

## CHAPTER 4

### Utilities and Community Facilities

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#### Section 4.1 Public Utilities Inventory

The physical well-being of Bureau 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" Bureau County has thirty-two (32) public water supply systems that are "community water supplies". A "community water supply" is a public water supply that serves or is intended to serve at least 15 service connections used by residents or regularly serves at least 25 residents. All of the public (community) water supplies in the County access ground water via wells.

The community water supplies in the County are: Arlington, Buda, Bureau Junction, Cherry, Dalzell, DePue, Dover, Hillview Mobile Home Park, Hollowayville, Kasbeer, LaMoille, Ladd, Malden, Manlius, Mineral, Neponset, New Bedford, Ohio, Princeton, Seatonville, Sheffield, Spring Valley, Tiskilwa, Van Orin Water Company, Walnut and Wyanet.

Approximately 27, 010 people in Bureau County, or 73.8% the total County population, receive their domestic water from a public (community) water supply. The remainder of the population is served by private wells. Chapter 5: Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources provides more detailed information on the quantity and quality of Bureau County's groundwater supply.

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

The Villages of Buda, Bureau Junction, Dalzell, DePue, Ladd, LaMoille, Malden, Manlius, Neponset, Ohio, Sheffield, Tiskilwa, Walnut, Wyanet, and the Cities of Princeton and Spring Valley all have municipal wastewater treatment facilities. In other parts of the County's unincorporated areas, as well as the incorporated Villages of Arlington, Cherry, Dover, Hollowayville, Mineral and New Bedford and Seatonville the disposal of domestic and commercial wastewater is primarily 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, peat filter, 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 Bureau County Health Department 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.

## B. Solid Waste Disposal

Bureau County has no active landfills. A solid waste transfer station located in Princeton accepts waste from local haulers for transfer to out-of-county landfills. According to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (*Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management and Landfill Capacity in Illinois: 2011*), there are sixteen years of landfill capacity remaining in the Northwestern Illinois IEPA Region (Region One), which includes the counties of Boone, Bureau, Carroll, DeKalb, Jo Daviess, LaSalle, Lee, Ogle, Putnam, Stephenson, Whiteside and Winnebago. This region is second in the state behind Region Three: Peoria/Quad Cities, in remaining capacity, with a 23.3 percent capacity share. Veolia ES Orchard Hills Landfill reported almost 91.2 million gate cubic yards of space available as of Jan. 1, 2012, making it third in the state in capacity rankings on that date. Lee County Landfill Inc. reported the fifth largest capacity, at

more than 58.2 million gate cubic yards. Prairie Hill RDF reported more than 42.1 million gate cubic yards of capacity available and ranks eighth. The Region's seven active landfills may provide 16 more years of waste disposal capacity for the region, compared to 23 years of landfill life for the entire state.

There are no county-wide requirements for recycling of recyclable solid waste material; however, curbside recycling is available to some Bureau County residents, and the City of Princeton operates a drop-off recycling facility that is available to all Bureau County residents.

### C. Public Utilities

1. Natural gas - Natural gas is provided by NiCor Gas and Ameren Illinois, depending on location.
2. Electric Power - Electricity is provided by ComEd/Exelon Corporation and Ameren Illinois, Cornbelt Energy and the City of Princeton depending on location.
3. Telephone Service - Local telephone service is provided by Frontier Communications and Verizon. Long distance, cellular and other specialized phone services are available from a number of private firms.
4. Cable television service is provided by Comcast, Frontier, MediaCom and Verizon.
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.

## **Section 4.2 Public Utilities Needs/Issues**

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

### A. Water Supply

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

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

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

### E. Solid Waste Disposal

- (None identified)

### 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.
- Phone lines in the County are in need of upgrades.
- Internet and wireless communications in the County need to be expanded and improved, including redundancy.
- Electric transmission lines in the County are in need of upgrade, expansion and looping.
- All utility companies in the County need to establish and/or improve economic development incentives, cooperation and service responsiveness.

## **Section 4.3 Community Facilities Inventory**

### A. County Facilities

Bureau County operates under the township form of government. The governing body is the County Board. The County Board's primary function is to establish the various budgets of the County funds and to levy taxes for County purposes. The County Board also adopts all ordinances and rules pertaining to the management and business of the County departments and offices. The County Board meets on the second Tuesday of each month in the County Board room of the Bureau County Courthouse in Princeton.

The County Board operates on the committee system. There are currently seven standing committees. Committee appointments are made by the chairman, with the concurrence of the Board. The chairman makes appointments of all special committees and various other boards and commissions, with the concurrence of the Board.

Bureau County's government offices operate out of the Bureau County Courthouse.

The Bureau County Courthouse, located at 700 S. Main Street, Princeton, houses the County Board, County Clerk/Recorder, Treasurer/Collector, Circuit Court 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Probation, State's Attorney, Public Defender, Supervisor of Assessments, Zoning/ESDA, Sheriff (Administrative Office) and Coroner. The Bureau County Courthouse was placed into service in 1937.

