

Village of Hennepin



Comprehensive Plan



March 2001



Prepared by:
Hennepin Planning Commission and
North Central Illinois Council of
Governments

Village of Hennepin

Comprehensive Plan

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INTRODUCTION

This Comprehensive Plan updates the Comprehensive Plan of 1969 that included the municipalities within Putnam County as well as Putnam County. This update is the result of 13 months of meetings, discussion and research by the Hennepin Planning Commission and the North Central Illinois Council of Governments. In the development of this plan a citizen survey was delivered door to door by the Planning Commission and Village Board. The survey was used to gather the citizens perspectives of the Village of Hennepin. The instrument and the results are in the appendix.

To receive additional public input a public meeting was held at the fire station June 19, 2000 to present and discuss the results of the survey. This was a participatory meeting in which the residents were asked to play an active role. The top several written comments from each survey category were written on large sheets of paper and taped to the walls. Those attending the meeting were then asked if they agreed or disagreed with those comments. They were also asked to provide ideas they may have for resolving those problems. The tally sheet showing whether or not there was consensus on each statement and category is shown in the appendix.

The planning commission studied and discussed at length the physical, economic and social conditions of Hennepin in projecting what the future of the Village should be. As a result they developed a set of goals, objectives and policies for general development, land use, housing and residential development, commercial development, public utilities, community facilities, open space and recreation, and ongoing planning.

This Comprehensive Plan is a working document and is meant to be used by village officials in making day to day decisions. The Plan will serve as a guide for many public decisions, especially land-use changes and preparation of capital improvements programs. The Comprehensive Plan will be a guide on which zoning and subdivision decisions are based. The plan is very important because as elected and appointed officials change over the years the plan will be there to guide the new officials towards the vision of the Village of Hennepin.

The Comprehensive Plan is a 20 year vision for the Village of Hennepin. The Goals, Objectives and Policies should be reviewed every 5 years. The demographic information in the plan should be updated every ten years.

With the 2000 Census results beginning to be released at the completion of the plan the demographics in this document do not reflect the 2000 numbers. The 2000 Census showed that Hennepin saw an increase of 5.7% from 1990 to 2000 with an increase of 38 people from 669 to 707. Putnam County saw a similar increase in population of 6.2 % from 5,730 to 6,086.



Village of Hennepin

Putnam County, Illinois

Regional Location Map



HISTORICAL

Background

The History of Hennepin dates back to 1817 when a trading house was built by Beaubien, a Frenchman employed by the American Fur Company, a mile north of the current village. Around that time an independent trading post was built near there by Thomas Hartzell. This was called the Priarie de Prue. The Village of Hennepin was named in memory of Father Hennepin and his early exploration of the Illinois River.

The Village was surveyed by order of the County Commissioners in August and September of 1831. The original village limits included 12 blocks and an additional 8 were ordered to be surveyed shortly after. The first house in Hennepin was also constructed in 1831. During the Black Hawk war Hennepin served as the headquarters for the Putnam County Rangers. Hennepin grew slowly to a population of about 250 in 1836.

Hennepin was incorporated on February 13, 1837 with Jos. J. Holt serving as the first President of the Board of Trustees and Hugh N. Schooler as the Clerk. The citizens of Hennepin were very excited in 1856 about the prospect of a railroad from Bureau Junction to Fort Wayne, Indiana which would cross the Illinois River at Hennepin. However, this project and the Illinois River Railroad in 1853 never came to realization. The population of Hennepin in 1857 had grown to 711. The Village had a boon of growth to a population of 1,713 in 1860 and 2,144 in 1870. Due to the fact that the railroad never came to Hennepin, the population dwindled and the once thriving center of commerce dropped to a town of only 300 people in 1939.

In 1936 the construction process for the now abandoned bridge that crosses the Illinois River had begun. The construction of the bridge was completed and dedicated in 1939. The bridge eliminated the need for the ferry which for more than 100 years was the only way to cross the river. Hennepin is home of the oldest operating courthouse in Illinois which was also built in 1839. There have been additions over the years to the original structure. The bridge closed to automotive traffic in 1989. The demolition of the bridge began in late 2000.

In 1953 Illinois Power built a plant about a mile east of the Village along the Illinois River. In the late 1950's the plant produced 250 megawatts. In the 90's the plant was still able to supply the Village with the power they needed.

In 1965 with a village population of 391 Jones and Laughlin built a steel plant on 400 acres east of Hennepin. There were predictions that the plant would bring 15,000 jobs to the area. In the beginning about 110 were employed. In 1995 they employed 700 people. The plant is now owned by LTV Steel. The plant makes rolls of steel that are mainly shipped out by trucks. Some is shipped by barge on the Illinois River and some by rail. In 1995 LTV shipped out about 280 trucks a day.

The construction of the steel plant also brought the construction of Interstate 180 that connects to Interstate 80 about 10 miles north of Hennepin. LTV currently employs 665 workers at the Hennepin plant.

The construction of this plant was supposed to bring a big growth to Putnam County. It was estimated that if all of the 6,500 acres they owned would be developed that the population would skyrocket to 65,000 by 1985. Hennepin's population was to increase to 7,556 by 1985. This mass development did not come to fruition as projected. The population of the county only increased 12.9% from 1950 to 1990 while the population of Hennepin increased 114% in that same time period. In response to the growth that was to happen the city annexed a large amount of property for residential development east of Route 26. Most of this land is now used for farming.

In 1978 Exolon ESK built a plant on 100 acres just east of LTV along the Illinois River. The plant employs about 90 people. Exolon ships their product out by truck and rail.

As with most rural communities Hennepin and Putnam county are struggling to maintain their current population. The population over the next 20 years is estimated to increase by only 2.6 percent in Putnam County.

Schools

The first school in Hennepin was a log cabin built in 1833. The school moved around using various buildings until in 1843 a frame school house was built. At that time school was on the subscription plan and a free school system was not introduced until 1845. The thought of an academy was discontinued at that time. In 1860 there were 100 students in the grade school. In 1857 there were two public schools with 80-90 students and two select schools with 45 students.

In 1966 Putnam County Community School District #535 was formed to consolidate the individual community education systems into one. Students from Hennepin attend one of four schools in Hennepin, McNabb or Granville. An attendance center for grades 3-5 is at the Putnam County Elementary School in Hennepin. Another attendance center is at Hopkins Building in Granville for grades K-2. The Putnam County Junior High is located at the John Swaney Campus which is just south of McNabb. The Putnam County High School is in Granville. The High School offers a strong academic and broad vocational program to students in Putnam County. Its campus includes a commons/student center, music room, auditorium, academic classrooms, science suites, industrial arts facility, and a gymnasium.

Churches

The Methodist church was built in 1860 with its beginnings dating back to 1833. With a growing congregation a brick structure was completed in 1866 with a dining area on the first floor and the sanctuary on the second. In 1912 a celebration called Harvest Home began and continues even today. In 1982 the Hennepin Methodist Church was joined by the Granville United Methodist Church and changed the name to the United Methodist Church, Hennepin Illinois. In 1992 a Sunday school building and a hall connecting the two were constructed north of the main church.

The Roman Catholic Church was built in 1903 and was a gift of Patrick Dore. A new church was built in 1990. The complex that made up the St. Patrick's Catholic Church was sold and the Church moved to a new facility on Dore Drive near Riverside Cemetery. The old hall on Fourth Street was purchased by the county for the Library and the church was purchased by Shafer Engineering. The original stained glass windows were installed in the new church.

The Congregational church was built in 1874 and closed in 1932. It was later reopened as an antique shop. There was an addition added that has become a home. The sanctuary is still an antique shop.

Services and Facilities

Fire

The current fire station on High Street is housed in the Thomas Dore Memorial Fire Station. Thomas Dore was a long time Fire District Board Member and a former Mayor. The new larger facility was built on the site of the old fire station. This new facility was constructed in 1989. The fire district was originally formed as the Granville-Hennepin Fire Protection District in 1947. Hennepin joined with Granville because at that time Hennepin was a small farm community and did not have much tax base to support fire service.



Thomas Dore Memorial Fire Station

The ambulance service that was originally formed by Putnam County in the late 70's has changed operations to be run by the Granville-Hennepin Fire Protection district. Ambulance service is provided to all of Putnam County.

Pool/Park district

The Park District was formed 27 years ago. The District built the indoor pool and meeting room facility on Milan Street. This was constructed during the time of the new steel plant and the estimates for an increased population were very high. This would provide recreational opportunities to those new residents and a way to fund new facilities.(see page 25 for more information, recreational facilities)

Library district

The first discussions of having a library in Putnam County began in 1916. In 1931 a state demonstration library for the county was set up in the basement of the courthouse. There were seven branches throughout the county. A resident could check out one book a month. Then in 1938 the library became tax supported. The Library was converted to County District status by a resolution of Putnam County in 1995. At the time the library was converted to District status in 1995, it was the only county library operating under Illinois Library Law. The Headquarters for the county district has always been in Hennepin.

The Headquarters of the Putnam County Library District was housed in the old Putnam County Bank. Before finding its home in the old Putnam County Bank the library was housed in many locations throughout Hennepin. Putnam County purchased the St. Patrick's Hall on 4th street where the library is located today. The County Library District is a member of the Heritage Trail Library System. There are branches in Granville, Hennepin, McNabb, Magnolia, Putnam and Standard.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Location

Located in northwestern Putnam County in north central Illinois, Hennepin lies along the eastern bank of the Illinois River. Hennepin is within 75 miles of major Illinois urban areas including Rockford, Quad Cities, Galesburg, Peoria, and Bloomington/Normal. It is within 100 miles of Chicago, Champaign/Urbana and Springfield, and within 200 miles of the St. Louis metropolitan area. Lying at the center of the major Midwestern United States metropolitan area places the Village of Hennepin at the heart of the nation's transportation system. This creates a high potential for economic development within the Hennepin area.

Transportation

The Village of Hennepin is served by or in close vicinity to all forms of major transportation. The two most influential forms of transportation in Hennepin are highway and waterway. Both have played an important role in the development of Hennepin.

Railroads

There is railroad service to LTV Steel and Exelon ESK in the 1-1/2 mile area around Hennepin. This service is provided by Conrail. Passenger rail service is not available in Hennepin or Putnam County. The nearest location for passenger rail service is Princeton, 10 miles away.

Highways

The Village of Hennepin is serviced by state routes 26 and 71 and U.S. Route 180. U.S. Route 80 which runs coast to coast across the country is about 10 miles north of Hennepin and can be reached via U.S. 180. Route 71 runs east west and intersects U.S. Route 39 about 13 miles east of Hennepin. U.S. Routes 39 runs north-south from Rockford to Bloomington, IL. Because of its vicinity to cross country roadways in all directions Hennepin is a great location for the shipment of goods by highway.

The Illinois Department of Transportation has been studying the possibility of a freeway between Peoria and Chicago. The first study is complete and considers a possible route bringing the road right by Hennepin. The freeway may come north out of Peoria and connect to U.S. 180 and either follow 180 north to 80 or go east on 180 and 71 and connect to U.S. 39. This would assist in increasing the economic development of Hennepin and the Illinois Valley area. The second phase of the study is currently underway to decide on one of three corridors for the road. The final selection of a corridor is expected in 2001 with the specific path of the road to be selected within a year of corridor selection.

