated by the planned land use designations mapped over those areas. In some cases, zoning map or text changes may be required to meet some of these planned land use recommendations.

The identification of desired future land use types through the GDP does not imply that any area is immediately appropriate for re-zoning. Given service demands and a desire for controlled growth, careful consideration to the timing of zoning decisions is essential. In some places, it may be desirable to re-zone land to reflect the planned land use designations as soon as possible. In other cases, it may be appropriate to wait to re-zone the area until an actual development proposal is brought forward by the landowner.

## **CHAPTER 9**

### **Implementation**

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#### **Section 9.1 Introduction**

The Comprehensive Plan is intended to be used as the guide for future development decisions. Its real value, however, will be measured in the results it produces. To accomplish the goals, objectives, and policies of the plan, specific implementation measures must be taken to ensure that Ogle County's actions meet the desires of the comprehensive plan.

The Comprehensive Plan, as set forth on the preceding pages, has little or no value unless it is implemented. Therefore, the success of the plan will be dependent to a large extent, on proper administrative action to carry out its proposals and recommendations -- especially enforcement of the various regulating ordinances. It will be effective and useful only if active steps are taken to carry out its proposals and recommendations so they can be used by the citizens of Ogle County in making everyday decisions. Every community is developed as the result of countless individual decisions such as: To buy or sell land; to subdivide land; to build homes, business, industries, schools and other community facilities; and to construct streets and install utilities. Each day, decisions are made that will affect the future of the County. They are made by landowners, lawyers, realtors, public officials and all private citizens. Whether these individual actions will add up to a well-developed, attractive and economically sound community will depend, to a large measure, on how well they are related to the County's objectives and plans. Successful implementation of the plan can only be accomplished through adequate legislative and administrative tools, public support and enthusiastic leadership.

While, by State law, a regional planning commission is charged with the responsibility of preparing the comprehensive plan, it is by law only an advisory body and does not have the legislative power necessary to implement it. The County Board shall, therefore, receive all planning recommendations and take the necessary steps to effectuate them and give them legal status.

#### **Section 9.2 Comprehensive Plan Adoption Procedures**

The Ogle County Regional Planning Commission should recommend the adoption or amendment of the comprehensive plan by adopting a resolution by a majority vote of the entire commission. The vote shall be recorded in the official minutes of the Planning Commission. The resolution shall refer to maps and other descriptive materials that relate to one or more elements of a comprehensive plan. The recommended Comprehensive Plan shall be forwarded to the County Board for formal official adoption by the County. Adoption should be in the form of a resolution passed by a majority vote of the County Board. Upon adoption by the County Board, the adopted Comprehensive Plan shall be filed with the Ogle County Clerk/Recorder.

One copy of the adopted Comprehensive Plan, or of an amendment to such a plan, should be placed in every public library in the County. The Ogle County Planning & Zoning Department shall be the official repository for the comprehensive plan and all accompanying maps and data.

#### **Section 9.3 Comprehensive Plan Implementation**

Upon formal and official adoption of the Comprehensive Plan by the County Board, the County should undertake a review of its regulatory tools (zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations, etc.) for compatibility and consistency with the various goals, objectives and policies of the adopted comprehensive plan, and identify any sections of the documents that may need updating to accomplish this.

#### **Section 9.4 Integration, Amendment, and Update of Comprehensive Plan Elements**

The goals, objectives, and policies contained within the preceding eight elements (chapters) of this Comprehensive Plan, along with the accompanying inventory and analysis, have been thoroughly reviewed and approved by the Ogle County Regional Planning Commission and County Board. Throughout the drafting and review process, great

care was taken to include all issues and concerns from Board and Commission members, as well as from the community at large. Special attention was then given to making sure that the policies required to address the individual issues or concerns did not conflict, either with each other within the chapter, or between the different chapters. The future revision of any Comprehensive Plan goal, objective, or policy should receive the same level of deliberation and analysis as the original Plan; special attention should be given so that the new adopted language does not create conflicts within or between chapters.


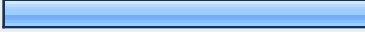

#### **Section 9.5 Monitoring/Formal Review of the Plan and Continuation of the Planning Process**


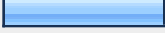

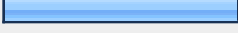

To assure that this Comprehensive Plan will continue to provide useful guidance regarding development within the County, the Ogle County Regional Planning Commission must periodically review and amend the Plan to ensure that it remains relevant and reflects current County conditions and attitudes. In order to achieve this, the Regional Planning Commission should once each year place the performance of the Comprehensive Plan on the agenda for discussion and recommendation to the County Board. Discussion should include a review of the number and type of amendments approved throughout the previous year, as well as those that were denied. This information serves to gauge the adequacy of existing policies; multiple changes indicate policy areas in need of re-assessment. Other topics would include changes to either the development market or resident attitudes toward different aspects of County life. As a result of this discussion, the Regional Planning Commission would recommend either no change to the Plan, or one or more specific changes that should be addressed.





**Appendix I**  
**Public Planning Preference Survey**



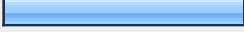

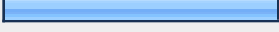
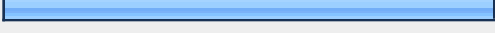

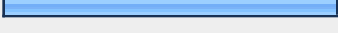
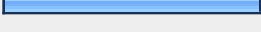
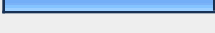
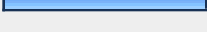
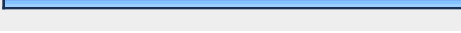
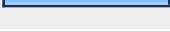
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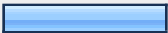



## Ogle County Planning Preference Survey


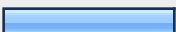



1. Which one term would you select to describe Ogle County, as you want to see it, 25 years from now?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Rural, agricultural community		31.2%	87
Residential community		2.5%	7
<b>Mixed agricultural/residential</b>		<b>55.9%</b>	<b>156</b>
Mixed residential/business		10.4%	29
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>279</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>6</b>





2. Between 1990 and 2007, Ogle County's population increased from 45,957 to 55,167 (est.), an increase of 20.0%. Would you like to see Ogle County's population:			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Continue to increase at its present rate		31.9%	90
Increase at a slower rate		24.5%	69
Increase at a faster rate		3.2%	9
<b>Stabilize</b>		<b>35.8%</b>	<b>101</b>
Decrease		4.6%	13
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>282</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>3</b>


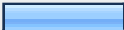


3. Should development be encouraged or discouraged in Ogle County?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Encouraged		47.1%	132
Allowed by not encouraged		33.6%	94
Discouraged		16.8%	47
No opinion		2.5%	7
	<b><i>answered question</i></b>		<b>280</b>
	<b><i>skipped question</i></b>		<b>5</b>





4. If you believe Ogle County should grow/develop, what kind(s) of growth/development would you like to see? (Choose any or all that apply)			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Single family residential		64.0%	169
Multi-family residential		13.3%	35
Rural residential		36.7%	97
Condominiums		11.0%	29
Hobby farms		42.0%	111
<b>Family farms</b>		<b>75.8%</b>	<b>200</b>
Large corporate farms		7.6%	20
Tourist-related business		51.1%	135
Office-type business		39.4%	104
Convenience stores and services		32.2%	85
Large retail outlets/centers		31.1%	82
Light industry		70.8%	187
Heavy industry		25.0%	66
	<b><i>answered question</i></b>		<b>264</b>
	<b><i>skipped question</i></b>		<b>21</b>

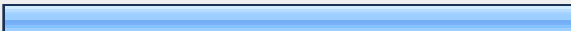
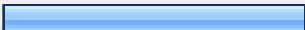
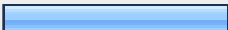

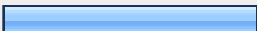
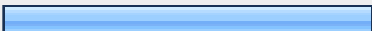
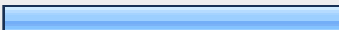
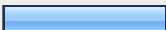

5. Do you agree or disagree that preservation of farmland in Ogle County is important?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly agree		62.9%	175
Agree		24.8%	69
Neutral		5.0%	14
Disagree		5.4%	15
Strongly disagree		1.8%	5
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>278</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>7</b>







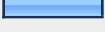

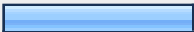
6. Do you agree or disagree that Ogle County government should set agricultural land preservation as a priority goal and implement policies to achieve it?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly agree		50.5%	140
Agree		26.0%	72
Neutral		11.6%	32
Disagree		7.9%	22
Strongly disagree		4.0%	11
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>277</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>8</b>

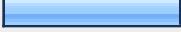
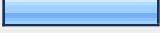
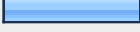


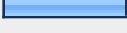
7. The current lot size for building a house in the County agricultural zoning district is forty (40) acres. This standard should be:			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Maintained		53.1%	147
Eliminated		9.0%	25
Decreased		31.4%	87
Increased		6.5%	18
If your answer was "Increased", increased to what acreage?			23
answered question			277
skipped question			8






8. In your opinion, is the continued existence of Ogle County's remaining family farms important to the County's future?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Very important		76.3%	212
Somewhat important		18.0%	50
Not important		5.0%	14
No opinion		0.7%	2
answered question			278
skipped question			7






9. Where should new housing development be located in Ogle County?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Urban areas		48.2%	132
Rural areas		1.5%	4
Both urban and rural areas		37.6%	103
Disfavor new housing		12.8%	35
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>274</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>11</b>



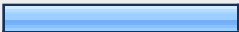
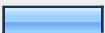

10. What types of housing should be provided in urban areas? (Choose any or all that apply)			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Single family		87.6%	240
Duplexes		46.4%	127
Multi-family		34.3%	94
Mobile home parks		2.6%	7
Condominiums		38.7%	106
Senior housing complexes		56.6%	155
Retirement home complexes		51.5%	141
Low-moderate income housing		24.8%	68
Disfavor new housing		8.4%	23
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>274</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>11</b>


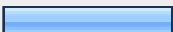


11. Other than farm residences, what types of housing should be provided in rural areas? (Choose any or all that apply)			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Single family		67.2%	182
Duplexes		6.6%	18
Multi-family		4.4%	12
Mobile home parks		2.6%	7
Condominiums		5.5%	15
Senior housing complexes		12.5%	34
Retirement home complexes		14.8%	40
Low-moderate income housing		5.5%	15
Disfavor non-farm housing in rural areas		28.8%	78
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>271</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>14</b>

12. What should be the minimum lot size requirement for rural land which is not considered to be prime (Class I or II) farmland?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
One dwelling unit per acre		26.9%	72
One dwelling unit per 2-3 acres		23.5%	63
One dwelling unit per 5 acres		20.5%	55
One dwelling unit per 10 acres		6.7%	18
One dwelling unit per 20 acres		3.7%	10
One dwelling unit per 40 acres		18.7%	50
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>268</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>17</b>




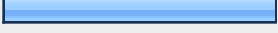
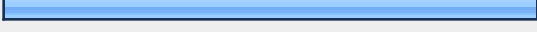
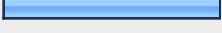
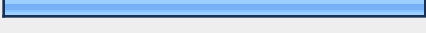

13. Would you agree or disagree with the County guiding new residential development through use of conservation/open space/cluster subdivisions? These subdivisions may permit smaller lots on suitable portions of affected land parcels, but then preserve open space on the remainder of such parcels.			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly agree		15.6%	42
Agree		31.9%	86
Neutral		19.3%	52
Disagree		15.2%	41
Strongly disagree		18.1%	49
		<b><i>answered question</i></b>	<b>270</b>
		<b><i>skipped question</i></b>	<b>15</b>

14. Do you agree or disagree that there is a shortage of affordable housing in Ogle County?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly agree		8.5%	23
Agree		21.0%	57
Neutral		25.7%	70
Disagree		32.4%	88
Strongly disagree		12.5%	34
		<b><i>answered question</i></b>	<b>272</b>
		<b><i>skipped question</i></b>	<b>13</b>

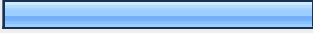
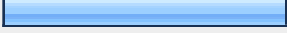

15. Do you agree or disagree that there is a shortage of housing for senior citizens in Ogle County?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly agree		10.7%	29
Agree		33.8%	92
<b>Neutral</b>		<b>36.0%</b>	<b>98</b>
Disagree		15.1%	41
Strongly disagree		4.4%	12
		<b><i>answered question</i></b>	<b>272</b>
		<b><i>skipped question</i></b>	<b>13</b>

16. Should commercial and industrial development be encouraged or discouraged in Ogle County?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
<b>Encouraged</b>		<b>63.9%</b>	<b>172</b>
Allowed by not encouraged		25.7%	69
Discouraged		8.6%	23
No opinion		1.9%	5
		<b><i>answered question</i></b>	<b>269</b>
		<b><i>skipped question</i></b>	<b>16</b>


17. If you feel that commercial and industrial development should be either encouraged or allowed in Ogle County, what type of business growth would you like to occur? (Choose any or all that apply) NOTE: IF YOU ANSWERED "DISCOURAGED" OR "NO OPINION" TO QUESTION 1 ABOVE, PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 3 BELOW.

