

# Section VIII

## Resource Plan



SECTION VIII – RESOURCE PLAN

8.01 CLASSIFICATION OF LAKE LANDS AND WATERS - LAND AND WATER USE PLAN

a. Purpose.

Project zoning provides guidance for the orderly development, use, and management of the lake's resources. Resource planning will recognize 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.

Recreational development has generally proceeded as described in the original Master Plan for Lake Shelbyville. All lake area lands have been allocated for the authorized purposes for which they were acquired. The land use allocations are depicted on Plate 1. Land area classifications are represented by a letter or letter/number on Plate 2, the Land Classification Map. An analysis of the resources and use classifications of all lake lands and waters has been made. The objective of classifying lands is to provide an integration of appropriate land and water uses into a balanced plan for the wise use of all lake resources in the public interest. The Operational Management Plan includes more detail on all land classifications and use. Descriptions of applicable land and water use categories follow.

b. Land Allocation.

The project required public lands and waters total approximately 34,341 acres. These lands were allocated in accordance with the authorized purpose for which they were acquired. Two land allocation categories exist for Lake Shelbyville.

(1) Operations. These were lands acquired in accordance with the authorizing purposes for operation of the project, i.e. flood control, navigation releases for the Kaskaskia River, water supply, water quality control, and fish and wildlife conservation.

(2) Recreation. These were lands acquired in accordance with the authorizing purpose of public recreation as presented in the Preliminary Master Plan.

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

### c. 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 2. Land use classifications and descriptions include the following:

(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. Section 8-04 further details this land resource classification and use.

(2) Recreation Lands. 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 the 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. Section 8-05 further details development and use of lands in this land use category.

(3) Mitigation Lands. No mitigation lands currently exist at Lake Shelbyville.

(4) Easement Lands. The Corps of Engineers holds an easement interest on 6,237 acres of land outside the fee boundary. Use and management of these 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, except for utility easements, flowage easements. These easements give the government the right to flood lands that are generally below 630.5 NGVD. Construction on easement lands is regulated by permit and permits are required for the placement of dredged or fill material.

(5) Environmental 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 as follows. Section 8-07 further details this land use classification.

(a) 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.

(b) Cultural Areas. Included in this category are areas that have historical and archeological significance. Management practices are followed to insure protection of these resources.

(6) Multiple Resource Management. 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 Section 8-06 and are shown on Plate 2.

(a) Recreation - Low Density. 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.

(b) Wildlife Management - General. These lands 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. Sections 7-02.c. and Section 12-04 of this plan describe the objectives and goals of Corps of Engineers operated and administered fish and wildlife management areas. 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.

(c) 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.

The Operational Management Plan describes the general practices and techniques employed to conduct a program for developing the forest resources of Lake Shelbyville, such as tree planting and vegetation manipulation, to support management objectives. Timber will be harvested when required to achieve other management objectives such as wildlife habitat improvement.

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

Forest management is a secondary purpose for areas zoned for recreation or low-density recreation. Specific resource use objectives and management practices are described in the Operational Management Plan on an area-by-area basis.

(d) 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 areas at Lake Shelbyville have this land use classification designation.

(7) Water Zoning. The water at Lake Shelbyville is zoned into one major unit and one minor unit. The minor unit is designated as operational waters. They are described as follows:

(a) General Purpose Waters. 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.

(b) Operational Waters. An area of water around the upstream side of the spillway structure is buoyed and all public use is restricted in this area for safety reasons. This area is zoned as Project Operations Lands (OP-1) as part of the Main Dam.

### 8.02 LAND AND WATER USE POLICIES

a. Forest Resources. All lands in government fee ownership are being managed to upgrade their forest resources for improvement of recreation, wildlife, and scenic values. The "Land and Water Use Plan" (Plate 2) shows these lands as Recreation, Recreation Low Density, Vegetative Management and Wildlife Management. The Operational Management Plan describes the general practices and techniques that are used to effect implementation of a program for developing the forest resources of Lake Shelbyville, such as tree planting and vegetation manipulation, to support management objectives. Timber will be harvested when required to achieve management objectives such as wildlife habitat improvement. Forest management is a secondary purpose for areas classified as intensive or low-density recreation.

b. Agricultural Use. The Operational Management Plan for Lake Shelbyville contains provisions for agriculture as a corollary use to provide food for wildlife and to prevent encroachment of undesirable vegetation. In addition, agricultural leasing demonstrates effective land management by deriving income for the federal treasury and local counties as well as providing resource

benefits. As agricultural use of project land is not an authorized purpose, except as an interim or corollary use, no such areas have been allocated for this use on Plate 2, "Land and Water Use Plan".

c. Concession Development. A specific objective of the Master Plan is to encourage a full usage of recreational opportunities. Traditionally, overnight camping has taken precedence over resort type facilities. In an attempt to meet public demand and in conjunction with the popularity of recreation vehicles electric, water, and sewer hookups have been provided to campsites. Roads have been widened and parking space increased to accommodate recreational vehicles. As the demand for more sophisticated facilities increases, an alternative to traditional camping must be considered.

Resort facilities require less land, minimize the requirements for extending roads and utilities, and offer a complementary alternative to dispersing full service campsites over large areas. Five areas: Dam West Recreation Area, Dam East Recreation Area, Whitley Creek Recreation Area, Wilborn Creek Recreation Area, and Findlay Marina are zoned for Recreation Use. These areas are under consideration as future resort concessionaire sites. A decision to develop these potential resort concession sites will be based on the recommendation of a valid market potential and feasibility analysis study.

d. Shoreline Use Management Policy. The following is taken from the St. Louis District Policy on Lake Shoreline Private Use Facilities, 20 February 1975. It is the policy of the chief of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to manage and protect the shoreline of all lakes under its jurisdiction to properly establish and maintain acceptable fish and wildlife habitat, aesthetic quality and natural environmental conditions and to promote safe and healthful use of the shorelines for recreational purposes by all of the American people. It is the objective of the Corps to restrict private exclusive use of public property to the degree necessary to gain maximum benefits to the general public, and to provide for the restoration of shoreline where degradation has occurred. Such actions will consider all forms of benefits such as: recreation, aesthetics and fish and wildlife.