Waterways

The Illinois River flows east-west along the northern Village limits and north-south along the west edge of the Village of Hennepin. The Illinois River is entirely navigable, and maintains a nine-foot navigation channel between its eight locks and dams. Barge traffic on the Illinois River is very important to the Village of Hennepin. The Illinois River, a vital part of the national waterway system, serves as the primary water connection for shipping between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. Hennepin is a prime location for manufacturing and industrial development because of its location on the Illinois River and the capability of shipping bulk goods via barge on the river.

Air Service

There are no commercial air facilities in the Village of Hennepin. Hennepin is within 45 miles of the Greater Peoria Regional Airport. Several regional airports are within 15 miles of Hennepin, Lacon Airport in Lacon and the Illinois Valley Regional Airport in Peru. These airports do not offer scheduled passenger carrier service. The airports primarily serve corporate, private and charter flights. The Illinois Valley Regional Airport has a 6,000-foot-long hard-surface, lighted runways, offers complete facilities, hangers and tie-down space for 60 aircrafts. In addition, a private airstrip is located a few miles east of Hennepin just south of Route 71. In Chicago O'Hare and Midway Airports are approximately 90 miles away. Airports in Rockford, Moline, and Bloomington are within 75 miles.

ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES

Physiography

The Village of Hennepin corporate limits currently covers approximately 3,532 acres or 5.5 square miles of land in northwest Putnam County. Land topography in Hennepin and the planning area is generally flat with areas in the east sloping with timber. The fields in the areas between the Illinois River and the bluffs are planted with corn and soybeans.

The Illinois River flows west and south along the northern and western boundaries of Hennepin. Its smaller tributaries are Allforks and Coffee Creeks that join with the Illinois River within the 1.5 mile planning area of Hennepin. The several backwater lakes along the Illinois River within the Village and planning area of Hennepin are Turner, Coleman, Goose and Senachwine Lakes.

Soils

The following information on soils is from the 1987 Soil Survey of Putnam County, Illinois. This survey was done by the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

Soils are responsible for producing our food, filtering our water supply, and supporting our buildings and development. Because there are hundreds of soil types and formations, certain types of soil are better than others for certain uses. The five general factors that determine the type of soil that forms in a certain location are composition of the parent material, climate, plants and organisms, land relief, and time.

Soil parent materials are formed by the disintegration and decomposition of rock. Parent materials can be distributed by water, wind, or glaciers, resulting in varying mixes and densities. Climate and vegetation are active factors in the soil formation process by altering the accumulated parent material and developing its characteristics to a certain soil classification. The climate accomplishes this by its processes of weathering and erosion. Freezing and thawing help break down minerals and rock fragments. Dead plants and other organisms add to the formation process by contributing rich nutrients and organic matter to the soil through decay.

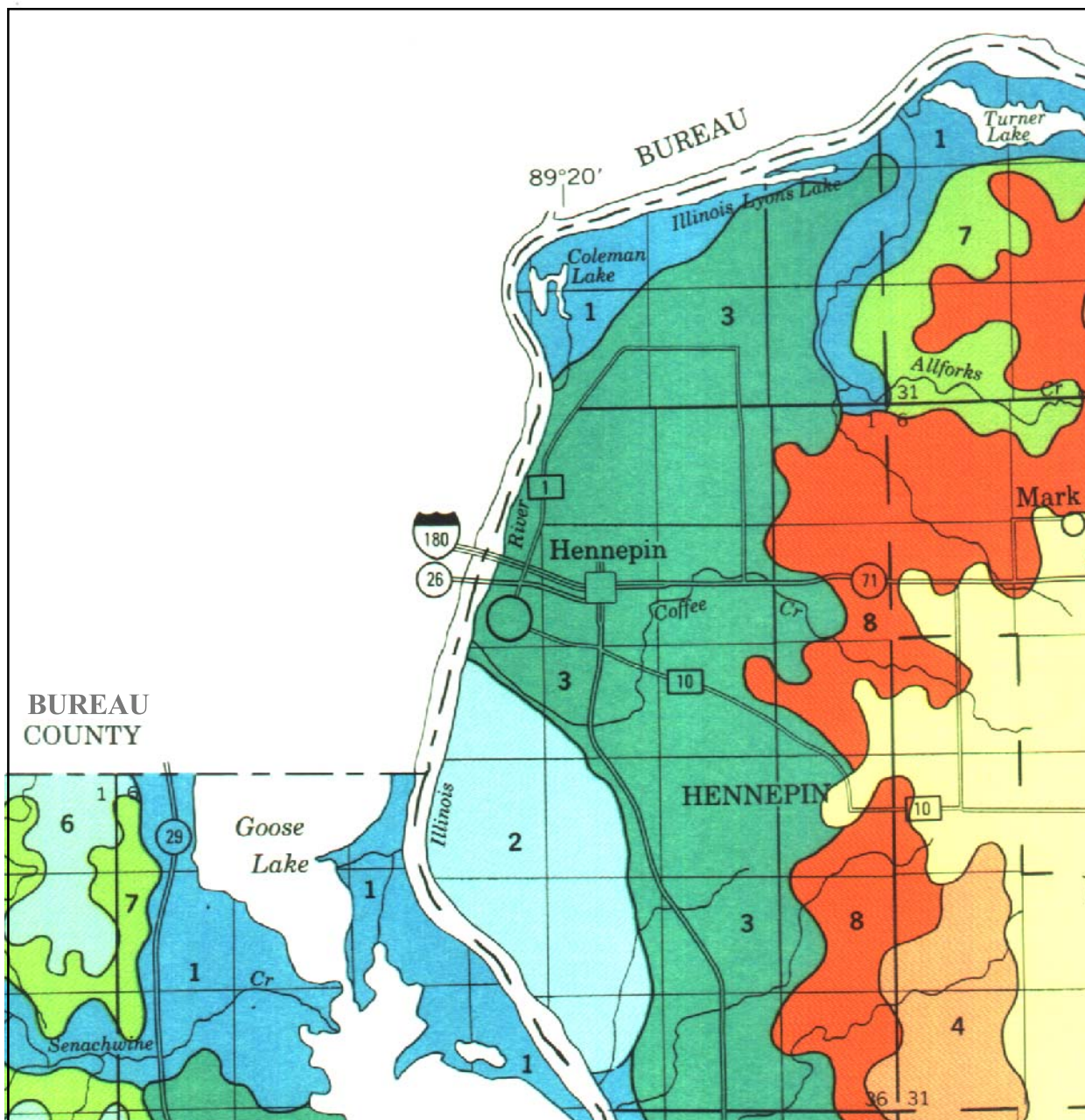
A soil association is a landscape or geographic area which has a distinctive proportional pattern of different soils. It represents an area containing one or more major soils and one or more minor soils. Normally the soil association is named for its major soil/soils or the most extensive land type. The Putnam County Soil Survey of 1986 identified major associations throughout the county. The following are general descriptions of soil associations identified and described by the survey which are found in the Hennepin vicinity. The Hennepin Area Soil Associations map on the following page shows where each association exists within the village limits and planning area. The



Village of Hennepin

Putnam County, Illinois

Soil Associations Map



Hennepin Area Soil Associations

- 1 - Mound Prairie
- 2 - Sawmill
- 3 - Wea-Ade-Alvin
- 5 - Tama-Muscatine-Sable
- 7 - Hennepin-Miami-Morley
- 8 - Birkbeck-Rozetta-Fayette

Source: 1987 Soil Survey of Putnam County, Illinois
U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service
in cooperation with
Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station

general soil map can be used to compare the suitability of large areas for general land uses. This map is not to be used for making decisions on specific pieces of property. More in depth studies about specific properties should be done on an as needed basis. The soils in any one association differ from place to place in slope, depth, drainage, and other characteristics that affect management.

Moundprairie Association

The soils that make up the Moundprairie Association are poorly drained and are frequently flooded. This association is made of silty soils that formed in alluvium and are usually on flood plains, see figure 3. This association is relatively flat and only has slopes from 0 to 2 percent. The Moundprairie Association covers approximately 9 percent of Putnam County and is made up of 70 percent Moundprairie soils and 30 percent minor soils.

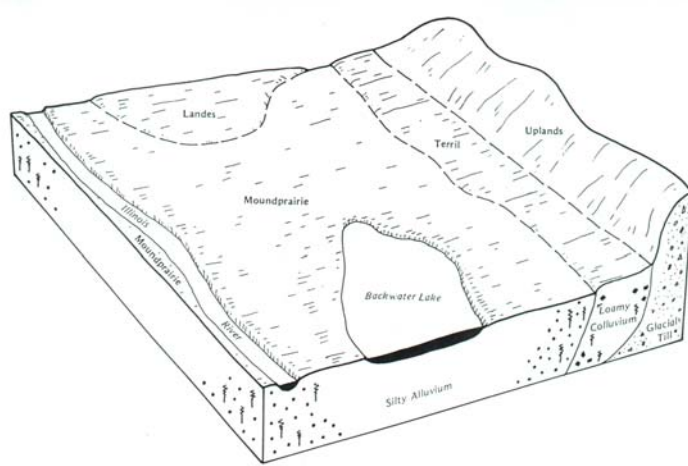


Figure 3. Moundprairie Association

Typically, the surface layer is about 9 inches thick. The substratum extends to a buried soil at a depth of about 39 inches. It is mottled, friable, and calcareous. The buried soil extends to a depth of 60 inches or more. Wetland wildlife is predominate in most of the areas of the Moundprairie Association. Drained areas are used for cultivated crops. Cultivated crops are grown in the drained areas. However, the seasonal high water table and flooding is a problem. This association is generally incompatible as a location for structures and septic system because of the flooding and constant moisture.

Sawmill Association

The Sawmill Association is poorly drained and rarely floods because much of these lands are protected by levees. The silty soils formed in alluvium and on flood plains. This association is also relatively flat with slopes between 0 to 2 percent and covers about 3 percent of Putnam County. The soils that make up the association are 75 percent Sawmill and 25 percent minor.

Typically, the surface layer is about 8 inches thick, the subsurface layer about 15 inches thick, the subsoil is about 20 inches thick and the substratum extends to a depth of 60 inches or more. Most areas of this association are cultivated. Because it is protected by levees from flooding, this association is well suited to cultivated crops. The Sawmill Association is also a poor location for structures and septic systems because of the flooding and constant moisture.

Wea-Ade-Alvin Association

The Wea-Ade-Alvin Association consists of soils on stream terraces and dunes. Slopes have a wide range from 0 to 30 percent and covers about 12 percent of Putnam County. It is about 40 percent Wea and similar soils, 28 percent Ade and similar soils, 19 percent Alvin and similar soils, and 13 percent minor soils.

The well drained Wea soils are on nearly level and gently sloping stream terraces. Typically, the surface soil is about 15 inches thick of friable silt loam. The subsoil is about 28 inches thick with the upper part made of clay loam and the lower part being gravelly clay loam and very gravelly loam. The substratum extends to a depth of 60 inches or more.

The somewhat excessively drained Ade soils are on gently sloping to strongly sloping dunes. Typically, the surface layer is very friable loamy fine sand about 10 inches thick. The subsurface layer is very friable fine sand about 7 inches thick. The subsoil extends to a depth of more than 60 inches. The upper part is very friable fine sand and the lower part is loose fine sand.

The well drained Alvin soils are on gently sloping to steep side slopes on stream terraces. Typically, the surface layer is friable fine sandy loam about 4 inches thick. The subsurface layer is friable fine sandy loam about 4 inches thick. The subsoil is about 36 inches thick. The upper part is friable fine sandy loam and sandy loam with the next part being friable sandy loam and the lower part is loose loamy sand that has bands of sandy loam. The substratum to a depth of 60 inches or more is loose loamy sand.

