

MAPPING the Future of Your Community



Bringing Communities Together...
Building Consensus...
Planning for action!

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS:

Everything you ever wanted to know
about MAPPING, and then some!



**Awarded “OUTSTANDING PROGRAM 2005”
Designation by the Community Development Society**

MAPPING the Future of Your Community

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Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity**

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Frequently Asked Questions

*“Never doubt that a group of committed citizens can change the world.
Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.”
- Margaret Mead*

1. Why is the MAPPING the Future program needed?

Never has there been a greater need for rural leaders to plan for the future of their communities as today. Life in rural communities over the past two decades has become increasingly difficult as the challenges have become more complex, as competition in the global economy has increased, and federal funding levels have diminished. No longer can rural communities look to government agencies to provide for their needs, but, instead, must look to the people and resources within their communities from which to build their future. To do this, local leaders need an effective process with which to make decisions, to create a strong vision, and build a clear plan of action with which to meet the challenges in this new environment.

2. What is the MAPPING the Future program?

The MAPPING (**M**anagement and **P**lanning **P**rograms Involving **N**onmetropolitan **G**roups) THE FUTURE OF YOUR COMMUNITY program is a strategic visioning and planning process whereby local residents of rural communities create a long-range vision for the economic development of their community and a plan of action for achieving it. MAPPING projects enhance local decision-making processes by providing accurate information, effective forums for public dialogue and problem solving, and knowledge of innovative practices that are consistent with a community's vision for growth and change. MAPPING the Future of Your Community is a tool that local leaders and citizens can use to create a shared vision of the community's future and generate momentum to put the plan into action.

3. Why was MAPPING the Future program created?

Governments throughout rural Illinois faced a series of threats and challenges during the 1980s and early 1990s. Employment opportunities in the industrial, manufacturing, and farming sectors were declining. As the number of goods-producing jobs declined, an exodus of young people and other talented individuals occurred in rural Illinois as higher-paying careers were sought in urban areas. Weakened economies, aging populations, and a gradual erosion of public infrastructure systems only accelerated a downward spiral of shrinking property values, limited tax bases, failing schools, and the loss of other public services in rural areas. Crisis prompted action in many towns facing socioeconomic chaos—some thrived, but a few barely survived.

The **MAPPING the Future of Your Community** program was created in 1991 at the Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs, located at Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL. With initial support from the Office of the Lt. Governor and the Governor's Rural Affairs Council, the MAPPING program was designed to help leaders in small rural communities improve their decision-making process for community and economic development. Since 1996 the support for this program was transferred to the IL Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

4. **More specifically, how is the MAPPING program structured?**

The MAPPING *journey* begins with the formation of a community Steering Committee. This committee is responsible for working with MAPPING staff to plan the program logistics, invite participants, conduct initial marketing, and so forth. MAPPING staff provide detailed step-by-step guidelines in order to facilitate the smooth planning of the program. Prior to beginning the four visioning sessions of the program, an Orientation session is held with all of the people who plan to participate in the program. During this meeting MAPPING staff ensures participants understand the program and begin with realistic expectations.

The core of the MAPPING program is a series of four visioning sessions. Each session is organized around a central theme: ***Where are we now, Where do we want to be, How are we going to get there, Making it happen and Keeping it going!*** During the course of this process, the participants identify high-priority goals for community economic development, develop a workable action plan, and become organized to begin to tackle the implementation.

Once the initial MAPPING sessions have been completed, participants plan and host a community-wide town meeting. With assistance from MAPPING staff, the town meeting is designed to give MAPPING participants an opportunity to present their ideas, receive public comments, and invite additional volunteers to become involved in areas of special interest.

5. **Who should participate in MAPPING projects?**

Ultimately, anyone with a stake in the community should be able to find a niche in projects that evolve from MAPPING the Future sessions. **However, to begin the visioning and planning process, 35 to 40 civic leaders and active volunteer residents are required.** The success of the MAPPING program depends on this group representing a cross-section of constituent groups within the communities. In addition, this group should be made up of leaders throughout the community who will subsequently ***remain active*** in the process of implementing the action plan. These are the people who will come together to create the vision for economic development, **AND**, roll up their sleeves to get things done!

