Ogle County, Illinois

Amendatory Comprehensive Plan "2022 Update"

Adopted May 16, 2023

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS
COUNTY OF OGLE)

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-0603

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE
OGLE COUNTY AMENDATORY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN "2022 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, 2008, 2012; and.

WHERAS, the Ogle County Regional Planning Commission has caused to be prepared an updated comprehensive plan titled *Ogle County, Illinois Amendatory Comprehensive Plan "2022 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 "2022 Update"* be adopted the the Ogle County Board as the official Comprehensive Plan for the County of Ogle.

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

That the *Ogle County, Illinois Amendatory Comprehensive Plan "2022 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 COUNTY BOARD THIS 20th DAY OF JUNE 2023 A.D.

John Finfrock, Chairman of the Ogle County Board

ATTEST:

Laura J. Cook, Ogle County Clerk and
Ex Officio Clerk of the Ogle County Board

OGLE COUNTY CLERK
OGLE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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Amendatory Comprehensive Plan "2022 Update" Ogle County, Illinois

Adopted by the Ogle County Board on May 16, 2023.

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Introduction

Welcome to the Ogle County, Illinois Comprehensive Plan. This Comprehensive Plan is the centerpiece 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 and 2010-2020 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%) and between 2010 and 2020, the County population decreased by 1,709 persons (-3.2%). 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

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, Ottowa, 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 recessional 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 recessional 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

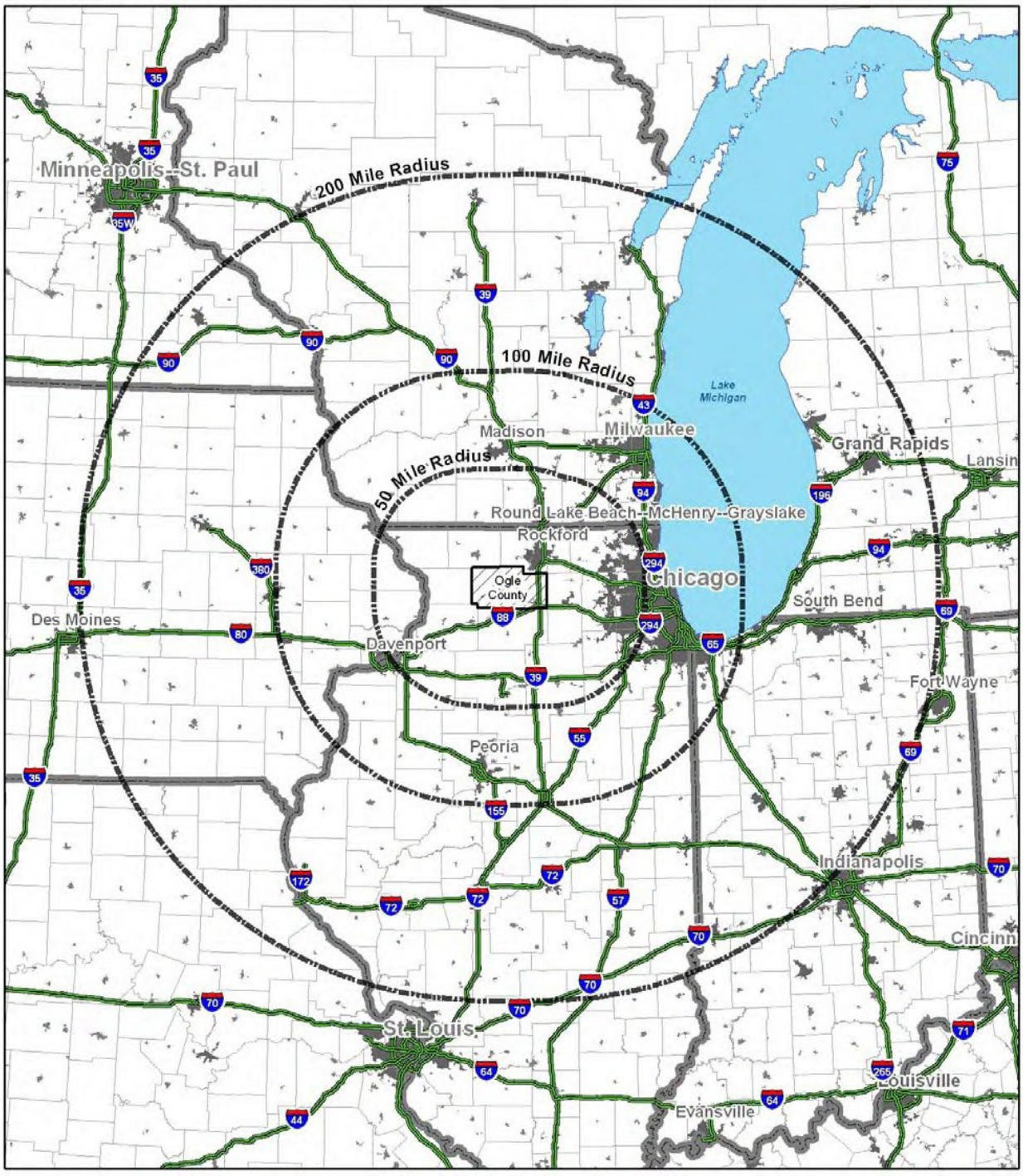
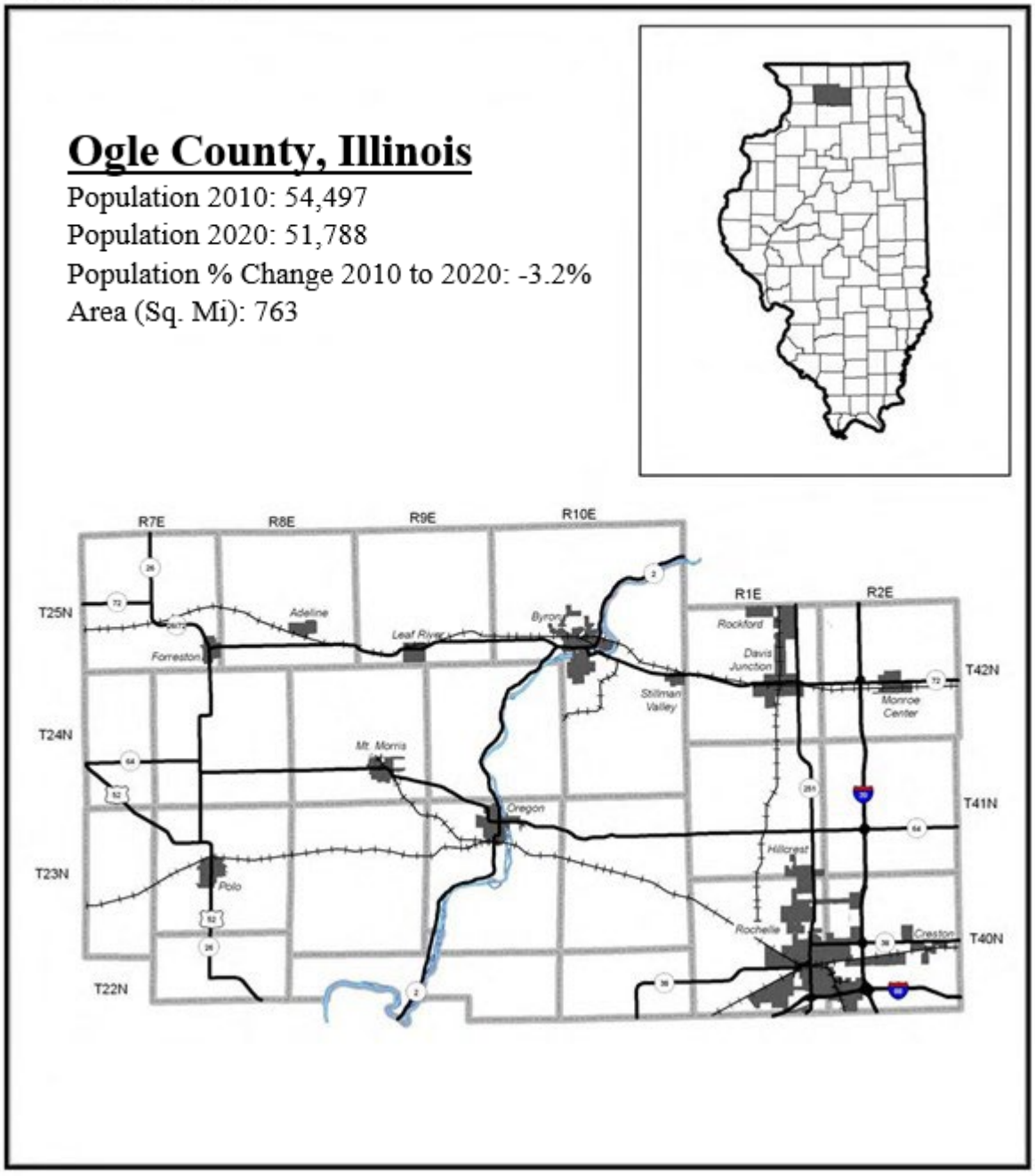


Figure 1.2: Ogle County, Illinois



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, 2008, 2012 and 2022 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 and 2010-2020 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).

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 - 2020 Population, Population Change and Population % Change
Ogle County and State of Illinois

	Ogle Co.			Illinois		
Year	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%
2020	51,788	(1709)	-3.2%	12,812,508	(18,124)	-0.1%

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) declined by 4.2% between 2000 and 2020. Between 2010 and 2020 Carroll County was the only county to experience growth of counties in the six-county area to register a population increase.

Table 1.2
2010 - 2020 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
2010 Pop. Pop. Ch. Pop. % Ch.	15,387 (1,287) -7.7	22,678 389 1.7	36,031 (31) -0.1	53,497 2.465 4.8	47,711 (1,268) -2.6	58,494 (2,159) -3.6	233,798 (1,891) -0.8
2020 Pop. Ch. Pop. % Ch.	15,702 315 2.0	22,035 (643) -2.8	34,145 (1,886) -5.2	51,788 (2,159) -4.0	46,630 (3,081) -6.5	55,691 (2,803) -4.8	233,991 (9,807) -4.2

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 2010 and 2020 the population in the unincorporated area of the County decreased by 1161 persons or -5.0%, its greatest decrease since 1960. The population within incorporated municipalities decreased by 548 persons (-1.8%) during this period. The ratio between County unincorporated area population and population within municipalities has remained fairly constant during the Census periods from 1960 to 2020, averaging 44.8% unincorporated area / 55.2% incorporated municipalities; however, in 2020 the percentage of the County population within incorporated municipalities is higher than at any Census period since 1960 at 57.5%.

Table 1.3
2010 - 2020 Population, Population Change and Population % Change
Ogle County Unincorporated Area Population and Ogle County Population Within Municipalities

	Ogle County Unincorp.			% Ratio Uninc. Pop. / Municipal Population	Ogle County Municipal		
Year	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%
2020	22,008	(1161)	-5.0%	42.5/57.5	29,780	(548)	-1.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

As seen in Table 1.4 below, Byron and Davis Junction increased in population between 2010 and 2020, whereas Adeline, Creston, Forreston, Hillcrest, Leaf River, Monroe Center, Mt. Morris, Oregon, Polo, Rochelle and Stillman Valley decreased in population during the same period.

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
1970 - 2020 Population, Population Change and Population % Change
Ogle County Municipalities

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Adeline Pop.	156	163	141	139	85	78
Pop. Change	26	7	(22)	(2)	(54)	(7)
Pop. % Change	20.0%	4.5%	-13.5%	-1.4%	-38.8%	-8.2%
Byron Pop.	1,749	2,035	2,284	2,917	3,753	3.784
Pop. Change	171	286	249	633	836	31
Pop. % Change	10.8%	16.4%	12.2%	27.7%	28.7%	0.8%
Creston Pop.	595	527	535	543	662	627
Pop. Change	141	(68)	8	8	119	(35)
Pop. % Change	31.0%	-11.4%	-1.5%	1.5%	21.9%	-5.3%
Davis Junction Pop.	---	289	246	491	2,372	2,512
Pop. Change	---	---	(43)	245	1,181	140
Pop. % Change	---	---	-14.9%	99.6%	383.1%	5.9%
Forreston Pop.	1,227	1,384	1,361	1,469	1,448	1,435
Pop. Change	74	157	(23)	108	(21)	(13)
Pop. % Change	6.4%	12.8%	-1.7%	7.9%	-1.4%	-0.9%
Hillcrest Pop.	630	818	828	1,158	1,326	1,224
Pop. Change	406	188	10	330	168	(102)
Pop. % Change	181.3%	29.8%	1.2%	39.9%	14.5%	-7.7%
Leaf River Pop.	633	637	546	555	443	432
Pop. Change	87	4	(91)	9	(112)	(11)
Pop. % Change	15.9	0.6%	-14.3%	1.6%	-20.2%	-2.5%
Monroe Center Pop.	---	---	---	---	471	411
Pop. Change	---	---	---	---	---	(60)
Pop. % Change	---	---	---	---	---	-12.7%
Mt. Morris Pop.	3,173	2,989	2,919	3,013	2.998	2,861
Pop. Change	98	(184)	(70)	94	(15)	(137)
Pop. % Change	3.2%	-5.8%	-2.3%	3.2%	-0.5%	-4.6%

Oregon Pop.	3,539	3,559	3,891	4,060	3,721	3,604
Pop. Change	(193)	20	332	169	(339)	(117)
Pop. % Change	-5.2%	0.6%	9.3%	4.3%	-8.3%	-3.1%
Polo Pop.	2,542	2,643	2,514	2,477	2,355	2,291
Pop. Change	(9)	101	(129)	(37)	(122)	(64)
Pop. % Change	-0.4%	4.0%	-4.9%	-1.5%	-4.9%	-2.7%
Rochelle Pop.	8,594	8,982	8,769	9,424	9,574	9,446
Pop. Change	1,586	388	(213)	655	150	(128)
Pop. % Change	22.6%	4.5%	-2.4%	7.5%	1.6%	-1.3%
Stillman Valley Pop.	871	961	848	1,048	1,120	1,075
Pop. Change	273	90	(113)	200	72	(45)
Pop. % Change	45.7%	10.3%	-11.8%	23.6%	6.9%	-4.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

B. Employment Characteristics

Table 1.5 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 "information" industry registered the greatest loss (-50.0%) between 2010 and 2020, followed by "wholesale trade" (-27.5%), "construction" (-22.2%) and "arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services" (-21.9%). The two industry classifications that increased in number and percent were registered in "educational, health and social services" (22.6%) followed by "agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining" (1.6%).