Minor in this association are the Huntsville, Littleton, Metea, Ridgeville, and Rodman soils, all of which are in areas below the major soils. Most areas of this association are cultivated. Some are used as a source of sand and gravel. The nearly level and gently sloping Wea and Alvin soils are well suited to cultivated crops, the strongly sloping Alvin and gently sloping Ade soils are moderately suited, and the steep Alvin and strongly sloping Ade soils are generally unsuited. The major management concerns are water erosion, soil blowing, and droughtiness.

If this association is used as a site for buildings or septic tank absorption fields, the shrink-swell potential, the slope, a poor filtering capacity, and restricted permeability are management concerns.

Tama-Muscatine-Sable Association

The Tama-Muscatine-Sable association consists of soils on glacial till plains with slopes ranging from 0 to 10 percent. This association covers about 37 percent of Putnam County. It consists of about 33 percent Tama and similar soils, 32 percent Muscatine soils, 22 percent Sable soils, and 13 percent minor soils.

The moderately well drained Tama soils are in gently sloping and sloping areas, see figure 4. Typically, the surface layer is friable silt loam about 8 inches thick. The subsurface layer is friable silt loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is friable and about 43 inches thick. The upper part is silty clay

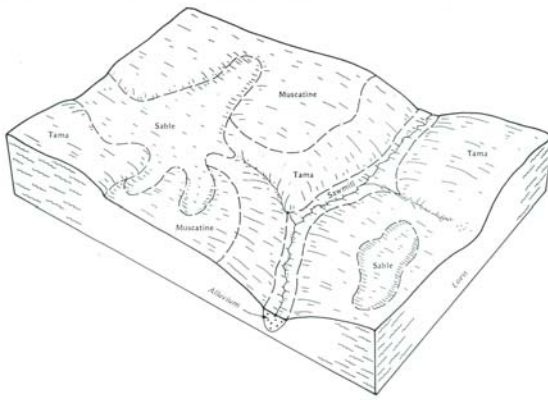


Figure 4. Tama-Muscatine-Sable

loam, the next part is mottled silty clay loam and the lower part is mottled silt loam. The substratum extends to a depth of 60 inches or more of mottled, friable, calcareous silt loam.

The somewhat poorly drained Muscatine soils are in nearly level areas. Typically, the surface layer is black, friable silt loam about 8 inches thick. The subsurface layer is very dark grayish brown, friable silt loam about 6 inches thick. The friable subsoil is about 38 inches thick. The upper part is silt loam, with the next part silty clay loam, and the lower part mottled silty clay loam. The substratum extends to a depth of 60 inches of mottled, friable silt loam.

The poorly drained Sable soils are in nearly level areas that are lower than the Tama and Muscatine soils. Typically, the surface layer is friable silty clay loam about 9 inches thick. The subsurface layer is friable silty clay loam about 5 inches thick. The mottled and friable subsoil is about 33 inches thick. The upper and middle parts are silty clay loam. The lower part is silt loam. The substratum extends to a depth of 60 inches or more of mottled, friable, calcareous silt loam.

Minor in this association are the Harpster and Sawmill soils. The poorly drained Harpster soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Sable soils. They are calcareous throughout. The poorly drained Sawmill soils are on flood plains below the major soils.

Most areas of this association are cultivated. The nearly level and gently sloping areas are well suited to cultivated crops. The sloping areas of Tama soils are moderately suited to cultivated crops. Maintaining or improving internal and surface drainage systems is the major management concern in the nearly level areas. In the gently sloping and sloping areas, water erosion is a management concern.

If this association is used as a site for buildings or septic tank absorption fields, the wetness, the shrink swell potential, and ponding are management concerns.

Hennepin-Miami-Morley Association

This association consists of soils on glacial till plains. Slopes range from 5 to 60 percent. This association covers about 11 percent of Putnam County. It is about 40 percent Hennepin soils, 27 percent Miami soils, 20 percent Morley soils, and 13 percent minor soils.

The well drained Hennepin soils are in very steep areas. Typically, the surface layer is friable loam about 4 inches thick. The subsoil is friable calcareous clay loam about 6 inches thick. The substratum extends to a depth of 60 inches or more friable calcareous loam.

The well drained Miami soils are in sloping to steep areas. Typically, the surface layer is friable loam about 7 inches thick. The subsoil is about 31 inches thick. The upper part is friable clay loam and the lower part is firm clay loam. The substratum extending to a depth of 60 inches or more is firm calcareous clay loam.

The moderately well drained and well drained Morley soils are in sloping to steep areas. Typically, the surface layer is friable silt loam about 3 inches thick. The subsurface layer is friable silt loam about 4 inches thick. The subsoil is about 30 inches thick. The upper part is friable silty clay loam, the next part firm silty clay loam, and the lower part mottled, firm, calcareous clay loam. The substratum extending to a depth of 60 inches or more is mottled, very firm, calcareous clay loam.

Minor in this association are the Huntsville, Landes, Rodman, Rozetta, and Terril soils. The moderately well drained Huntsville and well drained Landes soils are on flood plains. The excessively drained Rodman soils are on terrace escarpments below the major soils. The moderately well drained Rozetta soils are on ridges above the major soils. The well drained Terril soils are on foot slopes below the major soils.

The Miami soils are well suited to woodland. The Hennepin and Morley soils are moderately suited to woodland. The equipment limitation and the hazard of erosion are management concerns. The sloping areas are well suited to hay and pasture, and the strongly sloping and steep areas are moderately suited or poorly suited. Water erosion is a management concern. If this association is used as a site for buildings or septic tank absorption fields, the slope, the shrink-swell potential, and restricted permeability are management concerns.

Birkbeck-Rozetta-Fayette Association

This association consists of soils on glacial till plains and moraines. Slopes range from 2 to 15 percent. This association covers about 9 percent of Putnam County. It is about 40 percent Birkbeck soils, 17 percent Rozetta soils, 17 percent Fayette and similar soils, and 26 percent minor soils.

The moderately well drained Birkbeck soils are on gently sloping ridges and sloping side slopes on glacial till plains and moraines. Typically, the surface layer is friable silt loam about 7 inches thick. The subsoil is about 48 inches thick. The upper part is friable silty clay loam, the next part mottled, friable silty clay loam and the lower part mottled, firm clay loam. The substratum which extends to a depth of 60 inches or more is firm, calcareous clay loam.

The moderately well drained Rozetta soils are on gently sloping ridges and side slopes on glacial till plains. Typically, the surface layer is friable silt loam about 9 inches thick. The friable subsoil extends to a depth of more than 60 inches. The upper part is silty clay loam, the next part mottled silty clay loam, and the lower part mottled silt loam.

The well drained Fayette soils are on sloping and strongly sloping side slopes on glacial till plains. Typically, the surface layer is friable silt loam about 6 inches thick. The friable subsoil extends to a depth of more than 60 inches. The upper part is silty clay loam, the next part is mottled silty clay loam, and the lower part is mottled silt loam.

Minor in this association are the Alvin, Blount, Hennepin, Morley, Sawmill, and Varna soils. The well drained Alvin soils are on side slopes on stream terraces and outwash plains below the major soils. They are more sandy than the major soils. The somewhat poorly drained Blount soils are on ridgetops. They are more clayey than the major soils. The well drained Hennepin soils are on very steep side slopes. They are calcareous throughout. The moderately well drained and well drained Morley soils and the moderately well drained Varna soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the major soils. They are more clayey than the major soils. The poorly drained Sawmill soils are on flood plains below the major soils.

Most areas of this association are cultivated. The gently sloping areas are well suited to cultivated crops, and the more sloping areas are moderately suited. Water erosion is a management concern. If this association is used as a site for buildings or septic tank absorption fields, the wetness, the shrink swell potential, the slope, and restricted permeability are management concerns.

Climate

Hennepin has a humid continental climate typical of the midwest. The hot summers are occasionally broken up by cool spells. Precipitation in the winter falls as snow during frequent snowstorms and the rest of the year is mainly rain showers which are often heavy. The annual rainfall is adequate for corn, soybeans and small grains. The winter average temperature is 21 degrees Fahrenheit and the summer average is about 74 degrees Fahrenheit. The annual precipitation that falls on Putnam County is 34.8 inches. A majority of this falls during the growing season April to September, 22.7 inches or 65 percent of the annual precipitation. Snowfall during the winter averages 28 inches a year.

Mineral

There is an abundance of sand and gravel deposits. They are the alluvial and terrace deposits along the Illinois River. The sand and gravel is used mainly as road material and for concrete aggregate.

Surface Water

The Illinois River is the main hydrological feature in the Hennepin area. Hennepin is the point at which the Illinois River turns ninety degrees and flows south. Lake Michigan is the point at which water enters the Chicago River then joins the DesPlaines River and runs into the Illinois River. Backwater lakes along the Illinois River in the planning area of Hennepin are Turner, Coleman, DePue, Goose, Spring and Senachwine Lakes. Other minor tributaries in the Hennepin area that flow into the Illinois River are Coffee Creek and Allfork Creek.

The floodplain covers much area along the Illinois River in Hennepin's 1-1/2 mile planning area, see figure 5 on page 17. There is a large area south of the city limits along the Illinois River that is in the 1-1/2 mile planning area and the floodplain that will be put back in wetlands by The Wetland Initiative.

Groundwater

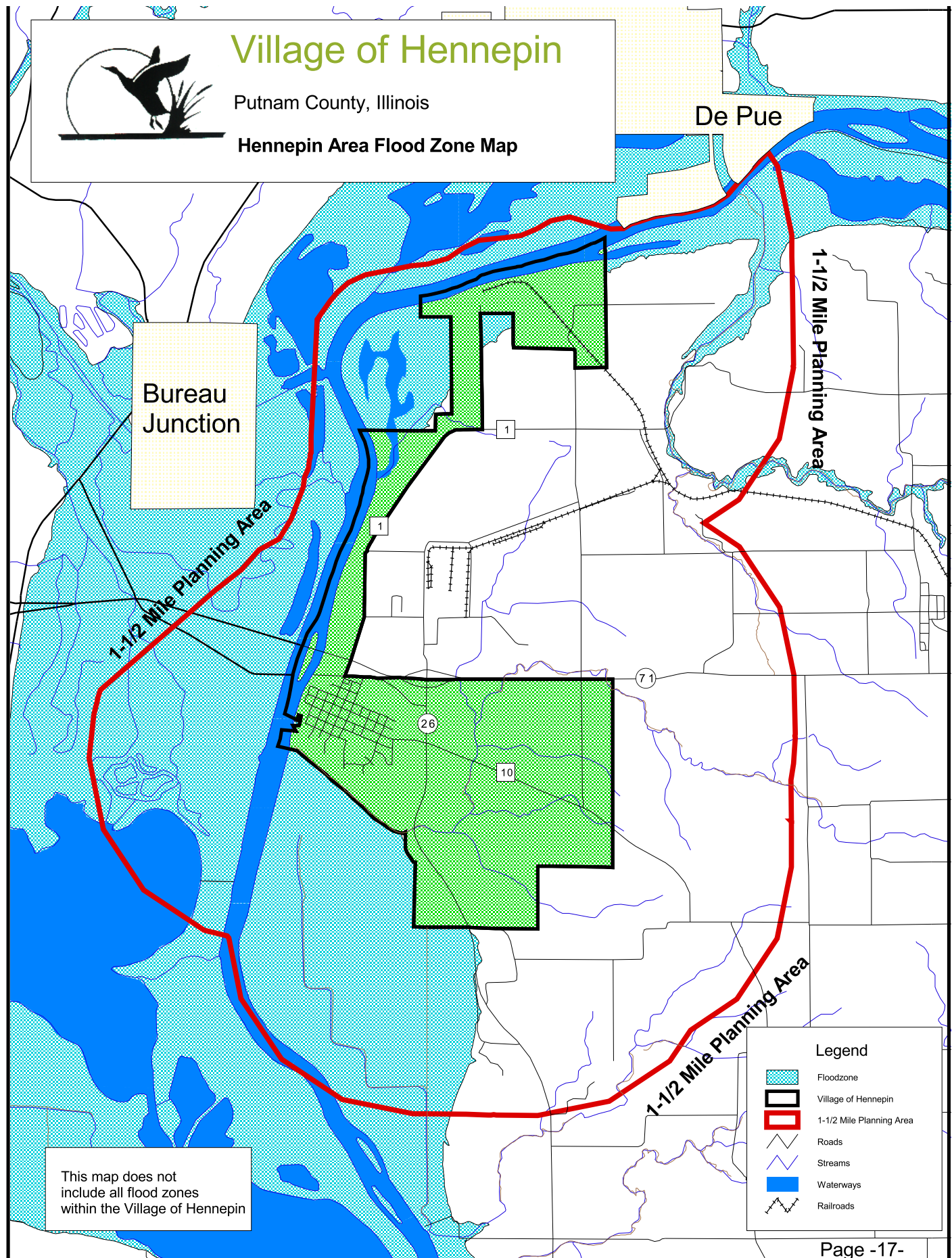
Hennepin's ground water is obtained in sand and gravel aquifers and bedrock aquifers. The Illinois River Valley is an excellent source of groundwater because of the thick sand and gravel aquifers. The shallow Mississippian and Pennsylvanian bedrock aquifers throughout the area are a good source of groundwater.



Village of Hennepin

Putnam County, Illinois

Hennepin Area Flood Zone Map



DEMOGRAPHICS AND ECONOMY PROFILE

Population Characteristics

The total population has decreased in Hennepin as well as Putnam County since 1980. During the 80's Hennepin's population had a decrease with a slight increase occurring during the 90's. Putnam County's population continued to decrease during the 90's, table 1. The anticipated population increase that was projected back in the late 60's never occurred. This projection for population growth was predicted when LTV Steel was constructed. The estimated Hennepin population for 1985 with a low growth rate was 5,711 and with a high growth rate estimated 9,556 people. The estimated low growth rate for Hennepin is about what the population for Putnam County was in 1990. If the anticipated population growth would have occurred Hennepin and Putnam County would be much different communities than they are today. They have remained small rural communities.

Table 1: Population

	Hennepin	± % change	Putnam County	± % change
1930	312		5,235	
1940	396	26.9%	5,289	1.03%
1950	312	-21.2%	4,746	-10.27%
1960	391	25.3%	4,570	-3.71%
1970	535	36.8%	5,007	9.56%
1980	716	33.8%	6,085	21.53%
1990	669	-6.6%	5,730	-5.83%
1996	690	3.1%	5,715	-0.26%

*1930 - 1990 U.S. Census; 1996 estimate

As with most rural areas Putnam County has a population that is growing older. The median age increased from 1980 to 1990 by almost 6 years, see table 2. The 65+ age bracket increased in size by almost 5% from 11.5 in 1980 to 16.4 in 1990. The 20-24 age group decreased by over 4% from 8.2 to 4.0. This is the age group that generally goes off to college and does not return after graduation because of the lack of employment opportunities for college graduates.

Table 2: Population by Age Group

Age Range	Hennepin 1990		Putnam County 1980		Putnam County 1990	
	Total Persons	Percent	Total Persons	Percent	Total Persons	Percent
under 5	34	5.1%	484	8.0%	394	7.3%
5 - 9	50	7.5%	435	7.1%	439	8.2%
10 - 14	59	8.8%	578	9.5%	412	7.7%
15 - 19	49	7.3%	537	8.8%	486	9.1%
20 - 24	28	4.2%	497	8.2%	216	4.0%
25 - 34	91	13.6%	967	15.9%	845	15.7%
35 - 44	109	16.3%	709	11.7%	809	15.1%
45 - 54	73	10.9%	555	9.1%	701	13.1%
55 - 64	64	9.6%	625	10.3%	545	10.1%
65 - 74	60	9.0%	436	7.2%	515	9.6%
75 - 84	41	6.1%	222	3.6%	303	5.6%
above 84	5	0.7%	40	0.7%	65	1.2%
Total Population	669		6,085		5,730	
Median Age	36.4		30.0		35.9	

1980 & 1990 Census

Housing Characteristics

Hennepin saw a large increase in housing units from 1970 to 1980 with an increase of almost 40 percent, see table 3. This increase averaged out to almost 8 new units a year. There was only a slight increase from 1980 to 1990 of 13 housing units.

Table 3: Housing Units

	Hennepin	% change	Putnam County	% change
1970	202		1,840	
1980	279	38.1%	2,461	33.75%
1990	292	4.7%	2,600	5.65%

*1970 - 1990 U.S. Census

The majority of the housing units in Hennepin is owner occupied. The percentage of owner occupied

units is higher in Hennepin by 7% more than Putnam County as seen in table 4. Hennepin has a slightly lower rate of persons per household than Putnam County as a whole. This difference seems to go along with the fact that Hennepin has a higher median age than Putnam County.

Table 4: Households Characteristics Summary

	Hennepin		Putnam County	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Total Households	259	--	2,024	--
Total Housing Units	292	--	2,600	--
Owner Occupied	212	72.6%	1,707	65.7%
Renter Occupied	47	22.2%	497	29.1%
Persons Per Household	2.58	--	2.60	--
Families	195	--	1,657	--

Source: 1990 U.S. Census

Ethnic Composition

Hennepin is made up of predominately white residents with Hispanics being the next largest population group. The Hispanics in Hennepin make up 21% of the Hispanics in Putnam County.

Table 5: Ethnic Composition

	White	%	Black	%	Hispanic*	%	Amer. Indian/ Eskimo/Aleut	%	Asian/ Pacific Islander	%
Hennepin	642	96.0	4	0.6	29	4.3	1	0.1	1	0.1
Putnam County	5,616	98.0	9	0.2	138	2.4	7	0.1	7	0.1

* Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race

Source: 1990 U.S. Census

Income Levels

As shown in table 6 the per capita and median family income in Hennepin is higher than both Illinois and Putnam County. The almost \$7,000 difference of median family income between Hennepin and Putnam County is most likely because of the location of industrial employers in and near Hennepin. The difference in family income also seems to be affected by the fact that in 1990 the Hennepin unemployment rate was 0.9%.

Table 6: Income/ Education Levels

	Hennepin	Putnam County	Illinois
Per Capita Income (1989)	\$15,562	\$13,672	\$15,201
Median Family Income (1989)	\$40,288	\$33,579	\$38,644
Median Household Income (1989)	\$34,286	\$30,136	\$32,252
Percent of Population below Poverty Level (1990)	6.8	7.5	11.9
Percent not having graduated high school	18.5	24.2	23.8
Percent with high school degree	45.2	40.3	30.0
Percent college graduates	7.4	9.8	No data
Percent with professional jobs	21.6	15.5	26.5
Percent with technical jobs	26.8	23.2	33.1
Percent with service jobs	12.8	12.0	12.6
Percent with farming jobs	3.2	5.8	1.8
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed (1990)	0.9	5.2	6.6

Sources: 1990 U.S. Census and the
Illinois Rural Economic Technical Assistance Center

Population Projections

The population of Putnam County is estimated to increase by only 2.6 percent from 2000 to 2020, (see table 7). As with most rural areas they are having a hard time maintaining their current population, let alone trying to grow. This is attributable to the community's young adults moving on to college and employment elsewhere. It may also be the result of smaller families and an aging population.

Table 7: Population Projections

Date	Projected Population
1990	5,730
1995	5,728
2000	5,737
2005	5,804
2010	5,816
2015	5,845
2020	5,887

Source: Illinois Bureau of Budget, 1997

Economy

Present Situation

Part of Hennepin and the planning area are included in the Bureau-Putnam Area Enterprise Zone. The enterprise zone provides benefits to new and expanding businesses located in the zone.

LTV Steel's Hennepin Plant is one of the world's most modern steel finishing facilities. The plant has the capability to ship more than 1.4 million tons of cold rolled and galvanized products each year. Hot rolled steel is processed into products to be used by the major home appliance, electrical motor, agricultural equipment, steel building, and automotive industries. LTV Steel has recently considered filing for Chapter 11 bankruptcy. They have also closed one of their plants in Minnesota. LTV is the largest employer in the Hennepin area (see table 10 on page 24).

The Illinois Power plant provides power to LTV Steel, Exolon-ESK, Hennepin and the surrounding area by burning coal in an environmentally friendly plant

Exolon-ESK is the world's largest producer of Silicon Carbide, which is a cutting abrasive second only to diamonds. Exolon-ESK's Hennepin, Illinois plant is one of the newest silicon carbide facilities in the world, producing 45,000 tons of both high quality metallurgical and crystalline SiC annually. As North America's only manufacturer of silicon carbide, Exolon-ESK operates an advanced, environmentally safe plant at the Hennepin location. In the silicon carbide production process, the raw materials used are silica sand, petroleum coke and graphite. A recent expansion at the Hennepin plant increased production by 33%. Further expansion is planned at the Hennepin plant to add another major silicon carbide tonnage.

Because Hennepin is on the Illinois River and has barge access there are three grain elevators in town. They are ADM Growmark, Consolidated Grain and Barge, and Continental Grain.

Hennepin's retail sales did remain somewhat steady from 1993 to 1998, see table 8.

Table 8: Retail Sales Table

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	*1998
Total	4,480,056	4,845,987	4,634,042	4,471,020	4,845,199	4,859,457
GenMdse	22,777	38,270	34,783	32,462	49,644	---
Food	1,893,938	2,017,543	1,730,083	1,643,494	1,600,396	1,162,137
Eating	363,420	391,729	475,595	444,368	546,193	554,535
Apparel	706	---	---	3,408	---	---
FurnHH	22,720	24,008	23,525	1,344	800	1,242
Lumber	59,152	83,117	83,696	63,906	54,218	386,034
Auto	2,089,092	2,153,459	2,178,165	2,074,430	2,366,861	2,373,286
Other	16,939	6,893	20,786	130,446	100,878	47,039
Ag	1,199	1,759	9,284	3,689	14,073	74,294
Mfg	10,113	129,209	78,125	73,473	112,136	260,890
*Note: A change in computation of 1998 data makes all categories except for total are non-comparable to other years.						

Source: Rural Economic Technical Assistance Center; Illinois KOB Reports, Illinois Department of Revenue

Employment

The unemployment rate for Putnam County has declined from the 1980s , see table 9.

Table 9: Putnam County Unemployment

	Labor		Unemployment	
	Force	Employed	Number	Rate
January 2000	3,176	2,940	236	7.4%
1995	3,050	2,849	201	6.6
1990	2,833	2,617	216	7.6
1985	2,864	2,521	343	12.0
1980	2,696	2,404	292	10.8

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Securities

Table 10: Major Employers

Major Employers in or around Hennepin		
LTV Steel	Steel	665
GEON Goodrich	Specialty Resins Manufacturer	307
Mennie Machine	Manufacturing	125
Exolon-Esk	Silicon Carbide	76
Illinois Power	Utilities	58
Hennepin School	Education	31
Putnam County	Government	30
Country Stop, Ray's Place, Rolandos, Sco - B - Dew's Vic's Tap	Restaurants	28
Hennepin Food Mart	Grocery Store	15
North Central Bank	Financial	14
Tri Con	Mining	13
Cargill	Grain Elevator	13
Growmark	Grain Elevator	12
Hennepin Marine	Boat Dealership	12
Modern Hard Chrome	Manufacturer	11
Hennepin Pallet Co., Inc.	Pallet manufacturer	5
Air Products and Chemicals, Inc	Nitrogen, hydrogen	1

COMMUNITY FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Community Facilities

Education

The enrollment of students for the 1999-2000 school year for Putnam County Community School District #535 was 1,027 students. Hopkins School in Granville is a grade K-2 attendance center. The school in Hennepin is a grade 3-5 attendance center. The John Swaney Jr. High Campus is located just north of McNabb and the Putnam County High School is in Granville.



Hennepin Grade School

As seen below in table 11 the enrollment in the District has decreased slightly in the last year and has done so over the last few years. The Hennepin School has 31 teachers, administrators and support staff running the school.

Table 11: School Enrollment

Facility	Enrollment 1999-2000	Enrollment 2000-2001
Hopkins	263	257
Hennepin	238	228
Junior High	226	233
High School	300	298
District Total	1,027	1,007

Post high school educational opportunities are available at Illinois Valley Community College in Oglesby. Area 4-year universities are Bradley in Peoria, Illinois Wesleyan in Bloomington, Eureka College in Eureka, Illinois State University in Normal and Northern Illinois University in DeKalb.

Recreation

Figure 6 Recreational Facilities Map on the following page shows the recreation facilities within and around the Village of Hennepin. These facilities are operated by either the Village, the park district or the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. The following list describes facilities available at each location.



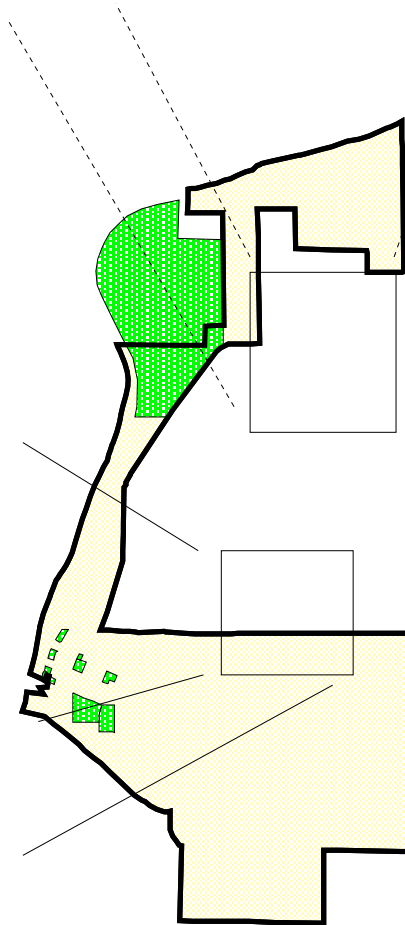
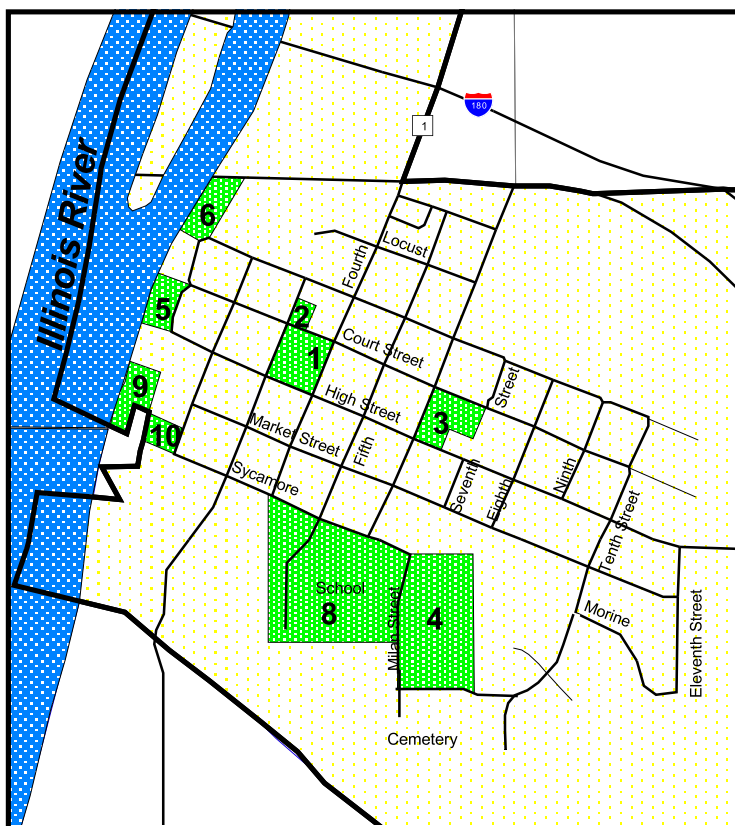
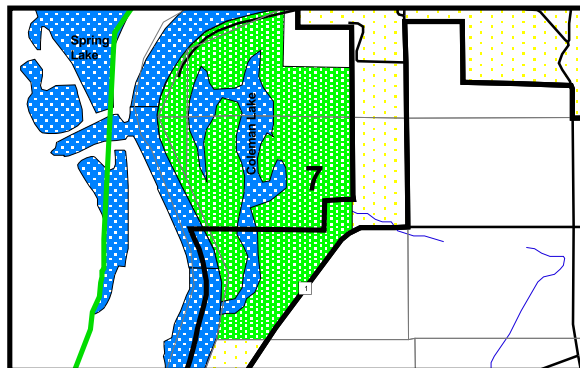
Village of Hennepin

Putnam County, Illinois

Recreational Areas Map

Hennepin Area Recreational Areas

- 1 - Walter Durley Boyle Park
- 2 - Hazel Marie Boyle Park
- 3 - Ernest Bassi Park
- 4 - Hennepin Park District
- 5 - Hennepin Landing
- 6 - River Front Park
- 7 - Donnelley Wildlife Preserve
- 8 - Hennepin Elementary School
- 9 - Hennepin Boat Launch
- 10 - River View Park



1. **Walter Durley Boyle Park**

Walter Durley Boyle Park is a 2.5 acre Village owned park located across from the Putnam County Courthouse. There is a shelter with 15 picnic tables. The shelter has roll down sides in case of inclement weather. There are restroom and drinking fountains next to the picnic shelter. The park also has playground equipment, a volleyball court and a horseshoe pit. The Village and local civic organizations are in the process of updating the park. Renovations planned will make the facilities handicap accessible and include the installations of new equipment to meet Public Playground Safety Guidelines.



Hazel Marie Boyle Park

2. **Hazel Marie Boyle Park**

Hazel Marie Boyle Park is a Village owned park just north of Durlly Boyle Park and has a water fountain and benches. The park was dedicated in 1995 and provides a pleasant place to sit with the fountain and the plantings that are throughout the park.

3. **Ernest Bassi Park**

Ernest Bassi Park is Village owned and is on East High street adjacent to the Village Hall. There is playground equipment, restrooms and picnic facilities available.



Hennepin Park District/Pool Building

4. **Hennepin Park District**

Hennepin Park District operates indoor and outdoor facilities on Milan Street. They have an indoor olympic size pool that is handicapped accessible. Outdoors there are soccer fields, tennis courts and picnic facilities.

5. **Hennepin Landing**

Hennepin Landing is owned and maintained by the Village of Hennepin. This is the only boat launch in Hennepin for the Illinois River. There are 2 paved ramps and 16 docking spots. There is ample parking for boats and trailers and restroom facilities are available.

6. **Riverfront Park**

Riverfront Park is next to where the old bridge crossed the Illinois River and has docks available for fishing and boat parking. Theses fishing docks are handicap accessible. There are picnic and restroom facilities available.

7. **Donnelley Wildlife Preserve**
North of Hennepin is the Donnelley Wildlife Preserve operated by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. The preserve covers 300+ acres and contains Coleman and Dore Lakes. At certain times of the year it is open for hunting duck, squirrel, pheasant and rabbit.
8. **Hennepin Elementary School**
Recreation facilities at the school include 3 baseball diamonds, a basketball court, a soccer field, and playground equipment.
9. **Hennepin Boat Launch**
Hennepin Boat Launch is owned and maintained by the Village of Hennepin. This is the only boat launch in Hennepin for the Illinois River. There are 2 paved ramps and 16 docking spots. There is ample parking for boats and trailers and restroom facilities are available.
10. **River View Park diamonds**
River View Park is a 1.2 acre park with no amenities.

Public Services

The residents of the Village of Hennepin have a very strong sense of community and volunteerism whether it be village government, emergency services, recreational and youth programs, charitable activities, community beautification and other volunteer activities. In 1999 Hennepin was awarded a Governor's Hometown Award for volunteerism.

Police Protection

The police department is staffed by 4 part time officers who are on call 24 hours a day. The police use 1 squad car and communicate with a car radio and 2 portable radios. Each officer has a bullet proof vest for protection.. They run 5-8 hour shifts depending on activity. The department is looking in the future to have a video camera for the squad car, a computer available for officers, continued training in night classes and enforcement of ordinance violators.

Fire and Ambulance Protection

The Fire Department serves the Village of Hennepin and surrounding Hennepin Township and provide rescue and extrication mutual aid to Bureau County along I-180. The department is manned by 22 volunteers, 4 EMTs and 5 first responders. They are equipped with 3 pumper trucks, a 1200gpm 6 man rescue pumper, 500 gallon front mount pumper, and a 250 gallon mini pumper quick attack. They also use a 2400 gallon tanker truck. They have a full compliment of extrication tools and fully trained and equipped confined space team and a thermal image camera. In the future the 500 gallon pumper truck will be replaced by another 1200gpm 6 man rescue pumper. The department is considering adding onto the current fire house and are currently installing a new computer system to help keep in contact with the fire

marshal's office. The department is constantly investing in fireman training and updating equipment.

Operation of the ambulance service was recently taken over from Putnam County by the Granville-Hennepin Fire Protection District. Ambulance service is provided to all of Putnam County by 16 EMTs, 5 first responders and 12 or more drivers and they use 1 Ford F450 that is a fully equipped defibrillation unit. The rating of the ambulance service was recently upgraded from basic to intermediate. With this rating they are able to give I.V.s, certain medications and injections. This is important with hospitals being about 20 minutes away. The Fire District is evaluating the ambulance service and beginning to look at long range plans for the future.

Health Care

The nearest Hospital to Hennepin is St. Margaret's located 12 miles away in Spring Valley. Perry Memorial Hospital in Princeton (approximately 14 miles away) and Illinois Valley Community Hospital is located in Peru, Illinois (approximately 15 miles away) are the two next closest hospitals. All three hospitals are full service and have affiliations with larger urban hospitals when specialized care is needed. The clinic in Hennepin has a full time physicians assistant, nurses and two doctors who come every week.

Clubs and Associations

There are several clubs and organizations for the residents of Hennepin to participate in, they are: Putnam County Mens Club, Knights of Columbus, Hennepin Business Association, Lions Club, Women's Club, Mighty Men of God, Women on a Mission, Putnam County Historical Society and the Altar Society.

Infrastructure

Sewer System

The sanitary sewer system services 310 customers at the plant north of I-180. The system is mainly gravity fed with the exception of one lift station at First where it is pumped to the plant. The water is treated at the plant by activated sludge. After treatment at the plant the water is discharged to the Illinois River. The system is in adequate condition with just a few minor operational problems.

Storm Sewer System

There is a 54 inch and a 48 inch storm sewer main that drains into the Illinois River. All of the curb and gutters in the village connect to the storm sewer. The 48 inch main is on the north end of the town and drains into the river between Vine and Locust. This main drains runs east on Locust up to 5th street. There is usually no flow in this main. The 54 inch main drains into the river by the downtown business area. This main extends on High Street up to 10th where it is a 24 inch main and runs down 10th to Morine.

The area on 11th Street south of Market is one area of the Village that is serviced by a

dry well. This is the one area of town that has been a problem for the storm sewer system. The dry well is not able to drain fast enough if there is a heavy rain.

Water System



The water system is serviced by 3 wells and a 100,000 gallon elevated water tower. The system serves 310 customers through 10, 8, 4 and 2 inch plastic, cast iron and transite mains. The 2" mains are being looked at for replacement to increase fire flows. The system averages 4,000,000 gallons a month with a capacity of being able to use 8,000,000 gallons a month. Of the three pumps one is used for backup, one runs 50 percent of the time and the second pump runs 20% of the time.

Electricity and Gas

Electricity service is provided by Illinois Power by a 12kV circuit from a substation in Granville. In 1996 there was an extensive rebuild and reconductoring about 4.5 miles of this circuit between Granville and Hennepin. The only current plans for upgrading the electrical service is routine maintenance. Natural Gas service is also provided by Illinois Power.

Telecommunications

With the growth of technology and the internet it is important that the telecommunication service in the area be kept up to date. Local telephone service is provided by Verizon. Verizon recently purchased GTE who was the local telephone provider. Cable television service is provided by Mediacom. Mediacom is looking in the near future to add fiberoptic cable for digital service. Fiberoptic cable has been run to the edge of Hennepin but has not yet been connected to the residents of Hennepin. They are also planning on having cable internet access by the end of this year. Local internet connection is provided by IVnet.

LAND USE

Land use is a broad term for the current particular purpose or function of land in a specific area. Different types of land use within and surrounding a community may act as a strong force in identifying community character. The current, or existing land use, can also identify patterns of how future land use may occur. Therefore, a study of the existing land use patterns within the Village of Hennepin and the 1-1/2 mile extraterritorial jurisdiction is an essential part of the comprehensive plan.

Existing Land Use

The purpose of this section is to identify the different types of land use within the Hennepin corporate limits and 1-1/2 mile planning area. A study of existing land use was conducted in 2000. The information gathered during this study was obtained from a site check of properties, aerial photographs, and plan commission knowledge of land use within the area. Categories of land use identified by this study are defined below. Approximate amounts of land area in acres for each category are also described and shown on the Existing Land Use Map on the following page. The acreages identified for each land use category are estimates, and are intended only to provide a basic representation for the identification of future planning goals and objectives. The Existing Land Use Map does not show a parcel-by-parcel use of land, however, it shows a general approximation of land use within the community according to each category, as described below.

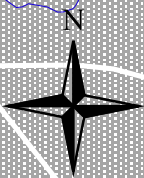
<u>Agriculture</u>	Identifies areas that are presently vacant, undeveloped, sparsely developed, or primarily used for farm-related activities.
<u>Residential</u>	Identifies areas including both single and multifamily dwelling units, as well as related storage, religious, and recreational facilities.
<u>Commercial</u>	Includes all types of retail, office, and service-related facilities where commercial and customer activity is the primary use.
<u>Industrial</u>	Includes areas where light manufacturing, mining, research facilities, production plants, warehousing, and wholesale businesses are located.
<u>Public</u>	Includes land used for schools and associated school grounds, municipal buildings, and other government-owned land and facilities.
<u>Recreation/ Open Space</u>	Includes primarily undeveloped or preserved land used for parks, recreation, and other outdoor or nature-related activities.



Village of Hennepin

Putnam County, Illinois

2000 Existing Land Use Map



Bureau Junction

De Pue

1-1/2 Mile Planning Area

1-1/2 Mile Planning Area

1-1/2 Mile Planning Area

Goose Lake

Lake DePue

Turner Lake

Spring Lake

Coleman Lake

0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles



Prepared by: North Central Illinois
Council of Governments: Kevin Lindeman
March 2001

Existing Land Use Legend

Existing Land Uses			
	Residential		Village of Hennepin
	Commercial		1-1/2 Mile Planning Area
	Industrial		Roads
	Public/Institutional		Streams
	Recreational/Open Space		Waterways
	Conservation		Rails
	Agricultural		Airports
	Vacant Lots		Section Lines

Table 12 shows an estimated breakdown of the existing land use within the Hennepin corporate boundaries and 1-1/2 mile planning area. There is a total area of 19,469 acres within the Hennepin planning area. Of this total, agriculture is the major land use with 12,733 acres, which represents approximately 65 percent of the total land area within the Hennepin one and one-half mile planning area.

Conservation use was the second highest land use with 3,690 acres. The conservation land is located along the Illinois River and much is in the flood plain. The Donnelley conservation area covers 572 acres. Industrial land use is the third highest use of land within the planning area with 2,194 acres. Residential use is the fourth largest use with 701 acres or 3.6 percent of the land in the planning area. Public use represents 51 acres within the Hennepin planning area. Commercial use takes up 77 acres mainly along the Illinois River in the corporate limits. Finally, recreation and open space takes up the least amount of land within the Hennepin planning area with 23 acres.

Table 12: 2000 Approximate Area Land Use by Classification

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)
Agriculture	12,733
Residential	701
Commercial	77
Industrial	2,194
Public	51
Recreation/Open Space	23
Conservation	3,690
TOTAL	19,469

Source: ArcView GIS calculations (rounded to nearest acre)
from the existing Hennepin land use map

Future Land Use

Upon reviewing the existing land use within the Hennepin corporate limits and 1-1/2 mile extraterritorial jurisdiction, the Hennepin plan commission has identified areas of need for future development. Many of these needs are expressed in the Goals and Objectives section of this plan.

As seen in Table 12 above, there are only 23 acres of recreational space available in the area. The plan commission hopes to gain more Illinois River access and river-related recreational areas.

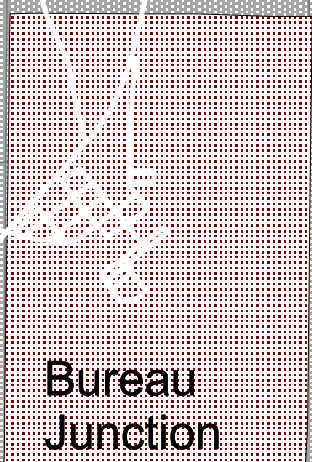
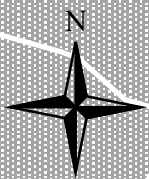
The plan commission recommends that additional areas be planned for business and commercial activity along the east side of Route 26 between 180 and the Florid Road. Table 12 also shows a significant amount of industrial land. This industrial use category includes the sand and



Village of Hennepin

Putnam County, Illinois

2001 Future Land Use Map



Bureau Junction

De Pue

Lake DePue

Spring Lake

Colerain Lake

Alfords Creek

1-1/2 Mile Planning Area

1-1/2 Mile Planning Area

Illinois River

Goose Lake

Bureau County
Putnam County

1-1/2 Mile Planning Area

0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles

Prepared by: North Central Illinois
Council of Governments, Kevin Lindeman
March 2001

Future Land Use Legend

	Single Family Residential		Agriculture
	Multi Family Residential		City of Hennepin
	Rural Residential		1-1/2 Mile Planning Area
	Commercial		Roads
	Industrial		Rails
	Public/ Government		Streams
	Parks and Recreation		Waterways
	Greenway/ Open Space		Airports
			Section lines

gravel mining operations surrounding the Village. The Village will not approve further sand and gravel excavation of any other mining operation on property in or adjacent to the corporate limits. Plan commission members agreed that because much of the land in mining around the Village is inoperative there may be other uses for the land in the future (e.g. recreation, industrial).

The Future Land Use Planning Map on the previous page identifies areas for future development in all the various land use categories. These include: industrial, commercial, residential, recreation and open space. The Plan Commission envisions these land use patterns to develop over the next 15 to 20 years.

The planning map does not necessarily mirror the current regulated zoning districts for the Village of Hennepin. Zoning maps are available at Village Hall. Rather, the Future Land Use map serves as a guide, representing a basis for future land use planning, on which future zoning updates and rezoning decisions will be based.

These areas of future land use are determined by current growth and development patterns, along with significant studies of current land use. The planning map essentially shows how the Village would like to manage growth over the next fifteen to twenty years. The map also provides a legal basis for Village officials to base planning and land use decisions on. Developers and landowners can use the future land use map as an informational tool to identify where the Village will support new development.

The Hennepin and Hopper Lakes Restoration Project

Hennepin and Hopper Lakes once existed on the broad, 2,544-acre, floodplain of the Illinois River just south of Hennepin, Illinois. At the turn of the century, the lakes were drained for agricultural purposes and, ultimately, a levee was constructed along the edge of the floodplain to keep the river from flooding the farm fields. The lakes cease to serve the river as flood reservoirs, water quality modulators and habitat for wildlife.

Such lakes were once the nurseries that supported a wide variety of commercial and sport fish, as well as world-renowned populations of migratory waterfowl and other birds. Today, many have been drained or become aquatic wastelands, having lost substantially all of their former productivity. While the problems associated with backwater lakes--siltation and turbidity--are fairly straightforward, the solutions are complex. With the loss of these lakes the ecological structure of the Illinois River changed, and by most measures the changes were detrimental.

The Wetlands Initiative (TWI) hopes to restore the lakes, see Figure 13 on the page 37. This effort will showcase large-scale restoration and its benefits. Once again, flood water will be allowed to enter the site and pool for extended periods of time. Native plant communities will be reestablished and, with the existence of this habitat structure, native wildlife are expected to repopulate the site.

The short-term goal of the Hennepin and Hopper Lakes project is to restore habitat for native plants and wildlife. It will establish areas for fishing, bird watching and boating; it will define the support for waterfowl and other hunting activities; and, it will establish the nature and extent of needed management.

The long-term goals of the project include providing research opportunities and educational opportunities, offering high quality public open space and solving, or at least demonstrating a cost effective self-sustaining solution to: problems of water quality, flooding and loss of wildlife habitat. TWI plans to conduct research at Hennepin in collaboration with the research team. Research will document and explain changes in the aquatic ecosystems and address various practical issues arising from restoration of floodplains, wetlands and tributary streams. The results will address the importance of backwater lakes and their role in regulating flow and wildlife of the Illinois River. They also will help to define cost-effective solutions to the problems of the river.

TWI plans to integrate the Hennepin and Hopper Lakes project into local educational programs. For example, opportunities will be created for grammar and high school students to tour and study the restored site, learning first hand about the important functions performed by wetlands and seeing the diverse plant and animal life that reside in backwater lakes and wetlands. Students in college and graduate school will be encouraged to visit or participate in the research being conducted at the site. Finally, the site will be used to help educate the general public about wetlands.

The public also will be encouraged to use the site for recreational purposes. Once restored, the rich variety of plant and wildlife will afford a spectacular vista and place for people to appreciate the out-of-doors. People will be able to hike, fish, and watch birds, among other activities.

TWI is a nonprofit corporation, formed in 1994. The organization's mission is to promote wetland restoration in the upper Mississippi River basin, and in particular the Illinois River watershed, in ways that provide environmental and economic benefits to society and landowners.

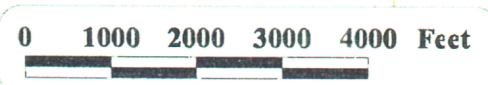


EPERTOWN

Hennepin Levee District Restoration Plan

BUREAU C
PUTNAM C

-  Existing Drainage
Levees
- Restoration Design:
-  Marsh
 -  Open Water
 -  Prairie



GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

In establishing and deciding upon a certain set of development plans or activities, three degrees of decision formulation become apparent. These include goals, objectives, and policies that range from the broad to the specific. For example, a goal being the most general term could be “to make Hennepin a better place to live.” A more specific objective following would be to “eliminate all substandard housing.” The policy following could then be stated as “establish a code enforcement project based upon a thorough housing plan.”

Goals are essentially general expressions of values and wishes. They are abstractions providing directions rather than locations and, in a sense, are difficult to obtain. Objectives, on the other hand, are specific purposes to be obtained that attempt to reach these broad goals. Policies are definitive courses of action chosen from among alternatives to guide future decisions. They deal with the way or ways in which specific objectives may be accomplished. As such, policies provide directions for the preparation of specific plans, programs, and projects.

As one moves from the general to the specific, it must be noted that, over time, new areas of need or new situations become dominant and it is necessary to reappraise and amend goals, objectives, and policies periodically to reflect changing conditions. These goals and objectives should be reviewed and updated every 5 years. Based upon the present point in time and the existing conditions in the Village, the following goals, objectives, and general development policies are recommended.

The General Development Goal

While there are several specialized areas that deserve attention in the goal formulation process, there is an over-riding, general goal and set of objectives that pertain to community development as a whole, hence the recognition of this in the term “Comprehensive” Plan.

Goal: To establish and maintain an enjoyable, healthful, coherent, and workable environment for the residents of Hennepin.

Objectives:

1. To promote a development strategy where physical growth reflects the small town community character of Hennepin.
2. To expand opportunities for living and working within the Village corporate limits and the 1½ mile planning area.
3. To maintain opportunities for recreation within the Village corporate limits and the 1½ mile planning area.
4. To provide adequate community facilities and services for future development through upkeep, improvement, and expansion of existing facilities.
5. To provide a suitable and a comprehensive plan for the use of the Village of Hennepin to guide the growth and development efforts within the community limits and 1½ mile planning area.

Policies:

1. Development proposals which produce undesired effects to the public health, safety, convenience, and general welfare will not be permitted.
2. Aesthetic considerations, such as architectural style and appearance, site design, development of open space and the like, will be major factors in the acceptance of all development and redevelopment proposals, both public and private.
3. Municipal, county, and state planning efforts will be coordinated in order to avoid land use conflicts, duplications and excessive public service and facility costs.
4. Regulatory measures and procedures will be reviewed and modified in recognition of the needs of contemporary situations and the need to properly control such situations; the development policy will not be rigid and inflexible, but neither shall it be discriminately permissive.
5. It shall be a general policy of the Village Board to encourage and extend full cooperation to new development proposals. However, the welfare of the general public and the intent

of the Comprehensive Plan will be of primary importance.

6. Special attention will be given to providing the citizens of the community with the comprehensive and timely information on all aspects of the Comprehensive Plan, new development proposals, zoning and other regulatory measures adopted by the Village Board.
7. The Village shall provide and maintain a complete set of policy statements, physical plans, and development program strategies to serve as a relevant and purposeful reference to guide private and public development within the community.

The Land Use and Urban Form Goal

A basic task in urban planning is to achieve a balance of land uses which result in the lifestyle and environment desired by the residents of a particular community. Of particular importance are the locations of land uses and facilities that shape the environment such as housing, industries, commercial centers, utilities, transportation facilities, and open space.

Goal: To improve the physical environment and general livability of the Village and its environs by minimizing the costs of urbanization by orderly and planned development.

Objectives:

1. To insure that the use of land in the Village is consistent with and adheres to the use of land within the 1½ mile planning area.
2. To assure that future development will be compatible with existing land use and encourage other development.
3. New development shall meet and not exceed the existing transportation network and not adversely affect existing traffic flow or land use.
4. Adequate drainage improvements shall be designed and accompany all developments.
5. All future residential developments shall be served by adequate wastewater treatment systems.

Policies:

1. All development shall comply with the intent of regulations established by the Village Board to guide and direct the development within the community.
2. Residential subdivisions will not be allowed where a traffic artery leading to a common residential destination is on a non paved road. For such developments to take place the developer will need to financially support and work with local road district officials to make proper roadway improvements.
3. The drainage requirements in the subdivision ordinance should be reviewed on an ongoing basis to make sure adequate drainage for new subdivisions are provided.
4. Industrial development should be located so that it is serviced by the existing Class 3 trucking routes and or the existing railroad.
5. New mining or excavation should not be located within or adjacent to the corporate limits except on a permit basis.

6. The zoning and subdivision ordinances should be reviewed on an ongoing basis to make sure they are kept up to date.

Housing and Residential Development Goal

To provide the best possible living conditions for the residents of Hennepin, programs should be developed and implemented that promote the construction of sound new housing, the protection of existing sound housing, the rehabilitation of deteriorating housing, and the replacement of dilapidated and unsound housing. The strength of Hennepin's residential desirability is largely the image both within and outside the community. Several other factors contribute to this image and include a strong emphasis on education, rising property values, a safe environment and shared values. As Hennepin continues to grow and face pressure for additional residential development, it will be important to maintain the high-quality residential environment that created the community's positive image. The plan must maintain a balanced community and integrate new development consistent with the "village" character of Hennepin.

Goal: To provide an opportunity for a decent home and living environment for every resident and family in the Village of Hennepin.

Objectives:

1. To encourage the development of a variety of housing types, including multifamily housing, by providing sufficient land at appropriate locations within the Village and 1½ mile planning area.
2. To ensure that all residential development within the Village boundary is of quality construction.
3. To ensure that all development within the 1½ mile planning area complies with all appropriate zoning codes in that area.
4. To ensure that all rural housing within the 1½ mile planning area is connected and allowed appropriate access to the Village via the existing transportation system.

Policies:

1. The Village will investigate adopting a building code such as the BOCA building codes.
2. High standards of residential development will be required and promoted through the comprehensive plan and the planning process.
3. In the interest of developing a diversified housing supply, a balance between high and low value homes will be sought with the reservation that lower value housing shall not become so extensive as to place an undue financial burden on the local tax base.
4. Citizens shall be expected to maintain their homes to meet the minimum standards set by the Village Board, and other appropriate regulatory agencies.
5. The Village shall require the removal of vacant or abandoned structures which are deemed a hazard to citizen health or safety, at cost to the owner of record, if such

structures cannot be brought up to acceptable standards within a reasonable period of time.

Transportation Goal

A safe, convenient, and efficient transportation system is vital to the future growth and development of Hennepin. A good street and highway system should not only be capable of accommodating present and future traffic volumes, but should serve the people by connecting living areas with employment, shopping, and recreational areas. In the same sense, the total transportation system, including railroads, should link business and industries with essential services, suppliers, terminals, and markets within and beyond Hennepin and environs.

Goal: A structuring of transportation facilities to provide quality access to opportunities within Hennepin, primarily employment, education, recreation, and residential areas, and to important linkages outside the Village, such as markets and sources of material supply.

Objectives:

1. Provide signage for primary road entrances to the community and, to the extent feasible, all major roads to produce a good visual impression to residents and visitors.
2. Public streets are intended to serve the function of moving traffic and not as parking space; as such, each individual future land use shall be required to provide off-street parking sufficient for its needs.
3. Prohibit residential development in areas where any roadway leading to a significant destination is unpaved.
4. Encourage industrial use of the existing railroad and class 3 truck routes.

Commercial Development Goal

Carefully designed and located commercial facilities are important to the convenience of Village residents, and, by providing a wide variety of goods and services, these establishments can contribute to the overall livability and amenity of Hennepin.

Goal: An adequate supply of well-located and designed commercial facilities to serve existing and future populations.

Objectives:

1. To maintain and improve the existing central business district to serve as a focal point for a reasonable concentration of civic, residential, business, cultural, and institutional activities in the community.
2. To discourage the development of commercial uses in scattered locations around the community, and in areas where they would cause disruption to existing circulation patterns and adjacent residential areas.

Policies:

1. Require the provision of adequate parking facilities at all commercial areas.
2. Commercial establishments will be expected to achieve a high standard of maintenance and repair. The quality of building and landscape design, the proper storage of trash, the maintenance of the yard, the control of noise, light, and odors, and many other factors will be considered important to the acceptance of proposed commercial developments.
3. Provide police protection to commercial areas to ensure commercial districts have a safe and pleasant environment.
4. Encourage commercial development to use existing commercial zones before expanding into other zones.

Public Utilities Goal

The adequate provision of sewer, water, and refuse disposal facilities is necessary for the maintenance of a healthy environment. The availability of public utilities should be a major factor in controlling development.

Goal: Provide and improve public utility systems necessary to maintain the health, safety, and welfare of Hennepin's population and to guide future development.

Objectives:

1. To provide for a fair distribution of costs and benefits.
2. To assure new development has access when feasible to all available public utilities.

Policies:

1. Locate utility lines and structures where they will be compatible with existing or planned development and will be in accord with the optimum use of air, water, and other resources.
2. Encourage the provision of utility lines underground whenever possible.
3. Require developers using the residuary capacity of existing sewer lines to pay an appropriate impact fee to assist in future maintenance, repair and expansion.
4. By public contract provide for residential garbage and recycling pickup within the Village Corporate Limits. Such contracts should also be considered in all future residential developments.
5. Prohibit any development which could contaminate or otherwise impair existing private water wells.

Community Facilities Goal

Education, fire protection, law enforcement, and health care are the main facilities in this category. The provision of high-quality facilities and services is essential to the full development of the community and to the protection of the public health safety and general welfare.

Goal: Maintain and improve community facilities to offer the residents of Hennepin the best service possible.

Objectives:

1. To locate alternate and proper water sources for fire protection.
2. To coordinate all school and community facility development within the Village according to the impact on existing facilities.
3. To evaluate the possibility of establishing a group effort with the local day care center or other related facilities to offer immunizations, vaccinations, blood collection, and other basic clinical services to residents.
4. To notify residents of educational opportunities available locally and at community colleges that offer child and adult education courses.

Policies:

1. The location of all public facilities will be based on the comprehensive plan or amendments thereto.
2. The quality and capacity of services and facilities will be based upon the needs of the populations served and the size and characteristics of the population served. Expansions and improvements will be scaled to accommodate the Village's capacity to pay for the facilities.
3. The Village will make arrangements to utilize structures and facilities that are available in the Village (e.g. the School District, churches and so forth) to fill needs of Village residents. A spirit of community cooperation will be encouraged when special activities or events are planned.
4. To encourage impact fees so that all new development will receive the same high standard of services currently provided to the residents

Open Space and Recreation Goal

A growing regional population, increased mobility, more leisure time, and a growing interest in outdoor recreation will have the effect of placing tremendous demands for recreational facilities on the community. The challenge to Hennepin will be to provide open space and recreational facilities to serve the needs of its population.

Goal: Provide and preserve adequate and convenient open space and recreation areas for all Village residents and visitors.