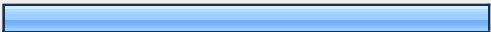

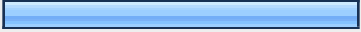
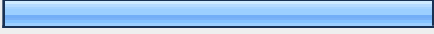
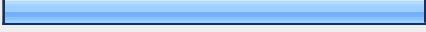
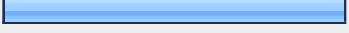

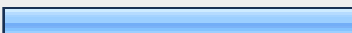
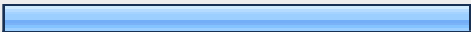
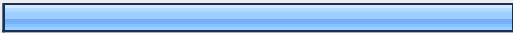

		Response Percent	Response Count
Services		61.7%	153
Office parks		41.9%	104
Shopping centers		37.5%	93
Other retail		41.5%	103
<b>Light industry</b>		<b>82.3%</b>	<b>204</b>
Heavy industry		33.1%	82
Agricultural related		64.9%	161
No preference		8.1%	20
		<b><i>answered question</i></b>	<b>248</b>
		<b><i>skipped question</i></b>	<b>37</b>



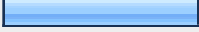

18. Should business be concentrated in a few areas or dispersed throughout the County?

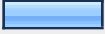
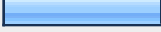



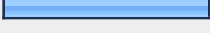
		Response Percent	Response Count
<b>Concentrated</b>		<b>47.4%</b>	<b>127</b>
Dispersed		43.3%	116
No opinion		9.3%	25
		<b><i>answered question</i></b>	<b>268</b>
		<b><i>skipped question</i></b>	<b>17</b>

19. If you feel that businesses should be concentrated in a few areas of Ogle County, where should the concentration(s) occur? NOTE: IF YOU ANSWERED "DISPERSED" OR "NO OPINION" TO QUESTION 3 ABOVE, PLEASE SKIP THIS QUESTION.



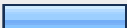
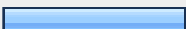
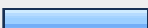
		Response Percent	Response Count
In currently zoned commercial and industrial areas		35.5%	50
In cities and villages		25.5%	36
Where public sewer service is available		18.4%	26
Near or adjacent to existing development		14.2%	20
They can be concentrated in any location		6.4%	9
	<b><i>answered question</i></b>		<b>141</b>
	<b><i>skipped question</i></b>		<b>144</b>






20. Should Ogle County actively pursue the protection of any of the following? (Choose any or all that apply)			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Woodlands		74.9%	197
Steep slopes		37.6%	99
Floodplains		54.8%	144
Unique geologic features		66.2%	174
Wetlands		65.0%	171
Open spaces		52.5%	138
Significant groundwater recharge areas, which replenish well water		69.2%	182
Endangered species habitat		53.6%	141
Park land, existing and future		71.9%	189
<b>Historic sites</b>		<b>78.7%</b>	<b>207</b>
None, the County should not pursue the protection of any of these		8.0%	21
		<b><i>answered question</i></b>	<b>263</b>
		<b><i>skipped question</i></b>	<b>22</b>


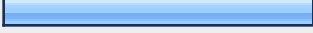



21. Which one of the following best describes your opinion on the issues of domestic (household) sewage disposal in rural areas of Ogle County?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Each property owner should install and maintain their own septic system		50.6%	132
Large-scale septic systems serving multiple homes should be allowed to address this issue		7.3%	19
Residents should connect to municipal sanitary sewer systems if nearby and available		29.9%	78
Non-sewered development should not be allowed		12.3%	32
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>261</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>24</b>

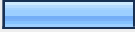

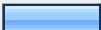


22. To address future development, Ogle County's existing zoning ordinance - which governs unincorporated areas, but not cities and villages - should be:			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Completely re-done		15.0%	38
Slightly revised		24.0%	61
Maintained as is		19.7%	50
Eliminated		3.9%	10
No opinion		5.9%	15
Not familiar with the ordinance		31.5%	80
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>254</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>31</b>


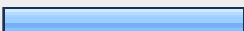
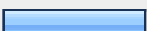
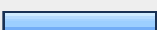


23. Should the requirements and enforcement of the following existing County ordinances be more strict, relaxed, maintained as is, or eliminated?					
	More strict	Relaxed	Maintained as is	Eliminated	Response Count
Zoning	35.6% (85)	20.9% (50)	<b>38.9% (93)</b>	4.6% (11)	239
Land subdivision control	<b>49.8% (119)</b>	14.6% (35)	31.8% (76)	3.8% (9)	239
Sanitation (septic system/sewage disposal)	37.9% (89)	9.8% (23)	<b>50.2% (118)</b>	2.1% (5)	235
	<i>answered question</i>				<b>243</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>				<b>42</b>

24. Do you agree or disagree that the use of private land should be based on owner' preferences rather than being restricted by zoning?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly agree		16.0%	41
Agree		15.6%	40
Neutral		18.8%	48
<b>Disagree</b>		<b>27.7%</b>	<b>71</b>
Strongly disagree		21.9%	56
	<i>answered question</i>		<b>256</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>		<b>29</b>

25. Do you agree or disagree that local units of government have the responsibility to protect property owners and the community by regulating land use?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly agree		25.4%	65
<b>Agree</b>		<b>46.9%</b>	<b>120</b>
Neutral		12.9%	33
Disagree		9.8%	25
Strongly disagree		5.1%	13
		<b><i>answered question</i></b>	<b>256</b>
		<b><i>skipped question</i></b>	<b>29</b>

26. Do you agree or disagree that the use of zoning regulations are beneficial?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Strongly agree		31.0%	79
<b>Agree</b>		<b>47.5%</b>	<b>121</b>
Neutral		14.5%	37
Disagree		3.5%	9
Strongly disagree		3.5%	9
		<b><i>answered question</i></b>	<b>255</b>
		<b><i>skipped question</i></b>	<b>30</b>

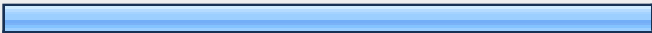
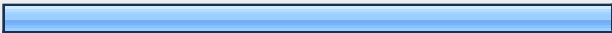
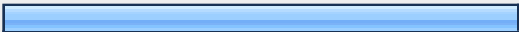
27. How satisfied are you with Ogle County as to quality of life?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Completely satisfied		19.8%	50
<b>Satisfied</b>		<b>56.9%</b>	<b>144</b>
Neutral		14.6%	37
Dissatisfied		5.5%	14
Completely dissatisfied		3.2%	8
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>253</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>32</b>

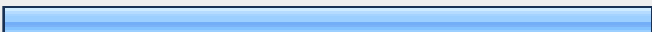
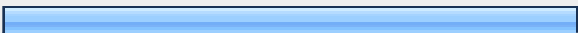
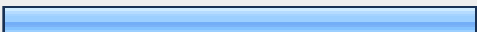
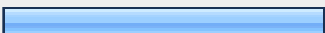
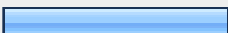
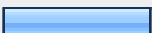
28. What effect has the population increase had on the quality of life in Ogle County?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Very positive		3.1%	8
<b>Positive</b>		<b>36.6%</b>	<b>93</b>
No effect		21.7%	55
Negative		23.2%	59
Very negative		5.5%	14
No opinion		9.8%	25
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>254</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>31</b>



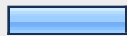










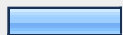






29. A variety of local characteristics influence a person's choice of where to live. How important is each of the following in influencing your decision to live, locate or invest in Ogle County?					
	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not So Important	Not At All Important	Response Count
Educational system	73.9% (187)	18.6% (47)	3.2% (8)	4.3% (11)	253
Employment opportunities	58.2% (146)	31.1% (78)	7.6% (19)	3.2% (8)	251
Friendly communities	62.5% (157)	32.3% (81)	4.0% (10)	1.2% (3)	251
Good place to raise a family	79.8% (201)	17.1% (43)	0.8% (2)	2.4% (6)	252
Government services	22.9% (58)	53.0% (134)	18.6% (47)	5.5% (14)	253
Historic features	20.3% (51)	35.1% (88)	33.9% (85)	10.8% (27)	251
Rock River	25.4% (64)	33.7% (85)	29.4% (74)	11.5% (29)	252
Low crime rate	72.6% (183)	24.2% (61)	2.8% (7)	0.4% (1)	252
Natural environment	53.8% (136)	34.0% (86)	9.9% (25)	2.4% (6)	253
Pace of life	38.4% (96)	46.4% (116)	12.8% (32)	2.4% (6)	250
Proximity to family	31.9% (80)	40.6% (102)	20.7% (52)	6.8% (17)	251
Proximity to Chicagoland	8.8% (22)	24.8% (62)	30.8% (77)	35.6% (89)	250
Recreational opportunities	19.1% (48)	55.8% (140)	19.5% (49)	5.6% (14)	251
Rural atmosphere	53.2% (133)	37.2% (93)	8.4% (21)	1.2% (3)	250
Suitable residence found	44.8% (112)	47.2% (118)	6.4% (16)	1.6% (4)	250
Utilities available	34.8% (87)	50.0% (125)	12.8% (32)	2.4% (6)	250
	answered question				253
	skipped question				32

30. Please rate the following qualities of Ogle County (1=Very Poor and 5=Very Good)							
	1	2	3	4	5	Rating Average	Response Count
Quality of Environment	4.4% (11)	7.6% (19)	18.7% (47)	<b>41.0% (103)</b>	28.3% (71)	3.81	251
Recreational Opportunities (exercise, arts, sports, etc.)	4.8% (12)	13.1% (33)	28.3% (71)	<b>37.8% (95)</b>	15.9% (40)	3.47	251
Educational Opportunities	5.6% (14)	13.1% (33)	25.9% (65)	<b>41.8% (105)</b>	13.5% (34)	3.45	251
Access to Goods and Services	10.0% (25)	20.3% (51)	<b>33.9% (85)</b>	32.3% (81)	3.6% (9)	2.99	251
Economic Opportunities	13.9% (35)	25.1% (63)	<b>37.8% (95)</b>	20.3% (51)	2.8% (7)	2.73	251
	<i>answered question</i>						<b>252</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>						<b>33</b>

31. Please rate the following public services provide in Ogle County (1=Very Poor and 5=Very Good)							
	1	2	3	4	5	Rating Average	Response Count
Fire Protection	5.2% (13)	6.4% (16)	19.1% (48)	32.7% (82)	<b>36.7% (92)</b>	3.89	251
School Facilities	4.7% (12)	8.7% (22)	21.7% (55)	<b>41.1% (104)</b>	23.7% (60)	3.70	253
County Government Facilities	4.0% (10)	12.7% (32)	29.8% (75)	<b>35.7% (90)</b>	17.9% (45)	3.51	252
Public Recreational Lands	4.0% (10)	5.6% (14)	25.4% (64)	<b>39.7% (100)</b>	25.4% (64)	3.77	252
Medical Services Availability	5.6% (14)	16.3% (41)	<b>38.9% (98)</b>	29.8% (75)	9.5% (24)	3.21	252
Libraries	6.7% (17)	13.1% (33)	29.8% (75)	<b>32.1% (81)</b>	18.3% (46)	3.42	252
Law Enforcement	6.7% (17)	9.1% (23)	25.3% (64)	<b>37.5% (95)</b>	21.3% (54)	3.58	253
Maintenance/Condition of Roads	9.9% (25)	17.5% (44)	<b>36.5% (92)</b>	30.6% (77)	5.6% (14)	3.04	252
Garbage/Recycling	7.5% (19)	12.3% (31)	<b>33.2% (84)</b>	<b>33.2% (84)</b>	13.8% (35)	3.34	253
Adult Education Opportunities	7.6% (19)	18.0% (45)	<b>45.6% (114)</b>	22.4% (56)	6.4% (16)	3.02	250
	<b>answered question</b>						<b>253</b>
	<b>skipped question</b>						<b>32</b>

32. Identify three aspects of Ogle County that you value the most:			
		Response Percent	Response Count
One		100.0%	197
Two		93.9%	185
Three		79.2%	156
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>197</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>88</b>

33. List problems or concerns you may have relative to Ogle County:			
		Response Percent	Response Count
One		100.0%	193
Two		88.6%	171
Three		72.5%	140
Four		49.2%	95
Five		34.2%	66
Six		22.3%	43
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>193</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>92</b>

34. In what township do you reside?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Brookville		0.4%	1
Buffalo		1.2%	3
<b>Byron</b>		<b>17.9%</b>	<b>45</b>
Dement		0.8%	2
Eagle Point		0.4%	1
Flagg		11.6%	29
Forreston		2.0%	5
Grand Detour		0.0%	0
Lafayette		0.0%	0
Leaf River		1.2%	3
Lincoln		2.0%	5
Lynnville		0.0%	0
Marion		11.2%	28
Maryland		0.4%	1
Monroe		3.6%	9
Mt. Morris		7.2%	18
Oregon-Nashua		17.1%	43
Pine Creek		1.6%	4
Pine Rock		8.0%	20
Rockvale		5.2%	13
Scott		3.2%	8
Taylor		1.2%	3
White Rock		2.0%	5
Woosung		0.0%	0

I do not reside in Ogle County.	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.0%	5
	<b><i>answered question</i></b>		<b>251</b>
	<b><i>skipped question</i></b>		<b>34</b>

Identify three aspects of Ogle County that you value the most:

