
LAKE SHELBYVILLE MASTER PLAN

KASKASKIA RIVER WATERSHED SHELBYVILLE ILLINOIS

CHAPTER 4 – LAND ALLOCATION, LAND CLASSIFICATION, WATER SURFACE & EASEMENT LANDS

Project zoning provides guidance for the orderly development, use, and management of the lake's resources. Resource planning recognizes the authorized project purposes and the opportunities and constraints that influence development and management. All development will be screened to determine compatibility with the lake's natural and cultural resources. Primary planning and zoning considerations include seasonal flooding, soils, ecological conditions, existing and projected recreation demand, state and local participation and interest, and applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

4.1. LAND ALLOCATION

All lake area lands have been allocated for the authorized purposes for which they were acquired. The land use allocations are depicted on Plate 3

Land Allocation identifies the congressionally authorized purposes for which Corps lands were acquired. Lake Shelbyville public land and waters total approximately 34,340 acres. These lands were allocated in accordance with the authorized purpose for which they were acquired. There are four categories of allocation applicable to Corps projects:

4.1.1. Operations (i.e. flood control, hydropower, multiple resource management, etc.).

Lands acquired for the congressionally authorized purpose of constructing and operating the Project.

4.1.2. Recreation

Lands acquired specifically for the congressionally authorized purpose of recreation. These lands are referred to as separable recreation lands. Allocated recreation lands can only be given a land classification of *Recreation*.

4.1.3. Fish and Wildlife

Lands acquired specifically for the congressionally authorized purpose of fish and wildlife management. These lands are referred to as separable fish and wildlife lands. Allocated fish and wildlife lands can only be given a land classification of *Wildlife Management*.

4.1.4. Mitigation

Lands acquired or designated specifically for the congressionally authorized purpose of mitigating losses associated with the development of the Project.

Two allocations (Operations and Recreation) occur at Lake Shelbyville, and established the basis for the authorized acquisition of 23,240 fee title lands and 6,237 acres of flowage easement lands which provide safe, efficient operation of the Project for its authorized purposes.

Figure 1 – Percentage of Land Allocation

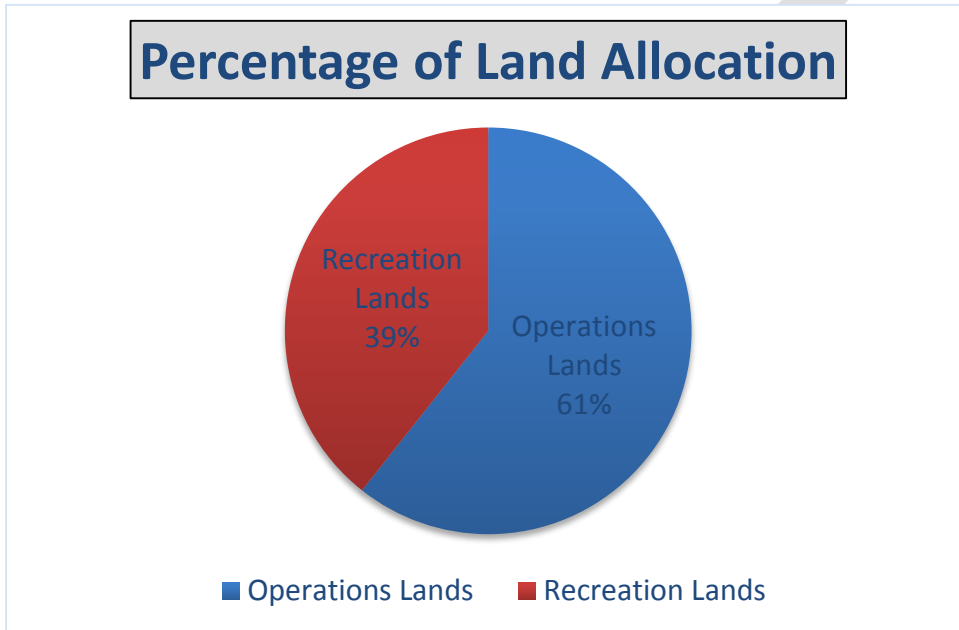


TABLE 1
LAND ALLOCATION

LAND ALLOCATION	
Operations Lands	15,856 acres
Recreation Lands	7,384 acres

4.2. LAND CLASSIFICATION

Land use classifications have been determined through the guidance contained in ER 1130-2-550 and EP 1130-2-550. The land use classification for project lands is shown on Plate 4. Land use classifications and descriptions include the following:

4.2.1 Project Operations

The objective of this zoning is to provide adequate land for safe and efficient operation and management of the lake's land and water resources for all authorized purposes. Lands classified in this category include the main dam and

lands required for administrative and maintenance needs. Lands classified as Project Operations are shown on Plate 5.

4.2.2. High Density Recreation

The objective of this zoning is to classify lands, by virtue of location and natural resources, for intensive recreational use. These park and recreation lands are developed to provide for the recreational activities of the visiting public. No agricultural uses are permitted on these lands except on an interim basis for terrain adaptable for maintenance of open space and/or scenic values. Factors such as road access, natural resources, and recreational facility design and management practices make these lands conducive to accommodating major use by the visiting public. Lands in this classification include areas for concession, state and local agencies, quasi-public and group use development. Lands classified as High Density Recreation are shown on Plate 6.

4.2.3. Mitigation

No mitigation lands currently exist at Lake Shelbyville.

4.2.4. Environmentally Sensitive Areas

In this classification, areas are identified for the preservation of scientific, ecological, historical, archeological and/or aesthetic value. A general description of the Ecological Areas and Cultural Areas classification are further detailed in Chapter 5. Lands classified as Environmentally Sensitive are shown on Plate 7.

4.2.4.1 Ecological Areas

Included in this category are areas providing habitats for rare or endangered species. Limited agricultural practices are permitted in certain portions of these areas. Normally, development for public use is prohibited or limited on land in this classification.

4.2.4.2. Cultural Areas

Included in this category are areas that have historical and archeological significance. Management practices are followed to ensure protection of these resources.

4.2.5. Multiple Resource Management Lands

This classification further distributes lands to one or more of the following uses based on their location and natural resources: (a) Recreation – Low Density, (b) Wildlife Management – General, (c) Vegetative Management and (d) Inactive and/or Future Recreation Areas. Areas in these categories are found in are shown on Plates 4 and 8.

4.2.5.1. Low Density Recreation

Lands zoned in this category offer recreation to the public in an unstructured natural setting as an alternative to the experience

generally associated with intensively developed recreation areas. These areas also serve as a buffer between other land uses. Uses for these areas include hiking, walk-in hunting and fishing, and nature study. Lands required for ecological workshops and forums are also included in this allocation. Agricultural use is not permitted except on an interim basis to maintain open space and scenic values. Land management practices in these areas include prescribed fire, timber stand improvements, exotic control, wildlife clearings, succession mowing, and tree and prairie plantings.

4.2.5.2. Wildlife Management

Lands zoned in this category are continuously available for low-density recreational activities. Agricultural leases, and in some cases timber harvesting, are allowed to the extent practicable and compatible with other uses of the project. These activities generate revenue and maintain habitat conditions beneficial to wildlife. The Operational Management Plan (OMP) describes the general practices and techniques employed to implement a viable program for fish and wildlife at Lake Shelbyville. Lands on the northern end of the lake, managed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), have been assigned to this land-use classification. Land management practices in these areas include prescribed fire, timber stand improvements, exotic species control, wildlife clearings, succession mowing, and tree and prairie plantings.

4.2.5.3. Vegetative Management

Management activities for these lands include protection and development of forest and vegetative cover and wetland restoration. All lands in government fee ownership are being managed to maintain their forest resources for recreation, wildlife, and scenic values. Land management practices in these areas include prescribed fire, timber stand improvements, exotic species control, wildlife clearings, succession mowing, and tree and prairie plantings. Timber will be harvested when required to achieve other management objectives such as wildlife habitat improvement. Specific resource use objectives and management practices are described in the Operational Management Plan on an area-by-area basis.

4.2.5.4. Inactive and/or Future Recreation Areas

These areas include those areas designated for future intensive recreation, or those lands that have been used for intensive recreation in the past and are now temporarily closed. When they recover or meet criteria for recreation use they will be opened or reopened for intensive recreation. Interim use should follow the

guidelines described for low-density recreation. No land at Lake Shelbyville is in this land classification.

4.2.6. Water Surface

The water at Lake Shelbyville is zoned into four units and are shown on Plates 9 and 10. They are described as follows:

4.2.6.1 Restricted

Water areas restricted for project operations, safety, and security purposes. An area of water around the upstream side of the spillway structure is signed and all public use is restricted in this area for safety and security reasons. The upstream side of the dam is buoyed and all public use is restricted as well. These areas are zoned as Project Operations Lands (OP-1) as part of the Main Dam. All beaches, an area around the Okaw Bluff levees and one cove behind the Maintenance Compound are also restricted to boat traffic.

4.2.6.2. Designated No-Wake

Waters restricted to wakeless speeds in order to protect environmentally sensitive shoreline areas, recreational water access areas from disturbance, and for public safety.

4.2.6.3. Fish and Wildlife Sanctuary

Annual or seasonal restrictions on areas to protect fish and wildlife species during periods of migration, resting, feeding, nesting, and/or spawning. Waterfowl sanctuaries are located on the Kaskaskia and Okaw Wildlife Units in State managed areas.

4.2.6.4. Open Recreation

Acreage of open lake waters is zoned for use by all legitimate forms of water recreation. The southern boundary is the main dam and the northern boundary is approximately 20 miles north of the main dam. Seaplane landing areas are only authorized in certain locations as described in the OMP.

4.3. Easement Lands

Use and management of easement lands is in accordance with the terms and conditions of the easement estate, which was acquired for the project. Easement lands at Lake Shelbyville are lands the Corps maintains the right to use including flowage and operational easements. Easement land maps will be added to the Master Plan as a supplement at a later date.

4.3.1. Flowage Easement

The Corps of Engineers holds an easement interest on 6,237 acres of land outside the fee boundary. Flowage easements give the government the right to flood lands that are generally below 630.5 NGVD. Flowage easements are managed under the St. Louis District Policy on Management of Flowage Easement Lands.

4.3.2. Operational Easement

Operational easements give the government access to its lands across private property. Lake Shelbyville operational easements account for only 2 acres for access to a wastewater treatment system at Opossum Creek.

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Figure 2 – Land Classification

Land Classification

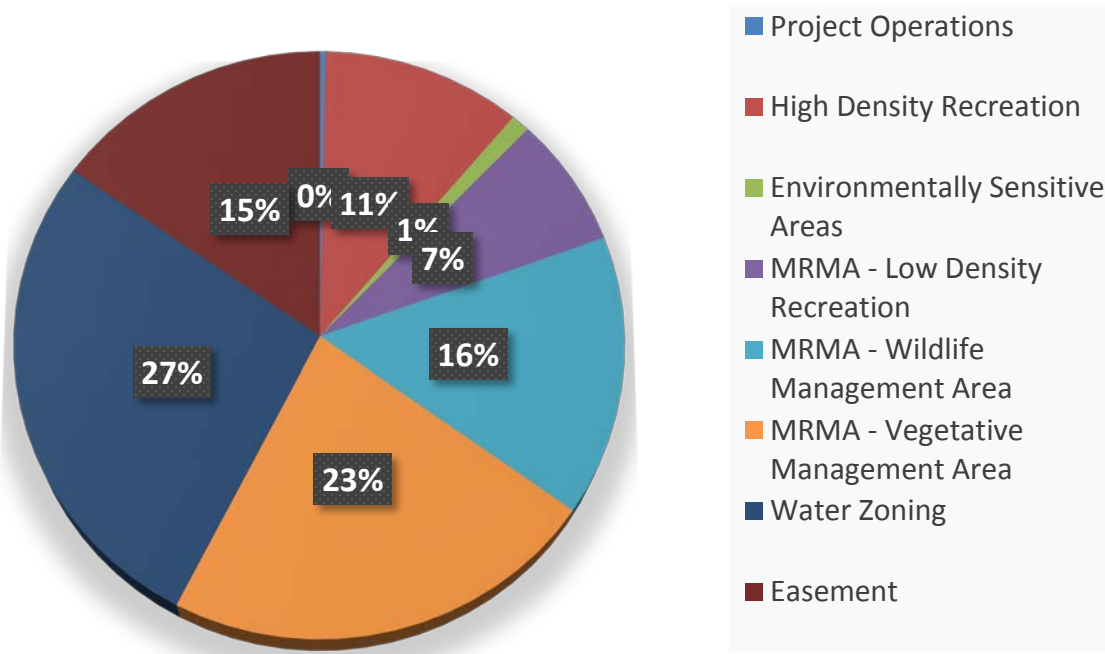


TABLE 2
COMPARTMENT LAND CLASSIFICATION DESIGNATIONS.

Project Operations	Recreation Areas	Low Density Recreation	Wildlife Management	Vegetative Management	Environmentally Sensitive Areas
Parts of 1, 5, 14, 20, 22, 41, 54, 61, 64	1, 6, 14, 20, 23, 27, 29, 32, 41, 49, 50, 51, 59, 61, 64	5, 18, 19, 21, 30, 31, 44, 46, 56, 59, 60	39, 53, 54	2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 52, 55, 57, 58, 62, 63	4, 14, 32, 39, 44, 54

(Compartments may have more than one designation.)