The MAPPING participant group should include a wide representation from as many segments of the community as possible: mayor, council representatives and elected officials, business and industry leaders, farmers, school superintendents / educators, health care providers, civic organizers, retirees, clergy, students, and an array of other interested citizens, including the local nay-sayers!

6. Where do the visioning and planning sessions take place?

All of the MAPPING sessions are held at sites selected by the community's steering committee and are generally located somewhere in the community (i.e. a civic hall, church basement or a school).

7. How much time is needed?

The MAPPING program requires a significant investment of participant time and motivation. This is a program for communities with a high level of motivation and an intense desire to move proactively into the future. Participants are expected to attend an evening Orientation session prior to beginning the program. The MAPPING program itself is typically held in **four, four-hour sessions over the course of 8-10 weeks**. The process culminates in a Town Meeting that is held approximately 4-6 weeks following the visioning sessions. By special request, the scheduling of the MAPPING program can be somewhat flexible to meet unique needs of the community. However, the content of the MAPPING program has been developed over the last 15 years, and is felt to be the best use of time that we are able to achieve. Thus, although the scheduling of the program may be a bit flexible, the structure of the program is not. That is, we are not willing to dilute the program by doing it in fewer total hours. An example of creative scheduling, for example, is the option to meet for two full day sessions about four weeks apart in order to consolidate time away from work; or to meet for one full-day and two half days. MAPPING staff is available to discuss the various options with your community's steering committee.

8. How can I justify taking time away from my job or other daily obligations for this process?

This is generally people's biggest concern when they consider participating in the MAPPING process. Requesting time away from daily obligations to participate in a community service project may be new for some people. However, before you automatically dismiss the possibility of participating, **consider the following**:

- The MAPPING process is **a tool that local leaders and citizens can use to build consensus for planning their community's future**. The program brings community leaders and other interested citizens together who are willing to commit time and energy toward discovering their vision and a plan of action to achieve it.

- Planning for your community's future is SO important that the process deserves to be conducted when everyone is more alert, well rested, and ready to work. For most people, daytime is a more desirable option than trying to stretch energy, creativity, and enthusiasm for community development into the evening hours. **MAPPING is not an alternative to bowling night! This is a commitment to the future of your community.** MAPPING is just the first step.
- MAPPING is a participatory approach to community decision-making. Therefore, **YOUR DECISIONS will have a profound affect on the economic, social, and cultural future of the community.**
- Whether you ultimately assume a leadership role in community development or not, **you will come away from the MAPPING program with new skills and knowledge.** For example, after the program, you will have experience in *strategic visioning* and *goal prioritizing* through the "nominal group technique". The process will also involve *consensus building* and *teamwork*. In addition, you will be introduced to a number of *leadership development* concepts and practices. And, of course, participants will gain access to an abundance of information about issues affecting rural communities and your community in particular. Not only will you pick up new skills and information, you will have the added bonus of being able to apply your knowledge in a way that serves your community.

9. What is the cost for MAPPING the Future programs?

Other than time and motivation, there is no charge to individuals participating in the MAPPING sessions. There is, however, a community sponsorship fee that is set based on the population of the community (2000 census) and the distance from Macomb, IL. In addition to helping to offset the costs of staff time, materials and preparation for the program, the sponsorship fee serves to bring additional community investment and involvement into the program. Although many communities may request that their city council funds the costs of the MAPPING program, **this is strongly discouraged.** Instead, we recommend that the steering committee raise donations toward the sponsorship fee through approaching local businesses, civic organizations, church groups, and the local utility company, in addition to a donation from the city council. It is crucial to the success of the program that there be widespread knowledge of and investment in the program prior to its beginning. MAPPING staff will assist in generating ideas for raising local sponsorships, although the effort is conducted by the steering committee.