The Bureau County Health Department operates from a facility located at 526 S. Bureau Valley Parkway Suite A, Princeton.

The Bureau County Highway Department is located at 595 Elm Place in Princeton.

The Bureau County Enhanced 9-1-1 office is located at 615 Elm Place in Princeton.

The Bureau County Animal Control Office is located at 540 East Elm Place in Princeton.

The Bureau County Jail is located at 22 Park Ave. West in Princeton.

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

Parks and open space serves many important recreational, natural resource, and cultural purposes. They offer places for wildlife habitat, wilderness protection, groundwater retention, air oxygenation, active recreational use, decorative settings, historic landscapes, and visual corridors. Open spaces contribute to our personal well-being and regional economy.

There are several parks and open spaces within the unincorporated areas of Bureau County. In addition, there are many parks and open spaces located within the County's incorporated cities and villages; however, this inventory will not include those areas.

1. DePue State Fish and Wildlife Area: The DePue State Fish and Wildlife Area, a 3,015 acre area owned and managed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, is located along the Illinois River between DePue and Bureau Junction. Franc C. Bellrose, world-renown waterfowl expert, designated this Great Bend of the Illinois River as the entry point to the lower Illinois River Valley, an important North American waterfowl migration corridor. It contains a variety of wetland habitats critical to migratory waterfowl and, as such, is managed primarily for migratory waterfowl feeding, nesting, resting, hunting and viewing. Boating, fishing and wildlife viewing are also popular activities.

2. Hennepin Canal Parkway State Park: The Hennepin Canal Parkway State Park (HCPSP), owned and managed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, is a linear park that crosses Bureau County from Bureau Junction to just north of Mineral; along the way, the parkway skirts the north edge of Tiskilwa, the south edge of Wyanet, and crosses Interstate 80 north of Buda and Sheffield. A Visitor's Center and park/natural area is located 1 mile south of Interstate 80 just west of IL Route 40. The HCPSP is a linear park featuring the former Illinois and Mississippi Canal. A recreational path parallels the canal, offering hiking, cross-country skiing, biking, horseback riding and snowmobiling opportunities. The canal offers fishing and boating opportunities. Camping is also allowed in various locations along the parkway. Dove and archery deer hunting are permitted at the Visitor's Center facility.

3. Joe Myer Woods: Joe Myer Woods is a 30-acre tract of native timber, owned and managed by the Princeton Park District. The site, located approximately 2 miles north of Dover on Co. Rd. 2200 North, provides opportunities for hiking, birding and nature study.

4. Mautino State Fish and Wildlife Area: Mautino State Fish and Wildlife Area (MSFWA), a 911-acre site owned and managed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, is located approximately 2 miles west of Buda on County Road 1200 North. Most of MSFWA is former strip-mined land. MSFWA has a variety of habitats including bottomland and upland forest, prairie, wetland and ponds. MSFWA offers opportunities for fishing in 15 stocked ponds ranging from 0.5 acre to 15.5 acres in area, hunting (dove, deer, turkey, coyote and racoon), hiking and wildlife viewing.

5. McCune Sand Prairie: The 200-acre McCune Sand Prairie, located approximately 5 miles north of Mineral on County Road 150 East St., is owned by the Bureau County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), and it is included within the 263-acre McCune Sand Prairie Natural Area, which is listed on the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory (INAI #350) as a Category II site for its populations of the state-threatened broomrape (*Orobanche ludoviciana*) and a reptile. Five species in greatest need of conservation, as defined by the Illinois Wildlife Action Plan (IWAP), have been documented at this site: western hognose snake, ornate box turtle (*Terrepenne ornata*), dickcissel (*Spiza americana*), field sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), and grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*). McCune Sand Prairie supports sand prairie and sand forest community habitats. Characteristic plants in the prairies include sand lovegrass and little bluestem. Black oak is characteristic of the forest. These sand communities are representative of the Green River Lowland Section of the Grand Prairie Natural Division. McCune Sand Prairie is protected by a conservation easement that has been held by the Natural Land Institute since 1984, and is registered as an Illinois Land and Water Reserve by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission. McCune Sand Prairie is open to the public for hiking and nature viewing.

6. Miller-Anderson Woods State Nature Preserve: Miller-Anderson SNP, a 268.7-acres site (with an additional 78.4 acres of buffer) that straddles the Bureau-Putnam County line, is located on IL Route 29 approximately 4 miles south of Bureau Junction. It is owned and managed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. This large preserve contains natural communities representative of the Grand Prairie Section of the Grand Prairie Natural Division. The majority of the bluff area consists of old-growth oak-hickory upland forest with maple-basswood forest occurring in the eroded ravines. Other small, recently acquired communities such as sedge meadow, seep spring and hill prairie add unique vegetation to the already rich diversity. Notable plants include showy orchid and Schreber's aster. Seep areas with large accumulations of peat support marsh marigold and skunk cabbage. Ohio buckeye and queen-of-the-prairie are also present. Miller-Anderson SNP is a listed Illinois Natural Areas Inventory site (INAI #0382), and is open to the public for hiking and nature viewing.