Table 1.5
Summary of Employment by Industry
Ogle County, Illinois

Industry	2010	2020	Change (+/-)	% Change
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	684	695	11	1.6%
Construction	2,207	1.716	(491)	-22.2%
Manufacturing	4,498	4,288	(210)	-4.7%
Wholesale trade	945	685	(260)	-27.5%
Retail trade	2,970	2,825	(145)	-4.9%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2,291	2,134	(157)	-2.6%
Information	490	245	(245)	-50%
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	1,511	1,221	(290)	-19.2%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	1,741	1,571	(170)	-9.8%
Educational, health and social services	4,707	5,771	1,064	22.6%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommo-dation and food services	1,967	1,537	(430)	-21.9%

Other services (except public administration)	1,339	1,331	(8)	-0.6%
Public administration	820	794	(26)	-3.2%
Total Employed Persons 16 Years and Over	26,070	24,613	(1,457)	-5.6%

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 and 2010-2020 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, 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. In 2020, the estimated number of PPH declined to 2.47 in 20,771 households. It is anticipated that this trend of a declining number of persons per household will continue into the future.

While Ogle County's population declined between 2010 and 2020, the County saw growth in population in the previous decades. The shift from population growth to decline makes it difficult to forecast the direction and magnitude of population change in the future. As a result, the table below considers the population levels under six different scenarios of low, medium and high growth and decline. "Low" growth and decline are calculated using a 2 percent decade over decade change from the 2020 Census population of 51,788. "Moderate" and "high" growth and decline presume a population change of 5 and 10 percent per decade, respectively

As the intercensal population estimates are released between now and 2030, they may provide additional clarity about the direction of Ogle County's population level. These scenarios can then be revisited to see which projection will most likely describe future population levels in the County.

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 1.6A
Projected Population Growth Scenarios
Ogle County, Illinois

Year	2030	2040	2050
Low Growth	52,823	53,880	54,958
Moderate Growth	54,377	57,096	59,951
High Growth	56,967	62,663	68,930

Table 1.6B
Projected Population Decline Scenarios
Ogle County, Illinois

Year	2030	2040	2050
Low Decline	50,752	49,737	48,742
Moderate Decline	49,199	46,739	44,402
High Decline	46,609	41,948	37,753

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 1.12C.

Table 1.6C
Projected Population by IL Dept. of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Ogle County, Illinois

Year	2025	2030	2040
Population	56,629	57,694	*Not calculated*

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
Transportation Facilities

Section 2.1 Transportation Facility Inventory

A. Roads & Highways

The existing functional class system (see Appendix II Maps, Map 2.1 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 1,443.1 miles of public roadway within the unincorporated area of the County. State highways account for approximately 248.3 miles; County highways account for approximately 267.5 miles; and, township roads account for approximately 927.3 miles.

1. Arterials

IL Route 2, IL Route 26, Interstate Highway 39, Interstate Highway 88 and portions of IL Route 38 and 251 serve as principal arterial transportation routes both to and through the County. IL Route 38, IL Route 64, IL Route 72, Steward Road and portions of IL Route 251 and N. Meridian 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 162.7 miles of arterial highways in unincorporated Ogle County (53.2 miles principal arterial; 93.8 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, Kennedy Hill Road, Kishwaukee 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 180.4 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, Lowden Road, Lynnville Road, Penn Corner Road, Pilgrim Road, Stillman Road, Union Road, West Grove Road, Woodlawn Road and Woosung Road. There are approximately 93.3 miles of minor collector roads/highways in unincorporated Ogle County.

Refer to Appendix II, Map 2.1 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 2023-2028:

Table 2.1
Planned IDOT Highway Improvement Projects 2023 through 2028
Ogle County, Illinois

Route Street Name	**Location / Improvement**	**Estimated Cost**
I-39 / U.S. 51	New bridge deck and associated bridge rehabilitation over I-88	$4,800,00
I-39 / U.S. 51	New bridge deck and interchange at IL Route 38	$7,920,000
IL Route 2	Realign and reconstruct IL Route 2 from Byron to Beltline Road south of Rockford	$66,000,000
U.S. 52	Replace bridge over Elkhorn Creek	$3,500,000
IL Route 26	Pavement patching and overlay from IL Route 72 to Willow Street in Forreston	$2,200,000
IL Route 38	Reconstruct IL Route 38 from Dement Road to Mulford Road	$11,400,000
IL Route 64	Pavement patching and overlay of IL Route 64 from railroad tracks in Mt. Morris to 1st Street in Oregon	$2,850,000
IL Route 64	Culvert replacement near Chana Road	$4,000,000
IL Route 64	Pavement patching and overlay from IL Route 251 to Dekalb County Line	$4,000,000
IL Route 64	Culvert replacement near Chamberlain Road	$2,440,000
IL Route 72	Replace bridge over Mud Creek approximately 1.2 miles east of Main Street in Leaf River	$1,570,000
IL Route 251	Reconstruct roadway, add turn lanes and bikeways from near Flagg Road to IL Route 38	$12,250,000
Leaf River Road	Bridge replacement over Leaf River in Leaf River, IL	$1,800,000
German Church Road	Resurfacing IL Route 72 to Deer Path Road (4.6 miles)	800,000
Milledgeville Road	Bridge replacement near Freeport Road	3,200,000

Route Street Name	Location / Improvement	Estimated Cost
Baileyville Road	Resurfacing Montague Road to IL Route 26/72 (4.54 miles)	$775,000
Lowell Park Road	Resurfacing Pines Road to Lee County Line (5.96 miles)	$980,000
Tower Road	Resurfacing Montague Road to Water Road (3.75 miles)	$625,000

Source: Illinois Department of Transportation District 2, FY 2023-2026 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 RailwayLimited. 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.

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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 this decrease in the use of the rail lines coincides 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 2.1 below). Map 2.2 (Appendix III Maps) details the average daily truck traffic on the County's highways.

Table 2.2
Designated (Class III) Truck Routes on Non-State Streets, Roads and Highways

Road Name (Jurisdiction)	Location
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 identifer "RPJ") is located west of IL Route 251, south if 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 including Amazon, 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 2.2 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 2.3 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 3
Utilities and Community Facilities

Section 3.1 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 4: 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: Waste Connections Rochelle Municipal Landfill No. 2 (RMLF) and Waste Management Orchard Hills Landfill, Inc. (OHLF), formerly Advanced Disposal Services.

OHLF 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 2022 OHLF accepted 613,802 tons of waste (2,300 tons/day). OHLF has an estimated 6 years of landfill capacity remaining (2029 estimated year of closure)*. The OHLF may attempt an expansion prior to the above listed closure year. *(Source: Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management and Landfill Capacity in Illinois: 2021 [Illinois Environmental Protection Agency]).

RMLF 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 2022, RMLF accepted 101,065 tons of waste (380 tons/day); RMLF has an estimated 70 years of landfill capacity remaining, but this may change if waste intake is increased in coming years.* (Source: Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management and Landfill Capacity in Illinois: 2021 [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. Currently a landfill redesign is planned for increased waste intake at RMLF, pending IEPA approval. The projected life of the expanded facility accepting the daily limit of 1,500 tons of waste per day would be 20 years.

Primarily, three waste haulers serve Ogle County: Republic Services/Moring Disposal, Inc., Waste Management Inc. and Waste Connections 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.

The Ogle County Solid Waste Management Department (OCSWMD) provides recycling services for county residents for electronics, latex paint, used oil/anti-freeze, aerosol spray cans, and certain single-use fuel cylinders, along with offering document shredding for county residents two times per year. The OCSWMD also offers a business electronics recycling program for county businesses, institutions, and other government agencies. The OCSWMD also provides grant funding for community clean-up projects, local units of government waste tire disposal, and enforcement of State solid waste laws and regulations within Ogle County.

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

iFiber

Created in January 2011, iFiber (Illinois Fiber Resources Group) is a not-for-profit (NFP) organization which includes representation from NIU, Blackhawk Hills Regional Council, the City of Rockford, Boone County and LaSalle County/NCICG. It has completed construction of a grant-funded broadband network throughout northwest and north central

Illinois. It owns and operates both fiber optic cable and duct that supports Community Anchor Institutions (CAIs) like schools, libraries and local governments. It also leases its infrastructure to Internet Service Providers for them to extend middle and last mile fiber optic networks. There are approximately 86 miles of IFiber infrastructure in Ogle County

Section 3.2 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, outdated 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 3.3 Community Facilities Inventory

A. County Facilities

Ogle County's government offices operate out of several facilities in Oregon. The Ogle County Courthouse, located at 105 S. 5th Street, houses the County Clerk/Recorder, County Board, Supervisor of Assessments, Treasurer/Collector, GIS/IT Department, Lee-Ogle Regional Office of Education (ROE), Human Resources and Animal Control Department. The Ogle County Courthouse was constructed in 1891 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A substantial renovation of the Courthouse building was completed in 2010.

The Ogle County Judicial Center, located at 106 S. 5th Street, houses the Ogle County branch of the 15th Judicial Circuit, the Circuit Clerk, State's Attorney, Probation, and court security. The Judicial Center was constructed in 2005.

The Ogle County Public Safety Complex is located at 202 S. 1st Street in Oregon and was constructed in 2015. It houses the Sheriff's Department facility which includes administrative offices, headquarters for its investigations and patrol divisions, telecommunications/E9-1-1 operations center, a training classroom, Coroner's Office and the County maintenance department. The Sheriff's Department also operates the Ogle County Judicial Center Annex (Corrections Center) which was completed in 2021 and is located adjacent to the Ogle County Judicial Center at 601 W. Washington Street.

The Ogle County Pines Road Annex facility, located at 907, 909 and 911 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 510 Lincoln Highway 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.

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

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

State Parks and State Forest

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

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

County Parks

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

Forest Preserves and Park District Facilities

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

- Bald Hill Prairie Preserve, located in Sections 7 & 8 of Rockvale Township, consists of approximately 380 acres and contains an Eastern Cottonwood, the State Champion of the Illinois Big Tree Register and which is one of the largest trees in Illinois.

- 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 Natural Resources owns and manages a public boat launch at 1923 N. IL Rt. 2 along the Rock River consisting of approximately 2.6 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 due to the presence of unique habitat for threatened/endangered species or due to unique physical feature 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 2,541 acres of land in Taylor Township called the "Nachusa Grasslands". A portion of "Nachusa Grasslands", approximately 1,600 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 ("Nellie's 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 includes: Sheriff, Chief Deputy, Patrol Commander, Investigations Commander, Administrative Commander, Corrections Commander, Emergency Management Agency Coordinator and Executive Secretary. The Department operates out of the Sheriff's Department Public Safety Complex at 202 S. 1st Street in Oregon. The corrections facility (jail) is located in the Judicial Center Annex adjacent to the Ogle County Judicial Center at 601 W. Washington Street in Oregon.

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

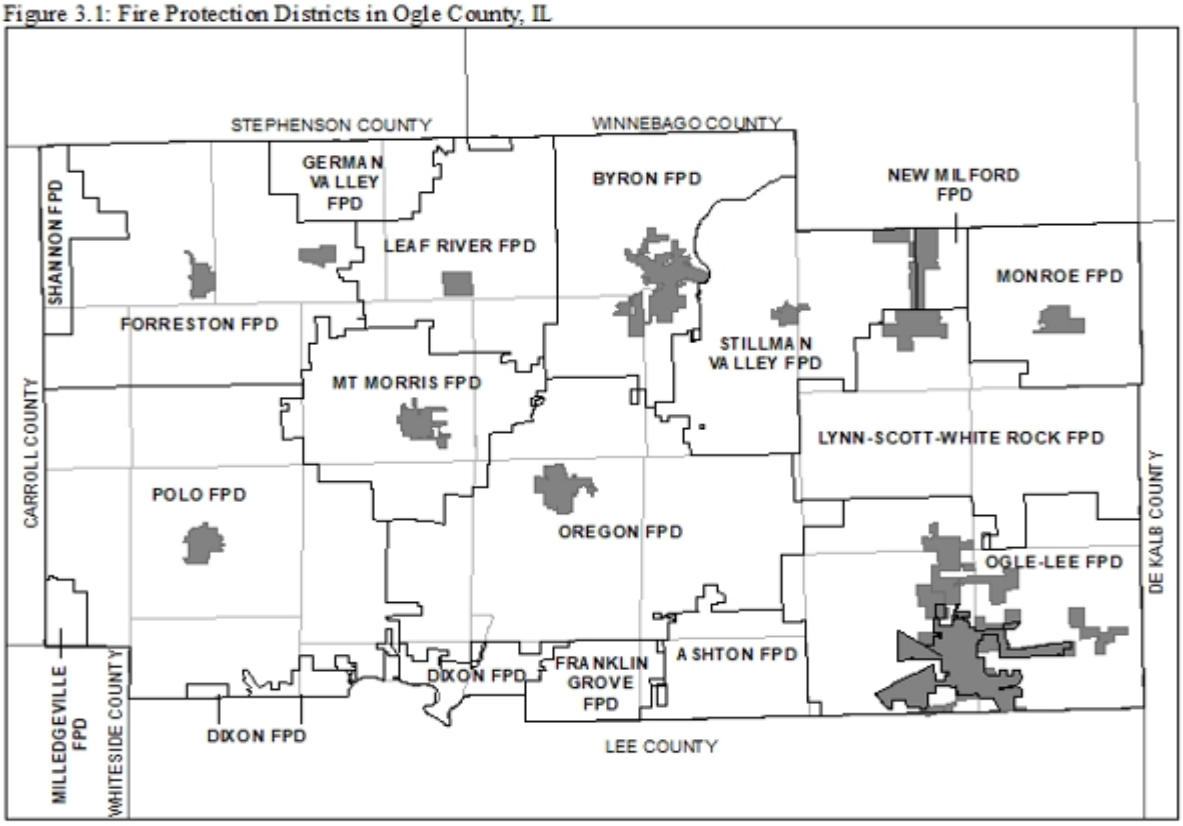
There are seventeen fire protection/ambulance districts in Ogle County, shown in Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 below:

Table 3.1 Fire Protection Districts Serving Ogle County, IL
Ranked by Area of District (Square Miles)

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

Dixon Rural 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	3.5

Figure 3.1: Fire Protection Districts in Ogle County, IL



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

- Katherine Shaw Bethea (KSB) Hospital, 403 E. First St., Dixon, IL
- FHN Memorial Hospital, 1045 West Stephenson Street, Freeport, IL
- CGH Medical Center, 100 E. LeFevre Road, Sterling, IL
- Swedish American Hospital, 1401 East State Street, Rockford, IL
- OSF Saint Anthony Medical Center, 5666 East State Street, Rockford, IL
- Javon Bea Hospital – Rockton, 2400 North Rockton Avenue, Rockford, IL
- Javon Bea Hospital – Riverside, 8201 E. Riverside Boulevard, Rockford, IL
- Northwestern Medicine Kishwaukee Hospital, 10 Health Services Drive, DeKalb, IL

There are twelve (12) medical clinic located in the County:

- FHN Family Healthcare Center-Forreston, 803 S. 1st Ave., Forreston
- KSB Center for Health Services Oregon, 1307 W. Washington St., Oregon
- Polo Family Health Center, 711 S. Division Ave., Polo
- Swedish American Health System-Byron, 220 W. Blackhawk Dr., Byron
- Mercyhealth Byron, 130 Kysor Dr., Byron
- OSF Medical Group – Primary Care, 109 N. Franklin St., Byron
- Swedish American Health Systems-Davis Junction, 5665 N. Junction Way, Davis Junction
- 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, two in Rochelle and two in Oregon.