It is the policy that private exclusive use will not be permitted on new lakes or on lakes where no private facilities existed as of 13 December 1974, the date of the implementing regulation (ER 1130-2-406).

Preservation of the natural environment is essential to the proper maintenance and management of wildlife habitat, aesthetic quality of lake projects, and shoreline erosion control. Revocable lakeshore use permits of a temporary nature will continue to be issued as authorized by 36 CFR 327 for special event recreation programs such as water carnivals, boat regattas, ski jump exhibitions, etc.

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

Mowing permits are issued according to District policy. The mowing permits that have been issued at Lake Shelbyville are explained in Section 11-11.

e. Off-Road Vehicle Usage. Snowmobiles are the only off-road vehicles allowed on government land at Lake Shelbyville. The Lake Shelbyville Snowmobile Policy was approved in 1980. Dam West and Lithia Springs Recreation Areas and Wolf Creek State Park are the only three recreation areas that have areas within them designated for snowmobile use. Use of a snowmobile is only allowed when a minimum snow base of four inches is present. Operation of a snowmobile is not allowed on the lake's surface at any time.

Concerning all other off-road vehicles (ORV), their use is not allowed on government property at Lake Shelbyville; therefore, no trails or areas have been assigned for their use. The soil conditions at Lake Shelbyville are not suitable for ORV use. The soil is highly erodible and even infrequent use of ORV's would result in soil erosion and siltation of water run-off causing turbidity of lake water. Damage to vegetation by the ORV's would also cause excessive erosion and necessitate additional operation and maintenance cost for reforestation and reseeding. In summary it has been determined that the usage of ORV's, with the exception of snowmobiles, at Lake Shelbyville will cause a loss of the natural characteristics of the area resulting in environmental degradation.

f. Seaplane Landings. In order to maximize the public use of Corps of Engineers lakes, Title 36 was amended to allow for seaplane landings and takeoffs. This activity is allowed with the following restrictions at Lake Shelbyville:

- Seaplane landing and takeoff operations are prohibited within 300 feet of the shoreline, the dams, and bridges.

- The wildlife management areas that are northeast of Bruce on the Kaskaskia River and Southeast of Bethany on the West Okaw River and the refuge north of the Eagle Creek Ramp to the Findlay Bridge are prohibited areas.

### 8.03 MANAGEMENT AREA PLANS

This section through Section 8-06 includes proposals for operational and recreational facilities respectively. Proposed facilities that are in addition to existing facilities are listed under the Proposed New Actions heading. Facilities that are proposed for consolidation, renovation, or are a replacement for existing facilities are listed under the Proposed Consolidation, Replacement, Renovation (CRR) Actions heading. A cost estimate for new and CRR actions

are provided in Section XIII and their approval is requested. Appendices 1 and 2 show photographs depicting some of the proposed new actions as well as CRR actions. Actions that may occur beyond the ten-year time frame of this Master Plan update are listed under Future Actions. Facility load and other design criteria for the proposed actions are explained in Section IX.

Prior to implementation of any future actions or major expansions, a feasibility analysis with a detailed design that complies with all environmental and fiscal laws, regulations and policies will be completed. Additional campsites will require further documentation of public demand, as well as policy, design and cost analysis and inclusion in an approved master plan supplement prior to programming and funding.

### 8.04 PROJECT OPERATIONS LANDS

The following paragraphs provide a brief description of ten areas classified as Project Operations lands. A detailed description of project structures located on these lands is contained in the Operational Management Plan. General site layout of the OP-1, OP-2, and OP-3 facilities is located on Plate 20. All area locations are described below:

#### a. OP-1. Main Dam and Outlet Works (52 acres)

The main dam consists of a compacted earth fill embankment and a concrete spillway section with tainter and sluice gates. The crest of the dam embankment is at elevation 643 NGVD and the crest of the spillway is at elevation 593 NGVD. The dam is about 3,025 feet in length and comprises approximately 43.9 acres. The length of the dam was measured from the road intersection where the Spillway East road meets the Dam Road to 300 feet west of the Dam West Overlook Cemetery parking lot. The spillway is about 960 feet in length and comprises approximately 8.3 acres. The length of the spillway was measured from the dam concrete wall to the IL Route 16 Bridge. OP-1 is shown on Plate 20. This project operations land is located in Compartment 1 and 20.

The road on the main dam offers an excellent view of the lake and is heavily used by the general public. Interpretive tours are conducted of the dam upon request from group organizations or schools. The spillway is an excellent area for the general public to enjoy bank fishing. The integrity of the main dam and security of the water control facilities must be maintained.

#### Proposed New Actions:

Install roadway gates, additional fencing, and security cameras to improve security at the dam. Since the events of September 11, 2001, closer examination of security was required for Corps of Engineers dams. The Lake

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

Shelbyville Dam was inspected in March 2002 by the St. Louis District's Internal Security Assessment Team who made the recommendations for improving security at the dam.

### Proposed CRR Actions:

Replace piezometers due to age and inefficiency. These instruments are essential to the dam safety program because they enable early detection of situations that could endanger the structural integrity of the dam.

Renovate electrical system to bring it up-to-date.

Replace main dam roadway lights electrical system.

Re-paint bridge and other metal works. Special precaution needs to be taken during this process due the presence of lead-based primer.

Replace East and West Gallery Spiral Staircases due to the presence of lead paint present and portions of it being corroded with rust.