7. Warnecke Woods: Warnecke Woods is a 33.5-acre site located just north of Princeton, west of IL Route 26 on the “Covered Bridge Road”. The property was donated to the Bureau County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) in 1984 by Marie Warnecke. Ecologically, the site is a mix of rare black oak/black maple Savannah, swampy floodplain forest dominated by swamp white oak, and abandoned agricultural land which is gradually succeeding back to woodland through careful management. Interesting Savannah plants include Ohio buckeye, wild leek, gray dogwood, Virginia bluebells, gooseberry, and downy yellow violet. Down in the lowlands, the early spring woodland wildflower show features ephemeral species such as jack-in-the-pulpit, spring beauty, trout lily, American pennyroyal, mayapple, bloodroot, skunk cabbage and red trillium. The site is open to the public for wildlife/nature viewing and hiking.

8. Witness Tree: The Witness Tree, located approximately 4 miles south of Mineral at the intersection of 1300 North Ave. and CR 100 East, is a 250-year-old bur oak which has served as a landmark and meeting site for at least 200 years. The land that the Witness Tree is on was donated to the public in 1944 to ensure the preservation of the Witness Tree, and today is owned by the Bureau County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD). This mammoth oak's burly trunk measures 14 feet in circumference with a branch spread of over 80 feet. As early as the 19th century Potawatomi Indians, led by Chief Shabbona, held council at the tree with members of the Fox and Sauk tribes. Later on, when the railroad was being built south of Mineral, surveyors used this tree as a “witness” or reference point for their line, from which it now gets its name.

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

#### 1. Police Service

The Bureau County Sheriff's Office and Jail is located at 22 Park Ave. West in Princeton. The Bureau County Sheriff serves as the primary law enforcement agency for County residents located outside of a city or village. The Bureau County Sheriff's Office is responsible for numerous and diverse services. In addition to providing direct law enforcement and public safety service to all citizens in unincorporated Bureau County, the Sheriff's Office also supplements and assists other law enforcement agencies in the County as needed.

Along with providing law enforcement service, the Sheriff maintains the Bureau County Jail. The jail was constructed in 1973, taking the place of the previous jail, which also served as the Sheriff's residence. The current jail facility houses up to thirty six (36) inmate / detainees, which includes both men and women. The Bureau County Jail does not house juvenile offenders.

Along with general law enforcement, criminal investigations, public safety services and maintaining the County jail, the Sheriff also maintains dockets, registers, jail records, fingerprints, and arrest files. Writs and warrants are executed, and summons and subpoenas are served. The Sheriff's deputies also attend all courts on record and accept and receive bail in accordance with the rules of the Circuit Court.

Cities and Villages within Bureau County that maintain their own police department are Buda, Bureau Junction, Cherry, Dalzell, DePue, Ladd, LaMoille, Neponset, Princeton, Sheffield, Spring Valley, Tiskilwa, Walnut, and Wyanet.

#### 2. Fire and Emergency Service

There are twenty-one rural fire protection districts (FPD) that serve Bureau County: Arlington, Bradford, Buda, Bureau, Cherry, Kewanee, La Moille, Ladd, Malden, Manlius, Mendota, Mineral, Neponset, Ohio, Princeton, Seatonville, Sheffield, Tampico, Tiskilwa, Walnut and Wyanet.

The City of Princeton, City of Spring Valley, Village of Dalzell and Village of DePue maintain municipal fire departments.

### 3. Health Care Services

In terms of availability of health care services, there are two hospitals located in the County:

- Perry Memorial Hospital, 530 Park Ave. E., Princeton; and
- St. Margaret's Hospital, 600 E. First St., Spring Valley.

Other area hospitals serving the residents of Bureau County include:

- Illinois Valley Community Hospital, 925 West St., Peru
- Mendota Community Hospital, 1401 East 12<sup>th</sup> St., Mendota
- CGH Medical Center, 100 E. LeFevre Rd., Sterling
- Katherine Shaw Bethea (KSB) Hospital, 403 E. First St., Dixon
- OSF St. Luke Medical Center, 1051 W. South St., Kewanee

The County has several family practice and immediate care medical clinics.

There are a number of dental clinics in the County located primarily in Princeton, DePue and Spring Valley. In addition, there are also a number of eye care, hearing, chiropractic, physical therapy and other specialized health care clinics within the County, again primarily in Princeton, DePue and Spring Valley.

There are human service agencies that provide mental health, domestic violence, chemical dependency and other related social services. It is not unusual for people to travel outside the county for specialized services for health care, psychiatric services or rehabilitation for physical or mental health care.

The County offers four nursing homes/assisted living facilities:

- Colonial Nursing Home and Rehab Center, 515 Bureau Valley Pkwy., Princeton;
- Liberty Village, 140 N. 6<sup>th</sup> St., Princeton;
- Spring Valley Nursing Center, 1300 N. Greenwood, Spring Valley;
- Walnut Manor Nursing Home, 308 S. 2<sup>nd</sup> St., Walnut.