Respondents	Response Date	One	Two	Three
1	06/22/2009	openess	family	cleanliness
2	07/01/2009	Quality of life	Natural beauty/parks	lower cost of living
3	07/01/2009	historical sites, parks	relaxing pace	proximity to rockford, sterling, freeport, etc.
4	07/02/2009	rural character	parks and recreation lands	good local government
5	07/15/2009	Rural Community	Freindly People	Multiple Churches
6	07/24/2009	natural beauty	proximity to Chicago & Rockford	overall quality of life
7	07/24/2009	Small towns	Good schools	Good place to raise family
8	07/25/2009	rural atmosphere	parks, city and state	rock river
9	07/25/2009	safety	schools	proximity to larger cities (DeKalb, Rockford, Chicago)
10	07/27/2009	Safe neighborhoods	quiet neighborhoods	nearby parks
11	07/27/2009	location		
12	07/27/2009	Agricultural base	Good schools	Controlled development
13	07/27/2009	Rural Lifestyle	Cost of Living	Rochelle School Districts
14	07/27/2009	Little traffic	Clean air	Close to shopping
15	07/28/2009	Small towns and rural agriculture	good schools	close to Freeport, Dixon, Rockford
16	07/28/2009	Rural nature	Type of people living in the county	Employees of county and city which serves me
17	07/28/2009	Quality of Life	Scenic Beauty	Friendly People
18	07/28/2009	Rural atmosphere but still close to major cities	two interstates	Near college that kids can commute
19	07/28/2009	natural environment	my job	circle of friends
20	07/28/2009	keeping roads free of ice & snow.		
21	07/29/2009	Rural atmosphere		
22	07/29/2009	Rural	Close proximity to a larger community (shopping)	Geographic beauty
23	07/29/2009	atmosphere	friendliness	protected grounds
24	07/29/2009	Great Parks & Scenic Area	Great place to raise a family	Close to metro areas
25	07/30/2009	Rural environment	low traffic / congestion	quality of environment
26	07/30/2009	ruai atmosphere	low taxes	goods / services availability
27	07/30/2009	Rural, mostly ag	Good Schools	economically affordable
28	07/30/2009	Rural atmosphere.	Friendly, hard working people.	Exelent air quality.
29	07/30/2009	Country Living		
30	07/30/2009	Small communities	Good school systems	family close by
31	07/31/2009	Small community lifestyle	Rock river	Proximity to Rockford
32	07/31/2009	rural setting	populations size	country feel with moral/ low crime
33	07/31/2009	Rural atmosphere	parks and recreation	river
34	07/31/2009	law-enforcement	local government	education
35	07/31/2009	quality of life	scenic beauty	proximity to major markets/airports
36	07/31/2009	Quality of Life	Safe environment	Public Serves
37	07/31/2009	rural atmosphere	natural habitat preservation	education and services
38	07/31/2009	low crime	rural	parks
39	08/01/2009	rural setting	recreational	low taxes
40	08/01/2009	rural	ecology - preservation of native lands	parks
41	08/01/2009	Rural living	Good schools	Fire/EMS protection
42	08/01/2009	low crime rate	good educational services	friendly community
43	08/01/2009	rural atmosphere	good place to raise a family	affordable housing (used to be better)
44	08/01/2009	Open spaces and farmland - rural atmosphere	Wooded and wildlife areas	Rural atmosphere
45	08/01/2009	rural atmosphere	wonderful nighbors	good access to county government
46	08/02/2009	Familand	Quality of Life	Economic Opportunity
47	08/02/2009	Rural lifestyle	Safe community	Clean air, water, and soil
48	08/03/2009	Trees	Country	Friends
49	08/03/2009	rural living	people	community
50	08/03/2009	Quality of Life		
51	08/05/2009	type of people living here	property values	I-39
52	08/05/2009	Quality Of Life	Proximity to transportation	
53	08/08/2009	Rural Living	Proximity to more populated areas	
54	08/08/2009	recreational sites	low crime rates	
55	08/08/2009	Close Proximity to Rockford		
56	08/08/2009	Small towns with abilities to have coniviences close to home		
57	08/08/2009	Agricultural	Schools	Open Spaces
58	08/10/2009	quality of life	natural beauty of the land	
59	08/11/2009	Rural atmosphere	open spaces	somewhat family friendly
60	08/11/2009	scenic beauty of land	quality of life	
61	08/12/2009	good place to raise a family	safe (compared to other places)	relatively good school system
62	08/12/2009	Low crime rate		
63	08/12/2009	rural atmosphere		

64	08/13/2009	Peaceful living	low crime rate	good place to raise family
65	08/14/2009	close to rockford/belvidere	good schools	low crime rate
66	08/14/2009	rock river	scenery	life style
67	08/14/2009	Rural life		
68	08/16/2009	rural environment	open space	
69	08/17/2009	the people	scenic beauty, especially Rock River	overall life quality
70	08/18/2009	Friendly people	Rock River	Overall life quality
71	08/19/2009	Landscape	Quality of environment	Rock River Valley
72	08/19/2009	Small town living	Rural settings	Park systms
73	08/20/2009	Rural Lifestyle	Public Lands	Rock River
74	08/20/2009	land	people	
75	08/21/2009	rural agriculture	natural woodlands	limited population
76	08/22/2009	rural atmosphere	rolling unspoiled natural areas	hunting opportunities
77	08/22/2009	rural way of life	privacy	natural beauty
78	08/24/2009	Close to work	Rural areas	
79	08/25/2009	Rock River	Topography	Quiet
80	08/27/2009	Rural living	open spaces	Planning & Zoning
81	08/27/2009	rural area	Sheriff police (rural area)	good rural roads
82	08/27/2009	Peace and quiet	No development	Agriculture
83	08/27/2009	Beauty	Rural atmosphere	
84	08/30/2009	Rural	Agricultural	Ability to run home based businesses
85	08/31/2009	people are it's best resource. many volunteers	government run by local people	beautiful state parks, recreation and farmland
86	08/31/2009	Natural areas	Recreational opportunities	Rural Atmosphere
87	09/01/2009	farm lands	friendly people	small towns
88	09/01/2009	Size allows access to services, service providers; reps	Access to hwy system; proximity to Chicagoland	
89	09/01/2009	Good Schools	Small Towns	Rural Setting
90	09/02/2009	Recreation	Education	Community
91	09/02/2009	Small towns	Lots of parks	Great schools Byron
92	09/02/2009	close to my family	beautiful area	rural atmosphere
93	09/03/2009	location	rural	quality of services
94	09/04/2009	good neighbors	safety	peaceful rural surroundings
95	09/04/2009	Quality of Life	Natural beauty of landscape	
96	09/07/2009	rural atmosphere	good place for kids	nice people
97	09/07/2009	small town environment/housing not packed close	clean air	farmland
98	09/07/2009	School District	Crime rate	
99	09/08/2009	Peace and Quiet	Good friends and family	Good education for our child
100	09/09/2009	pace of life	rural setting	safty
101	09/11/2009	quality of life		
102	09/17/2009	Interest in area's youth is positive	Historical and park sites	Natural landscapes and open spaces
103	09/17/2009	Schools and the opportunities for our children	sense of community	Rural setting with access to urban services and life
104	09/17/2009	Natural Characteristics	Low crime rate	Fair tax structure
105	09/17/2009	home	employment	shopping
106	09/17/2009	the people	open space	great schools
107	09/17/2009	rural community	good school district	
108	09/17/2009	Good schools	Good Neighbors	Peaceful residential area
109	09/17/2009	Education system	Police/Fire protection	Controlled growth
110	09/17/2009	Caring community	Close to my work	Easier to maintain
111	09/17/2009	Minimal traffic congestion	Rock River	Small town, country Feel
112	09/18/2009	Quality of lifestyle	Proximity to larger services but still removed from them	Peaceful, economic lifestyle.
113	09/18/2009	State Parks	Country Living	
114	09/20/2009	friendly, small town atmosphere	beautiful countryside	feels like home, even though I was born and raised in Dixon
115	09/20/2009	Rural Setting	Pace of life	
116	09/20/2009	Varied topography, Rock River, State Parks	Educational facilities	Mostly rural environment
117	09/21/2009	Rural atmosphere with large open space	Peaceful, and undeveloped natural habitat	Quality of people and sense of community
118	09/21/2009	Extended family lives here	Rural/small community lifestyle	Low crime rate
119	09/21/2009	small town living	rural atmosphere	commute to large city
120	09/21/2009	Rural community	Low crime rate	Good school districts
121	09/21/2009	Small community	Acceptable level of shopping	education
122	09/21/2009	Still mostly rural and agricultural	Low crime rate	All towns have medical clinics
123	09/21/2009	Rural lifestyle	Good Schools	
124	09/23/2009	access to good quality farmland	access to agricultural support businesses	undeveloped areas
125	09/24/2009	Family	Community	Low Crime Rate
126	09/24/2009	rural	larger yards	space between homes
127	09/25/2009	Rural living	Good schools	Low crime rate
128	09/25/2009	Quality of Life	Scenic Beauty	I-39 & I-88
129	09/25/2009	agriculture	good schools	low crime rate
130	09/28/2009	sense of community	proximity to Rockford for services	natural beauty

131	09/29/2009	friendly police officers in mtmorris	roads are getting much better	gas stations
132	09/30/2009	Rural Setting	Not much industrial pollution	Water w/ Rock River and Private lake
133	10/01/2009	Quality of life	Scenic beauty (especially Rock River)	Location relative to Chicago & Rockford
134	10/03/2009	Rural life	less development	potential for conservation/open space-recreation
135	10/03/2009	beauty of the region	Independent, family farmers - not factory the farmers who are encroaching	independent merchants
136	10/03/2009	Beauty	Clean	Schools
137	10/03/2009	Natural Areas and parks preserved and available	Community involvement/ AOParade Energy Fair	Progressive Juvenile Justice Policies and Prevention
138	10/03/2009	Natural areas	Rural atmosphere	clean air and water in most places
139	10/06/2009	Rural Community	Proximity to Rockford - Jobs	Small - Midsized Communities
140	10/11/2009	Rock River and State Parks	Oregon Park District	Family friendly
141	10/14/2009	Scenic beauty, especially Rock River	Quality of life	I-39 & I-88
142	10/15/2009	Natural beauty of land	Good people (mostly)	Quality of life
143	10/21/2009	Agriculture	Open Space	Low Crime
144	10/22/2009	Wide open spaces	Parks,preserves,etc.	
145	10/23/2009	I like the diversity of the county	safety	quality of life
146	10/26/2009	Low cost of living	Close proximity to Interstates	
147	10/26/2009	Rural, uncongested climate	Quality educational facilities	Safe and friendly community environment
148	10/27/2009	Scenic	Schools	location
149	10/28/2009	Low Crime.	Clean Environment.	Friendly Atmosphere.
150	10/28/2009	Open Space	Good Agricultural land	Small Communities with limited congestion
151	10/28/2009	Rural Environment	Proximity	
152	10/29/2009	low traffic	low crime rate	rural
153	10/29/2009	People	Quiet	View
154	10/29/2009	my sunsets and sunrises		
155	10/29/2009	agriculture	rural living	orderly growth
156	10/29/2009	Rural living	Dependable	Close to larger city
157	10/30/2009	Low traffic	Clean air and water	beautiful scenery and farmland
158	10/30/2009	ag community	low crime	stability
159	10/31/2009	open farmland	large tracts of uninhabited woodlands	relatively low population
160	11/02/2009	RURAL ATMOSPHERE	SAFETY	GOOD SCHOOLS
161	11/02/2009	maintain rural/community feeling	protect woodland as well as farmland	keep development near towns, less spot zoning
162	11/02/2009	family	rural setting	parks
163	11/03/2009	Rural Community	Development in existing urban areas	Conservation of agriculture and woodland areas
164	11/03/2009	Keeping taxes low	bringing more businesses to the area	more updated computer/internet systems
165	11/04/2009	quality of life	scenic beauty	access (but not too close) to Rockford & Chicago
166	11/05/2009	The quiet rural setting	The close proximity to Chicago	The state parks
167	11/07/2009	rural life	ability to hunt and fish	tranquil, friendly area
168	11/08/2009	LOCAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT	PERSERVATION OF FARMLAND	
169	11/09/2009	Rural settings	Slow pace	Great State Parks
170	11/11/2009	agricultural land	neighbors/community	low population density in rural areas
171	11/11/2009	open spaces	parks	people
172	11/12/2009	rural setting	quiet country enviroment	
173	11/15/2009	PARKS , RECREATION	FRIENDLY PEOPLE	
174	11/16/2009	non-urban setting	few restrictions in unincorporated areas	beauty...rivers, woods, plains, etc.
175	11/17/2009	pace of life	parks (state parks) and open rural areas	
176	11/17/2009	Sheriff's Office	Rock River	Quality of Life
177	11/18/2009	Friendly,small community atmosphere	Quiet slower pace than large communities	
178	11/21/2009	proximity to rckfrd and chicago	safe place to live	educational opportunities
179	11/24/2009	rural environment	proximity to family	security
180	11/24/2009	State Parks	Rural atmosphere	
181	11/24/2009	natural landscape	wildlife	Historical Preservation
182	11/24/2009	environment	low crime rate	
183	11/24/2009	rural atmosphere	rock river	
184	11/24/2009	rural	small town atmsphere	
185	11/24/2009	Forest and Woodland areas	Parks and Bike Paths	Outdoor Activities
186	11/24/2009	rural quiet atmosphere	friendliness of people	beauty, historic sites
187	11/25/2009	The rural environment	The friendly people	The low crime rate
188	11/26/2009	None	None	None
189	11/26/2009	small towns	rural	state parks
190	11/26/2009	quiet areas	small towns	state parks
191	11/26/2009	Safe neighborhoods	walking paths in natural settings	low traffic
192	11/26/2009	Rock River	Natural and public lands	Wooded rural atmosphere
193	11/27/2009	Quiet rural atmosphere	Very friendly populace	close to all major city economics
194	11/27/2009	Three State Parks	Rock River	Oregon Park District
195	11/28/2009	Lack of traffic	Quiet, rural area	Proximity to Rockford, Chicago, Milwaukee
196	11/29/2009	friendly	access to basic needs (grocery, DR. Etc.)	
197	11/30/2009	scenic beauty	farm land	friendliness