Fees are set according to the following two-part formula:

Population: The minimum sponsorship rate is \$2,000 for communities with populations of 1000 or less. For communities over 1000 the sponsorship increases on a per capita rate as follows:

\$0.50 per capita for populations between 1000-9,999

\$0.33 per capita for populations over 10,000

Travel: Because of the high number of trips that MAPPING staff make to every community that participates in a MAPPING, an additional component of the sponsorship fee is added to offset mileage costs. Typically, a minimum of **six trips** to the community (often several more) are held to guide the steering committee, assist with logistics, conduct the orientation, program sessions and town meeting, and provide follow up. The total mileage cost is computed for 6 round trips to the community at whatever the current WIU mileage reimbursement rate is. This amount is added to the base sponsorship rate for the total fee. If, in scheduling the program, the number of trips to the community is significantly reduced, such as through innovative scheduling plans, the travel fee will be reduced accordingly.

10. Isn't it difficult to keep volunteers motivated and working on community projects? How can we ensure that the effort is sustained after the program?

YES! In fact, most rural Illinois communities depend on part-time public officials and a cadre of volunteers to implement projects such as business retention and expansion, downtown revitalization, community beautification, tourism development, and other programs. At the same time, most communities are not sufficiently organized to manage their volunteers, to keep them motivated, and to recruit new effort as new projects emerge. Once a town meeting is held, numerous volunteers join MAPPING action teams. While these newcomers may be called on once, maybe twice, by fledgling MAPPING teams, fairly quickly they are forgotten and the "same ten people" are left doing the work. What is needed, in many cases, is a comprehensive volunteer management program designed to help community leaders mobilize, motivate, and retain volunteers to accomplish projects.

Following the MAPPING program, a training workshop will be provided on **Volunteer Management** to participating communities. Six issues are the focal points for the training: Job Development, Design, and Description; Recruitment and Retention; Screening and Interviewing; Orientation and Training; Supervision and Motivation; and Rewards and Recognition.

In addition to training on volunteerism following MAPPING, we also help communities build capacity for sustainability through a **Maintaining the Momentum** session. This is scheduled several months following MAPPING depending on the community's needs. In our 15 years of experience, we have observed that six to 12 months after the town meeting, when the "low-hanging fruit" projects have been accomplished and the hard work of larger economic development projects is slowly underway, excitement begins to fade and volunteer involvement may diminish. In response to this lull in momentum the Maintaining the Momentum session reconvenes MAPPING participants to discuss progress toward the community action plan, celebrate accomplishments, and renew commitment and excitement. At the MAPPING group's request this meeting will be tailored to meet specific follow-up needs of the community.

We recognize that sometimes it is difficult to motivate volunteers - but it is much less difficult to motivate people when a well-articulated and exciting vision of the future is shared and communicated with everyone. We do know that GREAT PROJECTS can make all the difference in the world! Communities exhibit new energy when residents learn creative strategies and innovative approaches for reaching their goals. The Maintaining the Momentum session helps keep the vision alive!

12. Technical Assistance

In order to help the MAPPING community participants sustain the efforts on behalf of their action plan, the MAPPING staff, in collaboration with other IIRA programs such as Rural Economic Technical Assistance Center, Rural Housing, and Peace Corps Fellows Program, provide a variety of follow up services and technical assistance. Frequently MAPPING communities take advantage of the continuum of services at their disposal through the IIRA: strategic visioning and decision-making through MAPPING, technical assistance on housing, schools, healthcare, agriculture, transportation and so forth, followed by the placement of a Peace Corps Fellow for an 11-month community & economic development internship. (For more information on adjunct IIRA programs, see www.iira.org, www.retac.org, and www.peacecorpsfellows.org.) Finally, throughout the year the MAPPING program sponsors workshops on a variety of topics of interest to communities beginning redevelopment efforts. Numerous training workshops targeted to the needs of rural communities are offered each year. Examples of previous topics include: ***Funding Resources, Grant Writing and Other Strategies for Successful Community Development, Building School-Community Partnerships for Rural Development, Riverfronts & Storefronts, Ready-but-for-Financing: Project Implementation, E-Business and Transforming Your Community into an E-Community.***

13. What else can you tell me about the program?

As of June 30, 2005, the MAPPING the Future of Your Community Program has been conducted in 90 communities across 50 counties within Illinois. Since 1991, MAPPING staff have conducted visioning sessions with more than 3,000 rural Illinois residents. Even though the program has been operating since 1991, there is still great demand for the program. Communities are scheduled on a first come first served basis.