The Bureau County Health Department, based in Princeton, offers a variety of health-related services. These services include, but are not limited to: Public Health Nursing, Maternal and Child Health, Vital Statistics, Environmental Health, Infectious Diseases, Dental Health and Health Promotion.

Every five years, the Bureau County Health Department conducts a Community Health Needs Assessment. In the 2012 assessment, the Community Review Panel identified the following four health needs for the County to address over a five-year period from 2012-2016: substance abuse, obesity, access to care and mental health. The hope is that best practices and research based interventions will be used whenever possible for these health issues. This effort will be done in collaboration with schools, many community partners including health and human service agencies, the medical community, law enforcement and government agencies.

#### D. Schools

The residents of Bureau County are served by nine (9) community unit school districts, nine (9) elementary school districts and five (5) high school district as detailed in Table 4.1:

**Table 4.1: School Districts in Bureau County, IL  
Ranked by Area of District**

<b>Community Unit School Districts (CUSD)</b>	<b>Area (square miles)</b>
Bureau Valley CUSD No. 340	297.4
La Moille CUSD No. 303	87.0
Kewanee CUSD No. 229	44.0
Bradford CUSD No. 1	39.3
Annawan CUSD No. 226	26.3
Prophetstown-Lyndon-Tampico CUSD No. 3	18.2
DePue CUSD No. 103	7.3
Henry-Senachwine CUSD No. 5	2.5
Wethersfield CUSD No. 230	0.1
<b>Elementary School Districts</b>	
Princeton ESD No. 115	191.5
Malden Community Consolidated School District (CCSD) No. 84	36.1
Ohio CCSD No. 17	32.1
Ladd CCSD No. 94	21.1
Spring Valley CCSD No. 89	19.1
Mendota CCSD No. 289	16.6
Cherry School District No. 92	11.9
Dalzell School District No. 98	3.6
Dimmick CCSD No. 175	0.2
<b>High School Districts (HSD)</b>	
Princeton HSD No. 500	227.0
Hall HSD No. 502	73.0
Ohio Community HSD No. 505	34.5
Mendota Township HSD No. 280	16.6
LaSalle-Peru Township HSD No. 120	0.2

Note: Area of district indicated is only area of district that is within Bureau County.

The following information for each public school district in Bureau County is from the 2012 Illinois School District Report Card (Illinois State Board of Education). The “school report card” is a document that is produced for each regular public school in compliance with Section 10-17a of the Illinois School Code. Included with the “school report card” is the “Adequate Yearly Progress” (AYP) report. AYP is a “No Child Left Behind” indicator of progress. To make AYP, a school must meet certain levels established for: the percentage of students tested, the academic performance of students, and either the attendance rate for non-high schools or the graduation rate for high schools. Also, for schools not making AYP solely because of the Individualized Education Program subgroup, 14 percent is added to the percentage meeting and exceeding standards for this subgroup to calculate AYP, as allowed by the federal 2 percent flexibility provision. For schools with grade 2 as the highest grade, the AYP decision will be based on the grade 3 assessment results of the receiving school in which the students eventually enroll.

Community Unit School Districts:

1. Annawan CUSD No. 226

The district consists of the Annawan Grade School (pre-kindergarten through grade 8), and Annawan High School (grades 9-12). The district has a student enrollment of 393. 30.3% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 51.2% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$6,068 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$10,460 (state average: \$11,664).

The district average teaching experience is 13.2 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$49,496, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$121,991, which is above the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 92.5% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district made “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2012.

2. Bradford CUSD No. 1

The district consists of the Bradford Grade School (pre-kindergarten through grade 5), and Bradford Junior High School (grades 6-8). The district has a student enrollment of 216. 36.6% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 66.7% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$3,591 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$7,109 (state average: \$11,664).

The district average teaching experience is 9.7 years, which is below the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$37,918, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$98,421, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 87.7% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district made “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2012.

3. Bureau Valley CUSD No. 340

The district consists of Bureau Valley-Wyanet School (pre-kindergarten through grade 2), Bureau Valley North School (pre-kindergarten through grade 8), Bureau Valley South School (grades 3 through 8) and Bureau Valley High School (grades 9 through 12). The district has a student enrollment of 1,154. 43.9% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 47.4% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$5,672 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$10,460 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 17.6 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$53,461, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$95,874, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 82.8% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2012.

4. DePue CUSD No. 103

The district consists of the DePue Elementary School (pre-kindergarten through grade 8) and DePue High School (grades 9-12). The district has a student enrollment of 482. 68% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 10.3% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$5,979 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$10,490 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 9.5 years, which is below the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$42,396, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$93,861, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 58.7% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2012.