Renovate or replace dam machinery as needed to bring it up-to-date. This will include installing maintenance lifts and other needed equipment to deal with confined space issues.

### Future Actions:

Construct a walkway/trail for pedestrian and bike traffic across the main dam outside of the guardrail. The road across the top of the dam is one of the heaviest used roads in the Shelbyville area and connects to the street that is used the most in Shelbyville, which is 9<sup>th</sup> Street. Besides vehicle traffic, pedestrians and bicycle riders also heavily use this road. The variety of users of this road has been a concern for years and is considered a safety issue. This walkway/trail will separate the pedestrians and bicycle riders from vehicle traffic. Working with multiple partners, funding for this project will be sought through Challenge Cost Share Partnership Agreements, grants, and/or donations. This walkway/trail will be in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

#### b. OP-2. Project Administration Complex and Lake Shelbyville Visitor Center. (15 acres)

(1) Administration Area. This area includes the existing administration building and vehicle compound. The lake staff is operating out of the same office building and maintenance facilities that were developed when the lake became operational in 1970. Both the administrative office and the operations maintenance facilities have exceeded their design life creating

numerous staff and operational inefficiencies that are not in compliance with current standards for government-owned and operated buildings. When the original office building was designed and built, it was not sized to accommodate the lake staff that is now required. Many staff members have had to be placed in makeshift office space at the Project Maintenance Facility, which is approximately 1/2 mile from the administrative office. These facilities are geographically isolated from each other causing inefficiencies and need to be consolidated. A more detailed description of the facilities in this area is in Section 11-09.

(2) Visitor Center. This structure was completed in 1979 and the last complete exhibit update was in 1985. It serves as the central facility for interpreting the land and water resources of the project. It is proposed that the visitor center be a community place as well as the first stop for visitors when they arrive in the area. This facility is not universally accessible and most of the exhibits are in need of repair, update, or replacement. The square footage of this facility is 2,852 square feet. The size of this facility is too small to accommodate all of the needs that are required to properly serve the lake customers and the restrooms are not accessible from the interior of the building. Challenge Partnership Agreements will be pursued to accomplish future projects concerning the Visitor Center.

OP-2 is shown on Plate 20. This project operations land is located in Compartment 1. Further explanation of the Administration Complex is in Section 11-09. Further explanation of the Visitor Center is in Section 11-10.

Proposed New Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Proposed CRR Actions: Prepare a study to determine the design and cost feasibility of replacing and consolidating Administration Complex, Visitor Center with the Maintenance Complex. The study will determine whether the Dam East or Dam West Recreation Area will be the most suitable to house the combination of administration facilities. A description of the Dam West Recreation Area is located in Section 8-05.a. A description of the Dam East Recreation Area is located in Section 8-05.o. Dam East Recreation Area is shown on Plate 5. Dam West Recreation Area is shown on Plate 6. Possible locations for the Visitor Center include but are not limited to the Dam East and Dam West Recreation Areas. Partnering with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources might result in locating the Visitor Center somewhere along the Bruce-Findlay Road. Another possible location of the Visitor Center is in the Woods Lake East area along IL Route 32. During this study the possibility of partnering with other agencies will be pursued if efficiencies can be realized.

Depending on the time frame concerning the replacement of the Visitor Center, it is proposed that the front entrance doors and comfort station be renovated or replaced to meet Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) and American Disability Act (ADA) guidelines. The comfort station entry is on

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

the outside of the building. The renovation would include creating an interior entrance for the comfort station. The sinks and toilet facilities in the comfort station are operated by button mechanisms that are hard to use and cause visitors some inconveniences and it is recommended that these operating mechanisms be replaced with more user-friendly mechanisms.

Implement the recommendations of the proposed Administration/Maintenance Complex and Visitor Center study.

Remove the Whitley Creek Recreation Area amphitheater and replace it with a new facility in a location near the Visitor Center to accommodate interpretive programming and special event needs in this area.

### c. OP-3. Maintenance Complex (10 acres)

This area contains operations and maintenance, Interpretive Services, and Natural Resource facilities that include office buildings, equipment and material storage buildings, and work areas for a variety of maintenance activities and personnel. One of the three trilateration stations that is used to monitor movement of the dam is located in this area. OP-3 is shown on Plate 20. This project operations land is located in Compartment 1.

Proposed New Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Proposed CRR Actions: Include this complex in the study to determine the design and the cost feasibility of replacing and consolidating the facilities of the Project Administration Complex, Maintenance Complex and Visitor Center as discussed in paragraph b. above.

Implement the recommendations of the Administration Complex, Maintenance Complex and Visitor Center replacement and consolidation study.

### d. OP-4. Eagle Creek State Park Office Complex

Within the confines of the Eagle Creek State Park, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) maintains an administration/maintenance building and a vehicle and equipment compound. The office building is the main headquarters for all daily operations at Eagle Creek State Park and is administered through the IDNR's Region III office in Clinton, Illinois. The Superintendent of Parks office is located in this building. The superintendent oversees Eagle Creek and Wolf Creek State Parks, which are both located at Lake Shelbyville. This area is shown on Plate 23. This project operations land is located in Compartment 31.

Proposed New or CRR Actions by IDNR: None anticipated at this time.

e. OP-5. Wolf Creek State Park Office Complex

Within the confines of the Wolf Creek State Park, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) maintains an administration/maintenance building, a Conservation Police law enforcement office, and a vehicle and equipment compound. The office building is the main headquarters for all daily operations at Wolf Creek State Park and is administered through the IDNR's Region III office in Clinton, Illinois. This area is shown on Plate 25. This project operations land is located in Compartment 14.

Proposed New Actions by IDNR:

Install hazardous material storage building.