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

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

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

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

Figure 3.2: Unit School Districts and High School Districts in Ogle County, IL

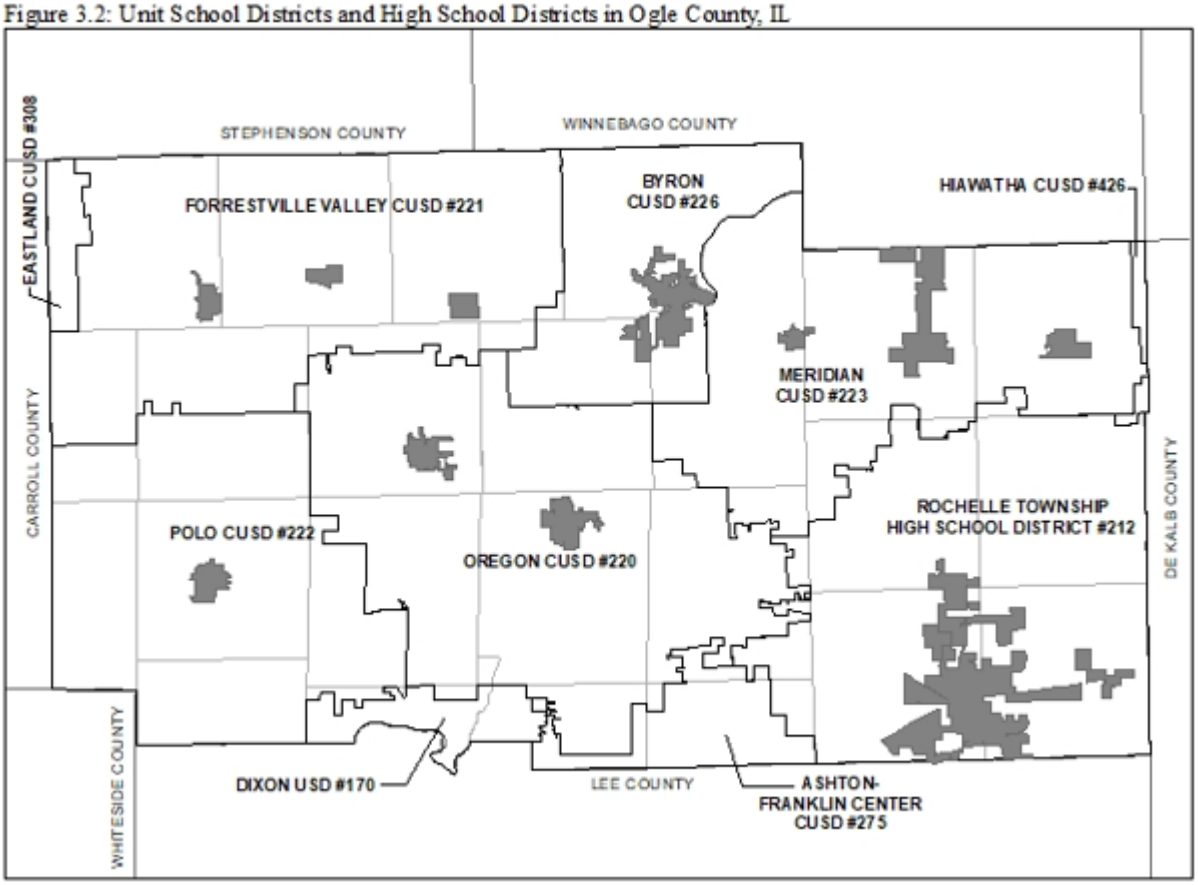
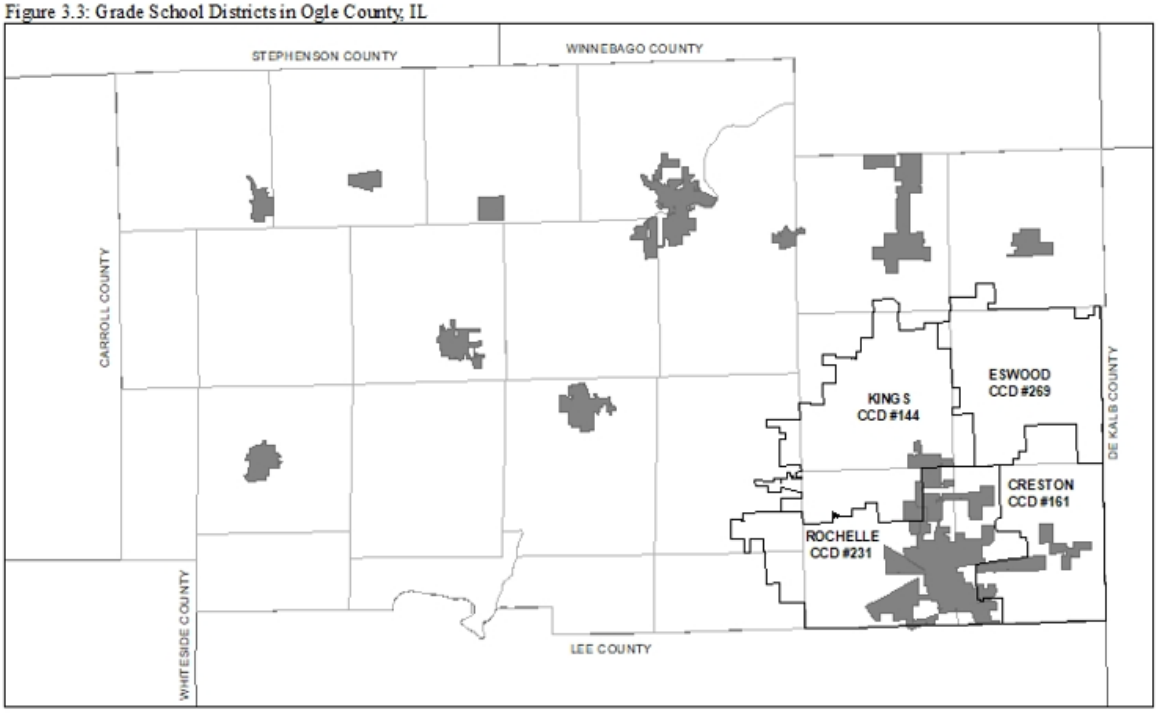


Figure 3.3: Grade School Districts in Ogle County, IL

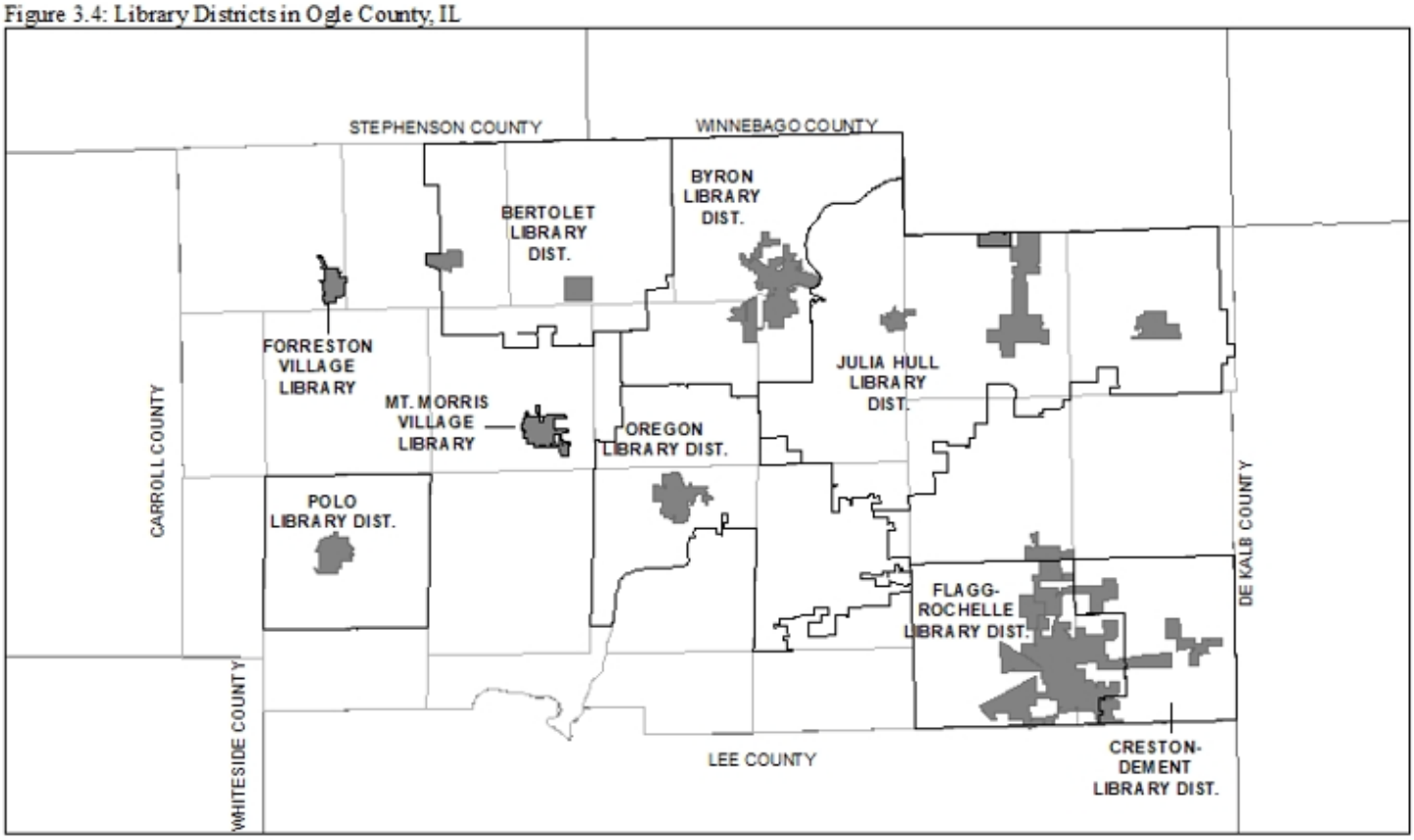


E. Libraries

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

- Bertolet Memorial Library District (Bertolet Memorial Library, 705 S. Main St., Leaf River, IL)
- Byron Library District (Byron Public Library, 100 S. Washington St., Byron, IL)
- Creston-Dement Library District (Creston-Dement Library, 107 S. Main St., Creston, IL)
- Flagg-Rochelle Public Library District (Flagg-Rochelle Public Library, 619 4th Ave., Rochelle, IL)
- Forreston Village Library District (Forreston Public Library, 204 1st 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 3.4: 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.

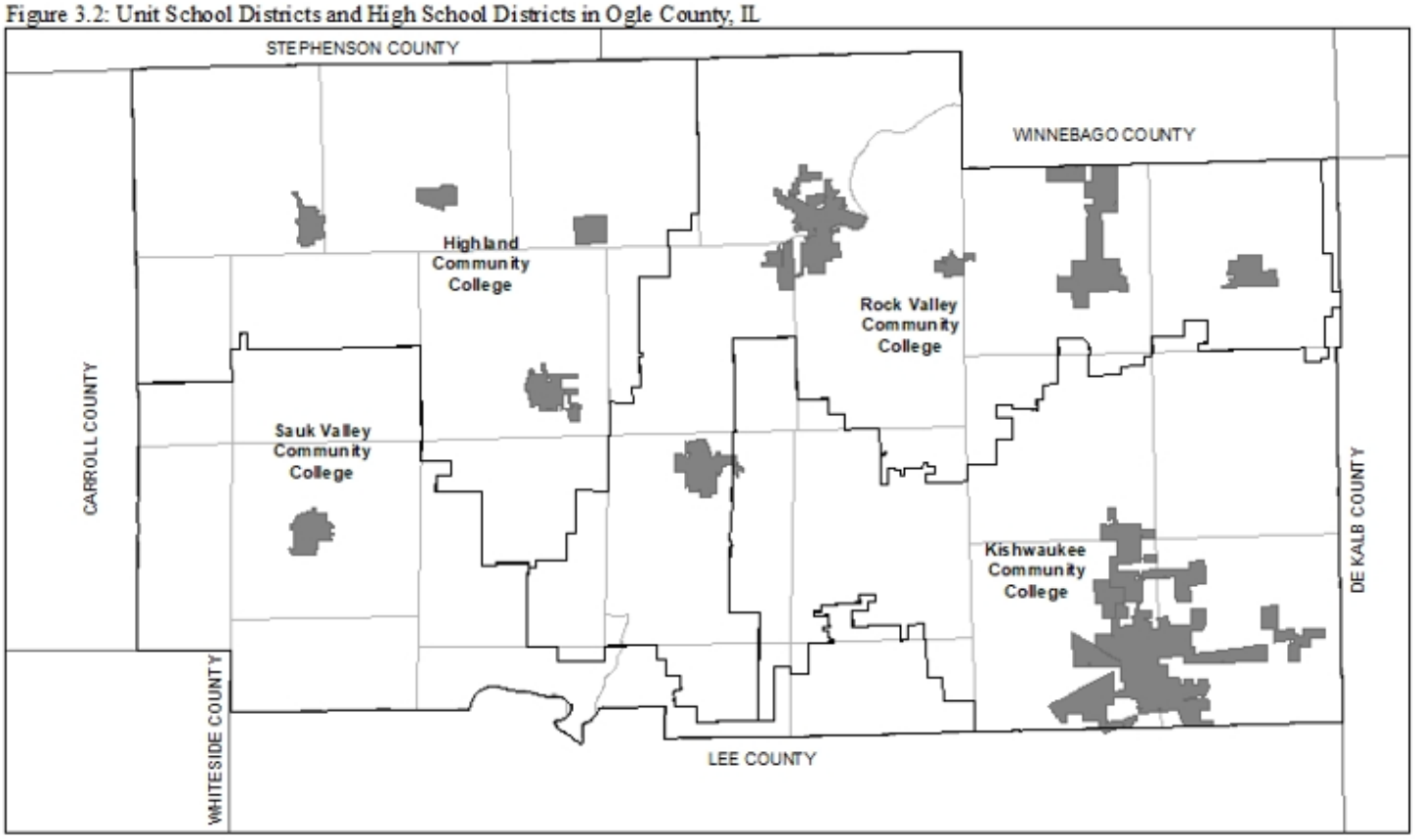
2. Highland Community College: As a community college, the mission of Highland Community College is built around meeting the needs of the greater northwest Illinois community through quality educational and cultural programs. Highland Community College offers comprehensive academic programming with over 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.