List problems or concerns you may have relative to Ogle County:

i

Respondents	Response Date	One
1	06/22/2009	low income properties on main roads
2	07/01/2009	Poor planning in incorporated cities
3	07/01/2009	"dollar" stores decrease quality of life
4	07/02/2009	prime farmland being changed to residential and industrial use
5	07/15/2009	Taxes To High
6	07/24/2009	Poor condition of roads/infrastructure
7	07/25/2009	County Board
8	07/25/2009	chicago moving this way
9	07/25/2009	Government services
10	07/27/2009	road conditions, esp. Rte. 2
11	07/27/2009	School funding
12	07/27/2009	Need more businesses & people to thrive
13	07/27/2009	Planned Growth Only
14	07/27/2009	High Real Estate Taxes
15	07/28/2009	county chair thinks he's king - not public servant
16	07/28/2009	Housing development in rural areas without sewer
17	07/28/2009	Employment Opportunities
18	07/28/2009	No public transportation to Chicago or Rockford.
19	07/28/2009	land use is going to housing
20	07/28/2009	No decent paying jobs.
21	07/29/2009	County board admits they can't agree
22	07/29/2009	Not enough affordable housing
23	07/29/2009	low availability of jobs
24	07/29/2009	Real Estate Taxes are way too high
25	07/30/2009	Uncontrolled development
26	07/30/2009	uncontrolled urban developement
27	07/30/2009	Potential for outside investors to develop where not needed
28	07/30/2009	Rampant population growth of Byron.
29	07/30/2009	businesses closing
30	07/30/2009	Poor winter maintenance of county roads.
31	07/31/2009	Overpopulation will crowd infastructure
32	07/31/2009	the growth direction
33	07/31/2009	sharp increase in real estate Tax
34	07/31/2009	wasting tax dollars by restoring the old court house
35	07/31/2009	Cost controls
36	07/31/2009	random building in rural places
37	07/31/2009	too much growth
38	08/01/2009	too many sub divisions popping up on farm land
39	08/01/2009	crime
40	08/01/2009	Sub divisions that are more than 50 houses
41	08/01/2009	subdivision w/imbeded commercial sprawl
42	08/01/2009	Too many subdivisions in the country
43	08/01/2009	rising taxes
44	08/02/2009	Uncontrolled Growth
45	08/02/2009	Doesn't enforce their own zoning ordinances
46	08/03/2009	Needs someone to push Economic Development

47	08/03/2009	roads
48	08/05/2009	lack of law enforcement in unincorporated areas--NO prevention practiced
49	08/08/2009	Property Taxes Makes Homes Much Less Affordable
50	08/08/2009	not enough industry
51	08/08/2009	Lack of Industry throughout the County
52	08/08/2009	Lack of employment opportunities so children often do not return to Ogle County
53	08/08/2009	Employment opportunities
54	08/10/2009	nothing serious
55	08/11/2009	property taxes are too high
56	08/12/2009	tax increases
57	08/12/2009	Political zoning decisions based on who you know not what is in the best interest of the property owner
58	08/12/2009	Not enough industry
59	08/13/2009	need more retail
60	08/14/2009	have to go to rockford to shop
61	08/14/2009	current financial management of county government
62	08/14/2009	Dysfunctional County Board
63	08/16/2009	jobs
64	08/17/2009	county spends recklessly (i.e. payoff to contractor)
65	08/19/2009	Financial problems of county government
66	08/19/2009	Four wheelers in the rural areas
67	08/20/2009	Rural Subdivisions
68	08/20/2009	tax too high
69	08/21/2009	suburban sprawl
70	08/22/2009	zoning not uniformly applies
71	08/22/2009	zoning needs to be more strict and evenly enforced
72	08/24/2009	real estate taxes and over assessments
73	08/25/2009	Poorly maintained roads
74	08/27/2009	zoning
75	08/27/2009	Development of light manufacturing
76	08/27/2009	High Taxes
77	08/27/2009	Development
78	08/27/2009	Job opportunities
79	08/30/2009	Ineffective Law Enforcement
80	08/31/2009	limited diversity of jobs available
81	08/31/2009	subdivision development
82	09/01/2009	Poor law enforcement
83	09/01/2009	lack of jobs
84	09/01/2009	Property taxes
85	09/01/2009	Lack of Jobs
86	09/02/2009	Job Opportunities
87	09/02/2009	No 24 hr ER in Byron (I have small children)
88	09/02/2009	my company is moving to Florida
89	09/03/2009	illegal immigrants..no dls, no ins, no registration
90	09/04/2009	industrialized ag (CAFOs) too close to residences
91	09/07/2009	quality of and safety of equipment at playgrounds
92	09/07/2009	roads; snow/ice removal
93	09/08/2009	Not enough law enforcement in the county.
94	09/09/2009	lack of affordable housing
95	09/11/2009	current county budgetary problems
96	09/17/2009	age and experience of County Board members

97	09/17/2009	Nuclear plant/dependence on nuclear plant for our economy
98	09/17/2009	Weak County Government
99	09/17/2009	county spending
100	09/17/2009	to many new homes
101	09/17/2009	high property taxes/assessments
102	09/17/2009	Lack of retail services
103	09/17/2009	Zoning regulations
104	09/17/2009	No enforcing the zoning codes and giving out permits that DO NOT meet the requirements. This do not protect our tax payers
105	09/17/2009	Limited industrial base
106	09/17/2009	Special Education Concerns
107	09/17/2009	More transportation choices
108	09/18/2009	Lack of a "wealthy" population hampers community
109	09/18/2009	No regulation to protect property owners against nuisance neighbors
110	09/18/2009	road surfaces
111	09/18/2009	Hospital Locations
112	09/20/2009	solving any problem (like lack of shopping) stands the potential to negate the small town atmosphere, so I have to say "none."
113	09/20/2009	Crime rate increasing
114	09/20/2009	EPA's approach to livestock and agriculture
115	09/21/2009	Road Conditions poor and not properly maintained
116	09/21/2009	Limited employment options
117	09/21/2009	Lower income subdivisions w/increasing crime in DJ
118	09/21/2009	SPending by government
119	09/21/2009	County Board allowing subdivisions in rural areas
120	09/21/2009	County Board - needs to be redistricted
121	09/23/2009	influx of undesirable people
122	09/24/2009	Politics/"Old boys network"
123	09/24/2009	Lack of trust with Ogle County authorities (employee)A employee should not have the power to override ZBA & allowed to get :
124	09/25/2009	Too much residential growth
125	09/25/2009	Poor leadership of County Board
126	09/25/2009	residential growth to fast
127	09/28/2009	Chicago garbage
128	09/29/2009	lack of patrol in mt.morris
129	09/30/2009	Lack of salt and road maintenance in winter
130	10/01/2009	Financial mismanagement (current budget crisis)
131	10/03/2009	Future direction concerning development increase
132	10/03/2009	increase in welfare recipient residents
133	10/03/2009	Building huge homes that are not selling
134	10/03/2009	allowing development to benefit to the developer
135	10/06/2009	Availability of Jobs in the surrounding area not incl Rochelle
136	10/11/2009	job availability
137	10/14/2009	Shortage of jobs
138	10/15/2009	Financial management of county government (bad)
139	10/21/2009	Too much Government intervention
140	10/22/2009	Condition of roads
141	10/23/2009	rising taxes
142	10/26/2009	Extremely limited shopping/commercial
143	10/26/2009	Wind farm development
144	10/27/2009	High taxes
145	10/28/2009	Turn into a police state with too much concern on DUI's
146	10/28/2009	Sprall of subdivisions into rural areas

147	10/28/2009	Local Politics- Cities and Villages
148	10/29/2009	property tax inequities
149	10/29/2009	NIMPA's Eagle View Wjnd Project NO Please NO
150	10/29/2009	wind farms location and taxes to county from them
151	10/29/2009	needs manufacturing jobs
152	10/29/2009	county board needs to be reevaluated
153	10/29/2009	City moving to county
154	10/30/2009	Negative effects of urban sprawl on the east side of the county
155	10/30/2009	increased random subdivision placement
156	10/31/2009	subdivisions sprouting up in rural areas instead of next to municipality
157	11/02/2009	A DESIRE TO BE THE LANDFILL CAPITOL OF IL
158	11/02/2009	need to protect woodland as well as farmland
159	11/03/2009	Developement outside of urban areas
160	11/03/2009	Taxes go up
161	11/04/2009	condition of IL Rt 2 South of Byron
162	11/05/2009	Industrial Wind Turbines
163	11/07/2009	subdivisions
164	11/08/2009	ALLOWING WINDMILL FARMS IN
165	11/09/2009	Why do we need a County Administrator?
166	11/09/2009	Would be great to encourage more industry
167	11/11/2009	county board does not reflect the desire of the people
168	11/11/2009	lack of concern of county oddicials for violations
169	11/12/2009	Four wheeler on roads
170	11/15/2009	BACKWARD THINKING
171	11/16/2009	number of "urban" problems arising..GANGS in Rochelle!??
172	11/17/2009	quality of Rte. 2 (state road)
173	11/17/2009	Ogle County Board misuses and miss spends tax payer money.
174	11/18/2009	Increased traffic on State and County roads
175	11/19/2009	Over spending by the County Board on useless items
176	11/21/2009	too many negative (CAVE) people-citzns agin virtually evrthing
177	11/24/2009	school system
178	11/24/2009	Rise in crime
179	11/24/2009	unfriendly and clanish
180	11/24/2009	quality employment opportunities
181	11/24/2009	senior affordable housing
182	11/24/2009	no retail
183	11/24/2009	Pollution to the Rock River
184	11/24/2009	law enforcement
185	11/25/2009	having to drive 30 miles to large hospital
186	11/26/2009	None
187	11/26/2009	zoning
188	11/26/2009	Diminishing law enforcement
189	11/27/2009	Constant debt load the county board imposes
190	11/27/2009	Lack of businesses
191	11/28/2009	losing farm lands to development
192	11/29/2009	population changes/growth
193	11/30/2009	IDOTs interference with the highways thru county

List problems or concerns you may have relative to Ogle County:

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Respondents	Response Date	Two
1	06/22/2009	
2	07/01/2009	Need for recreation trail system
3	07/01/2009	random subdivisions create problems both in them and in the city proper
4	07/02/2009	residential growth with lack of good jobs
5	07/15/2009	Growth pushing west from Chicago Suburbs
6	07/24/2009	Development pressures from Rockford and Chicagoland
7	07/25/2009	County Government
8	07/25/2009	need bigger library, Oregon
9	07/25/2009	Access to public recreation
10	07/27/2009	local law enforcement (favoritism of certain families)
11	07/27/2009	Property tax
12	07/27/2009	Schools need to raise the bar for college prep focus
13	07/27/2009	Protect the Farming Business-Animal/Grain
14	07/27/2009	Excessive spending by governing bodies
15	07/28/2009	underfunded libraries
16	07/28/2009	No attempt to make this a bike friendly county
17	07/28/2009	Easy access to sufficient retail
18	07/28/2009	
19	07/28/2009	lack of artistic and cultural activities
20	07/28/2009	Since there are no jobs, children leave to other areas
21	07/29/2009	Lack of representation when needed
22	07/29/2009	Lack of grocery stores
23	07/29/2009	decreased shopping choices
24	07/29/2009	Real Estate Taxes may not allow me to stay in area
25	07/30/2009	Lack infrastructure for development
26	07/30/2009	stand alone subdivisions
27	07/30/2009	Property Tax increase without Power Plant funding
28	07/30/2009	Rising crime rate.
29	07/30/2009	unable to govern propety conditions
30	07/30/2009	
31	07/31/2009	Adopt strickter standards by which developers must adhere
32	07/31/2009	disappearing of farm land
33	07/31/2009	Assessment of properties higher than actual value
34	07/31/2009	county board believing rochelle is more important than the west side of the county
35	07/31/2009	County Government
36	07/31/2009	no path system for bikers and hikers although the scenery is inspiring
37	07/31/2009	family farms being turned into housing developments
38	08/01/2009	too easy for land developers to do what they want
39	08/01/2009	elected officials not representing the voters
40	08/01/2009	Unfair taxing area's Exelon base should be spread out
41	08/01/2009	lack of concern for the people who already live here & their needs
42	08/01/2009	Failure to enforce one house per 40 acres
43	08/01/2009	rural subdivisions
44	08/02/2009	Development in Rural Areas
45	08/02/2009	County Board doesn't understand Comprehensive plan
46	08/03/2009	Infrastructure in cities not amenable to new business