5. Henry-Senachwine CUSD No. 5

The district consists of the Henry-Senachwine Elementary School (pre-kindergarten through grade 8) and Henry-Senachwine High School (grades 9-12). The district has a student enrollment of 627. 39.9% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 72.5% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$6,289 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$10,674 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 15.8 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$53,107, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$116,031, which is above the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 78.2% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2012.

6. Kewanee CUSD No. 229

The district consists of the Belle Alexander Elementary School (kindergarten and grade 1), Neponset Grade School (pre-kindergarten through grade 8), Irving Elementary School (grades 2 and 3), Central Elementary School (grades 4 through 6), Central Junior High School (grades 7 and 8) and Kewanee High School (grades 9-12). The district has a student enrollment of 1,788. 71.3% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 17.9% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$4,311 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$6,859 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 12 years, which is below the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$49,651, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$89,889, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 69.7% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2012.

7. La Moille CUSD No. 303

The district consists of the Van Orin Elementary School (pre-kindergarten through grade 3), Allen Junior High School (grades 4 through 8) and La Moille High School (grades 9-12). The district has a student enrollment of 261. 42.1% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 55.0% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$6,221 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$10,327 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 13.2 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$42,900, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$102,426, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 64.2% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2012.

8. Prophetstown-Lyndon-Tampico CUSD No. 3

The district consists of the Tampico Elementary School (pre-kindergarten through grade 5), Prophetstown Elementary School (pre-kindergarten through grade 5), Tampico Middle School (grades 6 through 8) and Prophetstown High School (grades 9-12). The district has a student enrollment of 951. 46% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 41.4% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$5,401 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$9,576 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 16.3 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$48,874, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$94,763, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 78.5% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2012.

9. Wethersfield CUSD No. 230

The district consists of the Wethersfield Elementary School (pre-kindergarten through grade 6) and Wethersfield Junior/Senior High School (grades 7 through 12). The district has a student enrollment of 684. 37.3% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 40.2% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$5,315 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$8,462 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 13.9 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$52,977, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$104,811, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 78.5% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2012.

Elementary School Districts:

1. Cherry ESD No. 92

The district consists of the Cherry Grade School (kindergarten through grade 8). The district has a student enrollment of 70. 35.7% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 44.9% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$8,612 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$16,429 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 13.2 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$41,232, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$86,420, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 94.4% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district made "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2012.

Cherry ESD No. 92 will tuition students into Dimmick CCSD No. 175 at the end of the 2013-2014 academic year.

2. Dalzell ESD No. 98

The district consists of the Dalzell Grade School (kindergarten through grade 8). The district has a student enrollment of 57. 38.6% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 34.3% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$5,100 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$8,395 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 13.7 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$37,813, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$47,260, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 88% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district made "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2012.

3. Dimmick CCSD No. 175

The district consists of the Dimmick Consolidated Community School (kindergarten through grade 8). The district has a student enrollment of 112. 10.7% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 88.3% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$8,564 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$16,829 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 17.1 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$44,577, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$92,500, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 90.2% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district made "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2012.

Dimmick CCSD No. 175 will receive tuitioned students Cherry ESD No. 92 at the end of the 2013-2014 academic year.

4. Ladd CCSD No. 94

The district consists of the Ladd Consolidated Community School (kindergarten through grade 8). The district has a student enrollment of 189. 31.7% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 44.2% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$4,295 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$8,104 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 15.9 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$45,000, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$116,948, which is above the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 93.3% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district made "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2012.

5. Malden CCSD No. 84

The district consists of the Malden Grade School (pre-kindergarten through grade 8). The district has a student enrollment of 83. 39.8% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 44.7% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$7,220 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$11,418 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 18.1 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$41,574, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$79,828, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 78.9% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2012.

6. Mendota CCSD No. 289

The district consists of the Northbrook School (pre-kindergarten, grades 5 through 8), Blackstone Elementary School (kindergarten and grade 1), and Lincoln Elementary School (grades 2 through 4). The district has a student enrollment of 1,314. 59.8% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 43.7% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$5,407 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$7,588 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 17.8 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$53,450, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$85,234, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 79% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2012.

7. Ohio CCSD No. 17

The district consists of the Ohio Community Consolidated Grade School (kindergarten through grade 8). The district has a student enrollment of 77. 33.8% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 40.4% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$8,672 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$13,559 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 16.3 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$42,922, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$83,905, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 75.8% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2012.

8. Princeton ESD No. 115

The district consists of the Douglas Elementary School (pre-kindergarten through kindergarten), Jefferson Elementary School (grades 1 and 2), Lincoln Elementary School (grades 3 and 4), and Logan Junior High School (grades 5 through 8). The district has a student enrollment of 1,152. 39.6% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 58.4% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$5,227 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$8,161 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 16.5 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$53,213, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$106,837, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 85.1% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2012.

9. Spring Valley CCSD No. 99

The district consists of John F. Kennedy School (pre-kindergarten through grade 8). The district has a student enrollment of 802. 71.7% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 31.4% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$4,191 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$7,468 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 13 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$50,688, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$96,669, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 78.2% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2012.