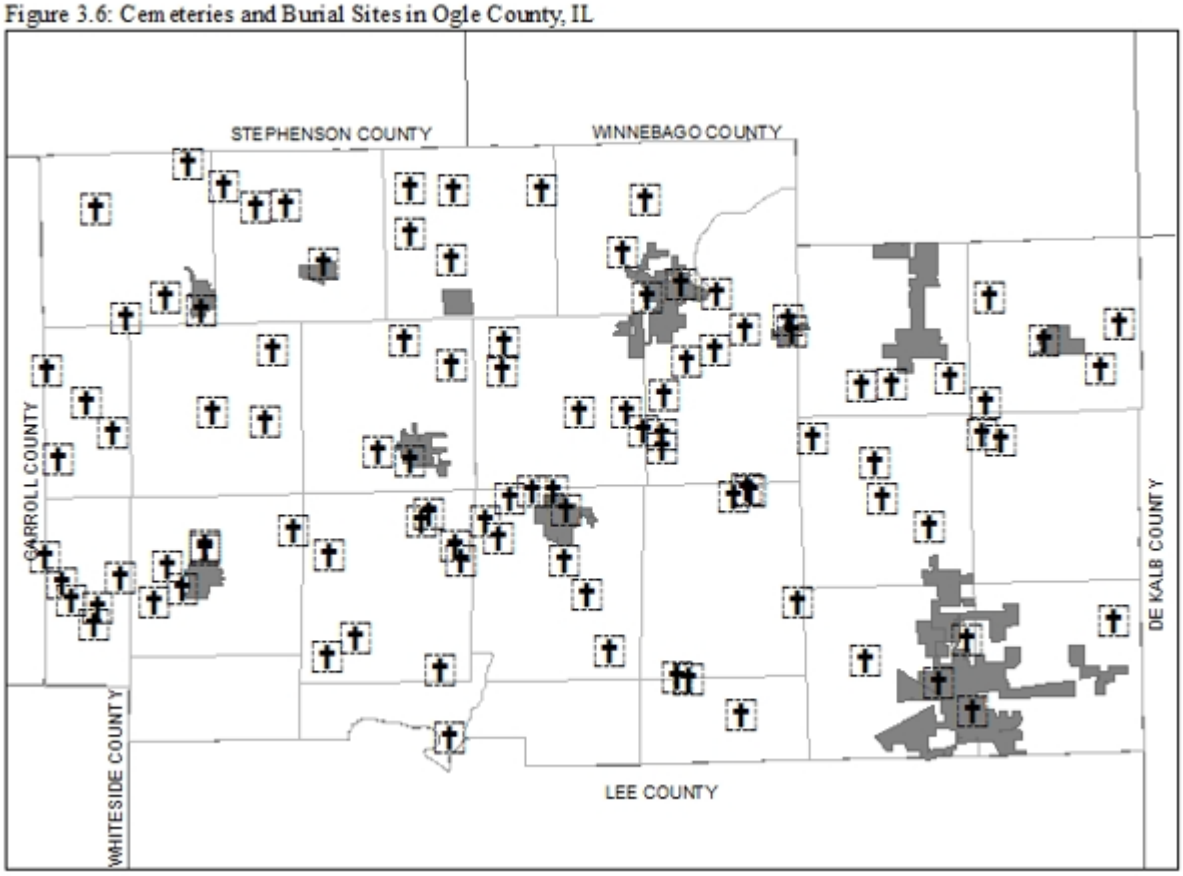
Figure 3.2: Unit School Districts and High School Districts in Ogle County, IL



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 3.6: Cemeteries and Burial Sites in Ogle County, IL



H. Other Community Facilities and Services

1. Ogle County Soil & Water Conservation District:

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

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

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

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

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

4. Ogle County Historical Society:

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

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

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

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

6. Sinnissippi Centers, Inc.

Sinnissippi Centers, Inc. is located at 100 Jefferson Street in Oregon and 1321 North 7th Street in Rochelle. The mission of Sinnissippi Centers, Inc. is to provide quality, coordinated and responsive behavioral healthcare services to individuals, families and communities.

7. The Village of Progress Center

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

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

8. Ogle County Veterans Assistance Commission (VAC)

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

3.4 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:

- Improved parking for Judicial Center and Courthouse campus.
- Fleet storage building(s).

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:

None identified.

G. Cemeteries:

- Neglected cemeteries in need of care/maintenance.

H. Other Community Facilities and Services:

None identified.

Section 3.5 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 4
Agriculture, Natural and Cultural Resources

Section 4.1 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; however, in April 2015, a long-track EF-5 tornado cut through the eastern portion of the County, causing injuries and significant property damage. Hailstorms sometimes occur during the warmer periods in scattered small areas.

Section 4.2 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 6 Land Use analyzes the County's land use.

The predominant land cover in Ogle County is crop land. In 2022, approximately 71% of the County was in some form of agricultural crop production. The following Table 4.1 details the land cover characteristics of the County. The County's land cover is graphically depicted in the map titled "Map 4.1: Land Cover, Ogle County, Illinois" in Appendix II Maps.

Table 4.1 Land Cover of Ogle County, Illinois

Land Cover Category	Area (Ac.)	Area (Sq. Mi.)	% of Area
Corn	204,982	320.3	42.0
Soybeans	134,859	210.7	27.6
Deciduous Forest	47,861	74.8	9.8
Developed/Low Density	17,313	27.1	3.5
Developed/Open Space	12,758	19.9	2.6
Developed/Medium Intensity	5,709	20.8	1.2
Winter Wheat	4,181	6.5	0.8
Alfalfa	3,940	6.2	0.8

Open Water	3,479	5.4	0.7
Mixed Forest	2,963	4.6	0.6
Woody Wetlands	2,233	3.5	0.5
Developed/High Intensity	2,158	3.4	0.4
Barren	941	1.5	0.2
Evergreen Forest	820	1.3	0.2
Other Hay/Non Alfalfa	513	0.8	0.1
Oats	333	0.5	0.1
Herbaceous Wetlands	298	0.5	0.1
Shrubland	56	0.1	0.1
Pop or Orn Corn	20	0.0	0.0
Dbl Crop Winter Wheat/Soybeans	20	0.0	0.0
Fallow/Idle Cropland	8	0.0	0.0
Sod/Grass Seed	8	0.0	0.0
Rye	6	0.0	0.0
Potatoes	5	0.0	0.0
Buckwheat	3	0.0	0.0
Dry Beans	3	0.0	0.0
Sorghum	3	0.0	0.0
Christmas Trees	2	0.0	0.0
Sweet Corn	2	0.0	0.0
Dbl Crop Winter Wheat/Sorghum	2	0.0	0.0
Sunflower	1	0.0	0.0
Peas	1	0.0	0.0
Walnuts	1	0.0	0.0
Pumpkins	1	0.0	0.0
Total	**488,395**	**763.1**	**100.0**

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2022 Cropland Data Layer

Section 4.3 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 2017, the county had 1,011 farms that made up 354,587 acres; the average farm size was 351 acres (2017 Census of Agriculture). Corn, soybeans, wheat and hay are the major crops. In 2022, 199,000 acres of corn was harvested; 129,600 acres of soybeans was harvested; 9,231 acres of alfalfa hay was harvested; and 3,950 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, 2022, there were 95,495 hogs and pigs in Ogle County; as of January 1, 2022 there were 23,500 cattle and calves in Ogle County (Illinois Agricultural Statistics Service, 2022).

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

- The number of farms: 2017 = 1011 farms.
- The amount of land in farms: 2017 acres to 354,587 acres.
- The average farm size: 2017 to 351 acres.
- The market value of agricultural products: 2017 = $276,378,000.
- The market value of agricultural products sold (based on average per farm): 2017 = $273,371.
- Government payments: 2017 = $3,708,000
- Government payments based on average per farm receiving payments: 2017 = $5,910
- The average age of principal farm operators 2012 = 56.3 years.
- In 2017, 47% of principal farm operators indicated farming as their primary occupation.
- The number of female principal farm operators increased from 112 (8.8%) in 2007 to 505 (31%) in 2017.

Section 4.4 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

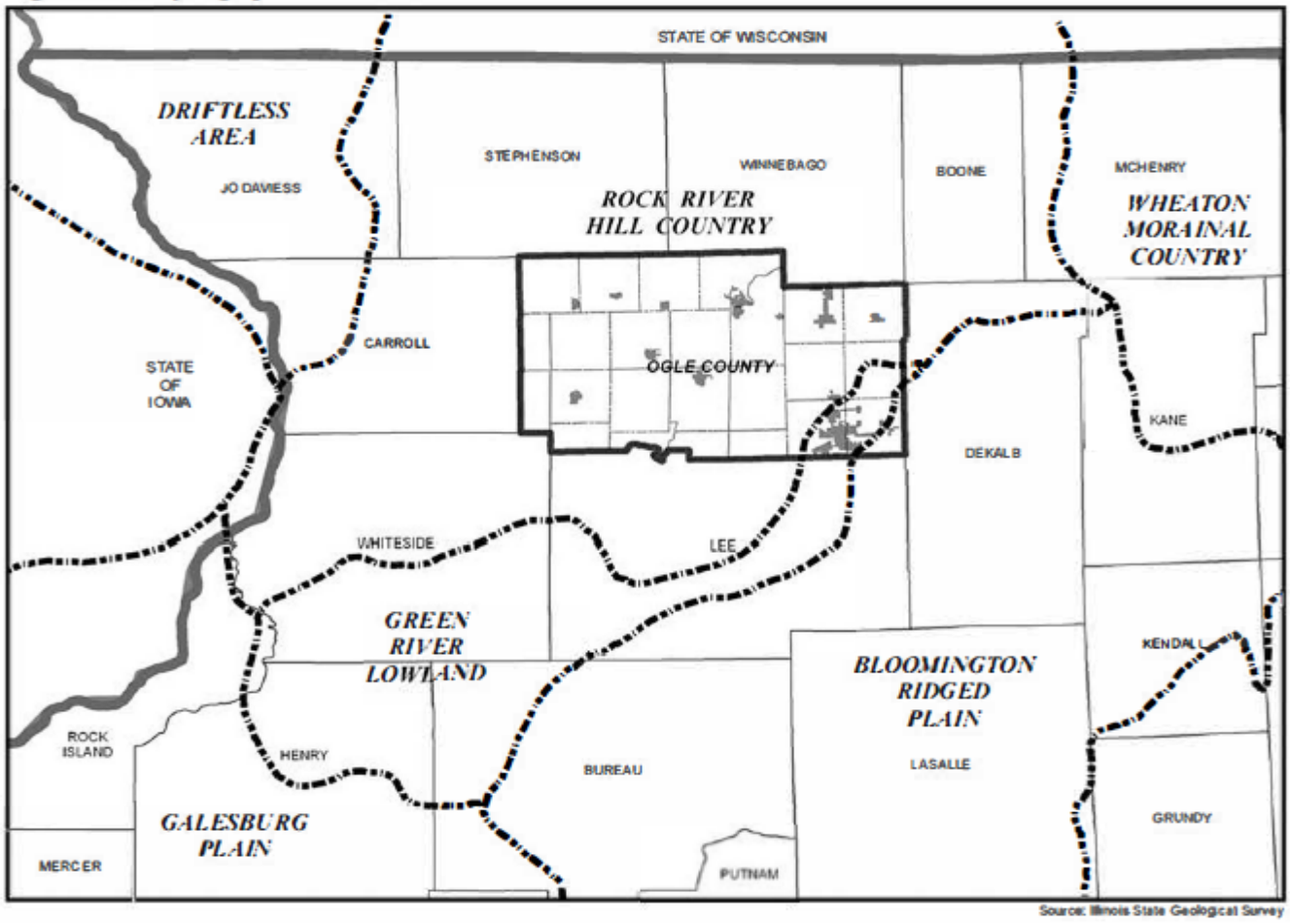
The topography of Ogle County is mostly flat to rolling, and is the result of both erosional processes and irregularities in the bedrock surface, which have influenced the total drift thickness, as well as the actions of several glacial advances that crossed the County during the Pleistocene Epoch. The 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 4.1 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 4.1: 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 Wisconsonian 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 overlie 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 (diamictons) that consist of unnamed pre-Illinoisan units at the base, the Glasford Formation of Illinoisan age, and the Tiskilwa Formation of Wisconsonian 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.