47	08/03/2009	losing farm land
48	08/05/2009	lack of zoning enforcement in unincorporated areas
49	08/08/2009	
50	08/08/2009	not enough shopping
51	08/08/2009	Overregualtion by all governments bodies
52	08/08/2009	Property Tax rates are climbing quickly
53	08/08/2009	Poor river development
54	08/10/2009	
55	08/11/2009	property assessments are too high
56	08/12/2009	fear of government increase in life
57	08/12/2009	Keeping services in the county as is if not decreasing the amount of services offered.
58	08/12/2009	Not enough stores
59	08/13/2009	not enough recreation
60	08/14/2009	limited housing
61	08/14/2009	
62	08/14/2009	Waste of tax payers money
63	08/16/2009	high cost of living
64	08/17/2009	
65	08/19/2009	
66	08/19/2009	Zoning changes for rural homes
67	08/20/2009	Too manyTaxing Bodies
68	08/20/2009	to many people getting free-bees
69	08/21/2009	illegal immigrants
70	08/22/2009	zoning requests depend on who you are and who you know
71	08/22/2009	realtors have too much influence
72	08/24/2009	Byron and Oregons need for retail development
73	08/25/2009	Taxes
74	08/27/2009	
75	08/27/2009	Housing developments be contiguos to towns
76	08/27/2009	High Taxes
77	08/27/2009	Loss of farm land to development
78	08/27/2009	high real estate tax
79	08/30/2009	Corrupt County Government
80	08/31/2009	available technology lagging behind large urban areas
81	08/31/2009	loss of farmland
82	09/01/2009	Lack of democracy
83	09/01/2009	no utility competition
84	09/01/2009	School districting; let's study a county system
85	09/01/2009	Rural Residential Development
86	09/02/2009	Shopping - groceries, basics
87	09/02/2009	No 24 hr pharmacy in Byron
88	09/02/2009	lack of jobs
89	09/03/2009	illegal drug distribution / gangs
90	09/04/2009	Truck traffic from Rochelle HUB using country roads
91	09/07/2009	safety of school children on buses/no seatbelts
92	09/07/2009	variety of retail stores
93	09/08/2009	Villages in the county without their own police.
94	09/09/2009	lack of small business and light industry
95	09/11/2009	
96	09/17/2009	law enforcement budget

97	09/17/2009	Lack of auto safety on Rte. 2 due to roads and adequate road safety measures/plan of action
98	09/17/2009	Proliferation of guns
99	09/17/2009	not much employment
100	09/17/2009	local police write to many tickets(byron)
101	09/17/2009	
102	09/17/2009	Lack of businesses and light industry
103	09/17/2009	
104	09/17/2009	
105	09/17/2009	Limited high paying job opportunities
106	09/17/2009	Special Education Services
107	09/17/2009	Lower Taxes
108	09/18/2009	projects and social endeavors who depend on public
109	09/18/2009	No ordinance enforcement
110	09/18/2009	
111	09/18/2009	Main Road Access to Major Cities
112	09/20/2009	
113	09/20/2009	Sub Divisions popping up willie nillie-no planning
114	09/20/2009	Time and expense involved with zoning and permits
115	09/21/2009	Concerned with quality of education in our school district and not hiring most qualified candidates
116	09/21/2009	
117	09/21/2009	Large DJ subdivisions causing overcrowding in SV schools
118	09/21/2009	unresponsive government
119	09/21/2009	County Board spending and new buildings that cannot afford to maintain
120	09/21/2009	County Board - reduce the numbers of members
121	09/23/2009	government regulation
122	09/24/2009	Low government support
123	09/24/2009	Lack of protective ordinances, even when Ogle County employee makes mistakes & WON'T try to
124	09/25/2009	
125	09/25/2009	County's financial position
126	09/25/2009	taxes maybe geting to high
127	09/28/2009	uncontrolled residential growth in rural areas
128	09/29/2009	CITY OF MTMORRIS TAKES FOREVER TO PICK UP ROADSIDE BRUSHES,tree limbs etc...
129	09/30/2009	don't see much police presence in rural areas
130	10/01/2009	Condition of Rt 2
131	10/03/2009	More residential house being built in the country
132	10/03/2009	increase in urban home owners - those from the suburbs or Chicagoland area
133	10/03/2009	Deterioration of older homes
134	10/03/2009	while harming neighbors
135	10/06/2009	Availability of Public Transportation - i.e. Busing
136	10/11/2009	excessive spending by County
137	10/14/2009	County budget woes
138	10/15/2009	Cost of county government, especially law enforcement
139	10/21/2009	Too much special interest
140	10/22/2009	Plowing snow on Rural roads
141	10/23/2009	loss of freedom
142	10/26/2009	No weekend activities (except minor Park Dist. events)
143	10/26/2009	Poor contracts with resendential developers
144	10/27/2009	High taxes again
145	10/28/2009	Not enough geo-thermal, wind, or solar energy envisioned.
146	10/28/2009	Higher land values and farm rent due to the above

147	10/28/2009	Degrading Quality of life
148	10/29/2009	high property taxes
149	10/29/2009	
150	10/29/2009	
151	10/29/2009	need to support livestock growth
152	10/29/2009	less wanton to be a suburb
153	10/29/2009	Sufficient educational value
154	10/30/2009	increasing negative attitude toward animal agriculture
155	10/30/2009	increased developer influence on county board decisions
156	10/31/2009	road conditions could use improvement
157	11/02/2009	
158	11/02/2009	less spot zoning
159	11/03/2009	Appropriate use of taxpayer funds
160	11/03/2009	Lack of dinning places
161	11/04/2009	fiscal mismanagement of county
162	11/05/2009	The smell from the two mega dumps
163	11/07/2009	increasing population
164	11/08/2009	SCATTERED SUBDIVISIONS IN RURAL AREAS
165	11/09/2009	Why didn't taxpayers have chance to elect the Administrator?
166	11/09/2009	Need a variety of retail available
167	11/11/2009	excessive amount of landfills/truck traffic
168	11/11/2009	mishandling of "tip" funds for courthouse!
169	11/12/2009	subdivisions outside city limits
170	11/15/2009	ZONING OVERLY RESTRICTIVE
171	11/16/2009	condition of some roads (many of which are STATE roads)
172	11/17/2009	Ogle County is not a large tourist area, quit spending money to attract tourist to buildings that no
173	11/17/2009	Why are we spending so much money to refurbish the courthouse?
174	11/18/2009	Increasing crime
175	11/19/2009	Not funding the Sheriff's Office properly
176	11/21/2009	don't really have that many
177	11/24/2009	library
178	11/24/2009	Loss of county law enforcement officers
179	11/24/2009	lack of jobs
180	11/24/2009	awareness of need for college education
181	11/24/2009	high property taxes
182	11/24/2009	need bike paths
183	11/24/2009	Fish Kill in the Rock River
184	11/24/2009	job opportunities
185	11/25/2009	lack of senior assisted living condos
186	11/26/2009	None
187	11/26/2009	
188	11/26/2009	Rampant housing growth in rural areas
189	11/27/2009	tax's should be reduced along w/ home value
190	11/27/2009	Health Assistance
191	11/28/2009	
192	11/29/2009	Pop changes bringing negative elements, (crime, vandalism)
193	11/30/2009	County Board should not hire someone to do their job

List problems or concerns you may have relative to Ogle County:

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Respondents	Response Date	Three
1	06/22/2009	
2	07/01/2009	
3	07/01/2009	
4	07/02/2009	tax abatements/incentives given to developers
5	07/15/2009	Keeping unwanted commercial development out
6	07/24/2009	
7	07/25/2009	
8	07/25/2009	landowners should be informed before cellphone towers built, too late for me!
9	07/25/2009	property taxes
10	07/27/2009	
11	07/27/2009	Property tax
12	07/27/2009	Need high speed internet options in rural areas
13	07/27/2009	Need all county cohesiveness and planning
14	07/27/2009	People in local government should be replaced often
15	07/28/2009	lack of mental health professionals
16	07/28/2009	No formal conservation program at any level of govt.
17	07/28/2009	
18	07/28/2009	
19	07/28/2009	poor restaurants
20	07/28/2009	Must drive far in order to find good shops
21	07/29/2009	
22	07/29/2009	"Good old boy" system in most communities
23	07/29/2009	
24	07/29/2009	Some roads are in bad need of repair in the county
25	07/30/2009	Lack of public hunting and fishing opportunities
26	07/30/2009	lack of commercial tax base
27	07/30/2009	Lack of retail commerce: Have to travel to Rockford
28	07/30/2009	School systems that do not teach traditional values.
29	07/30/2009	not alot of decent housing for low income families
30	07/30/2009	
31	07/31/2009	Preserving Rock River water front
32	07/31/2009	too many rural subdivisions
33	07/31/2009	Jobs
34	07/31/2009	court system needs to be over hauled / judges never seem to be at work always gone or day off
35	07/31/2009	Roads
36	07/31/2009	poor information system and coordination of parks (see Winnebago Counties' great maps and pro
37	07/31/2009	county board always voting in groups
38	08/01/2009	
39	08/01/2009	elected officials allow developers to disproportionately impact their decisions
40	08/01/2009	Homes built in flood plains
41	08/01/2009	high property taxes for unwanted park district building
42	08/01/2009	Encroachment of city people who do not understand rural life
43	08/01/2009	lack of tax producing industries
44	08/02/2009	Lack of Municipal Planning
45	08/02/2009	County Board doesn't enforce Comprehensive plan
46	08/03/2009	County Board is too large

47	08/03/2009	urban growth
48	08/05/2009	absolutely out of control property taxes, and very spotty assessments issued
49	08/08/2009	
50	08/08/2009	growing too fast without a plan especially where related to education
51	08/08/2009	Low quality of educational instruction
52	08/08/2009	Too much government involvement in personal lives
53	08/08/2009	Road Maintenance
54	08/10/2009	
55	08/11/2009	have to leave the county to buy a pair of decent shoes
56	08/12/2009	not enough retail
57	08/12/2009	
58	08/12/2009	
59	08/13/2009	too many unsewered communities
60	08/14/2009	limited jobs
61	08/14/2009	
62	08/14/2009	County road maint. in the winter
63	08/16/2009	
64	08/17/2009	
65	08/19/2009	
66	08/19/2009	Litter in the counrty side 9ditches)
67	08/20/2009	Lack of medical facilities
68	08/20/2009	county spending money like drunken salor
69	08/21/2009	inconsistent zoning rules
70	08/22/2009	deep pocketed developers get their way with zoning
71	08/22/2009	county board needs to call a truce
72	08/24/2009	Roads
73	08/25/2009	No building codes
74	08/27/2009	
75	08/27/2009	Transportation (puplic) be studied
76	08/27/2009	More High Taxes
77	08/27/2009	Politics on the County Board that allows 1 and 2
78	08/27/2009	
79	08/30/2009	Corrupt Sheriff's Department
80	08/31/2009	feeling forgotten in terms of job growth
81	08/31/2009	loss of natural areas
82	09/01/2009	One party dominance in politics
83	09/01/2009	not enough attention to seniors
84	09/01/2009	Seeming division of the county by the river
85	09/01/2009	Resistance to change
86	09/02/2009	
87	09/02/2009	No ethic resturants in Byron
88	09/02/2009	
89	09/03/2009	protection of ground water/flood protection
90	09/04/2009	Ogle Co. Board omnipotent/selective use of rules
91	09/07/2009	need of convenient locations of grocery stores and big brand stores for elderly
92	09/07/2009	increase of apartment buildings
93	09/08/2009	Too many miles and too few deputies.
94	09/09/2009	higher taxes every year
95	09/11/2009	
96	09/17/2009	Ogle County Board is dismissive of their app. committees

97	09/17/2009	Lack of racial diversity/implicit racism aimed at Rockford
98	09/17/2009	Noise pollution from auto and motorcycle racing
99	09/17/2009	not being able to have volunteer deputies
100	09/17/2009	local business dying
101	09/17/2009	
102	09/17/2009	lack of political clout
103	09/17/2009	
104	09/17/2009	
105	09/17/2009	Minimal access to healthcare providers
106	09/17/2009	The lack of neighborhoods
107	09/17/2009	Small Businesses closing
108	09/18/2009	contributions.
109	09/18/2009	Zoning board is very weak. Can not enforce the code.
110	09/18/2009	
111	09/18/2009	More choices in Schools (where you can attend)
112	09/20/2009	
113	09/20/2009	
114	09/20/2009	County and municipal budgets and taxes
115	09/21/2009	Conservative minded and racial individuals residing in the County
116	09/21/2009	
117	09/21/2009	
118	09/21/2009	taxes
119	09/21/2009	Depending on tourism instead of industry for income
120	09/21/2009	Ogle County Zoning - inadequate zoning rules
121	09/23/2009	to many zoning regulations
122	09/24/2009	Poor employment opportunities
123	09/24/2009	system failed to follow rules & allowed mistakes to harm homeowners
124	09/25/2009	
125	09/25/2009	
126	09/25/2009	ag land disappearing
127	09/28/2009	existing roads not effectively handling increased traffic
128	09/29/2009	mt.morris needs more jobs
129	09/30/2009	no natural gas in rural areas
130	10/01/2009	
131	10/03/2009	Conservation/open space is not a priority
132	10/03/2009	lack of cooperation between those in power - there has been no real direction for YEARS!
133	10/03/2009	Byron Schools opting out of the Cooperative
134	10/03/2009	allowing waste of resources (ex: water)
135	10/06/2009	Availability of Assisted Living for Not Elderly
136	10/11/2009	academic standards at Oregon Schools
137	10/14/2009	
138	10/15/2009	
139	10/21/2009	Need better Hospital facilities
140	10/22/2009	Assisted living for seniors
141	10/23/2009	lack of job opportunities - especially for youth
142	10/26/2009	Residential Flooding
143	10/26/2009	City of Rochelle dictating County policy
144	10/27/2009	hard to build/zoning
145	10/28/2009	Not enough care about the quality of environment and farmland.
146	10/28/2009	