High School Districts:

1. Hall HSD No. 502

The district consists of Hall High School. The district has a student enrollment of 401. 34.7% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 56.7% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$6,803 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$12,246 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 18 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$72,581, which is above the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$129,190, which is above the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 51.7% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make "Adequate Yearly Progress" in 2012.

2. LaSalle-Peru Township HSD No. 120

The district consists of La Salle-Peru Township High School. The district has a student enrollment of 1,249. 32.7% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 67.5% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$7,542 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$12,641 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 14.5 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$62,082, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$109,881, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 50.5% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2012.

3. Mendota Township HSD No. 280

The district consists of Mendota Township High School. The district has a student enrollment of 627. 44.3% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 60% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$6,638 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$13,275 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 13.8 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$68,023, which is above the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$98,750, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 57.6% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2012.

4. Ohio Community HSD No. 505

The district consists of Ohio Community High School. The district has a student enrollment of 38. 42.1% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 60.9% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$11,613 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$25,431 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 15.3 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$42,320, which is below the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$89,250, which is below the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 33.3% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2012.

5. Princeton HSD No. 500

The district consists of Princeton High School. The district has a student enrollment of 597. 31.2% of students are classified as low income.

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, 68.8% of the district revenue was derived from local property taxes, compared to the state average of 58.2%. The district 2010-11 instructional expenditure per pupil was \$6,645 (state average: \$6,824). The district 2010-11 operating expenditure per pupil was \$11,044 (state average: \$10,282).

The district average teaching experience is 17 years, which is above the state average of 12.9 years. The average teacher salary in the district is \$76,291, which is above the state average of \$66,614. The average administrator salary in the district is \$112,289, which is above the state average of \$110,870.

In 2012, 64.3% of the students in the district met/exceeded the State standards for all subjects as determined by the Illinois State Board of Education compared to 76.7% State-wide. The district did not make “Adequate Yearly Progress” in 2012.

#### Private Schools:

There are three private schools located in Bureau County:

- Crossroads High School, located at 400 Galena in Tiskilwa is a private Classical Christian high school (grades 9-12). The 2014 school year enrollment is 22.
- Fairfield Amish Mennonite School, located at 29467 425 E St. in Tampico, is an Amish Mennonite-affiliated grade school that provides educational instruction for grades 1-8. The 2014 school year student enrollment is 82 students.
- Princeton Christian Academy, located at 21890 U.S. Hwy. 34 in Princeton is a Protestant-affiliated grade school that provides educational instruction from pre-kindergarten through grade 8. The 2014 school year student enrollment is 85 students.
- St. Louis Grade School, located at 631 Park Ave. W. in Princeton is a Catholic-affiliated grade school that provides educational instruction from pre-kindergarten through grade 8. The 2014 school year student enrollment is 81.
- St. Bede Academy, located at 24 W. Hwy. 6 in Peru (but located in Bureau County) is a Catholic college preparatory high school (grades 9-12). The 2014 school year student enrollment is 300.

#### E. Libraries

There are fifteen (15) libraries/library districts serving the residents of Bureau County:

- Bradford Public Library District, 111 S. Peoria St., Bradford
- Clarion-La Moille Public Library District, 81 Main St., La Moille
- Ladd Public Library District, 125 N. Main St., Ladd
- Leepertown Township Public Library, 201 E. Nebraska St., Bureau
- Mason Memorial Public Library, 104 W. Main St., Buda
- Princeton Public Library, 698 E. Peru St., Princeton
- Mineral-Gold Public Library District, 120 E. Main St., Mineral
- Neponset Public Library, 201 Commercial St., Neponset
- Ohio Public Library District, 112 N. Main St., Ohio
- Raymond A. Sapp Memorial Township Library, 103 E. Main St., Wyand
- Richard A. Mautino Memorial Library, 215 E. Cleveland St., Spring Valley
- Selby Township Library District, 101 Depot St., DePue
- Sheffield Public Library, 136 E. Cook St., Sheffield
- Tiskilwa Township Library, 119 E. Main St., Tiskilwa
- Walnut Public Library District, 101 Heaton St., Walnut

#### F. Junior College Facilities

Residents of Bureau County, depending on location of residence, are served by Sauk Valley Community College located in Dixon, IL, and Blackhawk College located in Galva, IL (Blackhawk College, East Campus) and Moline (Blackhawk College, Quad-Cities Campus), and Illinois Valley Community College located in Ogleby, 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. Blackhawk Community College: Black Hawk College operates within Illinois Community College District #503, an area encompassing 2,200 square miles in nine counties of northwestern Illinois (Bureau, Henderson, Henry, Knox, Marshall, Mercer, Rock Island, Stark and Whiteside). In addition to full-service campuses in Moline and Galva, the college owns the Outreach Center in East Moline, the Adult Learning Center in Rock Island, and the Community Education Center in Kewanee and leases space at the Illinois workNet Center in Moline. Black Hawk College offers more than 40 liberal arts and science curricula in the transfer area and more than 100 career track programs leading to degrees and certificates. The college also offers a wide range of special purpose and community service (outreach) programs.
  