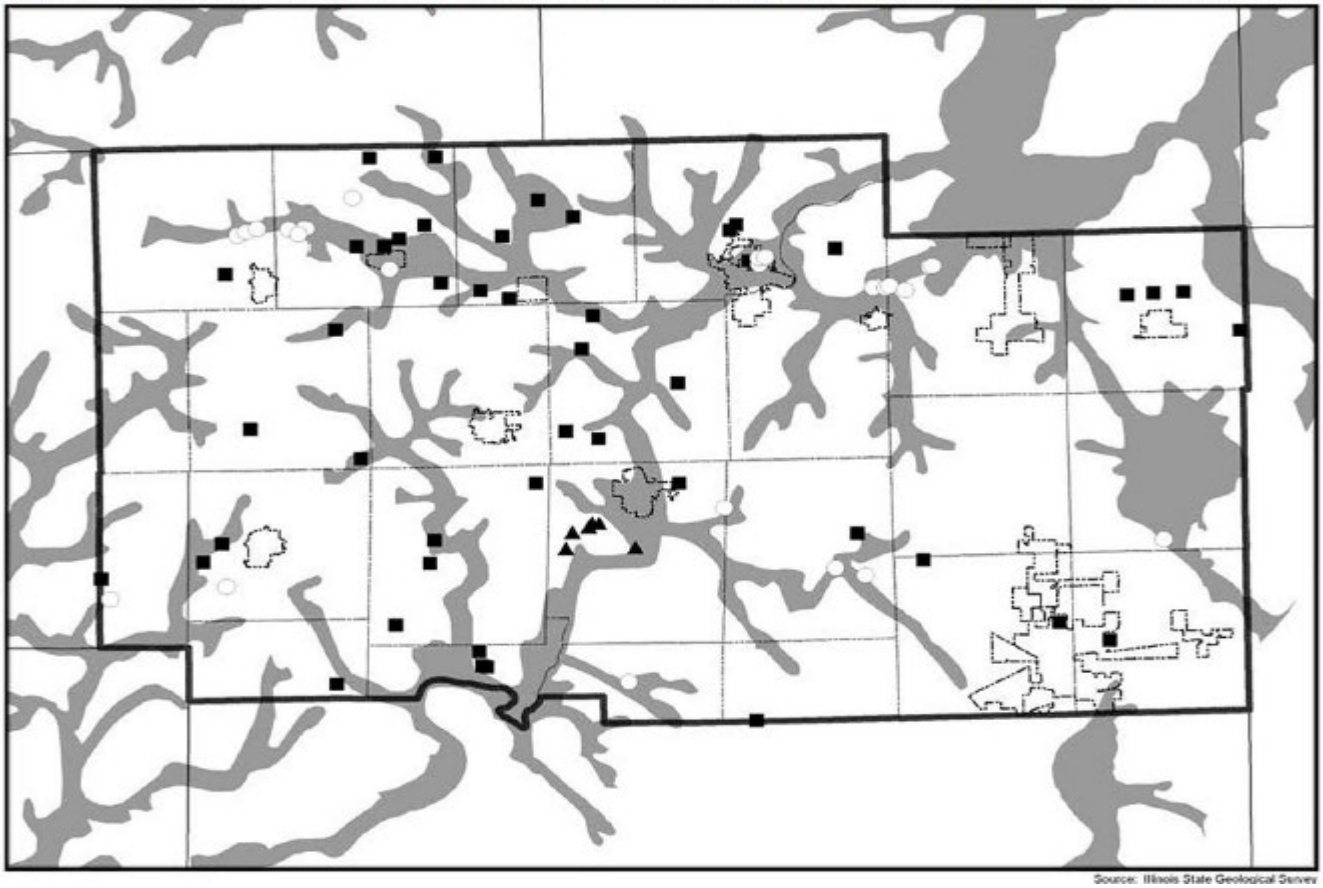
The potential importance of a sand and gravel deposit as an aggregate resource depends on such factors as: (1) the thickness and extent of the deposit, (2) the thickness and variability of the overburden, (3) the particle-size distribution and rock types (quality of material) in the deposit, (4) accessibility 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 4.2 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 4.2: 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 construct 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 know 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 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 19th 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 Countyreveal 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 southernportion 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 Illinoisan and Wisconsonian 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 4.2 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 doughtiness, 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 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 4.2 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 4.3 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 4.2
Stream Quality Data
IEPA Assessed Streams Within Ogle County

Stream Segment ID	Stream Segment Name	Segment Length (mi.)	Designate Uses	Potential Causes of Impairment	Potential Sources of Impairment
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.

Stream Segment ID	Stream Segment Name	Segment Length (mi.)	Designate Uses	Potential Causes of Impairment	Potential Sources of Impairment
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 orcovered 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 4.3.

Table 4.3
Wetland Type and Acreage
Ogle County, IL

Wetland Type	Area (Ac.)
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
TOTAL	8,157.5

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 area 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 4.4 below.

Table 4.4
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, 55 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 4.5
Illinois Natural Areas Inventory (INAI) Sites within Ogle County, Illinois

INAI No.	Natural Area Name -Category: (# of occurrences) *Significant/exceptional features	Acreage	Owner-ship
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

INAI No.	Natural Area Name -Category: (# of occurrences) *Significant/exceptional features	Acreage	Owner-ship
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. Less common mammal sightings include bobcat. There have been several reports of wolf and mountain lion sightingsin Ogle County as well as a black bear who traversed the 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 twenty (20) species of threatened or endangered animals that have been observed in Ogle County as of March 2023, as follows:

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status
Asio Flammeus	Short-eared Owl	Endangered
Bartramia longicauda	Upland Sandpiper	Endangered
Bombus affinis	Rusty Patched Bumble Bee	Endangered
Circus hudsonius	Northern Harrier	Endangered
Cyclonaias tuberculata	Purple Wartyback Mussel	Threatened
Emydoidea blandingii	Blanding's Turtle	Endangered
Erimystax x-punctatus	Gravel Chub	Threatened

Eurynia dilatata	Spike	Endangered
Gallinula galeata	Common Gallinule	Endangered
Hemidactylium scutatum	Four-toed Salamander	Threatened
Heterodon nasicus	Plains Hog-nosed Snake	Threatened
Lanius ludovicianus	Loggerhead Shrike	Endangered
Lethenteron appendix	American Brook Lamprey	Threatened
Ligumia recta	Black Sandshell	Threatened
Myotis septentrionalis	Northern Long-eared Myotis	Threatened
Myotis sodalist	Indiana Bat	Endangered
Nocomis micropogon	River Chug	Endangered
Notropis heterolepis	Blacknose Shiner	Endangered
Setophaga cerulea	Cerulean Warbler	Threatened
Terapene ornata	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-five (35) species of threatened or endangered plant species that have been observed in Ogle County as of March 2023, as follows:

Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**State Status**
Amelanchier sanguinea	Shadbush	Endangered
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Bearberry	Endangered
Asclepias lanuginosa	Wooly Milkweed	Endangered
Aster furcatus	Forked Aster	Threatened
Besseya bullii	Kittentails	Threatened
Betula alleghaniensis	Yellow Birch	Endangered
Carex cryptolepsis	Sedge	Endangered
Carex echinata	Sedge	Endangered
Carex woodii	Pretty Sedge	Threatened
Castilleja sessiliflora	Downy Yellow Painted Cup	Endangered
Ceanothus herbaceus	Redroot	Endangered
Cornus canadensis	Bunchberry	Endangered
Cordyalis sempervirens	Pink Corydalis	Endangered
Cypripedium accaule	Moccasin Flower	Endangered
Dendrolycopodium dendroideum	Ground Pine	Endangered
Dichanthelium boreale	Norther Panic Grass	Endangered
Equisetum pratense	Meadow Horsetail	Threatened
Equisetum sylvaticum	Woodland Horsetail	Endangered
Filipendula rubra	Queen-of-the-prairie	Threatened
Gymnocarpium dryopteris	Oak Fern	Endangered
Helianthus giganteus	Tall Sunflower	Endangered
Juglans cinerea	Butternut	Endangered
Lathyrus ochroleucus	Pale Vetchling	Threatened

Lespedeza leptostachya	Prairie Bush Clover	Endangered
Luzula acuminate	Hairy Woodrush	Endangered
Lycopodiella inundata	Bog Clubmoss	Endangered
Lycopodium clavatum	Running Pine	Endangered
Lycopodium dendroideum	Ground Pine	Endangered
Nothocalais cuspidate	Prairie Dandelion	Endangered
Penstemon grandiflorus	Large-flowered Beard Tongue	Endangered
Phegopteris connectilis	Long Beech Fern	Endangered
Sorbus Americana	American Mountain Ash	Endangered
Speyeria idalia	Regal Fritillary	Threatened
Sullivantia sullivantii	Sullivantia	Threatened
Trientalis borealis	Star-flower	Endangered
Woodsia ilvensis	Rusty Woodsia	Endangered

Section 4.5 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, firewood, water, and game for food. The groves later became recreational areas for community, church and family festivals and picnics.

Table 4.6 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 4.3 National Register of Historic Places Sites in Ogle County".

Table 4.6
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

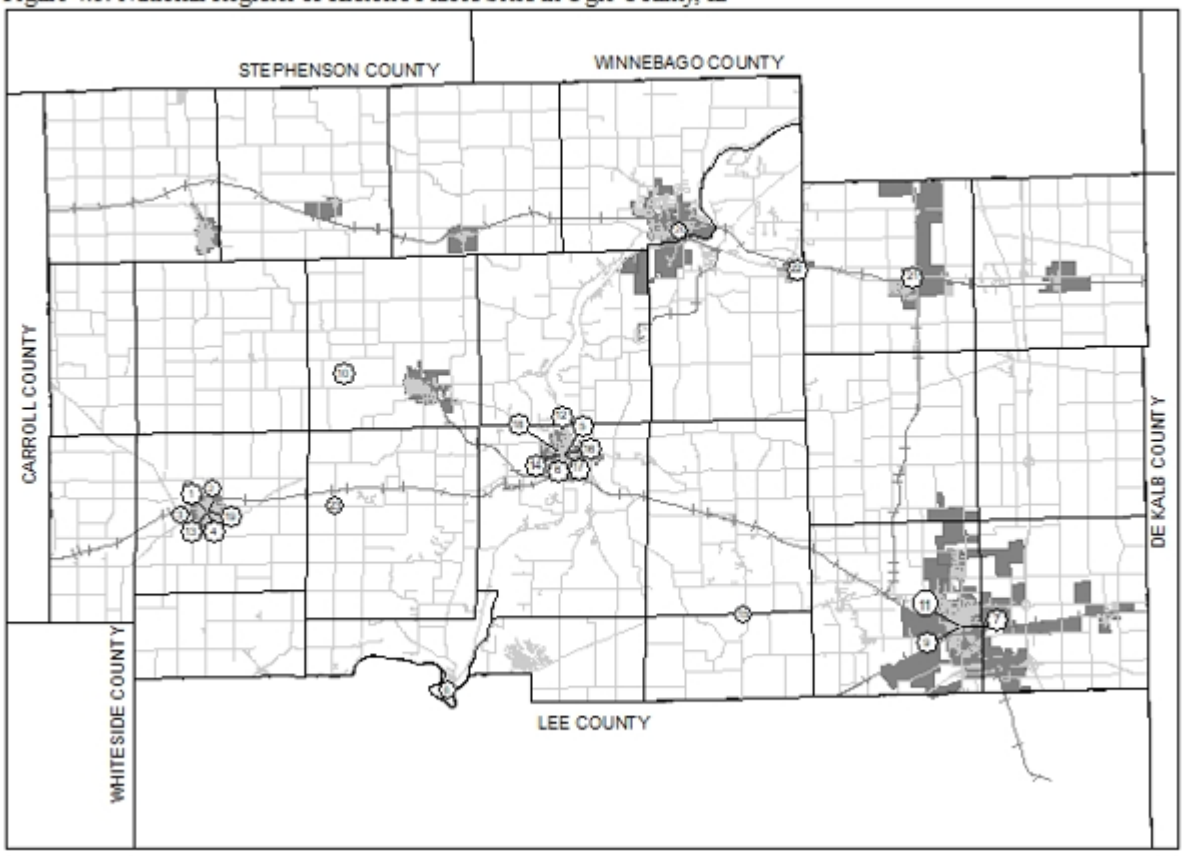
2	Henry D. Barber House	410 W. Mason St., Polo	Architecture (1875-1899)	Classical Revival	Dwelling	Medical business/ office and dwelling
3	Buffalo Grove Lime Kiln	Galena Trail Road, Polo	Engineering, industry (1900-1924, 1875-1899, 1850-1874)	Other	Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Not in use
4	Buffalo 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	Archaeolo-gical (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 transporta-tion	—	Railroad depot	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 7th St. at 4th 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. 7th St., Rochelle	Architecture/ engineering (1850-1874)	No style listed	Dwelling	Dwelling

12	Indian Statue a/k/a Eternal Indian or Blackhawk 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. 5th 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 19th and Early 20th 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 4.3: 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 4.7 below. The table column with the heading "Site ID No." corresponds to the site locations as indicated on "Map 4.4 Cultural Resources Not Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Ogle County".

Table 4.7
Cultural Resources Not Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
Ogle County, Illinois

Site ID No.	Site Name	Location	Site Interpretation
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.

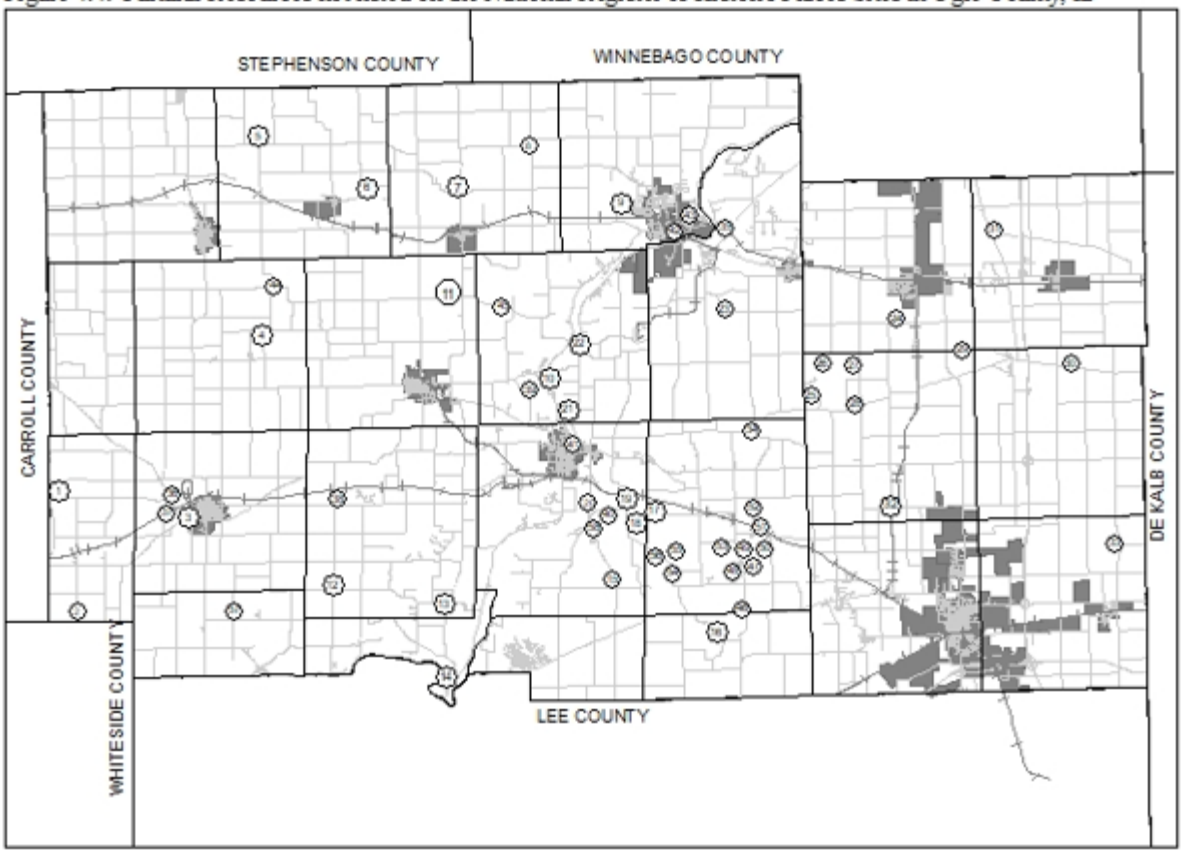
19	Watertown	Intersection of E. Honey Creek and S. Watertown Roads	Cyrus Chamberlain, who owned the sawmill, laid out a town. Most of the houses are gone, as well as the blacksmith shop where Chet Murphy built the first corn cultivator. A stone fence, built by Civil War veteran Virgil Reed, was located 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 rand 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. 6th 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 settles to migrate to Northern Illinois settled in this area. ½ 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 4.4: Cultural Resources not listed on the National Register of Historic Places Sites in Ogle County, IL



Section 4.6 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 4.7 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 un-managed, 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. Utilize soil productivity index through the Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (L.E.S.A.).