There are two challenges to conducting a successful program:

- **Unrealistic expectations** – It is critical to the success of a visioning/planning program that community participants are well prepared for the program expectations. Communities that begin with unrealistic expectations as to what is feasible are less likely to feel that the program was useful to them. For example, the likelihood that each rural community with a desire to create jobs will be able

to recruit a major manufacturer is quite small. However, with a focus on local business retention and expansion and with innovative thinking about viable recruitment many jobs have been created.

- **Sustainability** – From the very beginning of the process participants are encouraged to understand this program as one in which they will participate in creating the high priority goals for the future of their community, **as well as**, participate in the implementation. The end result of the visioning/planning program is NOT likely to be that state agencies will come in to the community and “fix” things by awarding grant money (although having a clear community plan adds to the competitiveness of grant applications). It can be very difficult to instill in the community the sense of empowerment to do great things with resources already within the community. **Our community, our responsibility** is at the heart of the MAPPING the Future program, yet inspiring grassroots leadership, volunteerism, and the level of civic engagement necessary to sustain the effort is a foremost challenge.

14. What are examples of MAPPING outcomes and “Success Stories”?

Results from MAPPING community visioning and planning projects over the past fifteen years have been impressive, spanning the scope of economic and community development initiatives. This has included improved housing, small business development, park and recreation improvements, changes in educational systems, increased access to health care services, transportation, and telecommunications, and other widespread, organized efforts for community and economic development.

During FY04, an extensive telephone survey was conducted to assess the outcomes and impact on rural communities of the MAPPING the Future Program. Sixty-four communities participated in the survey. The results illustrate a variety of community and economic development activities (Table 1).

Table 1. Percentage of MAPPING Communities Demonstrating Achieved Outcomes* (n=64)

Jobs Created	Beautification Projects Completed	Parks & Recreation Projects Created	Infrastructure Improved	New Housing Built	Education Projects Completed	New Festivals/ Events Held
77%	75%	58%	58%	54%	47%	38%

* Communities were included in this summary if they achieved measurable outcomes in the specified domain; projects in progress were not included.

In the aggregate, creating jobs was achieved in 77 percent of all MAPPING communities surveyed and approximately 4,000 jobs were created. The outcomes experienced by the communities of Havana and Mendota are typical of those of other MAPPING communities.

Havana, Illinois (pop. 3,610)

The city of Havana is an example of a community that has mobilized on behalf of its future. Following the 1996 MAPPING program, a local development group, "Hav-a-Vision" was formed. An IIRA Peace Corps Fellow worked with Hav-A-Vision to begin to implement their goals. In 2000, Hav-a-Vision again partnered with MAPPING to conduct a follow-up program "Planning for Compatible Development." The community identified additional high-priority goals, resulting in the city hiring a full-time economic developer. Again, five years later, the still active Hav-a-Vision, in collaboration with the City of Havana and the Chamber of Commerce, requested a 2005 MAPPING Update to take stock of the progress to date, recruit additional volunteers, and revitalize the efforts. For close to ten years, Hav-a-Vision has worked closely with the city and other civic and business organizations in the community with significant outcomes:

- With a goal of revitalizing their historic downtown, funds were raised through community individuals and businesses to purchase and install 52 antique-theme streetlights in the downtown. Plaques acknowledging the donations decorate the base of each light.
- A \$140,000 grant was obtained from the USDA to upgrade downtown facades. More than 20 businesses took part in the program. With TIF funds and merchant investment, the original \$140,000 was leveraged into a \$280,000 investment in Havana.
- New businesses in Havana include a specialty coffee shop/restaurant, a printer/publishing company, and a renovated historic theatre, offering movies, live theatre, children's workshops, and dinner theater.
- Hav-a-Vision volunteers also led other community beautification projects, such as the purchase and planting of flower boxes in the downtown, the installation of a new information kiosk, and the construction of the new river walk.
- In close collaboration, the city of Havana, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and The Nature Conservancy are creating an unparalleled nature area bluff on the Illinois River. Emiquon is poised to become one of the premier nature tourism destinations in the state.
- The city of Havana owns a shovel-ready business park with completed installation of roads, sewer, water and electricity.
- Pamida, a grocery chain store, opened in 2000. In 2004 County Market opened a \$3 million facility.