147	10/28/2009	
148	10/29/2009	no building code
149	10/29/2009	
150	10/29/2009	
151	10/29/2009	needs to stop indiscriminate growth
152	10/29/2009	
153	10/29/2009	Outside area dumping
154	10/30/2009	reliance on taxes from Exelon to maintain roads and services
155	10/30/2009	not enough businesses to maintain low tax rate
156	10/31/2009	land values out of proportion to use due development pressures in rural areas because of rezoning
157	11/02/2009	
158	11/02/2009	look at the rv ordinance a land owner should not have to pay to utilize a rv on their own property
159	11/03/2009	Ability to keep and attract new business
160	11/03/2009	Lack of shopping places
161	11/04/2009	pollution of Rock River
162	11/05/2009	The truck traffic from the intermodal facility
163	11/07/2009	crime
164	11/08/2009	
165	11/09/2009	Why isn't the Sheriff's Department doing more to trim its Budget?
166	11/09/2009	More low income housing
167	11/11/2009	continued approval of scattered subdivisions by county
168	11/11/2009	inept people on county board!
169	11/12/2009	increase of public aid/low income families
170	11/15/2009	NOT GOING AFTER NEW BUSINESS'S
171	11/16/2009	that we'll become a Rockford "satellite" and its problems will seep in here
172	11/17/2009	To much money is spent on new buildings and structures, not on services to the tax payers.
173	11/17/2009	Why are they laying off employees yet are spending at least 7 million dollars on courthouse?
174	11/18/2009	Loss of farmland
175	11/19/2009	
176	11/21/2009	
177	11/24/2009	roads
178	11/24/2009	
179	11/24/2009	no retail to speak of
180	11/24/2009	2-lane road safety
181	11/24/2009	
182	11/24/2009	need to attract tourism
183	11/24/2009	Water being contaminated
184	11/24/2009	
185	11/25/2009	crumbling roads
186	11/26/2009	None
187	11/26/2009	
188	11/26/2009	Inability of the county to work effectively in partnership with communities toward a common goal
189	11/27/2009	No new government Bldgs until current ones are payed off
190	11/27/2009	Help for Senior Citizens
191	11/28/2009	
192	11/29/2009	
193	11/30/2009	farmland disappearing

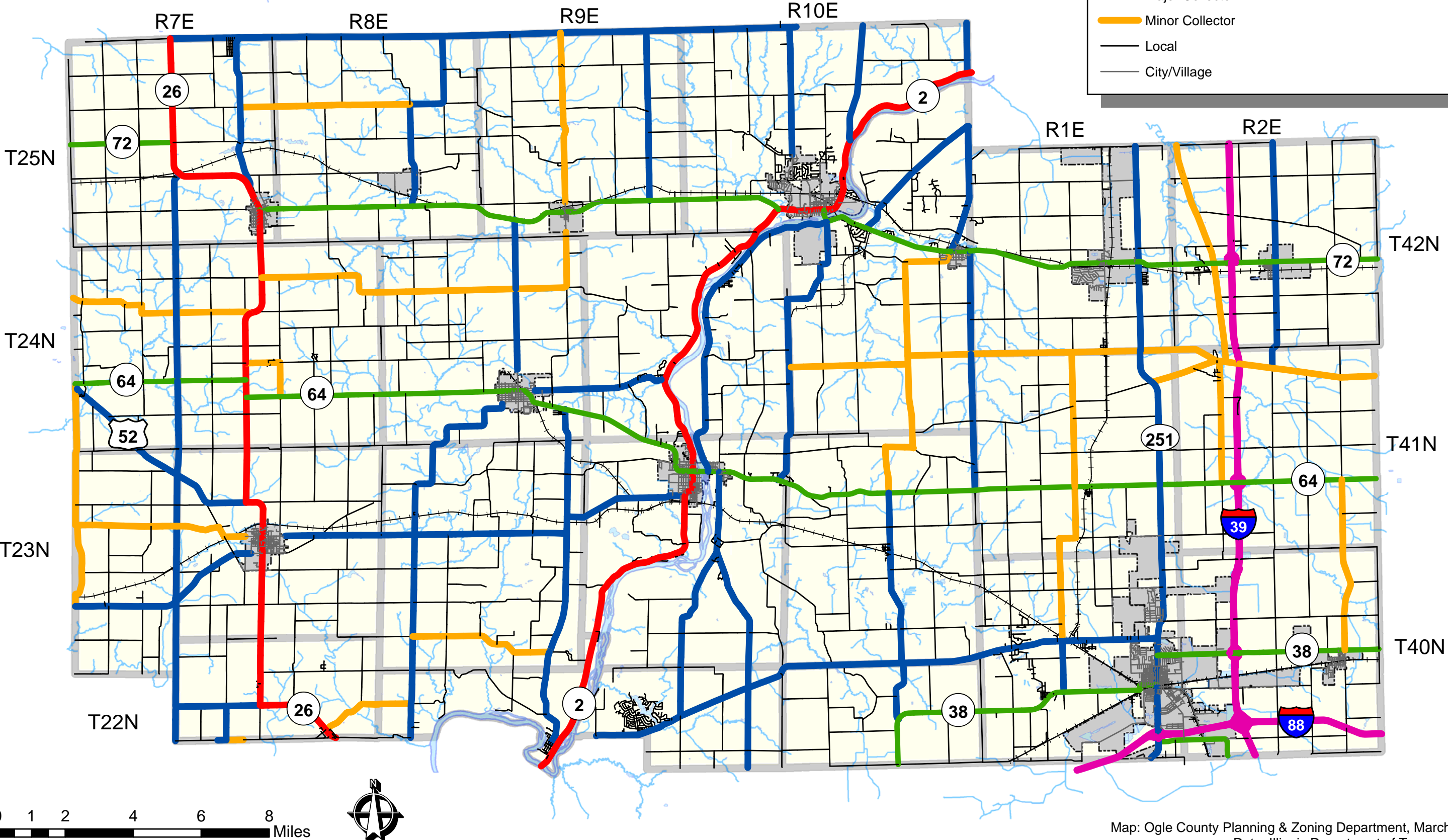
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## **Appendix II**

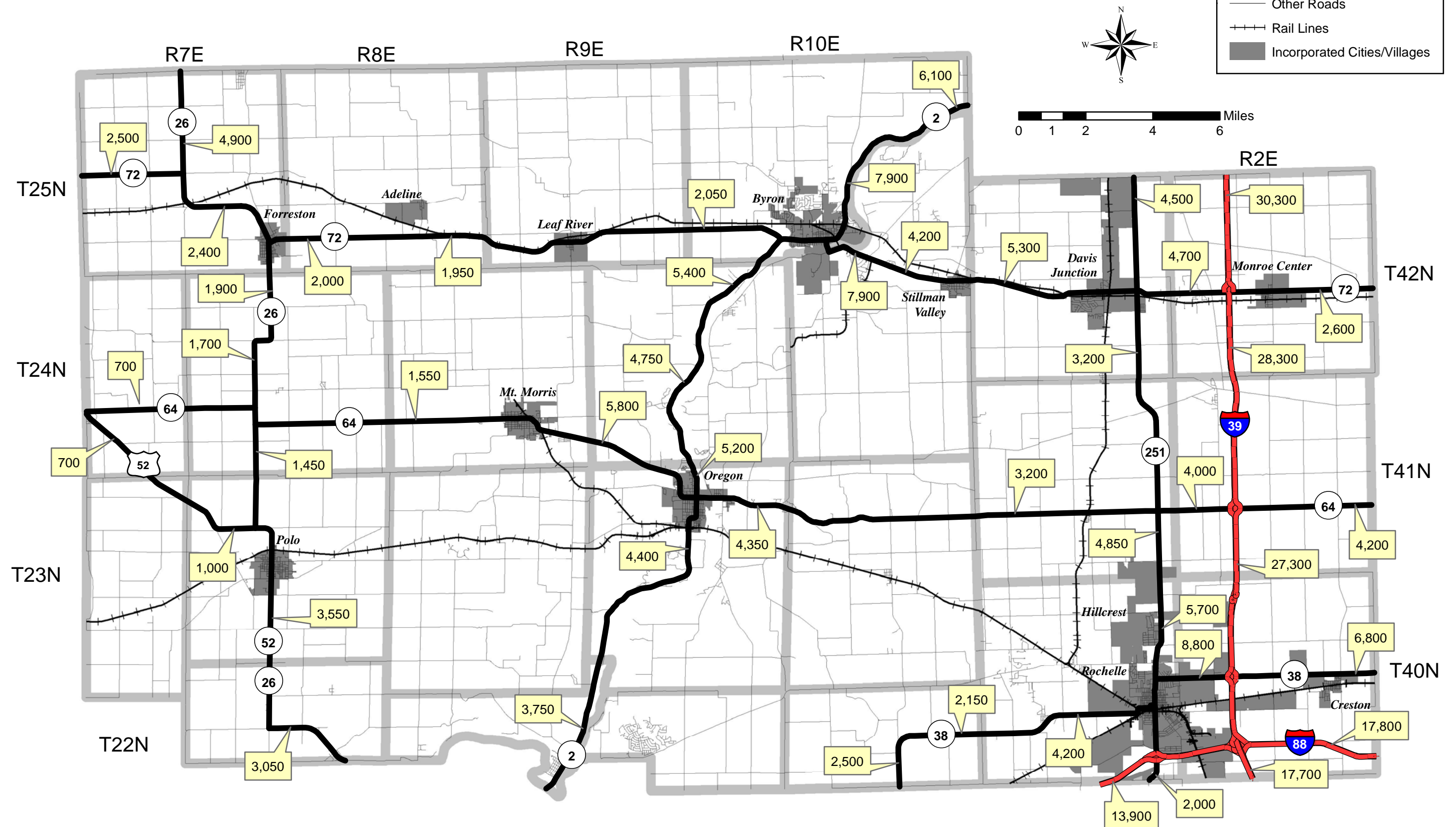
### **Maps**

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# Map 3.1: Functional Transportation Classification Ogle County, Illinois