Proposed CRR Actions by IDNR: None anticipated at this time.

f. OP-6. Kaskaskia Biological Research Station Office Complex

This office complex is located on the land that is in between the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area and Log Cabin Multiple Resource Area. IDNR maintains this office complex and it is part of the Wolf Creek State Park lease to operate a field research facility. Several buildings are located in this area that include offices, laboratories, and support facilities. A general site layout of these facilities is located on Plate 25a. This project operations land is located in Compartment 54.

Proposed New or CRR Actions by IDNR: None anticipated at this time.

g. OP-7. Lithia Springs Land Treatment System

A land treatment system for wastewater disposal is located in the Lithia Springs Recreation Area. This facility occupies 3 acres on the eastern portion of this area, east of the main entrance of the Lithia Springs campground on the south side of the road. This area is shown on Plate 18. This project operations land is located in Compartment 5.

Proposed New Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Proposed CRR Actions:

Connect to the City of Shelbyville Force Main. This will eliminate this land treatment system and the Corps of Engineers responsibility for maintaining land treatment facilities in this area, which will reduce Operation and Maintenance (O&M) costs and increase efficiency.

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

### h. OP-8. Opossum Creek Land Treatment System

A land treatment system for wastewater disposal is located in the Opossum Creek Recreation Area and services the Opossum Creek, Coon Creek, and Lone Point Recreation Areas. This facility occupies 4 acres on the western portion of this area, west of the main entrance located down an access road on the north side of the road. This area is shown on Plate 7. This project operations land is located in Compartment 23.

Proposed New Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Proposed CRR Actions:

Connect to the City of Shelbyville Force Main. This will eliminate this land treatment system and the Corps of Engineers responsibility for maintaining land treatment facilities in this area, which will reduce O&M costs and increase efficiency. All work will be done in accordance with the appropriate permits from the IEPA.

### i. OP-9. Whitley Creek Land Treatment System

A land treatment system for wastewater disposal is located in the Whitley Creek Recreation Area and services the Whitley Creek, Bo Wood, Sullivan Beach Recreation Areas, Sullivan Marina and Campground, and the Okaw Bluff Group Camp. This land treatment system is not meeting Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations because there is a concern with capacity levels. Some of the capacity issues concern infiltration from ground water. This facility occupies 4.5 acres on the western portion of this area, west of the main entrance. This area is shown on Plate 16 and is located in Compartment 61.

Proposed New Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Proposed CRR Actions:

Connect to the City of Sullivan Force Main. This will eliminate this land treatment system and the Corps of Engineers responsibility for maintaining land treatment facilities in this area, which will reduce O&M costs and increase efficiency. This will also eliminate the EPA's concern with capacity levels of this facility. All work will be done in accordance with the appropriate permits from the IEPA.

Future Actions:

Renovate the land treatment system pond into a fish nursery pond after the system is connected to the City of Sullivan Force Main.

j. OP-10. Wilborn Creek Land Treatment System

A land treatment system for wastewater disposal is located in the Wilborn Creek Recreation Area. Due to the system type, this facility requires a Class 2 Operator to maintain and service it. A Class 2 Operator is not on the Corps of Engineers staff at Lake Shelbyville so the need for a contractor is necessary. This system does not meet EPA regulations and needs to be replaced. This facility occupies less than one-half an acre in the central portion of this area, north of the Wilborn Creek Group Camp Area. This area is shown on Plate 11. This project operations land is located in Compartment 41.

Proposed New Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Proposed CRR Actions:

Connect to the City of Sullivan Force Main. This will eliminate this land treatment system and the Corps of Engineers responsibility for maintaining and replacing land treatment facilities in this area, which will reduce O&M costs and increase efficiency. Since this facility will be eliminated, EPA concerns will be alleviated and the need to contract out for a Class 2 operator will no longer be necessary. All work will be done in accordance with the appropriate permits from the IEPA.

## 8.05 RECREATION LANDS

A description of all recreation development at Lake Shelbyville is presented in this section. A total of fifteen areas are classified as recreational. A summarization of development, including existing facilities, and proposed and future actions are listed for each recreation area. The following sub-paragraphs describe recreation areas at Lake Shelbyville as shown on Plate 2. The individual recreation area plates are noted in the sub-paragraphs.

a. Area 1. Dam West Recreation Area. This 203-acre area has been developed as a day-use area. Facilities in this area include 48 picnic sites, 4 picnic shelters, 2 playground areas (one of the playground areas is accessible to those with disabilities), 1 fish cleaning station, 6 fountains/hydrants, 2 boat launching ramps (primary ramp has four-lanes and the high water ramp has two-lanes), 1 swimming beach, 1 shower house, 1 outdoor beach shower, 1 snowmobile trail, 1 overlook, 4 waterborne comfort stations (two are attached to picnic shelters and one is part of the overlook), 9 bench shelters, 2 lift stations, 1 fee booth, 6 information boards, and 1 sand volleyball court. A parking area is enclosed by levees, which is flooded during the winter months to create an ice skating area. One of the three trilateration stations that are used to monitor movement of the dam is located in this area. All facilities within this recreation area are shown on Plate 6.

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

This recreation area is part of Compartment 20. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

(1) Previously an area in the northern portion of this area was designated as a resort concession site. That designation has been reassigned due to the possibility of the Project Administration Complex being replaced and located to this area. Other areas at Lake Shelbyville to be considered for future resort concession sites include an area in this recreation area north of the City of Shelbyville's Forest Park, Dam East, Wilborn Creek, and Whitley Creek Recreation Areas. Decisions to use these areas as potential resort concession sites will be decided based on the recommendation of a future market potential and feasibility analysis study.

(2) This area contains 85-acres of federal property that the City of Shelbyville obtained use of in perpetuity; via a "deed reservation" at the time the Government purchased the property. This area is also known as the Hulick Addition. The area of land is located north of the City of Shelbyville's Forest Park. This area is a proposed future resort concession site and is included in the Lake Shelbyville General Dacey Trail Plan.