3. Illinois Valley Community College: Illinois Valley Community College (IVCC) is a two-year institution of higher learning located in Oglesby, Illinois. The college serves a 2,000-square-mile district encompassing all of Putnam and parts of Bureau, LaSalle, DeKalb, Grundy, Lee, Livingston, and Marshall counties. The college sits on a 425-acre campus that was constructed in 1972 and currently serves a student body of 4,519 students. The college was accredited by The Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools in 1929.

Illinois Valley Community College offers a variety of associate degrees and certificates. Associate in Applied Science degrees and certificates prepare students for employment upon completion of the program. Associate Degrees in Arts, Sciences, Engineering Sciences and General Studies are available for students wishing to transfer to a four-year institution. Besides the different programs of study, IVCC provides student services, including counseling, free tutoring, an open computer lab, and an on-campus bookstore.

#### G. Park Districts

The following park districts serve the residents of Bureau County:

- Princeton Park District, 837 Park Ave. West, Princeton  
The Princeton Park District boundary comprises approximately 4,509 acres and is essentially coterminous with the City of Princeton.
- Walnut Park District, 403 Sunset Ave., Walnut  
The Walnut Park District comprises approximately 35 acres surrounding Walnut.

#### H. Cemeteries

There are approximately 92 known cemeteries/burial sites located throughout Bureau County. The detailed locations of most of these sites are available from County plat books, as well as from the Bureau County Historical Society located in Princeton. The Internet also provides information on County cemeteries and genealogical records, including the following web sites:

- [www.ilgenweb.net](http://www.ilgenweb.net) (The ILGenWeb Project)
- [www.graveyards.com](http://www.graveyards.com) (Graveyards of Illinois)

## I. Other Community Facilities and Services

### 1. Bureau County Soil & Water Conservation District:

The Bureau County Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD) is located at 312 East Backbone Road in Princeton. The purpose of the Soil & Water Conservation District is to protect and maintain the natural resources of Bureau County and to provide educational opportunities for schools and the public at large. Along with State and Federal agencies, the SWCD provides technical assistance to landowners in developing conservation planning and implementing conservation practices.

### 2. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service

The Bureau County office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service is located at 312 E. Backbone Road in Princeton. The mission of the Natural Resources Conservation Service is to provide leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment.

### 3. Bureau County Fair

The Bureau County Fair, held annually in August, is sponsored by the Bureau County Agricultural Board. The Bureau County Fair is one of Illinois' longest running fairs. The fairgrounds hosts many other activities including flea markets, gun shows, garage/yard sales, train and toy shows, quilt shows, and other activities. The Bureau County Fairgrounds is located at 811 West Peru Street (U.S. Hwy. 6/34) in Princeton.

### 4. Bureau County Historical Society & Museum:

The Bureau County Historical Society is located at 122 Park Avenue West in Princeton. The Bureau County Historical Society operates two museum buildings and a research library. The Clark-Norris Home is the original museum building, and the Newell-Bryant House was purchased in 1998. The Historical Society library includes birth records, wedding and anniversary files, family histories, military history, local history books, the H.W. Immke Photography Collection, and artifact collections. A gift shop offers local history books and memorabilia related to Princeton.

### 5. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency

The Bureau County USDA Farm Service Agency is located at 312 E. Backbone Road Suite #1 in Princeton. The mission of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency (FSA) is to stabilize farm income, help farmers conserve land and water resources, provide credit to new or disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, and help farm operations recover from the effects of disaster.

6. University of Illinois Extension Unit

The University of Illinois Extension Office is located at 850 Thompson Street in Princeton, and serves residents of Bureau, La Salle, Marshall and Putnam Counties. Branch offices are located in Ottawa (La Salle County) and Henry (Marshall County). Extension staff offer practical, research-based education to help area residents improve their lives and communities through learning partnerships that put knowledge to work. University of Illinois Extension is the flagship outreach effort of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, offering educational programs to residents of all of Illinois' 102 counties. Through learning partnerships that put knowledge to work, U of I Extension's programs are aimed at making life better, healthier, safer and more profitable for individuals and their communities. U of I Extension offers educational programs in five broad areas:

- Healthy society
- Food security and safety
- Environmental stewardship
- Sustainable and profitable food production and marketing systems
- Enhancing youth, family and community well-being

7. U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development

The local office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development serving Bureau County is located at 312 E. Backbone Road in Princeton. USDA Rural Development (RD) financial programs support such essential public facilities and services as water and sewer systems, housing, health clinics, emergency service facilities and electric and telephone service. RD promotes economic development by supporting loans to businesses through banks, credit unions and community-managed lending pools, and offers technical assistance and information to help agricultural producers and cooperatives get started and improve the effectiveness of their operations. RD also provides technical assistance to help communities undertake community empowerment programs.