Mendota, Illinois (pop. 7,272)

This community is another example of MAPPING program's demonstrable impact. Key "intermediate outcomes," which local informants attribute directly to the MAPPING program, have truly set the stage for the achievement of the longer-term outcomes. First, after MAPPING, the city government created a local "Office of Community and Economic Development" and hosted an IIRA Peace Corps Fellow as its first manager. The initial scope of work for this city department consisted entirely of the high-priority goals and strategies from the MAPPING action plan. This action plan was later incorporated into a comprehensive city plan which became the core of the current full-time economic development director's focus. In 2005 the City decided to partner with the local hospital to conduct another MAPPING program focusing on community health and economic vitality. Ad-hoc MAPPING committees remain involved in the community and economic development initiatives in the city.

Additional outcomes since the 1998 MAPPING include:

- \$1.3 million federal and state funding resulting in the purchase of land and extensive infrastructure improvements to create a local industrial park. The park is almost entirely filled.
- One major industrial employer moved into the city bringing 100 jobs; another significant business expansion created 125 new jobs.
- Several TIF districts have been created that have successfully sparked development efforts in nine areas of the city. Four entrepreneurs have started businesses creating approximately 15 jobs.
- Strong marketing efforts, including direct mailings, attending targeted conventions, and advertising in site selection magazines have brought new dollars.
- Mendota began a \$1.25 million sewer upgrade to increase the loading capacity, in addition to the \$2.5 million water system upgrade. Another \$100,000 water project connected an industrial user to city water. Finally, a state road construction project has helped with the traffic flow, adding a traffic light, turning lanes, and widening the road.
- A new housing subdivision was developed, adding 12-15 homes. Previous years showed an annual average of six new homes.
- A new high school opened in January 2004 with an increase in capacity of 200 students.

15. Tell me about the “sister” MAPPING programs.

The MAPPING methodology was originally developed in order to bring a holistic integrated *planning and decision-making process* to rural communities. As such, the IIRA has developed six inter-related programs for rural community and economic development that utilize this unique methodology.

- **MAPPING the Future of Your Community**, the flagship program, was designed to bring together the diverse segments of a community on behalf of their overall community and economic development. Community MAPPING programs have been conducted in over 90 communities in rural Illinois.
- **MAPPING the Future of Your Community’s Health** began in 1999 in partnership with the Illinois Department of Public Health, the Center for Rural Health, and Illinois Area Health Education Center. This specialized use of the MAPPING methodology presents opportunities for rural residents, community leaders, and health care providers to effectively work together to improve the overall health of their communities. IIRA defines community health broadly, including access and availability of health care services, health education & prevention, and environmental health. Successful projects that have emerged from the Health MAPPING process include new watershed management programs, the development of housing in order to better recruit physicians, a renewed community commitment to becoming an “Elder-Friendly” community through health care services and transportation, assisted living facilities, and so forth.

- **MAPPING the Future of Your Community's Schools** was created in 1993 to bring community, economic, and school issues closer together, and has, over the years served as an excellent next step after a community-wide visioning and planning effort. Utilizing the MAPPING methodology parents, teachers, administrators, school board members, and other local citizens are assisted to identify needs and workable goals to help their school district prepare for future demands. Forty-eight school districts have participated in the School MAPPING process. This program can be arranged through MAPPING by contract through the WIU School of Education depending on faculty availability.
- **Illinois Cooperative Development Center** supported by the IL Department of Agriculture and USDA-Rural Development, also draws on this unique decision-making and visioning process. By bringing together agricultural producers, bankers, business leaders, and local citizens involved with the many facets of agriculture, consensus is developed for long-range plans to add value to the local agricultural economy. Successful projects that have emerged out of this program include the development of new ethanol plants in rural Illinois, increased focus on agri-tourism, new generation cooperatives, research on specialty crops and monitoring wind energy potential in rural Illinois.
- **Rural Information Technology Planning Project**, designed in 2002 by a multi-disciplinary team from the Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs in conjunction with the MAPPING Program, has been piloted as a specialized technical assistance follow-up service for MAPPING communities interested in pursuing information about technology issues in greater depth. Through a technology planning process, based on a similar methodology as the MAPPING program, three pilot communities have organized to attract businesses as their IT infrastructure and utilization improves.
- **Unique applications of MAPPING:** Upon special request, MAPPING staff will design and facilitate specialized applications of the strategic visioning and planning methodology for other unique purposes. Examples include programs designed to assist businesses, government agencies, or development organizations to develop organizational vision and mission priorities as well as scope of work action plans for the future of the organization. Examples include: Western IL Economic Development Partnership; Agri-Tourism Partners of Illinois; Rural Partners, Inc., Illinois Rural Recreation Development Project, Macomb Area Industrial Development Corporation, Two Rivers Arts Council, and Prairie Hills Resource Conservation & Development.

16. Who are the MAPPING program facilitators?

Gisele Hamm, Program Manager – Gisele earned a B.S. in Agricultural Business and a M.A. in Economics from Western Illinois University. She joined the Illinois

Institute for Rural Affairs in 2003 to manage a study of brownfields in Illinois municipalities. She also worked as a rural technology specialist in the Rural Information Planning Project (RITPP), and managed the Rural Community Development Initiative (RCDI), and AmeriCorps Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) program.

She has published several articles in national and state outlets on Brownfields and related development issues and has made numerous presentations to state and national conventions. She is currently engaged in research on rural entrepreneurship, infrastructure, brownfields, and other local government issues.

Frank Antonucci, Economic Development Specialist - Frank began his career in rural community development by serving for two years in Peace Corps Honduras as a Water and Sanitation technician. He worked closely with local villagers on community health initiatives in latrine construction, water system maintenance and trash disposal. He also did a small reforestation project in conjunction with a local Middle School. Frank completed a Masters degree in Political Science with a concentration in Public Administration and served a year long internship at the Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission. Frank has worked for the IIRA MAPPING program since July 2001 and is currently working towards completing his Certification in Economic Development (C.Ec.D) from the Economic Development Institute.

Christina Davis, a Peace Corps Fellow intern, is currently pursuing a Master's degree in Economics from Western Illinois University. She will complete her studies in December 2006 with an M.A. as well as two post-baccalaureate certificates in "Community Development" and "African and African Diaspora World Studies." One of Christina's first experiences in rural community development occurred as a Peace Corps Volunteer in rural Zambia where she served for 27 months. She worked on a variety of projects including aquaculture, conservation farming, permaculture and girls' empowerment. Christina received her B.A. from Smith College in Sociology and Spanish.

Sharon Herbst, Secretary for MAPPING, received her B.A. in elementary education from the University of Wisconsin-Lacrosse. The last place she taught was in Wurzburg, Germany at an American Elementary School where she taught third grade for 5 years before moving to Macomb, IL. Her husband was in the US Army so they had the chance to live various places around the world and learn about and enjoy many cultures. She has had the privilege of doing many jobs since they moved around a lot. Some of her adventures have been sewing professionally, modeling, teaching, arts and crafts, secretarial, teenage counseling, adult mentoring, student counsel advisor, etc. She and her husband enjoy their 4 kids and now grandkids, traveling and seeing the wonders of America, biking and walking. She would like to get certified in community development and start working out in the communities.