(3) Stabilization of parts of the shoreline, removal and replacement of a picnic shelter and related parking facilities from Opossum Creek Recreation Area have been completed as part of the Shoreline Erosion Management Plan.

### Proposed New Actions:

Construct a Fish Nursery Pond in the area between the primary boat ramp parking lot and the high water boat ramp parking lot near the lake. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined that thirty to forty surface acres of nursery ponds are needed to supplement existing fisheries management efforts on Lake Shelbyville. These ponds are critical to ensuring viable fisheries for the future as the natural habitat needed for production and rearing continues to decline due to siltation and flood damage reduction operations. Construction of a nursery pond in the Dam West area between the boat ramp parking lot and the high water boat ramp will be used as a means to meet supplementation goals and provide a visible interpretative tool for wetlands and fisheries management at Lake Shelbyville. Working with the IDNR, funding for the project will be sought through the Continuing Authorities Program or Challenge Cost Share Partnership Agreements and/or Donations.

Lease approximately 93 acres of Corps of Engineers property to the City of Shelbyville, which includes the 85 acres under a deed reservation to the city mentioned above in Section 8.05.a(2). Approximately 8 acres of the area that

will be leased to the City of Shelbyville is contiguous with the east side of the City's Forest Park and will be used to expand the city park and its sport field facilities. This area will be considered as a future concessionaire area. A multipurpose trail will be constructed in this area in accordance with the Lake Shelbyville General Dacey Trail Plan.

Dam West Recreation Area is the busiest day-use recreation area at Lake Shelbyville with a total of 481,630 visitor hours in 2003. This area is heavily congested due to use by both the general public and fishing tournament participants, especially on the weekends from Memorial Day to Labor Day. The area experiences both major boat ramp congestion and long waiting periods during fishing tournaments, especially during the afternoon when all of the tournament boats are trying to get off the water and the general public is trying to get on the water. The Dam West Recreation Area is authorized a four-lane boat ramp, but due to the courtesy dock and size of boats it only functions as a three-lane ramp and does not meet the current Corps of Engineers facility standards. Renovating the existing ramp to accommodate the courtesy dock is not an option because the area where the ramp is located cannot accommodate the additional width which would include adding to the existing boat maneuvering and backing area. Also, a comfort station would have to be removed to accommodate the construction of the addition and this in turn would not alleviate all of the problems associated with the boat ramp area. It is proposed that the existing primary boat ramp will remain the same and will be operational as a three-lane boat ramp with a courtesy dock and a two-lane ramp with a courtesy dock will be constructed within the vicinity of the large group shelter to help disperse the use within the area and to better manage fishing tournament activity in conjunction with the large group shelter. This proposal will bring the total number of boat lanes within the Dam West Recreation Area to five (original 4 lanes plus one lane relocated from Opossum Creek Recreation Area). The total number of authorized boat ramp lanes for Lake Shelbyville will remain the same. However, locations will be adjusted to better accommodate visitor demands and management objectives.

Install electric services to the West Overlook berm picnic shelter to accommodate customer needs and to increase utilization and revenue.

### Proposed CRR Actions:

It is proposed that this area be one of the areas considered for the new Administration and Maintenance Complex and possibly the Visitor Center. Another area for consideration of this complex is Dam East Recreation Area.

Replace West Overlook and comfort station with a universally accessible picnic shelter with an attached comfort station. The current shelter in this area cannot be accessed by vehicle and can only be accessed by using a large stairway that is not universally accessible. Access to the existing picnic shelter

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

creates inconveniences for the lake customers, which as a result reduces utilization and decreases revenue. This proposed action will alleviate those inconveniences and in return will increase utilization and revenue.

Replace large group picnic shelter grass overflow parking area with an asphalt parking lot.

Re-designate the existing parking lot ice skating function to the Spillway Area. The existing ice skating area was incorporated into the design of the beach parking lot expansion that took place in 1975 in response to a demand for year round recreational activities and is located near the Dam West Beach.

Renovate the vending area, which will include removing the Dam West Beach Picnic Shelter and replacing it with a new pre-fabricated picnic shelter. The Kaskia-Kaw Rivers Conservancy will maintain the vending facilities. The picnic shelter is under utilized in its current location, so it will be replaced and located closer to the beach facilities to provide easier public access.

Renovate and realign existing snowmobile trail for multi-purpose use in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

Replace all water lines due to age and deterioration.

Upgrade electric service in area to accommodate special events.

Pursue future resort concessionaire site in the area that the City of Shelbyville holds a deed reservation on and is proposed to be leased to the city. This area is located north of the city park and is known as the Hulick Addition. Decision to use this area to construct overnight lodging facilities will be based on the recommendations of a future market potential and feasibility analysis study.

### Future Actions:

In this area, remove beach shower building and replace it with a new pre-fabricated shower building out of the flood zone.

Investigate the beach in this area to see if it has the potential to become a high water beach.

b. Area 2. Opossum Creek Recreation Area. This 580-acre area has been developed for day-use and camping opportunities. This area was originally designed as a day-use area and part of it was modified into a campground area. Due to the design of the campground there are some issues concerning public health and safety that need to be addressed, especially with the number and type of shower and restroom facilities that are available for

public use. Facilities in this area include 82 campsites (56 of the campsites have electric hookups, 2 are buddy sites, and 4 are administrative campsites; 26 tent sites), 1 waterborne comfort station, 2 comfort station/shower buildings (these were waterborne comfort stations that have had shower facilities added onto them), 7 fountains/hydrants, 2 boat launching ramps (primary ramp has 4 lanes and the high water ramp has 2 lanes), 1 fish cleaning station, 1 fishing pond, 1 fishing pier which is accessible to people with disabilities, 1 trailer dump station, 1 land treatment system, 1 lift station, 1 fee booth, 2 information boards, 1 set of horseshoe pits, and 1 playground. An area on the east, adjacent to the group area includes the land treatment system, comfort station and picnic shelter. The picnic shelter and comfort station were removed. All facilities within this recreation area are shown on Plate 7.