8. Illinois Department of Veteran's Affairs

The local office of the Illinois Department of Veteran's Affairs serving veterans of Bureau County is located in the Princeton City Hall, 2 South Main Street, Princeton. The Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) is a state agency dedicated to empowering veterans, as well as their dependents and survivors, to thrive. The DVA accomplishes this by helping veterans navigate the complex veteran support system and assisting them in obtaining benefits; by providing long term health care for eligible veterans at one of four Veterans' Homes; and by working with other government agencies and non-profits to help veterans address education, mental health, housing, and employment challenges.

9. Bureau County Senior Citizen's Association and Senior Citizen Center-Clark House

The Bureau County Senior Citizen's Association and Bureau County Senior Citizen Center-Clark House are located at 16 W. Marion Street in Princeton. The Senior Citizen's Center-Clark House is a community focal point serving all seniors of the county, providing certain core services to senior citizens age 60 or older. These services include:

- Assistive device free loan program;
- Caregiver information and assistance;
- Computer lab;
- Home delivered meals;
- Income tax service;

- Information and assistance;
- Legal assistance;
- Options counseling;
- Outreach;
- Senior activities;
- Transportation.

10. Bureau County Housing Authority

The Bureau County Housing Authority is located at 444 South Church Street in Princeton, and provides housing assistance to low income residents through the management of programs such as Low Rent Public Housing and the Housing Choice Voucher Program - Section 8. These programs are income based and the eligibility guidelines are set by HUD.

11. Freedom House

Freedom House, located at 440 Elm Place in Princeton, provides free and confidential services to victims of domestic and sexual violence including emergency food and shelter, medical and legal advocacy, individual and group counseling and therapy, and education.

12. Alternatives for the Older Adult, Illinois Department of Aging

Alternatives for the Older Adult, located at 200 W. St. Paul Street in Spring Valley, is established with the goal of reducing the incidence of elder abuse and neglect in the community, including financial abuse, physical abuse, and emotional neglect. Assistance is also provided to the elderly in the form of programs regarding money management and home-making.

13. Business Employment Skills Team (B.E.S.T.)

B.E.S.T., located at 225 Backbone Road in Princeton, provides job training/placement, career planning, job search workshops, and college and vocational training. Work experience, on-the-job training, plus special youth programs are also provided.

14. The Tri-County Opportunities Council (TCOC)

TCOC, with a Bureau County office located at 1019 N. Main Street in Princeton, is the Community Action Agency serving the nine Illinois counties of Bureau, Carroll, LaSalle, Lee, Marshall, Ogle, Putnam, Stark and Whiteside. Its purpose is to investigate the frequent, location, character and causes of poverty and to coordinate efforts to prevent, alleviate and eliminate poverty through cooperation/collaboration with the entire community. More specifically, the Council's goals are:

- To strengthen and enable low-income people to become self-sufficient through the attaining of necessary skills, knowledge, motivations and opportunities as well as improving the conditions in which they live.
- To better organize a wide range of services and outcomes related to the needs of low-income people by the utilization of innovative approaches in attacking the causes of poverty including the support of self-help groups and cooperative efforts of low-income people.
- To encourage the participation of low-income people in the planning, development and

- implementation of programs/projects and in the decision making processes of governmental entities affecting their lives.
- To increase the capacity of the agency and its community to achieve results by planning and coordinating federal, state, local and private assistance related to the elimination of poverty through partnerships with public officials, private organizations, business, industry and individuals.

## **Section 4.4 Community Facilities Needs/Issues**

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

### A. County Facilities and Services Needs/Issues:

- New or remodeled jail facility.
- Plans for future growth and expansion of County offices and services.
- Improved technology in Courthouse and other County offices.

### B. Parks and Recreation:

- None identified.

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

- None identified.

### D. Schools:

- Consolidation issues.
- Funding issues.
- Transportation issues.

### E. Libraries:

- None identified.

### F. Junior College/Higher Education Facilities:

- None identified.

### G. Cemeteries:

- Maintenance of rural cemeteries.

### H. Other Community Facilities and Services:

- None identified.

## **Section 4.5 Utilities And Community Facilities Goals, Objectives, Policies**

### A. Goal:

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

B. Objectives:

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

C. Policies:

1. Encourage compact and well-planned urban and rural development areas, so that community facilities and services (e.g., school bus routes, snow removal, police patrol) can be provided in a cost-effective manner.
2. Promote long-range sanitary sewer system planning with cities and villages to accommodate projected countywide growth and development.
3. Properly site and monitor private on-site wastewater treatment systems to assure public health and groundwater quality.
4. Work with local communities to assure a high-quality and abundant supply of water.
5. Encourage efforts to retain and improve small community schools and educational services directed to educating the County's youth and providing continuing education and training to adults.
6. Help coordinate and support local emergency services and facilities (e.g., police, fire, rescue/EMS) through adequate funding, training, facilities, and equipment. Also, continue to promote emergency services through "Mutual Aid" and collaborative efforts between public agencies and communities throughout the county.
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.
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. Promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources.