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Chapter 4. Community Facilities & Services

Section 4.01 Distribution of Public Services

The Community facilities and services available to residents of the City of Red Bud include police, fire protection, streets/public works, administration, court, parks, recreation, cable, water, sewer, trash collection, recycling and schools. Some of these services are provided by public or governmental jurisdictions and private enterprises. The quality and availability of these services influence the type, timing, and density of development in the future. Generally, the more compact the community, the more efficient the delivery of these services. Compactness can be achieved by encouraging development adjacent to the existing built-up area rather than allowing “leap-frog” development, which skips over large tracts of undeveloped land. A second means of increasing service delivery efficiency is to cluster those land uses which have the greatest need for fire and police protection, such as high value commercial uses or industrial uses. This clustering will allow the concentration of protection efforts where it is most needed and minimize costly utility runs and infrastructure costs.

The most cost-efficient solution to accommodate future growth and the distribution of public services is to concentrate development in areas which can be served by existing facilities rather than in areas which require new facilities. However, future public utility expansions will be needed to sustain and encourage growth. The city must consider the timing, size and direction of these expansions as well as the availability of alternative sites which could be more easily served prior to investing in costly infrastructure projects. The following sections provide a brief overview of the public services in Red Bud and recommendations for future improvements.

Section 4.02 Red Bud Police Department

Public Safety - Police and fire protection is provided to all residents of Red Bud. The availability of these two public services is essential to maintaining the day to day health, safety and welfare of Red Bud’s residents.

The Police Department is a full-service department, located at 200 East Market Street. The Department consists of six (6) full-time Commissioned Patrol Officers and two (2) part-time officers. The department serves the entire City of Red Bud, which includes an estimated 3,623 residents covering 2.1 square miles. The department is led by the Chief of Police and an Assistant Chief of Police. The department is responsible for handling a wide variety of duties including emergency response, crime investigation, traffic accident investigation and traffic enforcement.

Patrol officers serve as the front line of defense for the City of Red Bud and its citizenry and are the first responders to all major crimes and other emergencies. The patrol officers work closely with members of the business community and area neighborhoods to ensure a safe, livable environment. The department operates on a “proactive” law enforcement approach rather than a “reactive” law enforcement approach. The department provides a high level of visibility through



the use of uniformed patrol officers in marked patrol vehicles throughout the city in an effort to prevent and deter criminal activity. The Department recently added a drug K-9 unit to the department.

Patrol officers are responsible for the initial investigation of all criminal activity. If the initial responding officer is unable to complete the investigation, the case is forwarded to the Bureau of Investigations. These officers report directly to the Assistant Chief of Police. The administrative division is charged with managing resources in a way that maximizes the training and safety of department personal while providing access to the latest police protection technology.

Recommendations

The key to the Department's future success is retaining sufficient personnel, providing a high level of training and outfitting officers with the latest technology in law enforcement and communication equipment. The Police Department adequately serves the community from their present location, however the facilities are aging and in need of repair and expansion. An increase in staffing is recommended to meet the expanding needs of the City's growing business districts and providing a stronger police presence in the City's neighborhoods, parks, schools and roadways. This plan also recommends the department incorporate "Community Oriented Policing", (C.O.P.s), Neighborhood Watch and "Community Emergency Response Team", (C.E.R.T.) into its daily operation in the future.

Section 4.03 Red Bud Fire Department

The Red Bud Fire Department serves the City of Red Bud by providing fire protection and emergency services to over 4,000 people. The Red Bud Fire Department consists of highly trained Basic Life Support or Advanced Life Support Firefighters and Officers that are dedicated to saving lives and protecting property. The department serves the citizens, businesses and visitors to the community by providing the following services:

- ✓ fire suppression,
- ✓ emergency medical care,
- ✓ fire prevention guidance,
- ✓ inspections,
- ✓ annual fire code compliance inspections,
- ✓ public education,
- ✓ technical rescue,
- ✓ hazardous material mitigation, and
- ✓ mutual aid to surrounding communities.

The men and women of the Red Bud Fire Department are constantly engaged in training to keep their fire suppression, rescue and EMS skills sharp. They meet with schools and other public groups on fire safety matters and attend neighborhood functions when requested. Fire Department personnel also participate in a number of community service projects, such as the annual Fireman's Picnic. The Department's ISO rating was at 9 and recently went down to a 5. This saved homeowners an average of \$95 per year on a \$150,000 home on insurance.



- East Industrial Park Expansion \$ 110,000

The following water treatment and distribution system improvements are recommended over the next five (5) years;

- Plant Retention Tank \$ 350,000
- West Water Line Extension \$ 400,000

Section 4.07 Sewer Plant

The sewage treatment facility was recently upgraded to bring the effluent quality into compliance with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency’s standards. The plant is rated at 600,000 gallons per day with approximately 400,000 gallons per day being treated. The average daily flow is 515,000 gallons per day. The 85,000 gallons per day surplus is estimated to support an additional 1,000 population equivalent.

Over the last five (5) years, the City has made the following investments to the City’s sewer treatment facility:

- Excess Flow Chamber \$1,250,000
- West Sewer Line Extension \$ 240,000
- Knotty Pine Lift Station Upgrade \$ 20,000
- East Industrial Park Expansion \$ 195,000
- Plant SCADA Control \$ 30,000

The following sewer treatment facility improvement is recommended over the next five (5) years;

- West Interceptor Line \$ 850,000

Section 4.08 Gas & Electric:

The electric distribution system and power plant are considered to be in good operating condition. The power plant is seldom operated and only during peak summer periods, emergency situations, or for maintenance purposes. Power is purchased from the Southern Illinois Power. Gas is distributed by the City and purchased from Mississippi River Transmission Corporation. The distribution system has no reported problems or deficiencies.

While the City of Red Bud electric rates are slightly lower than other peer cities, the City is considering a rate increase to cover increasing operating costs. In 2008 the City imposed two (2) rate increases, so any major increases would face strong opposition from the citizenry. Prior to another rate increase, this Plan recommends the City commission a study to review the City’s electric costs, expenditures



and find ways to deliver electric more efficiently and at the most competitive rate, without any major cost increases to the end users.

Summary of City Utilities

The City of Red Bud has made incremental investments in the City's infrastructure over the years. As a result the residents enjoy quality, reasonably priced services. This plan recommends continued maintenance and improvements to the City's facilities and distribution systems, as needed, to preserve the health, safety and welfare of Red Bud residents. The City should require new development to be located within or adjacent to the City's existing utilities and infrastructure. New development in locations not presently served by city utilities and/or infrastructure, including roads, parks, shall share in the cost of providing the needed services and utilities.

Section 4.09 General City Services & Public Funding Programs

The command post for administrative services takes place at City Hall. The City Hall Facility is located at 200 East Market Street. All City Departments except the Fire and Police Department are located within the City Hall facility. The City of Red Bud also provides the following services:

- Maintenance to the city's transportation system
- Winter road maintenance and pothole repair of all City-owned rights-of-way.
- Planning and zoning control throughout the City. This includes site development and subdivision plan review for all private properties within the City.
- Administering the City's building permit and inspection process.
- Maintaining, staffing and programming all City-owned parks and recreation facilities.

The City of Red Bud also plays an active role in seeking out funds, such as grants, to support public improvements and promote safety. The City has done very well with grants made available by the State of Illinois and administered through Randolph County. At the time of this writing, community development money was available through the Community Development Assistance Program (CDAP). This program is currently being used to distribute stimulus money made available by the US Government for rural communities, such as Red Bud. The stimulus money is intended for "shovel ready" community development projects that create jobs. The stimulus program is a 2 year program that was launched in 2009. However, it is possible that it will be extended just as the Federal Government extended the Home Buyers Tax Credit Program and Cash for Clunkers Program.

In addition to the 2-year Stimulus Program, CDAP also has a Revolving Loan Program. The City of Red Bud has been able to generate \$2 million in the Revolving Loan Program. This money is distributed to local industries or being held by a bank waiting to be distributed to interested businesses. Money is distributed based on job creation. The total amount available during the time of this writing was \$15,000 per job created. Red Bud also gets community development money from utility fees. In



the past, the City has taken money from utility surpluses and put it into the Revolving Loan Program. This puts Red Bud in a unique position, as most communities do not generate utility surplus funds.

The Randolph County-Delta Regional Authority, Army Corps of Engineers and IDOT are other entities that have had community development, enhancement and other grant programs that would help finance the recommendations contained in this plan. The City should actively pursue these entities to learn more about the programs and utilize the Comprehensive Plan as leverage for obtaining public funding.

Section 4.10 Trash Hauling & Recycling

Each resident and business owner is responsible for contracting their own trash removal services. Currently, waste hauling is provided by a variety of contractors that all adhere to various pick-up schedules and times.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the City develop a unified trash, recycling and yard waste hauling contract. The contract should apply to all single family residents and require only one trash hauler to provide services to all of the City's single family homes. In addition to weekly solid waste pick-up, the contract should include yard waste removal, recycling and annual bulk and white goods pick-up services for one competitive fee. By contracting solid waste removal services to one contractor, the City will reduce the number and frequency of trash trucks on city streets, thereby reducing wear and tear of the city's streets and improving safety and aesthetics.

Section 4.11 Parks & Recreation

Park System Overview

The City of Red Bud owns and maintains six (6) community parks and recreation areas, they include:

- Red Bud Sports Complex
- Ratz Memorial City Park
- Red Bud Public Pool
- Lincoln Park
- Finley Park
- North County Country Club

The park system offers a variety of active and passive amenities including picnic shelters, outdoor swimming, horse shoes, basketball, hockey, sand volleyball, skate ramps, soccer fields, baseball fields, football fields, pavilions, shelters, playground equipment, and picnic areas. A state of the art skateboard facility is located at Lincoln Park.

Recommendations

The City's park and recreation facilities are clustered primarily in the northwest part of town, leaving the western and southern portions of the City underserved with respect to access to quality parks and



recreation. This Plan recommends the City locate future parks in the following areas of the City. See also the Future Community Facilities Improvement Map on the following page.

- A community center with indoor and outdoor recreation facilities is recommended south of Market Street at the proposed Red Bud Connector in the area designated Mixed Use on the Future Land Use Map. The community center should also serve as a intermediate/district gateway feature into the City. The community center should include; a gym, theatre, meeting rooms, indoor pool, outdoor pool, tennis courts, indoor racquet ball, tennis courts, concession areas and designated places (indoor and outdoor) for people to gather.
- New parks should be planned in conjunction with new residential development. The developer should share in the cost of providing land, improvements and/or access to the park. The two recommended locations are along Powell Road north of the old railroad tracks, the other location is south of Field Drive, north of Kaskaskia Drive. Both areas while currently undeveloped, are planned residential growth areas. See also the Future Land Use Map.
- A neighborhood park is recommended in the undeveloped area(s) generally west and south of Hidden Oaks Subdivision. Access to Market Street is recommended via extending East Avenue and/or Lockwood Drive to the recommended park location(s). An extension to Rock Hill Drive would provide excellent east/west access to the recommended park location south of the City's sewage lagoon. The Future Land Use Map identifies two possible park locations in this area. While one new park in this general location would adequately serve the existing neighborhoods, a second park in this vicinity is recommended to support future residential growth, as that growth occurs.
- A park is needed in the northeast portion of town. The location of this park should be the result of a private-public partnership where the City works with the owners of contiguous lots that have been subject to years of disinvestment and that possess conditions associated with blight. The general location should be north of Market Street, west of Orange Street, east of Polk Street and south of the old railroad tracks.

Continue to support and implement the following planned park and recreation improvements;

- Football field (Lincoln Park)
- Tennis courts (Lincoln Park)
- Multi-purpose trail (Lincoln Park)
- Create a dog park at the old Finley Park.
- The City should continue to partner with local schools and other property owners to provide Need fields and play areas large enough to attract a baseball, soccer and football tournaments.
- Providing a greater range of activities, including concession stands and vending machines at select parks is also recommended.



- Provide ongoing maintenance and enhancements to existing parks. Improving pavilions, benches and other equipment in the City's existing parks and providing new pavilions and equipment in parks that currently do not have pavilions, etc. is recommended.
- A community center should be considered in future park expansion plans.
- Trails should be provided to connect the City's parks, schools, neighborhoods and other destinations and to reduce the reliance on automobile use. Recreational trails are needed in the City's parks to encourage outdoor recreation and strengthening connections between people.
- New development should provide parks or payment in-lieu of parks to ensure a balanced supply of parks and recreation activities for all.
- The City should develop a Red Bud Events Committee to create and implement ongoing special activities and community events that bring people together and promote active lifestyles.
- Improve and expand specialized facilities, programs and services for Red Bud's seniors and youth. Sports oriented activities such as swimming, skating, racket sports, senior activities and a senior center were all highly-ranked park and recreation functions recommended during the public engagement process.
- Areas that are presently owned by the city or other public entity should remain under public ownership, unless a compatible uses/ownership is proposed that furthers the goals and objective of this plan.
- Green Streets- encourage the development of sidewalks, multi-purpose paths, bicycle lanes, pedestrian crossings, and traffic calming, landscaping, signage and other enhancements that make streets more pedestrian and bike friendly.

Many funding organizations prefer public-private and multi-jurisdictional partnerships when considering grant allocations for the development or improvement of parks and greenways. Red Bud should investigate the establishment of partnerships with other public and private sector providers of recreation. The City should partner with the local school district, SWIC College, the Chamber, local churches, Randolph County, local businesses and statewide agencies such as IDOT to help procure funding and implementation support for future park and recreation improvements.

Section 4.12 Major Centralized Service Facilities

The Community Facilities Map depicts the location of public buildings, institutions, parks, the hospital and college located within the City of Red Bud. These facilities represent focal points that will help future residents and business owners locate real estate investments and future site improvement plans.

Downtown Red Bud is the historic, commercial and governmental center of the City. Main attractions include City Hall, the Red Bud Fire Department, Red Bud Police Department and several mixed-use historic buildings and single family homes. A revitalization effort of the city's streetscape has recently



been implemented and includes in the installation of architecturally enhanced streetlights, banners, landscaping and other improvements to the sidewalks. The city is well known for its seasonal decorations, especially during the winter holidays. Some of the older buildings have also been restored and provide a wide selection of services and uses to current and future generations, just as they did at the turn of the 20th century. However, some buildings are vacant and/or remain underutilize and in need of minor to significant investment.

In addition to the downtown area, the 3-4 mile segment of Market Street (Illinois Route 3) as it runs through the corporate limits of Red Bud contains several businesses, churches, schools and other destinations that offer goods and services. Included in this corridor is the Red Bud Regional Hospital, Southwest Illinois College (SWIC), Red Bud Elementary School, Red Bud High School, St. John’s Lutheran Church and School and most of the City’s retailers, restaurants and other businesses. Table 4.1 lists the City’s schools and estimated enrollment.

Red Bud Elementary	630
St. John Catholic	120
St. Johns Lutheran	154
Red Bud High School	400
SWIC (1,500 capacity)	700

There are three major industrial areas located within the City. They are located in the north-central portion of the City off Illinois Route 159, in the southwestern portion of the City west of Illinois Route 3 and in the easternmost region of the City off Illinois Route 154. These locations generate a significant percentage of the area’s truck traffic.



Insert Community & Public Facilities Map Here



Environmental and Legal Constraints

Section 4.13 Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is a 1977 amendment to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, which set the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States. The law gave the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to set effluent standards and continued the requirements to set water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters. The CWA makes it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters unless a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is obtained under the Act.

The 1977 amendments focused on toxic pollutants. In 1987, the CWA was reauthorized and again focused on toxic substances. It authorized citizen suit provisions and funded sewage treatment plants under the Construction Grants Program. Recent changes include implementation of requirements for discharge permits for stormwater. These requirements were implemented in two phases. Phase 1 imposed requirements on cities of over 100,000 population and implemented some requirements on industry. The construction industry was required to implement silt and erosion control on sites greater than five acres. Phase 2 requires permits for discharge from the municipal separate storm sewer system for cities with greater than 25,000 population, and requires permits for discharge of stormwater from municipally owned industrial sites such as maintenance yards, airports, treatment facilities, and similar sites.

Additional requirements for monitoring the capacity of sanitary sewers are being implemented as NPDES permits for wastewater are reissued. The program, referred to as "CMOM," requires analysis of the capacities of the city's sewers, and monitoring and reporting of maintenance practices. Other NPDES permit requirements may change if the receiving stream is listed as impaired. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) may be developed for the stream, which results in limits on discharge of certain pollutants.

The management of stormwater runoff in the future will be far different than in the past. The use of concrete-lined channels, riprap, and gabions will no longer be acceptable. The design will need to reflect the natural ecology of the area and use bioengineering techniques. As a result, approved drainage channels will be wider and will take up more area. This plan recommends approaching subdivision design based on the preservation of the existing, natural drainage systems, woodlands and agriculturally productive soils and clustering future homes on smaller lots and allowing narrow streets. This practice, while contrary to the conventional practice of trying to maximize the number of lots on a tract, offers cost savings and density bonus that would enable future subdivision to contain a comparable number of lots, while simultaneously protecting natural watersheds, wildlife corridors and other natural features that increase property values and make future development more self-sustaining.



Section 4.14 Clean Air Act

The 1990 Clean Air Act is a nationwide federal law that regulates air pollution. The purpose of the law is to ensure that all Americans have the same basic health and environmental protections. The Clean Air Act is regulated by the state based on an implementation plan that is approved by the EPA. Therefore, the EPA in reality sets the limits on how much air pollution will be permitted. The pollution standard is set for the region and all the units of government must work together to maintain the quality. Each city needs to evaluate its codes, policies and practices to ensure it is contributing to the fullest degree. The implementation of the Clean Air Act is an area-wide effort rather than site specific. The City can improve the situation however by solving traffic flow problems and improving the efficiency of traffic.

Section 4.15 Stormwater Management

The amount of rain that falls in an area as well as a city's method and capability for dealing with the resulting storm water greatly affects the type and location of development within city limits. Areas that act as collectors for storm water, such as natural depressions and flood plains, inhibit the construction and maintenance of buildings. These areas may require special construction specifications or prohibitions to safeguard against flood damage. The following section describes the process of storm water drainage and the conditions of storm water drainage.

The development of land severely alters the natural drainage characteristics of an area. When houses, commercial areas, and roads are built, significant proportions of the land's storm water retention and detention capabilities are destroyed. During construction, the ability for water retention is decreased when vegetation is removed and soil is compacted. Unless preventative measures are taken, critical amounts of soil erosion and sedimentation could occur during construction. Once an area has been developed, impervious surfaces not only block the absorption of rainwater, they create a surface over which water immediately starts running down hill. This results in heightened flood levels and shorter times for peak flood levels to be reached once the rain has started. In a natural state, land holds rain water and peak flood levels are not reached until hours after the peak rainfall has stopped. Streams that run through cities and towns often reach peak flood levels within minutes of peak rainfall. This is called a flash flood.

Besides the apparent dangers of flash floods, the effects of altering storm runoff are far reaching. The creation of impervious surfaces generates a need for local rainwater detention and/or adequate sewer lines to carry the water downstream. If these needs are not met, local flooding and ponding may occur on streets and parking lots, in low lying areas, along creeks and streams, and other places in close proximity to developed areas. Damage to land, buildings, and other property may result from standing and flowing water. Simply creating a drainage system that will evacuate a certain volume of rainwater from an area, however, will only solve flooding problems locally.

Detention basins should be required for all new development that sufficiently increases the natural runoff rates. The function of a storm water detention basin is to retain rainwater at the location of the development and release it at the same rate as water would run off the site in preexisting development



conditions. Therefore, the rate at which water from a storm runs into streams and rivers are regulated, which decreases the contribution to flash floods and additional flooding downstream.

To abate flood damage to buildings, city code prohibits new construction of anything more than a single-family residence or addition within the 100-year floodplain. The 100-year floodplain is defined as the elevation which a given body of water has a 1% chance of reaching in any year. FEMA produces Flood Insurance Rate Maps, which illustrate the 100-year and 500-year flood levels. To comply with FEMA regulations and to avoid injury to persons and damage to property, construction in flood plain areas should be closely monitored.

In October 1999, the United States Environmental Protection Agency issued the Stormwater Phase II Rule of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. This rule seeks to establish programs to protect our rivers through the control of pollution from stormwater discharges. In short, cities like Muscatine must manage and control the runoff from storms and related systems. The Federal government provided no funding for the rule. It is what is known as an unfunded mandate. The recommended Stormwater Management Utility fee is simply a user fee and not a tax. The contributors to stormwater runoff pay their share according to the amount of runoff generated.