Compartments 22, 23 and 24 are located within this recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescriptions in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

### Proposed New Actions:

Install water and sewer hookups to 11 campsites, which are approximately 20% of the existing electrical hookup campsites, to accommodate customer needs, increase utilization and revenue, and help alleviate the public health and safety problems associated with not having enough toilet facilities within the campground.

Install 30-amp electrical service to 22 tent-only campsites.

### Proposed CRR Actions:

Connect to City of Shelbyville Force Main and Eliminate Land Treatment Facility. This would eliminate the Corps of Engineers responsibility for maintaining and operating this facility. Further explanation of this facility can be found in Section 8-04.h.

Opossum Creek campground currently does not have adequate sanitation facilities to meet the existing demand. Each recreation season, portable toilets are rented in an effort to accommodate the need for additional restroom facilities. In 1987, in an effort to provide the demand for shower facilities within the campground, temporary shower structures were added onto two existing comfort stations. However, this only allows for four women's and four men's shower stalls for a campground with eighty-two campsites. In an effort to resolve this serious lack of proper sanitation facilities and to conserve operation and maintenance costs, it is proposed to consolidate some of the

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

comfort station facilities within this recreation area to allow for the addition of a proper shower building.

Consolidate add-on showers #1 and #2 and comfort station #1 into a shower house with laundry, similar to other lake shower houses. This removal and consolidation of facilities will reduce operation and maintenance costs, increase utilization, and satisfy customer demands by reducing the total number of comfort stations and shower buildings in this area from four to three.

The existing boat ramp facilities within Opossum Creek Recreation Area include a four-lane primary ramp and a two-lane high water ramp. The ramp within this area is the least used out of all of the ramps located at Lake Shelbyville. The reason this ramp is not used is because launches must be made on the main portion of the lake where the waves from the wind and boat traffic makes it very difficult to maintain control of a boat while it is being launched. It is proposed to consolidate the primary ramp within this area with the high water ramp, which is located in a protected cove. A three-lane year round ramp with a courtesy dock would exist after the consolidation is made. Both of the ramps share the same parking lot, so additional parking would not be needed. The parking lot would need to be rehabilitated to remove an incline, which exists at the entrance to the high water ramp. This incline makes it difficult to back down the ramp without losing sight of the boat that is being towed. Removing the incline would be part of rehabilitating the high water ramp into a year round ramp. After the high-water ramp is rehabilitated it will alleviate some of the pressure at the other nearby ramps. In addition, user fee revenue will increase at this ramp as use will increase. Operation and maintenance costs will be reduced because the number of boat ramps that need to be maintained in this area is reduced from two to one.

Remove existing primary boat ramp after high water ramp is renovated and the authorization for one of the primary boat ramp lanes will be accommodated for within the Dam West Recreation Area as part of the boat ramp that will be constructed near the large group picnic shelter.

'79 YCC Camp Camfield trail amphitheater has been removed and it will be replaced with a new small efficient amphitheater within this area.

Renovate electrical service at fifty-six campsites from 30-amp service to 50-amp service to accommodate customer needs and increase utilization and revenue.

Eleven day-use picnic sites were removed due to underutilization and to reduce operation and maintenance costs.

Replace all water lines due to age and deterioration.

Future Actions:

Develop multipurpose trail connections in accordance with General Dacey Trail Plan.

Construct group camp to the area west of the Opossum Creek Fishing Pond.

Remove 4 congested and poorly designed campsites and replace within the proposed Lithia Springs Recreation Area campground expansion.

c. Area 3. Coon Creek Recreation Area. This 296-acre area has been developed for camping opportunities. Facilities in this area include 226 campsites all which have electrical service (6 campsites have electric, water, and sewer hookups, 15 campsites are buddy sites, and 5 campsites are administrative sites) six campsites have been removed and will be replaced to bring the campsite total to 232, 1 shower house, 3 comfort station/showers, 1 two-lane boat launching ramp, 1 trailer dump station, 10 waterborne comfort stations, 29 fountains/hydrants, 1 fish cleaning station, 1 nature trail, 1 playground area, 1 swing set area, 1 sand volleyball court, 2 sets of horseshoe pits, 1 amphitheater, 1 swimming beach, 1 outdoor beach shower, 5 lift stations, 1 fee booth, 5 foot bridges, and 3 information boards. All of the facilities within this recreation area are shown on Plate 8.

Compartments 26 and 27 are located within this recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescriptions in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New Actions:

Construct a trail for pedestrian and bike traffic from fee booth area to shower house. Currently the road that goes from the fee booth back to the majority of the campground is heavily used by all kinds of traffic including vehicle, pedestrian, bike, roller blade, etc. There are several blind spots along this road including curves and a large dip that makes it potentially hazardous for pedestrians and others to travel with vehicular traffic. This has become a safety concern and this trail would help alleviate the problem.

Install second trailer dump station. The Coon Creek Recreation Area Campground is the largest campground at Lake Shelbyville and has the most usage overall. A second trailer dump station would alleviate the congestion that is caused by having only one trailer dump station.

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

Install twenty additional parking spaces throughout the campground. The campsite areas, even though most of them are large in size, are not always large enough for the current camping trends. Campers are bringing more recreational vehicles with them so there is a need for more parking spaces throughout the campground. These spaces will better serve the public and will help reduce rules and regulations violations.

Install water and sewer hookups to 39 campsites, which are approximately 17% of the campsite total, to accommodate customer needs and increase utilization and revenue.

### Proposed CRR Actions:

Phase III of the Shoreline Erosion Plan identifies areas for shoreline stabilization. The areas identified include the boat ramp, beach, beach parking area, and campground turnarounds. A study will be conducted to define cost effective methods to provide shoreline erosion protection in this area that ensures the continued use of all existing recreation facilities and infrastructure.

Connect to City of Shelbyville Force Main and eliminate the Land Treatment Facility at Opossum Creek, which services this area.

Renovate all campsites from 30-amp to 50-amp electrical service to accommodate customer needs and to increase utilization and revenue.

To improve efficiency and to accommodate customer needs for public health and safety the following actions are proposed for the shower and comfort station facilities in this area:

Eight facilities (Five comfort stations and three comfort stations with add-on showers) will be consolidated into three facilities (Three mini-shower buildings) to reduce operation and maintenance costs.

1) Consolidate comfort stations #8 and #11, one comfort station on A or B leg, with two comfort stations with add-on showers on A and E legs, and replace with a two mini-shower buildings. A mini-shower will have two showerheads per gender, two stools on the women's side, one stool and urinal on the men's side, and one lavatory per gender.

2) Replace comfort station #5, comfort station near campsite 176 and comfort station with add-on showers on H leg, and replace with a mini-shower building.

Remove and replace 26 campsites within the area to alleviate congestion and improve public health and safety. Most of the campsites that will be removed and replaced are pull-off sites and they will be converted into impact

area sites. Six of the 26 campsites have already been removed due to shoreline erosion and poor design. They will be replaced in more appropriate locations within this area. If it is determined that more than 26 campsites need to be removed and replaced to alleviate congestion and improve public health and safety then campsite renovation will continue based on funds available and public health and safety issues.

Renovate primary boat launching ramp to accommodate courtesy dock so that two launching lanes can be utilized.

Replace water lines due to age and deterioration.

Renovate and realign nature trail to accommodate multi-purpose use in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

d. Area 4. Lone Point Recreation Area. This 137-acre area has been developed for day-use and camping opportunities. Facilities in this area include 94 campsites of which 87 have electrical service (30 campsites are located within the group camp areas, 2 campsites are buddy sites, and 3 campsites are administrative sites), 4 group camp areas, a shower building, 2 picnic sites, 2 picnic shelters (one is located in a group camp area), 4 waterborne comfort stations, 11 fountains/hydrants, 1 fish cleaning station, 2 boat launching ramps (primary ramp has 2 lanes and high water ramp has 2 lanes), 1 playground, 1 swing set area, 1 set of horseshoe pits, 1 lift station, 1 trailer dump station, 1 fee booth, 1 trail (backpacking trailhead is in this area), 1 foot bridge, 4 information boards, and 1 amphitheater. All facilities within this recreation area are shown on Plate 9.

Shoreline Erosion Management Plan work that has been completed in this area includes protecting the boat ramp. The Shoreline Erosion Management Plan designates this area for overnight group use only and includes providing all overnight group use within this area. This designation has been changed to more efficiently meet customer needs and demands. The current group camp plan that is described in Section 10-19 states that the three group camps located inside the main campground will be converted to individual campsites. Walleye Group Camp in this area will remain as a group camp.

Compartment 29 is located within this recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

### Proposed New Actions:

Install 30-amp electrical service at seven tent-only campsites.

Install sewer and water hookups to 15 campsites to accommodate customer needs and to increase utilization and revenue.

### Proposed CRR Actions:

Phase 4 of the Shoreline Erosion Management Plan includes protecting locations along the eastern shoreline of the campground that will be threatened with erosion within the next 30 years (baseline year 1990). A study will be conducted to define the most cost effective methods to provide shoreline erosion protection in this area that ensures the continued use of all existing recreation facilities and infrastructure.

Connect to City of Shelbyville Force Main and eliminate the Land Treatment Facility at Opossum Creek, which services this area.

Replace gate attendant fee booth due to age and deterioration.

Renovate and realign the Illini Backpacking Trail to accommodate visitors during periods of high water and in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan. Part of the trail renovation will include removing all footbridges along the trail due to the high cost of operation and maintenance and public health and safety issues.

Remove the amphitheater and replace it with a new smaller and more efficient amphitheater that will be centrally located within the campground away from adjacent campsites.

Replace all water lines due to age and deterioration.

Renovate 84 campsites from 30-amp to 50-amp electrical service to accommodate customer needs and to increase utilization and revenue.

Renovate primary boat launching ramp to accommodate courtesy dock so that two launching lanes can be utilized.

Remove campsites 29 and 30 (2 campsites) and replace them with an impacted area campsite. These are small pull-off sites that are poorly designed and underutilized.

Comfort station #3 has been removed from the main campground area and will be replaced with a mini-shower building within Walleye Group Camp. For public health and safety reasons the replacement building will be located

within the group camp for those visitors that do not have access to the facilities within the main campground. Combining this proposed action with the existing facilities, which includes a group picnic shelter and 10 campsites with electricity, will increase utilization and revenue.

Replace main shower building with a universally accessible modern design that includes laundry facilities. The existing main shower building has significant cracking of the interior concrete block walls on both sides of the central corridor and there are no laundry facilities in this area.

Remove day-use picnic shelter and replace it with a new pre-fabricated picnic shelter within the proposed Bo Wood Recreation Area Group Camp area.

To control traffic in and out of the campground more effectively, the following actions are proposed:

1) Close the secondary exit out of the campground near the boat ramp parking lot.

2) Renovate roadway section to connect the road from campsite 79 to the main campground entrance road.