MAPPING the Future of Your Community Site List *Updated May 2006*

<u>Community</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Year</u>		<u>Community</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Year</u>
Abingdon.	3,597	1996		Mackinaw	1,331	1993
Alpha	753	1996		Maquon	331	1997
Annawan	802	1998		Maroa	1,602	2000
Arrowsmith	313	1994		Marseilles	4,655	2002
Arthur	2,203	2002		Martinsville	1,161	1996
Ashland	1,250	1997		Mattoon	18,441	1994
Astoria	1,205	1999		Mendota	7,018	1998
Athens	1,726	2004		Meredosia	1,134	1994
Atlanta	1,616	1993		Metamora	3,093	2006
Auburn	3,730	1995		Millstadt	2,566	1994
Beecher City	437	1998		Minier	1,155	1993
Bement	1,784	2003		Momence	2,968	1995
Bethany	1,369	1999		Monmouth	9,489	1993
Bradford	678	1996		Murphysboro	9,176	1995
Bushnell	3,321	2004		New Boston	632	2005
Cambridge	2,124	1994		Ogden	671	1997
Canton	13,959	1998		Oneida	752	2003
Carbon Cliff	1,492	1998		Paris	8,987	1995
Cartersville	3,630	1992		Payson	1,066	2002
Carthage	2,657	1991		Pleasant Hill	1,047	2003
Colchester	1500	2004		Polo	2,514	2000
Colfax	854	1994		Pontiac	11,428	1994
Crescent City	541	1994		Princeville	1,421	1997
Danvers	981	1993		Roodhouse	2,139	1993
Delavan	1,825	2006		Rushville	3,229	1991
Dietrich	568	1992		St. Joseph	2,052	1998
Divernon	1,178	1996		San Jose	696	2005
Elkhart	443	2001		Savanna	3,542	2003
Fairbury	3,643	1996		Saybrook	767	1994
Farmington	2,535	1993		Seneca	2,053	2002
Fisher	1,647	2006		Sheffield	951	1998
Gardner	1,237	1993		Sheldon	1,109	1996
Greenville	6,438	1995		Spring Valley	5,246	1995
Greyville	2,043	1995		Sun River Terrace	620	1994
Havana	3,610	1996		Table Grove	408	1994
Henry	2,540	2003		Tiskilwa	830	1995
Hinckley	1,682	1999		Toulon	1,328	1999
Hoopeston	5,965	2003		Washburn	1,075	1995
Hopedale	805	1993		Watseka	5,424	1996
Kewanee	12,944	2002		Wenona	950	1993
Kingston	980	2001		West Peoria	4,762	2006
Ladd	1,313	2002		Williamsfield	571	1991
Lincoln	15,418	1992		Williamsville	1,140	1995
Litchfield	6,815	2001		Winchester	1,769	1997
Mt. Morris	2,919	1993		Woodhull	808	1996
Mt. Sterling	1,922	1993		Yates City	760	1996
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				Cass County	13,695	2002
				Whiteside County	60,653	2001

MAPPING the Future of Your Schools Site List *Updated May 2005*

<u>Community</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Year</u>
Alexis	2000	Galva	2000	Ridgeview	1994
Alwood	1996	Girard	2002	Roseville	1997
Alwood	1998	Havana	1999	St. Joseph	1999
Avon	2001	Havana	2003	Schuyler County	1993
Brown County	1995	Heyworth	1999	Scott-Margan	1998
Bushnell	1995	Industry	1994	Sheldon	1995
Cambridge	1998	Kewanee	2003	Sherrard	1996
Camp Point	1994	Ladd	2000	Spring Valley	1994
Carbon Cliff	1999	LeRoy	1997	Triopia	1993
Carterville	1993	Liberty	2000	Tri-Point	2001
Carthage	1994	Mt. Pulaski	1995	Virginia	1999
Colchester	1995	Meredosia	1995	VIT	2001
Dallas City	1994	Monmouth	2002	Waltham	1997
Dieterich	1993	Nauvoo	1996	West Pike	1998
Farmington	1997	Northwest	1994	Westmer	1994
Fisher	1994	Ophir	1994	Yorkwood	2002
Fulton	1995	Orion	1998		

**MAPPING the Future of Your
Community's Health Site List**

Updated November 2005

<i>Community</i>	<u>Year</u>
Alpha	2004
Bushnell	2004
Canton – <i>technical assistance</i>	2000
Colchester - <i>technical assistance</i>	2005
Fayette County – <i>technical assistance</i>	2000
Greene County	2005
Hamilton County	2005
Hancock County	2001
Henderson County	2003
Hoopeston	2002
Mendota	2005
Mercer County	2005
Warren County	2004
Washington County	2001
Pleasant Hill	2003



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