Objectives:

1. To develop park and other recreational facilities, based upon a hierarchy of uses needed by various elements of the community.
2. To provide neighborhood parks located within a reasonable defined service area, where children will not be required to cross arterial streets to reach the facility.
3. To reserve sufficient open space to serve future population growth.
4. To protect unique natural areas from urban development.
5. To reserve and utilize existing natural features such as the Illinois River, and areas associated with these features, as a source for public recreation.

Policies:

1. Retain or expand existing public and private open space that serves public purposes and has scenic, recreational, conservation, or protective value.
2. Preserve from building development the 100 year flood plain of the Illinois River and encourage use of this space for recreation or education.
3. Avoid disrupting or infringing upon acquired or designated open space with utility lines or other public improvements whenever possible.
4. Encourage the use of existing and cooperative development of open space and recreation facilities such as school and park sites.
5. Provide a recreational public access including parks and playgrounds to the Illinois River.
6. Identify, protect, and where feasible, restore historic sites, structures, or buildings to increase their value in identifying the Village's heritage.
7. In the acquisition and development of open space and recreational facilities, the Village

will seek cooperation, advice, and assistance from other levels and agencies of government such as the County, State, and Federal Government.

8. Require new residential subdivisions to provide open space and recreational improvements.

Ongoing Planning Goal

The ultimate success of a Comprehensive Planning program in Hennepin will be measured by the degree of acceptance and input it receives from the residents of the Village. The recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan can become the expression of the combined will of the community through a vigorous process of citizen participation.

Goal: The use of the Comprehensive Plan as a development guide for future development of Hennepin and its 1-1/2 mile territory.

Objectives:

1. Encourage participation of citizen groups not only in local planning, but in county and state planning as well.
2. Institute a system of planning to coordinate the development process at all levels of government and private activity.
3. Form and maintain a time frame for reviewing and updating Village planning documents, including the Comprehensive Plan.

Policies:

1. Provide all present and future elected and appointed officials with a copy of the Comprehensive Plan for Hennepin.
2. Place a copy of the Comprehensive Plan for Hennepin on file with the library and make copies available for purchase at a low cost.
3. Encourage the formation of citizen groups interested in the future of the Village and its residents.
4. Encourage the attendance of citizen groups at Planning Commission meetings.
5. Establish a means whereby activities of the Planning Commission are reported on by the local news media.
6. Meet with planning officials from Putnam County and other area units of government to coordinate future land use plans.

IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation step is the most critical in the planning process, and determines the success of this plan. The Hennepin Plan Commission has worked hard for over 12 months preparing this plan in hopes that it can be turned into a strategy of action. It is the hope of the plan commission members that this document, when used in accordance with the zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations, will guide development within the Village and surrounding areas for the next 15 to 20 years. The zoning and subdivisions will be reviewed and updated in the near future and on an ongoing basis.

Because of the timeliness of the information and goals presented in this plan, this document must be reviewed and updated every five years. New goals and objectives, along with added or amended maps and information must be added. This document must be made available to the public for purchase at the Village Hall or other specific location.

Village Board

The Hennepin Village Board is the final authority on policy formulation for the community. The Board adopts the budget, passes local ordinances, and develops planning policy under the direction of the Village President. Village Board member support is essential for effective functioning of the planning process. The Board appoints the planning commission and adopts the Village comprehensive plan. The Board will implement the plan by utilizing the existing subdivision and zoning regulations.

Plan Commission

The Hennepin Plan Commission consists of a chairman and four other members which are appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Village Board. The commission is established to advise elected officials on direct planning matters and are representatives for the rest of the community. The plan commission shall have the power to prepare and recommend to the Village Board a comprehensive plan for the present and future development or redevelopment of the Village. The plan may be made applicable to land within the corporate limits of the Village and contiguous territory not more than 1.5 miles beyond the corporate limits and not included in any other municipality. The plan may be implemented by ordinances as designated by the Village Board.

Additional powers of the plan commission include: to recommend changes from time to time in the official comprehensive plan; to prepare and recommend to the Village Board from time to time, plans for specific improvements in pursuance of the official plan; to give aid to the Village officials charged with the direction of projects for improvements suggested in the official plan; and to promote the realization of the official plan.

The plan commission's most important responsibility is to ensure that the Board is aware of the community's viewpoints on direct planning issues. The commission acts as the mediator

between the public and elected officials, spending time researching, studying, and listening to public opinion and comment, and making recommendations to the Board to reflect the community's views.

Zoning

The current Village of Hennepin Zoning Ordinance was adopted in 1991. In accordance with Illinois State Law, the ordinance regulates structures and land uses in order to preserve, protect, and promote the public health, safety, and welfare through implementation of Hennepin's comprehensive plan.

The zoning ordinance will help to guide the Village in regulating land use as the community grows. The Village Board realizes that a good environment and a good community do not just happen. Zoning is the primary implementation tool of the planning process as it relates to private land and development. As a result of this comprehensive plan the Village of Hennepin will be looking at updating the current zoning ordinance.

Subdivision Regulations

The current Village of Hennepin Subdivision Regulations Ordinance was adopted on February 4, 1966 and amended March 31, 1967. While zoning controls land use, subdivision regulations control and direct the division and development of land; the separation of one or more parcels of undeveloped land from a larger parcel. The ordinance spells out standards for improvements and services, such as streets, sidewalks, sewerage, and water lines. A subdivider is usually required to install some, if not all of the improvements before any lots can be sold or construction can begin.

The subdivision ordinance serves to ensure orderly growth which will be physically attractive and not a heavy burden on Village finances. There is consistency between the comprehensive plan, the zoning ordinance and the subdivision ordinance. Subdivision regulations should also be administered in keeping with the goals and objectives of the comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance.

As with zoning, subdivision regulation is a land use control that implements comprehensive planning. The subdivision ordinance works hand in hand with the zoning ordinance and the comprehensive plan to ensure that development occurs in an orderly and efficient fashion. The subdivision regulations also expand on and adhere to the goals and objectives established in the comprehensive plan. As a result of this comprehensive plan and the amount of time since the ordinance was last amended the Village of Hennepin will be looking at updating the subdivision ordinance.

APPENDIX

VILLAGE OF HENNEPIN

PUTNAM COUNTY

HENNEPIN, ILLINOIS 61327

Spring 2000

RE: Village Survey

DEAR RESIDENT:

*Do you feel that your town is growing too fast or too slow?
Do you have concerns about schools, housing, economic development, transportation,
infrastructure, recreation, or any other community services?*

This survey gives you an opportunity to comment on many aspects of life in your community. Your elected officials, the Village of Hennepin Board of Trustees, along with the appointed Plan Commission, are currently working on the process of updating the Comprehensive Plan for the Village of Hennepin. This plan focuses on the current situation and future for the Village. The main area of the plan process is to identify issues that are important to the residents of this community.

This is where we need your help. Your response to this survey is essential. It will provide a starting point for the comprehensive planning process. This plan, when completed, will benefit each and every citizen of Hennepin and the community as a whole. Throughout the development of the plan the Plan Commission will hold public meetings so that you have a continuing opportunity to participate in the process and voice your opinion.

This is your community. It is special and unique because of you and the people around you. A good environment and a good community for our families don't just happen. They are built - and protected and preserved - by what you as a community choose to do to express your concern and needs as citizens. We urge you to take a few quick minutes to complete this survey. **Please respond to this survey quickly and honestly and return it to the designated drop boxes at North Central Bank and the Hennepin Food Mart on or before April 30, 2000.**

Your Village Officials sincerely thank you for your time and input.

Signed,

Kevin Coleman
Village President

Results of the community survey: Village of Hennepin, Spring 2000
How do you rate your community on the following items:

Received 80 of 275 surveys distributed

Community Services

	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
Water Supply and Quality	71	5	3
Storm Sewers	65	8	1
Solid waste collection	69	7	-
Boat ramps/ docks	65	5	3
Ball fields	66	8	2
Park District	68	10	1
Parks	70	7	1
Primary schools	48	16	-
Secondary schools	42	19	1
Adult education	24	25	8
Health care services	60	11	2
Ambulance services	73	7	-
Fire service	73	7	-
Police service	65	11	-
Number of doctors	49	20	4
Number of dentists	7	16	32
Number and training of firefighters	60	11	-
Senior Services	39	16	10
Day Care Services	35	28	6
Animal control	35	27	15

Transportation

	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
Condition of streets	53	24	3
Layout of streets	63	13	1
Sidewalk conditions	22	45	9
Street signs; traffic control	53	20	6

Housing

	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
Condition of houses	66	9	-
Availability of single-family homes	32	30	4
Availability of multi-family homes	25	32	9

Economic Development

	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
Retail items available	24	37	10
Adequate parking	43	24	5
Downtown storefront appearance	54	22	-
Current local industry	42	23	4
Retail development efforts	20	26	20
Industrial development efforts	27	30	10

What is your opinion on:

(*If needed, please specify what is needed in the box)

	NEEDED*	NOT NEEDED	DON'T KNOW
Population growth	22	31	12
New housing	28	22	14
Land use planning	29	15	15
More recreation facilities	17	42	5
Industrial development	31	25	7
Retail development	40	12	10
Additional Community services	16	22	17

Additional Comments(use additional paper if necessary):

Economic Development

- Need to encourage retail development in town
12 agree
- Downtown needs continual nurturing or will fade away
12 agree
- Need growth of industry and younger families
11 agree
- Need a grocery or convenience store that is open later and on weekends
8 agree 7 disagree
- Need family restaurant that is open in the evening
5 agree
- Gas station for sundays
12 agree 2 disagree
- Need industrial development
9 agree 1 disagree
- Tax free zones for industrial development
3 agree 3 disagree

Education

- Need more adult educational opportunities in town
3 agree
- Additional child care services needed in town
no comments
- Have tot classes in town
no comments
- Need more cultural opportunities
2 agree

Healthcare/Senior Services

- Need to develop a senior day care
no comments
- Need more medical facilities in town
11 agree
- Need more doctors in town
12 disagree
- Need more dentists in town
9 agree

Housing

- The housing stock in Hennepin is in good physical condition.
8 agree
- Need quality, affordable housing and senior housing
6 agree
- Need new subdivisions because of lack of available lots
3 agree 1 disagree
- Need more multi family housing for the lower income population
3 agree 3 disagree

Infrastructure

- Streets are deteriorating, work promised by city needs to be done
No comments
- Snow removal needs to be improved
5 agree 5 disagree
- Need additional sidewalks in town and have handicapped corner cuts
5 agree
- Signage of street is old and fading, need sign of the Village at both entrances, evaluate location of existing stop signs or lack of
6 agree
- Problem of street parking blocking visibility at intersections
6 disagree

Comments - I have a great deal of respect and admiration for those who keep the town clean and orderly! And also for their courtesy and willingness to be helpful

Land Use

- Better use of riverfront
5 agree
- Controlled growth
8 agree 1 disagree
- More public information regarding city procedures about zoning, subdivisions, etc.
11 agree 1 disagree

Recreation

- Need to update equipment
9 agree 2 disagree
- What we have is not being fully utilized
5 agree
- Need a fitness center, outdoor pool, ice rink, driving range
1 agree (ice rink) 7 disagree
- Need something for teens to do
1 agree 10 disagree
- Development of bike path in town
No comment

Comments - anything we can do to keep a child learning new things is important

Village Services

- Burning of Garbage in town is a problem
3 agree
- Problem of stray animals
1 agree
- Fire and ambulance service do an excellent job
20 agree
- Need better traffic enforcement of speeders in town
1 agree 1 disagree
- Have an annual picnic
13 agree

Comments-

1. Fire and ambulance do an excellent job (3)
2. Animal owners who let them run, speak to chronic offenders