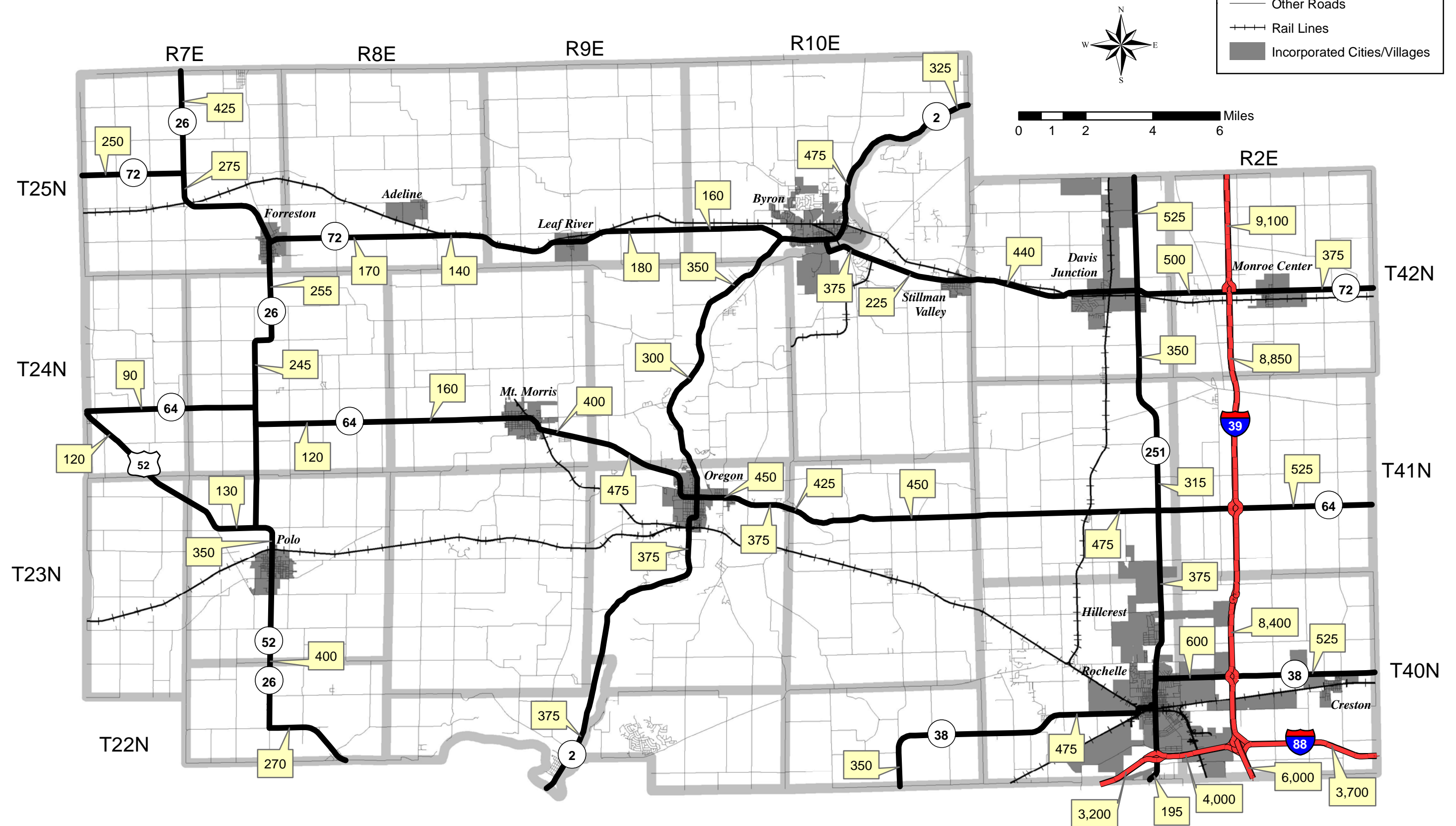


**Map 3.2: Average Daily Traffic (ADT)  
Interstate, U.S. and State Routes, Ogle County, Illinois**



Source: Illinois Department of Transportation, 2009 Traffic Counts

**Map 3.3: Average Daily Truck Traffic (ADTT)  
Interstate, U.S. and State Routes, Ogle County, Illinois**





# Map 5.1: Land Cover, Ogle County, IL



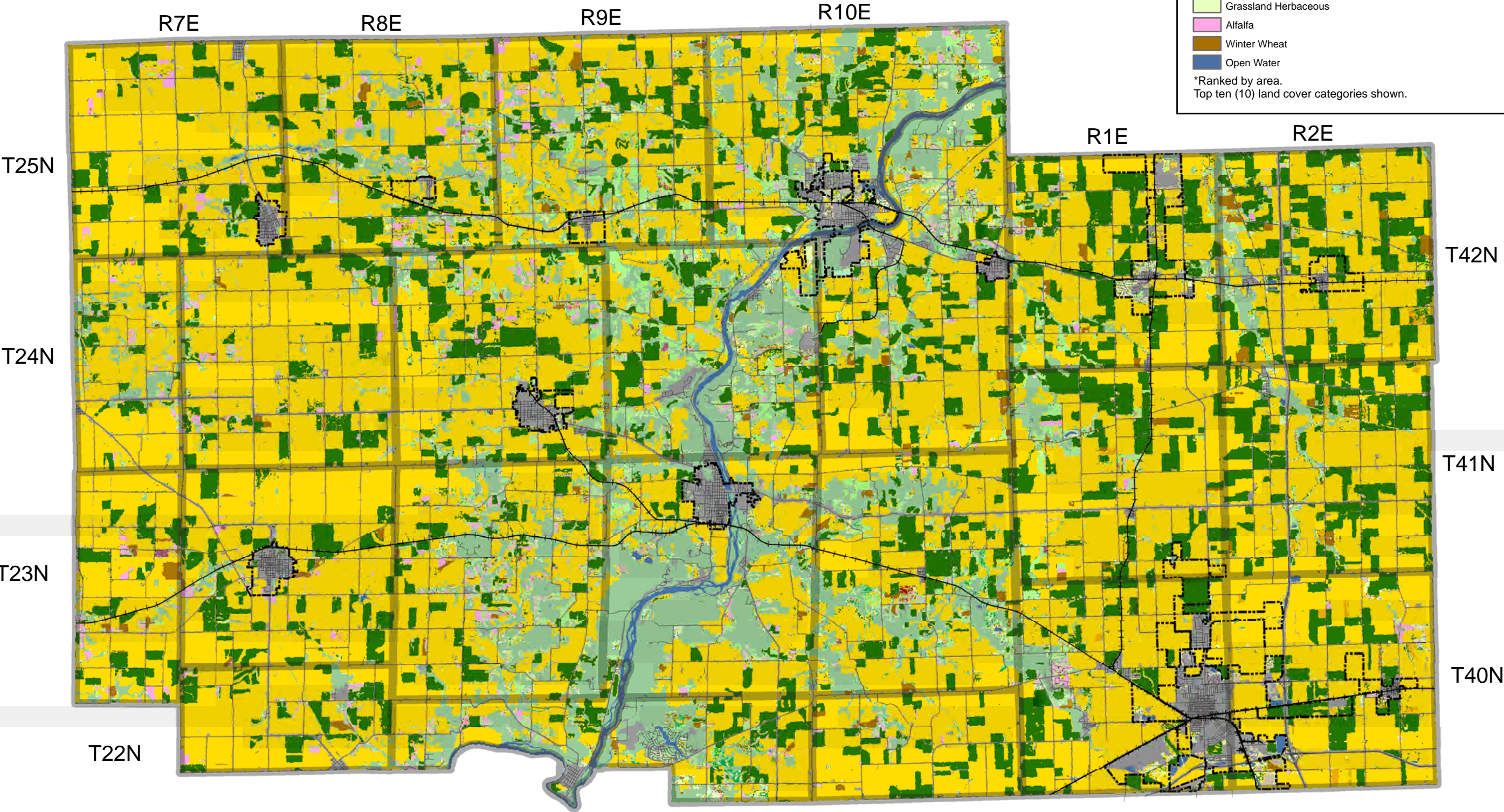
**Land Cover Classification\***

- Corn
- Soybeans
- Deciduous Forest
- Developed/Open Space
- Other Hay/Non Alfalfa
- Developed/Low Intensity
- Grassland Herbaceous
- Alfalfa
- Winter Wheat
- Open Water

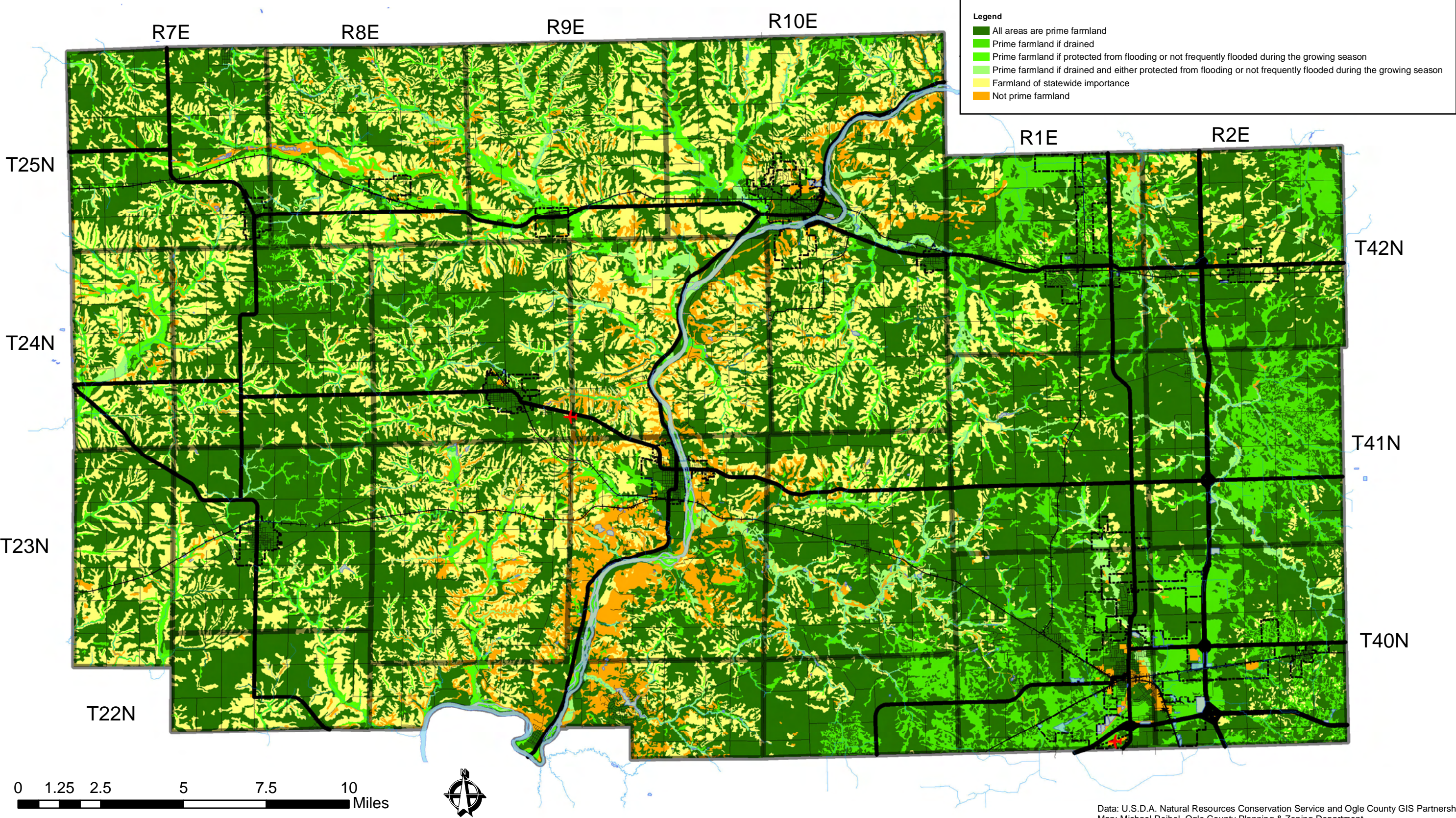
\*Ranked by area.  
Top ten (10) land cover categories shown.

**Cultural Features**

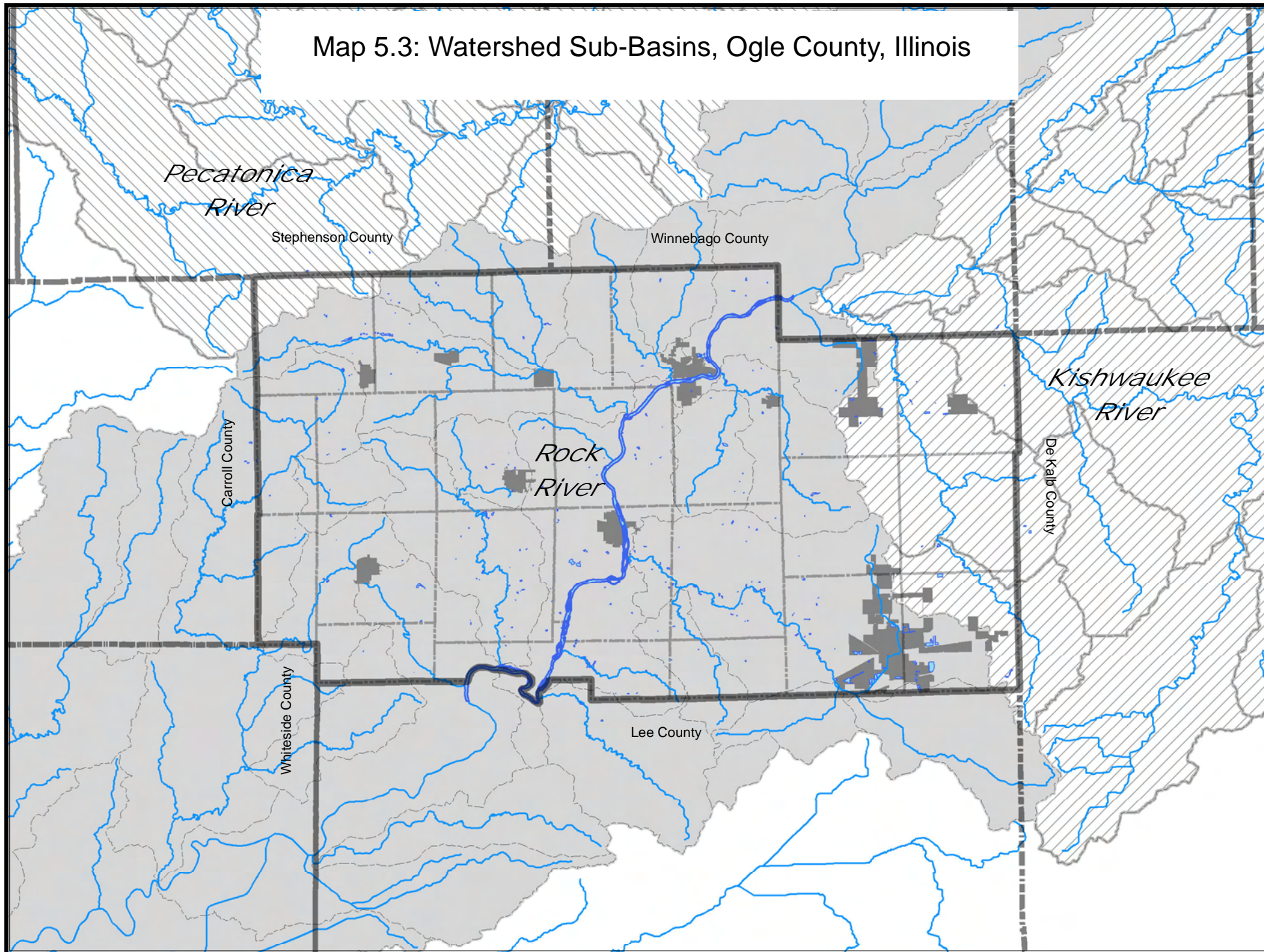
- Incorporated Cities/Villages
- Roads



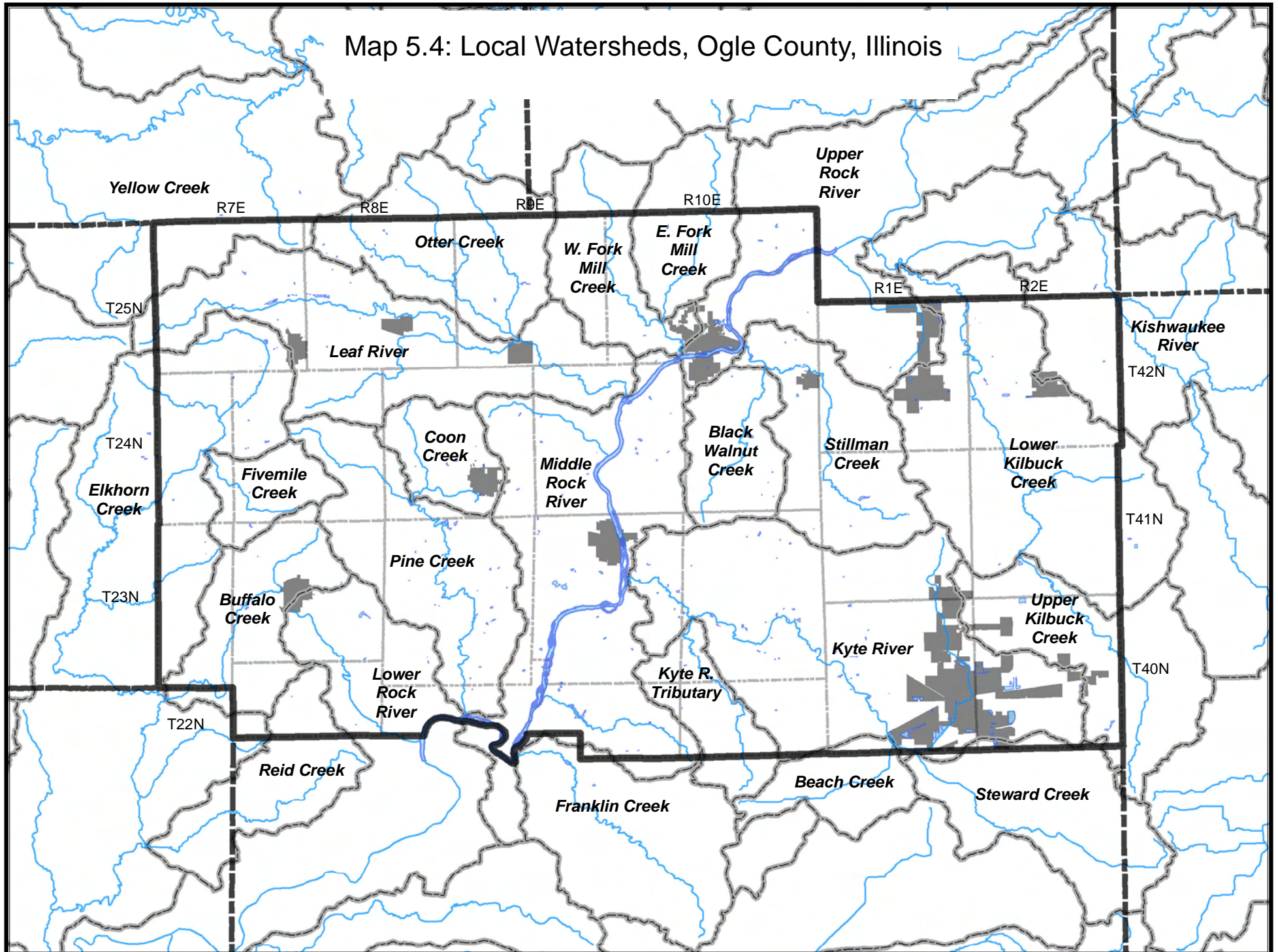
# Map 5.2: Farmland Classification of Soils, Ogle County, IL



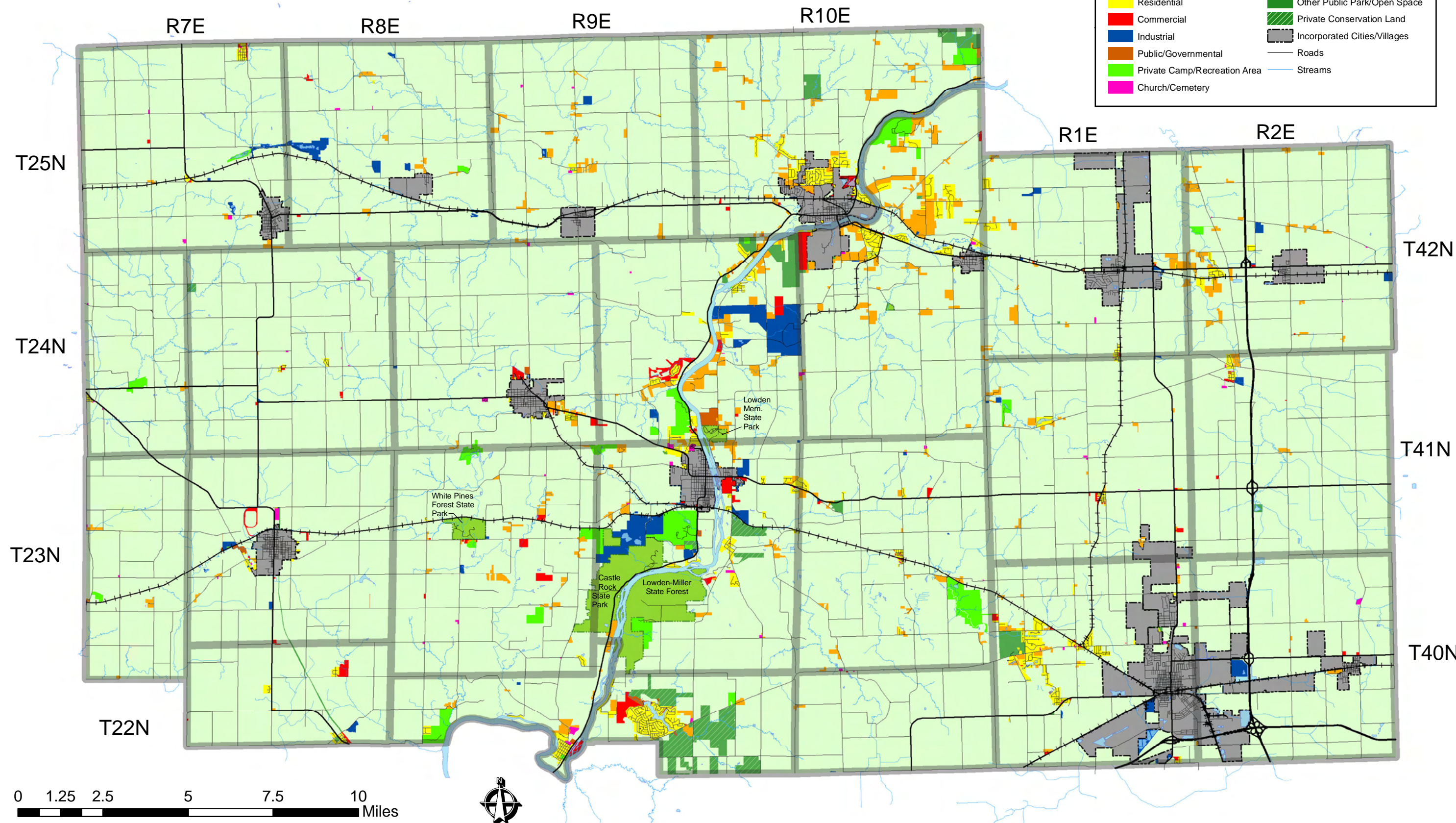
Map 5.3: Watershed Sub-Basins, Ogle County, Illinois



Map 5.4: Local Watersheds, Ogle County, Illinois



# Map 8.1: Existing Land Use, Ogle County, IL



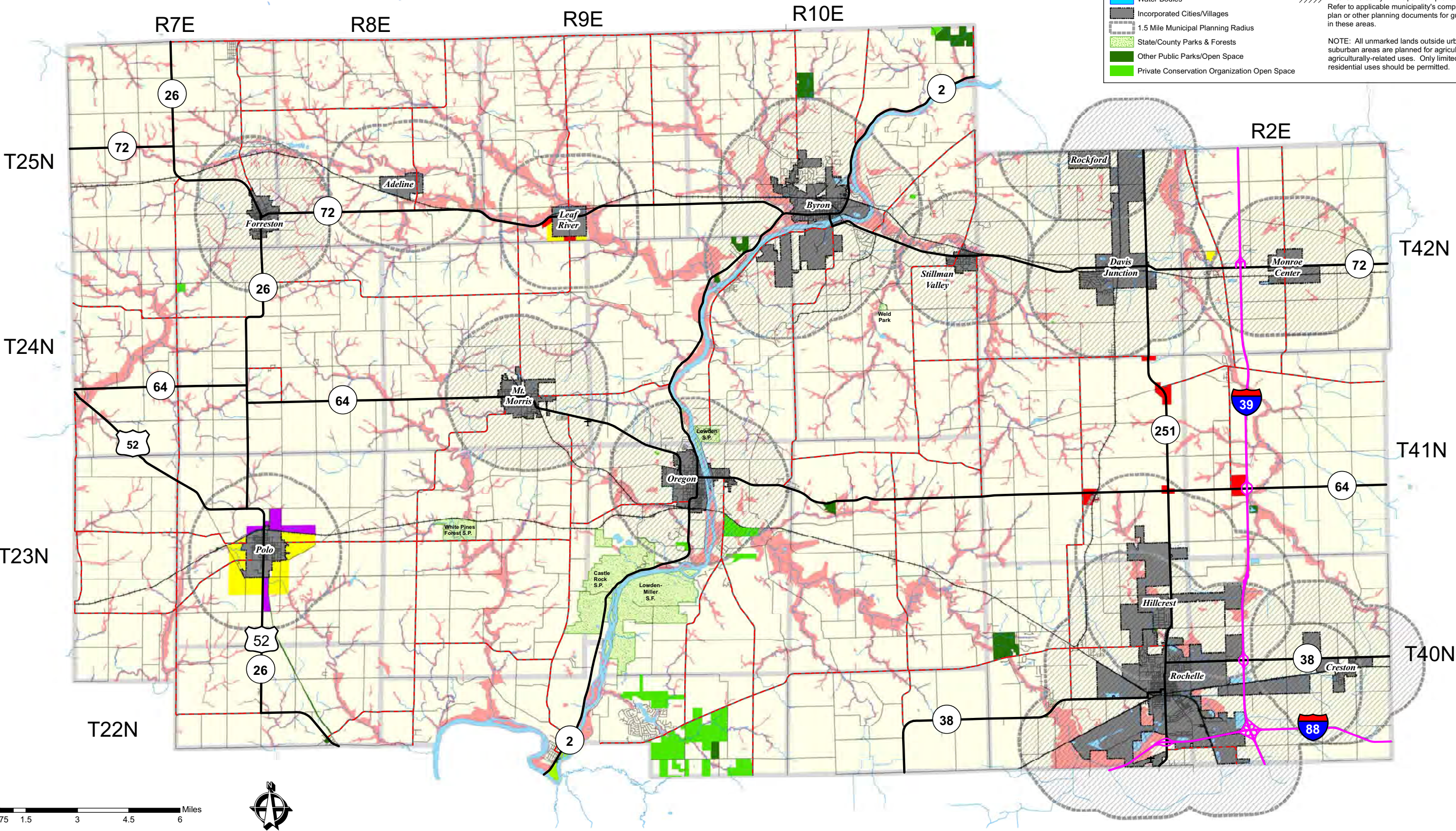
Note: This map depicts the areas in which the County of Ogle envisions various types of development occurring over time. The text of the Ogle County Amended Comprehensive Plan must be consulted for specific development goals, objectives and policy that affect the manner in which this map should be interpreted.

The Ogle County Amended Zoning Ordinance and the Ogle County Land Subdivision Regulations are the primary land use documents that implement the Comprehensive Plan. These documents should be consulted regarding laws that affect the use and development of land.

City, village and/or township comprehensive and land use plans may vary from this map. For land areas that are within 1.5 miles of incorporated cities and villages that have an adopted comprehensive or land use plan, or are within a township with a township planning commission, the appropriate city, village or township planning document should be consulted.

# Map 8.2: General Development Plan

## Ogle County, Illinois



**Legend**

- Public Airports
- Interstate Highways
- State/Federal Highways
- County Highways
- Other Roads
- Rail Lines
- Streams
- Water Bodies
- Incorporated Cities/Villages
- 1.5 Mile Municipal Planning Radius
- State/County Parks & Forests
- Other Public Parks/Open Space
- Private Conservation Organization Open Space

**General Development Plan**

**Planned Land Uses**

- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Planned Development
- Open Space
- Flood Prone/Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Area Covered by Municipal Comprehensive Plan:  
Refer to applicable municipality's comprehensive plan or other planning documents for guidance in these areas.

NOTE: All unmarked lands outside urban and suburban areas are planned for agricultural and agriculturally-related uses. Only limited residential uses should be permitted.