Section 4.8 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 4.9 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.

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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 5.1 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. 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.

D. 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.

E. 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 5.2 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 5.3 Additional Opportunities for Intergovernmental Cooperation and Beneficial Agreements

None identified

Section 5.4 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 6
Land Use

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 6.1 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 by 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 57.5% 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 6.1 below provides an amount, type and intensity (or percentage) of the acreage within each existing land use category in Ogle County as of 2022. These acreage totals do not include lands within the municipalities. Map 6.1 Existing Land Use, Ogle County, IL found in Appendix II - Maps graphically details existing land uses.

Table 6.1
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
Total Area of County	**488,313.2**	**100.0**

Section 6.2 Land Development and Market Trends

According to the Ogle County Planning & Zoning Department, there were 245 zoning permits issued for new dwelling construction in unincorporated Ogle County from 2013 through 2022, for an average of 24.5 dwelling starts per year over the past ten years. The majority of dwelling starts were in Flagg Township (25.7% of total), Marion Township (13.5% of total), Rockvale Township (7.8% of total), Byron Township (6.1% of total), Oregon-Nashua Township (6.1% of total) and Pine Creek Township (6.1% of total). These six townships accounted for 65.3% of the dwelling starts in unincorporated Ogle County from 2013 through 2022.

Figure 6.1: Township Dwelling Starts 2013-2022 in unincorporated Ogle County, IL

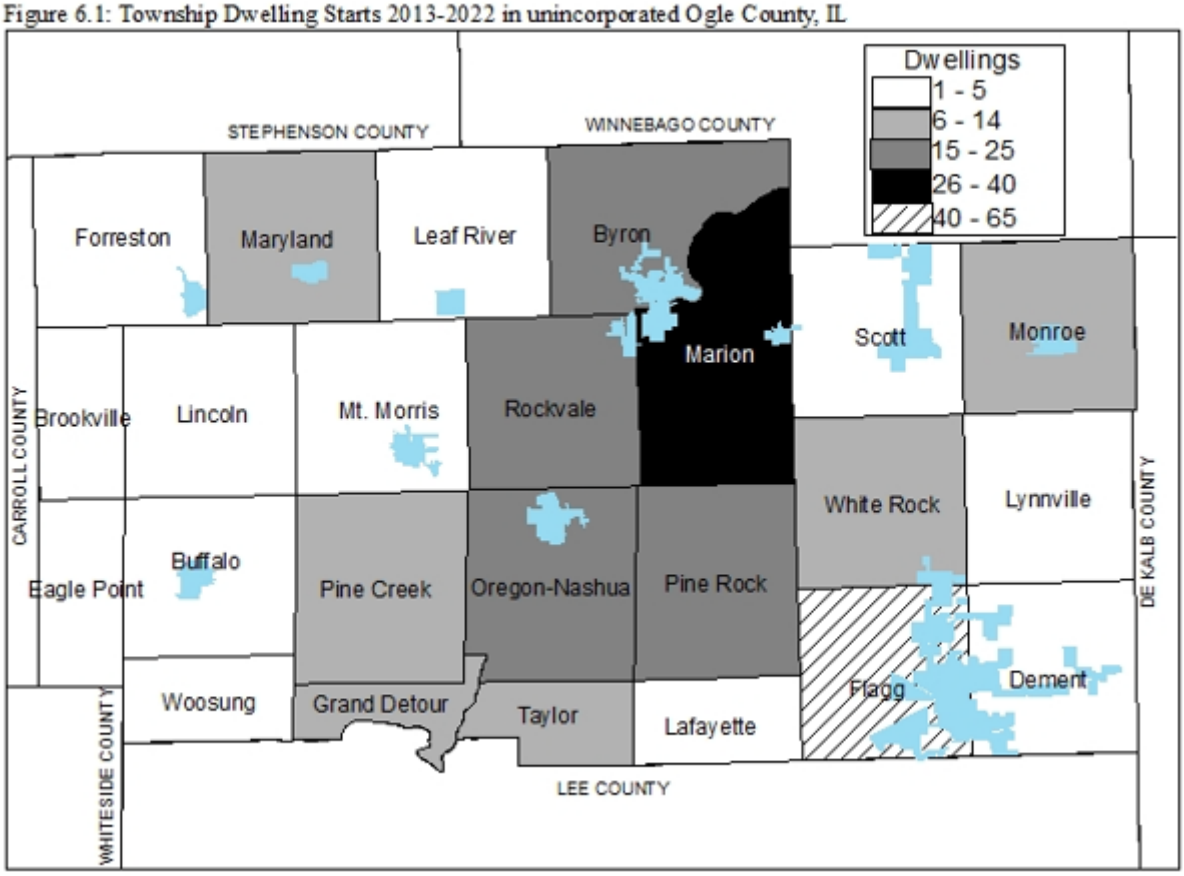

Table 6.2 below shows the comparison of equalized assessed valuations (EAV) by class of property from Assessment Year 2010 through Assessment Year 2022 in Ogle County.

Table 6.2
Comparison of Equalized Assessed Valuations by Class of Property
in Assessment Years 2010 Through 2022
Ogle County, Illinois

	Residential	Farm	Commercial	Industrial	Total	% Change
2010	$803,357,720	$200,273,276	$100,288,892	$539,009,802	$1,642,929,690	-1.1%
2011	$722,457,671	$205,579,066	$99,006,022	$564,381,206	$1,641,423,965	-0.09%
2012	$738,150,943	$210,386,720	$100,002,193	$585,742,459	$1,634,282,315	-0.44%
2013	$699,614,564	$216,090,510	$101,042,033	$605,911,684	$1,622,658,791	-0.71%
2014	$677,755,763	$223,523,269	$100,491,012	$579,370,758	$1,581,140,802	-2.56%
2015	$678,669,678	$229,672,458	$103,935,684	$591,202,945	$1,603,480,765	-1.41%
2016	$691,872,185	$241,562,597	$106,280,266	$655,767,170	$1,695,482,218	5.74%
2017	$712,630,176	$256,474,219	$111,001,325	$665,779,847	$1,745,885,567	2.97%
2018	$728,500,853	$269,016,346	$113,415,408	$603,610,667	$1,714,543,274	-1.80%
2019	$758,538,620	$280,981,805	$117,619,292	$629,676,398	$1,786,816,115	4.22%
2020	$789,302,584	$298,326,154	$124,877,986	$631,268,420	$1,843,775,144	3.19%
2021	$828,149,902	$314,573,024	$133,393,847	$631,126,894	$1,907,243,667	3.44%
2022	$891,278,132	$334,150,979	$148,899,478	$627,955,913	$2,002,284,502	4.98%

Source: Ogle County Supervisor of Assessments

The total County Equalized Assessed Value (EAV) has been generally increasing over the past twelve assessment years. The total County EAV increased 21.87% from 2010 to 2022.

Residential EAVs, which account for 44.5% of the total County EAV in the 2022 assessment year, has generally been increasing from 2010 to 2022.

Farm EAVs, which account for 16.7% of the total County EAV in the 2022 assessment year, have steadily increased from 2010 to 2022.

Commercial EAVs, which account for 6.1% of the total County EAV in the 2022 assessment year, have shown a general upward trend from 2010 to 2022.

Industrial EAVs, which account for 32.8% of the total County EAV in the 2022 assessment year, have shown a general upward trend from 2010 to 2022. The bulk of the industrial EAV is Exelon's Byron Generating Station.

Section 6.3 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 6.4 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 6.3A, Table 6.3B and Table 6.3C).

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 2 % per 10-year census period from 1980 to 2020, the total number of housing units was projected out to the years 2030 (23,085 housing units), 2040 (23,546 housing units) and 2050 (24,017 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 2020 census year, the ratio of County unincorporated area to population within municipalities was 42.5% to 57.5% respectively. The percentage of the County population in the unincorporated areas decreased by 5.0 percentage points from the 2010 census year to the 2020 census year, while the percentage of the County population within incorporated areas decreased by the 0.1 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 6.3A, Table 6.3B and Table 6.3C), 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 6.3A
Projected Residential Land Demand Based on Assumption of
40% Unincorporated Residential Development / 60% Urban Residential Development
Ogle County, Illinois

	2020	2030	2040	2050
Total Housing Units	22,632			
Projected Housing Units		23,203	23,775	24,346
Increase in Housing Units from 2020 (Future Housing Units)		571	1,143	1.714
40% of Future Housing Units (unincorporated)		228	457	686
60% of Future Housing Units (incorporated)		343	686	1,028
County unincorporated areas residential land demand (Acres)		456	914	1,372
County incorporated (urban) areas residential land demand (Acres)		172	343	514
Total residential land demand (Acres)		628	1,257	1,886

Table 6.3B
Projected Residential Land Demand Based on Assumption of
30% Unincorporated Residential Development / 70% Urban Residential Development
Ogle County, Illinois

	2020	2030	2040	2050
Total Housing Units	22,632			
Projected Housing Units		23,203	23,775	24,346
Increase in Housing Units from 2020 (Future Housing Units)		571	1,143	1,714
30% of Future Housing Units (unincorporated)		171	343	514
70% of Future Housing Units (incorporated)		400	800	1,200
County unincorporated areas residential land demand (Acres)		342	686	1,028
County incorporated (urban) areas residential land demand (Acres)		200	400	600
Total residential land demand (Acres)		542	1,086	1,628

Table 6.3C
Projected Residential Land Demand Based on Assumption of
20% Unincorporated Residential Development / 80% Urban Residential Development
Ogle County, Illinois

	2020	2030	2040	2050
Total Housing Units	22,632			
Projected Housing Units		23,203	23,775	24,346
Increase in Housing Units from 2020 (Future Housing Units)		571	1,143	1,714
20% of Future Housing Units (unincorporated)		114	229	343
80% of Future Housing Units (incorporated)		457	914	1,371
County unincorporated areas residential land demand (Acres)		228	458	686
County incorporated (urban) areas residential land demand (Acres)		229	457	686
Total residential land demand (Acres)		457	915	1,372

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 6.5 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:
    - C Limit the number, density and size of developments constructed without community or public sanitary sewage disposal and water supply.
    - C 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.
    - C 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 6.6 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 three 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, rood 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 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 6.7 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 7
Implementation

Section 7.1 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 7.2 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 place 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 7.3 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 7.4 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 7.5 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.

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Appendix I
Maps

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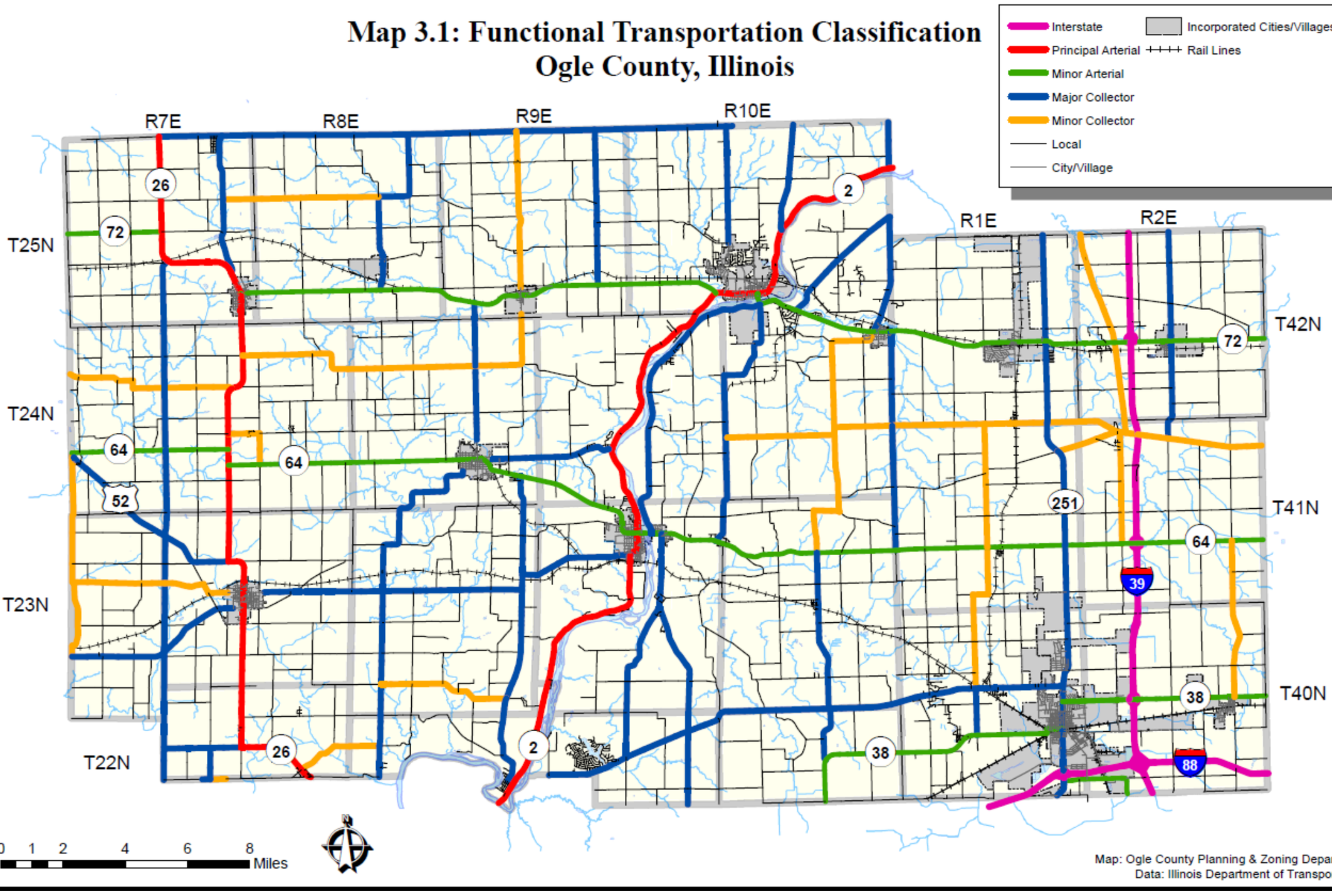
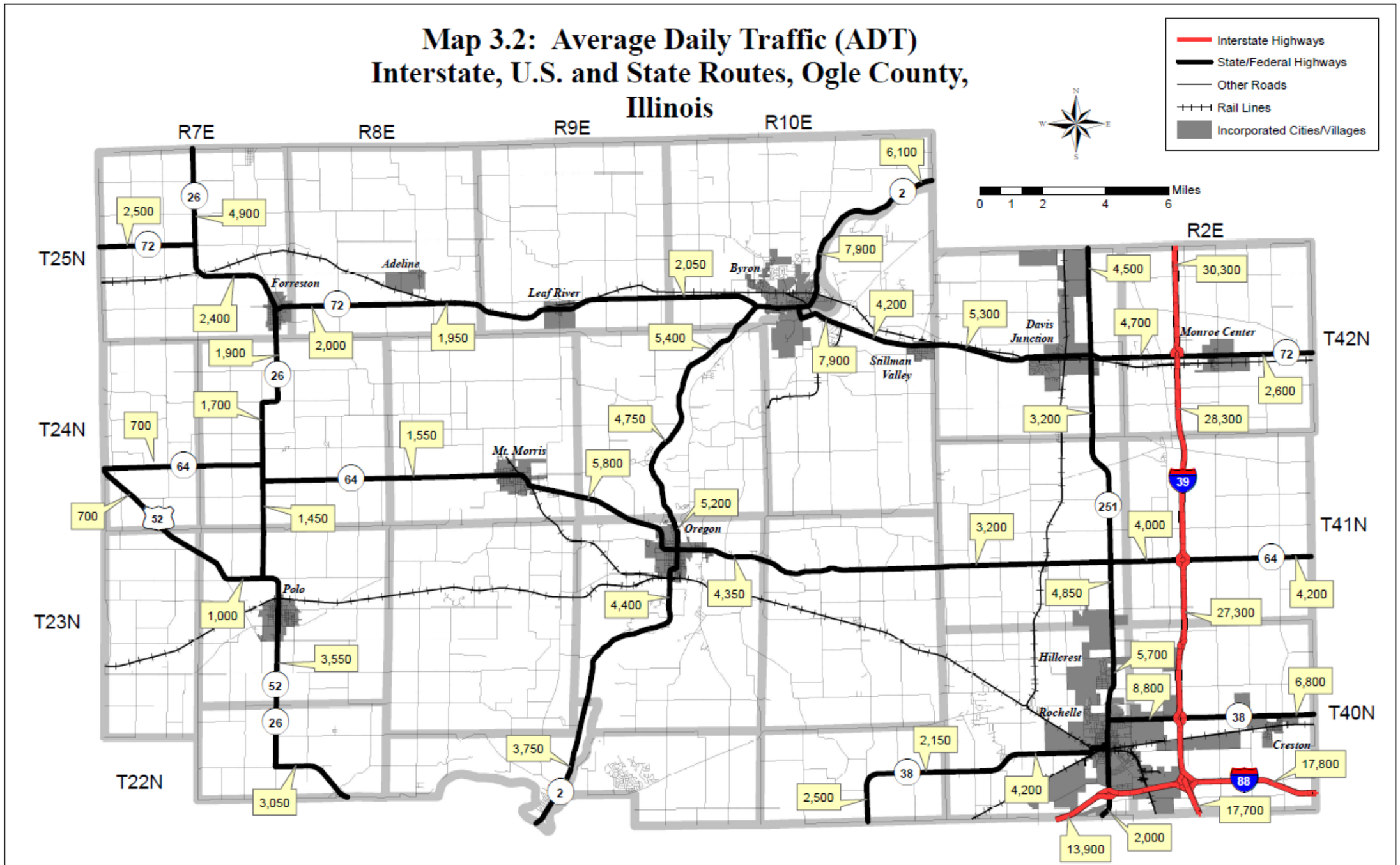
Map 3.1: Functional Transportation Classification
Ogle County, Illinois

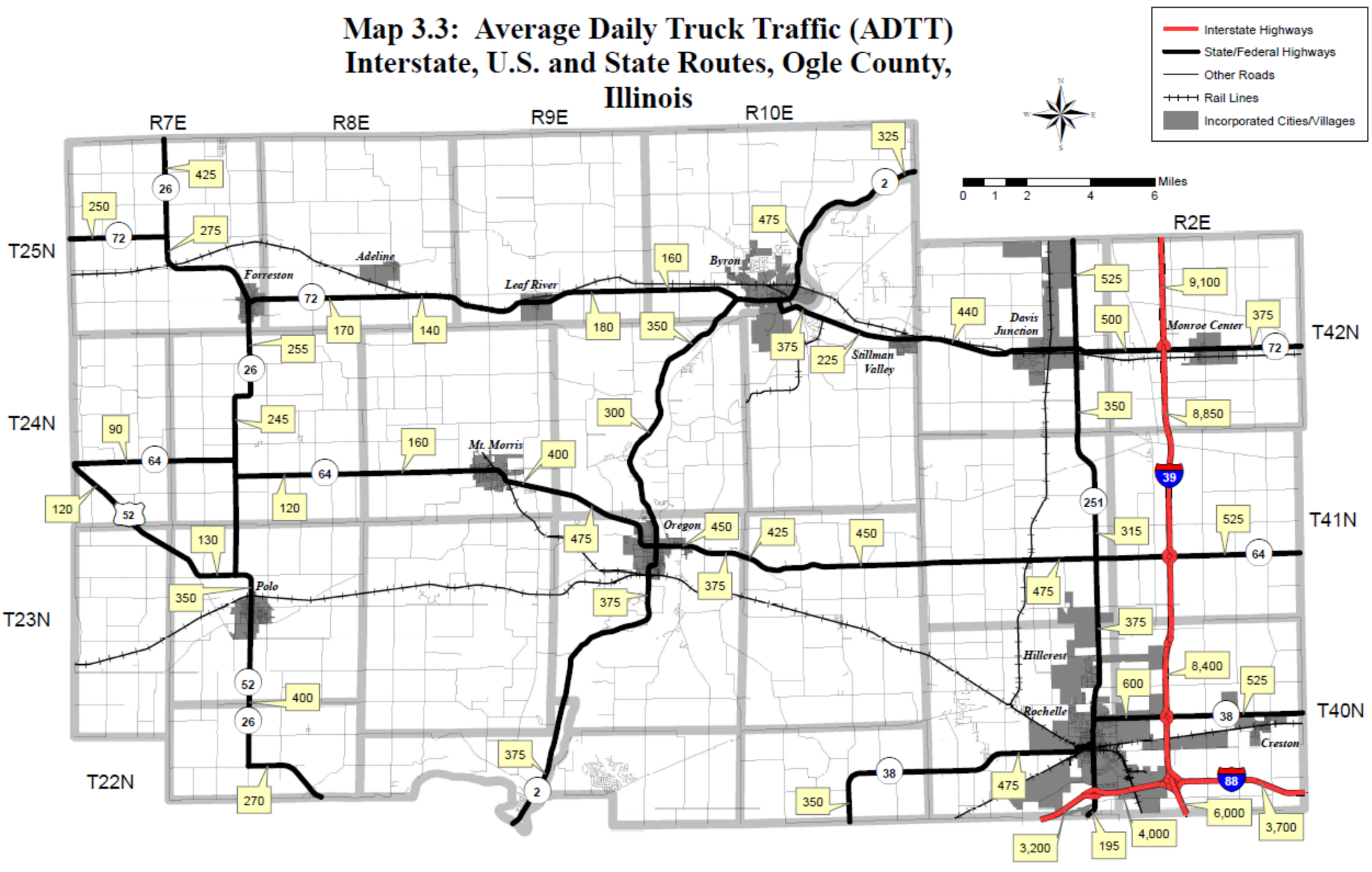


Map 3.2: Average Daily Traffic (ADT) Interstate, U.S. and State Routes, Ogle County, Illinois



Source: Illinois Department of Transportation, Traffic Counts

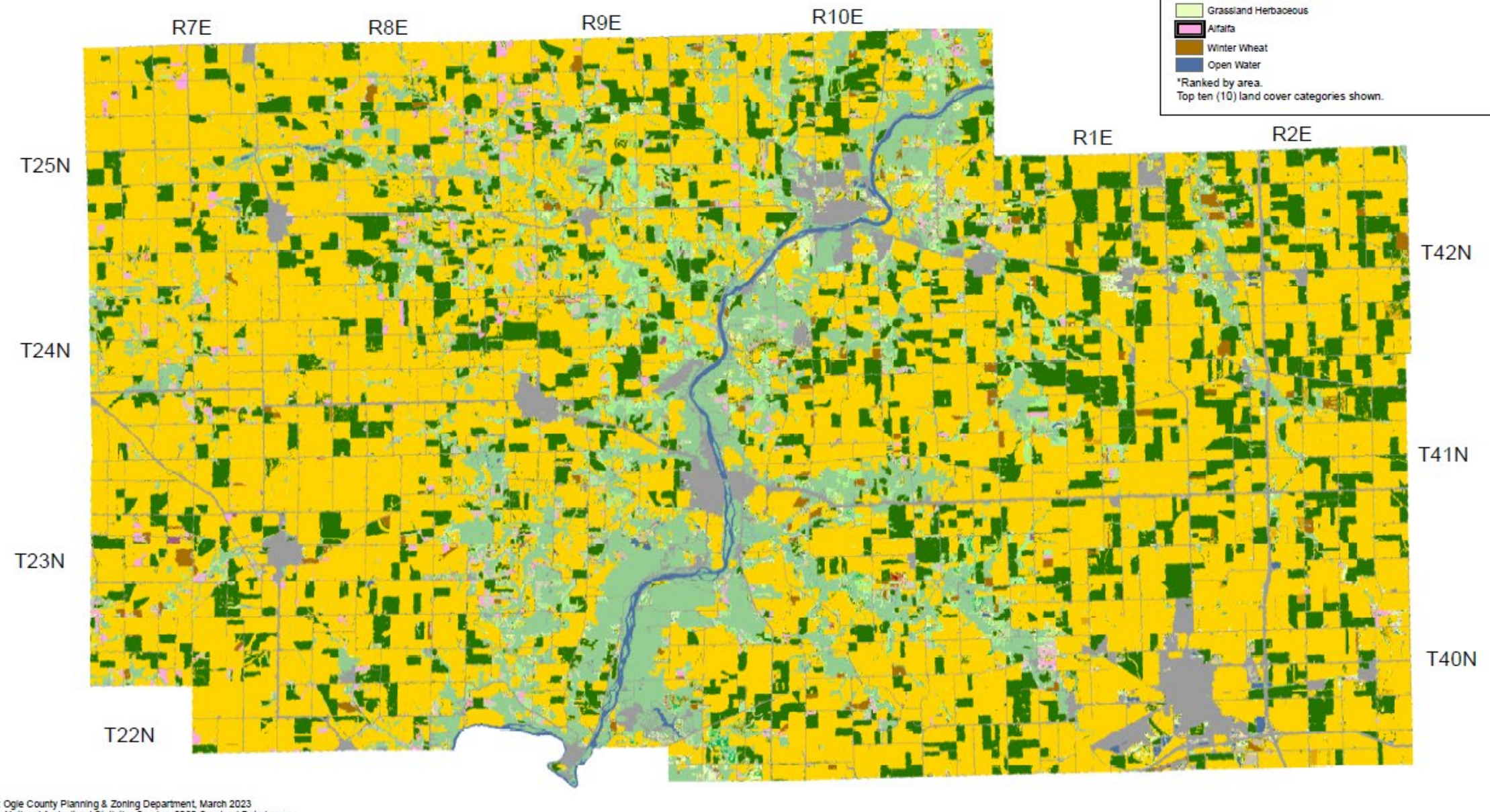
Map 3.3: Average Daily Truck Traffic (ADTT) Interstate, U.S. and State Routes, Ogle County, Illinois



Source: Illinois Department of Transportation, Traffic Counts

Map 4.1: Land Cover, Ogle County, IL

0 2 4 8 Miles



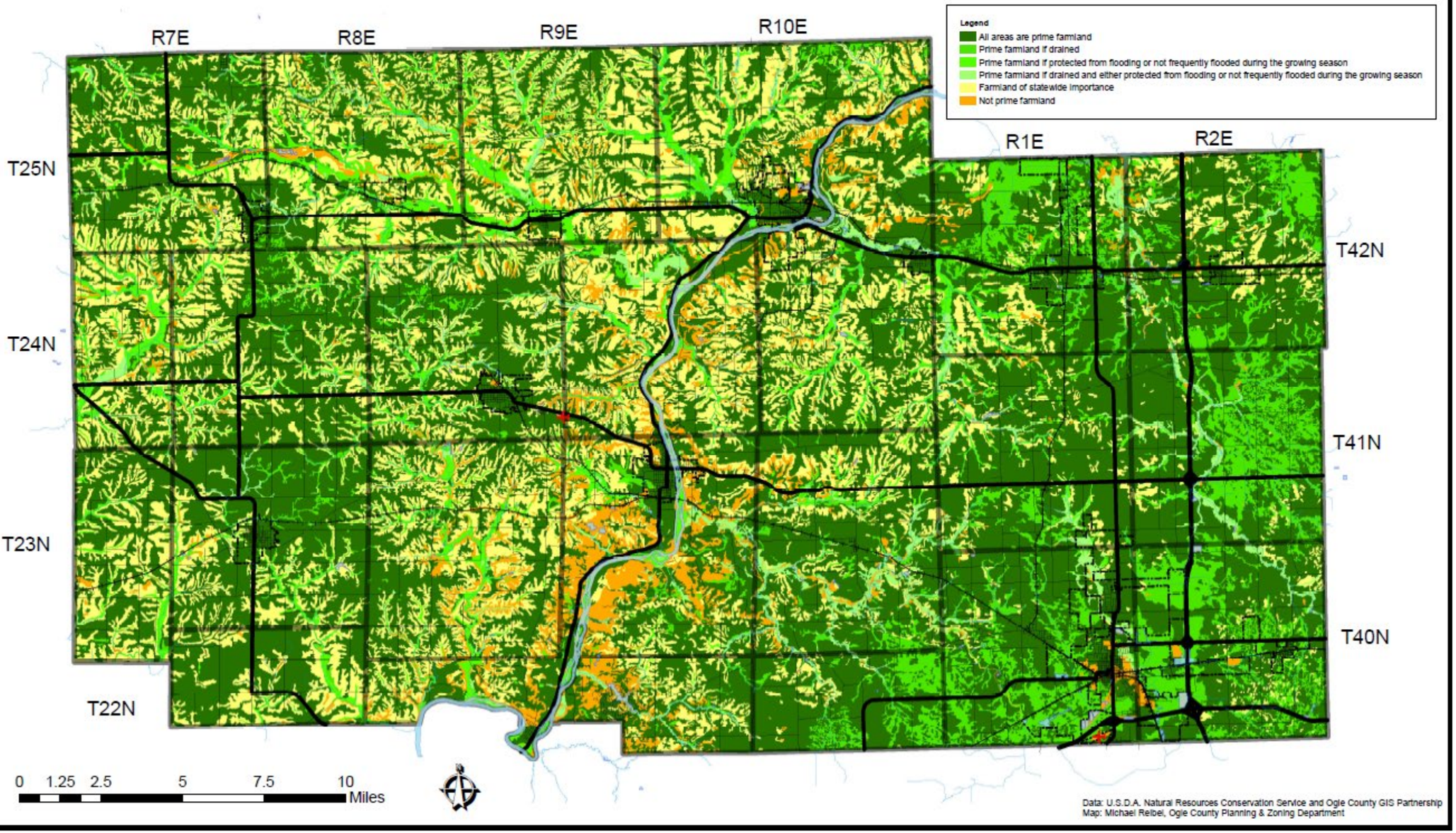
Land Cover Classification*
- Corn
- Soybeans
- Deciduous Forest
- Developed/Open Space
- Other Hay/Non Alfalfa
- Developed/Low Intensity
- Grassland Herbaceous
- Alfalfa
- Winter Wheat
- Open Water

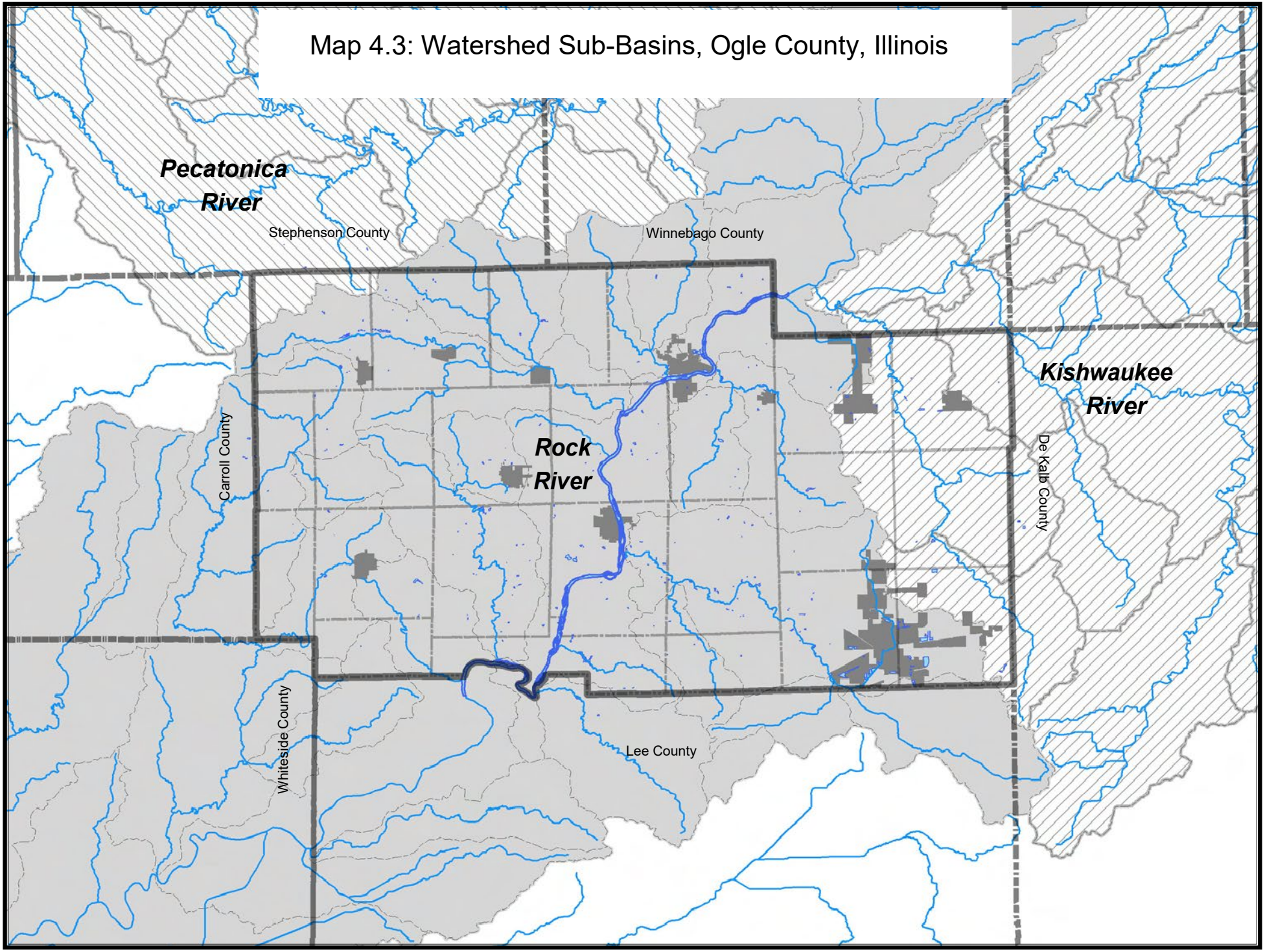
*Ranked by area.
Top ten (10) land cover categories shown.

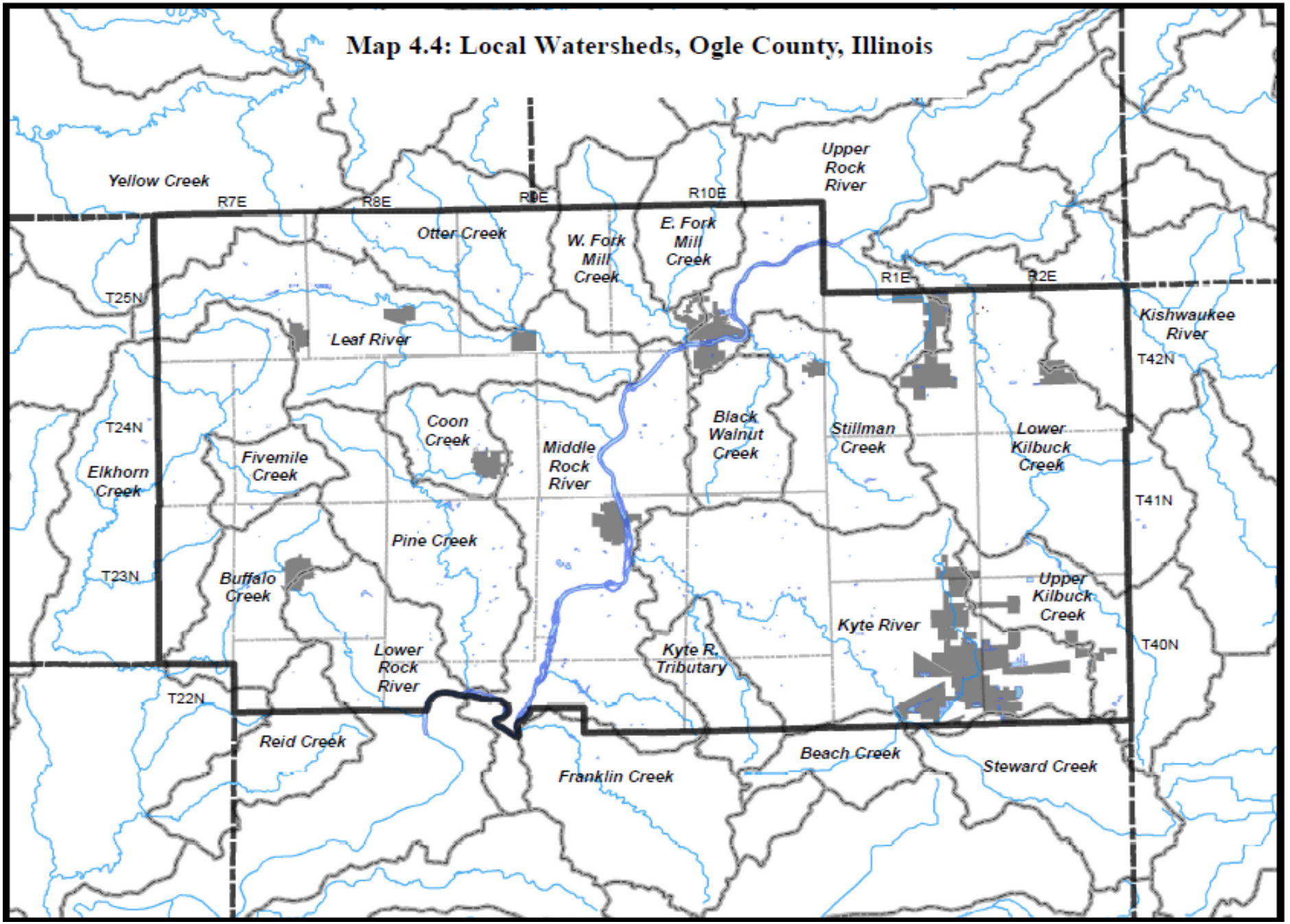
Cultural Features
- Incorporated Cities/Villages
- Roads

Map: Ogle County Planning & Zoning Department, March 2023
Data: National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2020 Cropland Data Layer

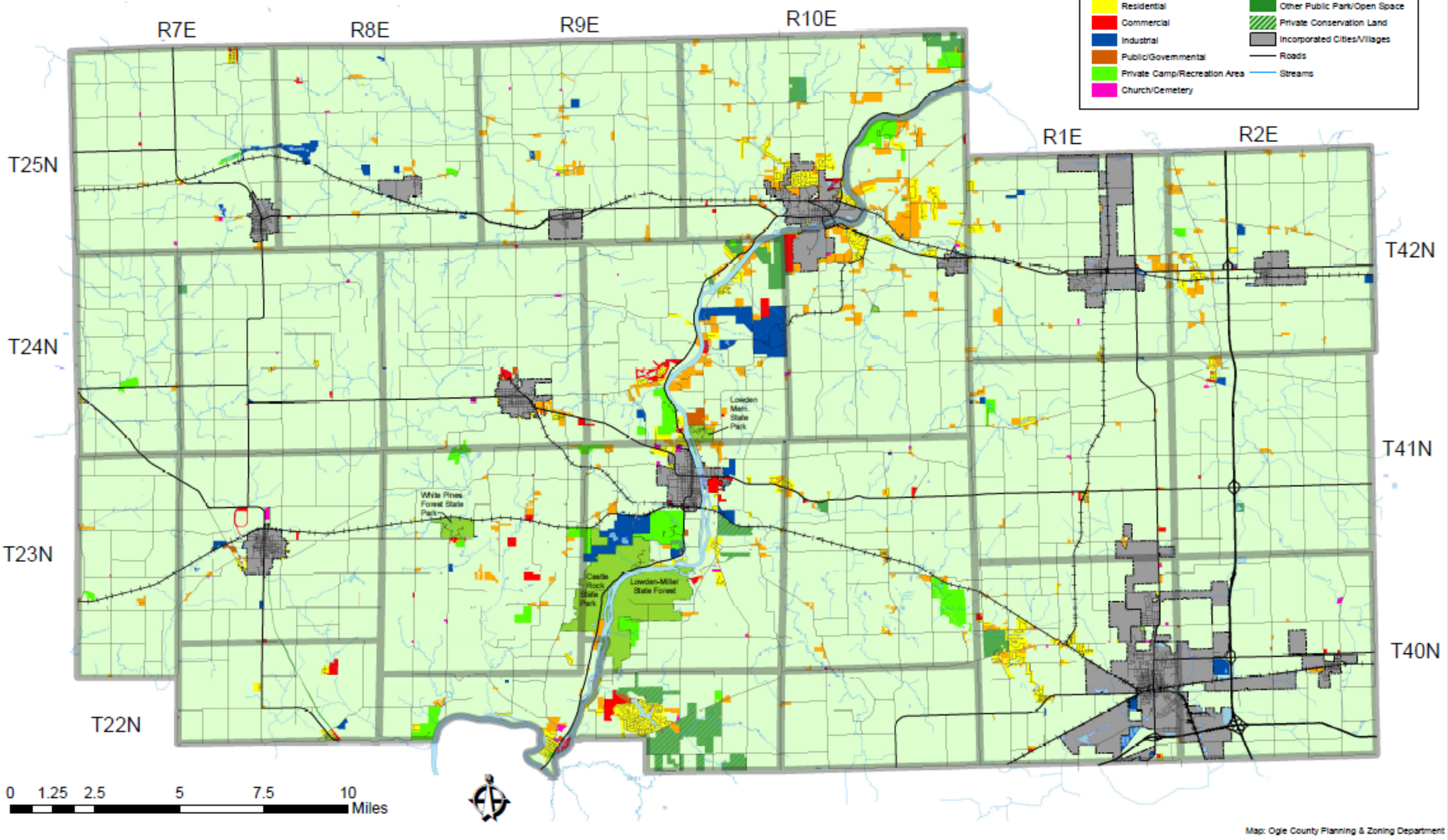
Map 4.2: Farmland Classification of Soils, Ogle County, IL




Map 4.3: Watershed Sub-Basins, Ogle County, Illinois
Pecatonica River
Stephenson County
Winnebago County
Kishwaukee River
Rock River
Carroll County
De Kalb County
Whiteside County
Lee County


Map 4.4: Local Watersheds, Ogle County, Illinois
Yellow Creek
Upper Rock River
R7E
R8E
R9E
R10E
R1E
R2E
Otter Creek
W. Fork Mill Creek
E. Fork Mill Creek
T25N
Leaf River
Kishwaukee River
T42N
T24N
Coon Creek
Black Walnut Creek
Stillman Creek
Lower Kilbuck Creek
Fivemile Creek
Middle Rock River
Elkhorn Creek
T41N
Pine Creek
T23N
Buffalo Creek
Upper Kilbuck Creek
Kyte River
Lower Rock River
Kyte R. Tributary
T40N
T22N
Reid Creek
Beach Creek
Steward Creek
Franklin Creek

Map 6.1: Existing Land Use, Ogle County, IL



Map 6.2: General Development Plan Ogle County, Illinois

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 Amendatory 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 Amendatory 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.

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.

R7E R8E R9E R10E R2E

T25N T24N T23N T22N T42N T41N T40N

Forreston Addline Leaf River Byron Rockford Stillman Valley Davis Junction Monroe Center Mt. Morris Oregon Polo Hillcrest Rochelle Creston

26 72 64 52 2 39 251 38 88

0 0.75 1.5 3 4.5 6 Miles

Adopted and Effective (DATE)