3) Remove the six campsites that will be displaced by the roadway renovation and replace them with impact area campsites within this area.

e. Area 5 - Eagle Creek State Park. This 1,393-acre area is operated and managed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). Paragraph 3-02.b provides an accounting of progress made through April 2002, by the state agency. Existing facilities within this area include 178 campsites, which include 27 tent sites and 2 group camp areas, 2 picnic sites, 3 picnic shelters, 29 water fountains and/or hydrants, 1 trailer dump station, 1 four-lane boat ramp, 1 two-lane high water boat ramp, 40 vault toilets (These are single units where each facility services one gender, so there are 20 vault toilets for men and 20 vault toilets for women), 5 hiking trails, 1 cross country ski trail, 1 fish cleaning station, 1 campground shelter, 1 shower building, 6 lift stations, 1 fee booth, 9 foot bridges, 4 information boards, 2 observation platforms, and 1 playground. A portion of the Chief Illini Trail is located in this area. Through a sublease agreement between the IDNR and a private developer, a major resort lodge with golf course has been constructed. Shoreline Erosion Management Plan work that has been completed in this area includes protecting the facilities threatened by shoreline erosion in the resort area. Facilities within this area are shown on Plate 23.

This recreation area is part of Compartment 31. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

### Proposed New Actions by IDNR:

Install twenty primitive cabins in campground area.

Construct Storage Building.

Install fifty universally accessible floating courtesy docks with full electric service to accommodate the resort customer needs.

Construct a small gazebo and 45' X 100' patio in the resort area to accommodate customer needs.

Install footbridges to connect tent camping areas.

### Proposed CRR Actions by IDNR:

Renovate campground electrical system.

Renovate and widen roads within the park.

Renovate sewer line that runs from Eagle Creek State Park to Wolf Creek State Park.

Expand the golf course and storm shelter at the Eagle Creek Resort.

Renovate breakwater.

Renovate and realign Illini Trail to accommodate visitors during periods of high water and in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan. Part of the trail renovation will include removing all footbridges along the trail due to the high cost of operation and maintenance and public health and safety issues.

### Future Actions:

Construct Visitor Center.

f. Area 6 – Findlay Marina. This 51-acre area is leased to a concessionaire who provides a full line of marina services. Current lease is 1 July 1989 to 30 June 2014. Facilities within this area includes 378 wet boat slips, 1 marine sales and service area, office, gas and convenience store sales area, 1 vault comfort station, 1 two-lane boat launching ramp (this primary ramp can also be used during high water), 1 information board, and 1 picnic shelter.

Paragraph 3-02.c provides additional information about this area. Facilities within this area are shown on Plate 10.

This area is part of Compartments 32 and 33. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescriptions in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

### Proposed New Actions:

Connect to Findlay or Shelbyville sewer system. The expansion of the marina is hindered and will remain hindered unless the wastewater treatment capabilities are increased. Wastewater storage tanks are currently being used. They have to be emptied on a frequent basis during the recreation season. During periods of high water the tanks have been inundated and become potential environmental hazards.

Any other new actions that are proposed can be found in the 5-year development plan that is part of the marina lease.

Part of the 5-year development plan will include installing cabins in the area. The building of these facilities will not take place until the marina is hooked up to municipal sewer system and will be based on the positive recommendation of a valid market feasibility study. The marina will be responsible for all expenses associated with these cabins.

### Proposed CRR Actions:

Any other replacement actions that are proposed can be found in the five-year development plan that is part of the marina lease.

g. Area 7. Wilborn Creek Recreation Area. This 159-acre area is a day-use and group camp area. Facilities in this area include a swimming beach, 2 boat launching ramps (primary ramp has 4 lanes and high water ramp has 2 lanes), 1 playground, 24 picnic sites, 1 group camp area which has 15 campsites, 5 fountains/hydrants, 1 shower house, 3 waterborne comfort stations, 1 picnic shelter, 1 fire ring, 1 fish cleaning station, 1 lift station, 3 information boards, 1 set of horseshoe pits, and 1 outdoor beach shower. The only tertiary wastewater treatment plant at Lake Shelbyville is located in this area. All of the facilities within this recreation area are shown on Plate 11.

Compartment 41 is located within this recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Proposed CRR Actions:

Renovate and expand group camp, which will include the following.

1) Remove Okaw Bluff Group Camp Frame House facility and replace it with five pre-fabricated mini-shelters, an enclosed multi-purpose group picnic shelter, and a mini-shower building. The feasibility of combining together the multi-purpose group picnic shelter and mini-shower building facilities will be pursued before installation takes place. The Frame House removal is approved in the Shoreline Erosion Management Plan. Other facilities besides the Frame House facility will be consolidated to provide the group picnic shelter as mentioned below in 2).

2) Public health and safety issues concerning the group camp area include the need for showers and more toilet facilities to accommodate customer needs and to increase utilization and revenue. The following will alleviate those issues. Day-use area comfort station #1 has been removed and the group camp comfort station will be removed due to underutilization and deterioration. These two facilities will be combined with the Okaw Bluff Frame House facilities and replaced with a mini-shower building that is mentioned above in paragraph 1).

4) Renovate all 15 non-electric campsites into impact area campsites with 50-amp electrical service to accommodate customer needs and to increase utilization and revenue.

Connect to the City of Sullivan Force Main, which will eliminate the Land Treatment System in this area. This will eliminate the Corps of Engineers responsibility for maintaining this facility and the need for a Class 2 contract operator to operate it. Further explanation of this facility can be found in Section 8-04.j.

Phase 4 of the Shoreline Erosion Management Plan includes protecting the boat ramp and the road and parking lot located in the northwestern part of the area near the beach.

Renovate primary boat launching ramp to accommodate courtesy dock so that four launching lanes can be utilized.

Replace water and sewer lines due to deterioration that is causing infiltration into the system.

Replace fish cleaning station with a flood proof design due to deterioration.

Replace boat ramp comfort station with a flood proof pre-fabricated comfort station due to deterioration.

Future Actions:

Develop multipurpose trail connections in accordance with General Dacey Trail Plan.

Investigate the possibilities of turning the beach area into a high water beach area.

The closed day use area, which is located south of the land treatment plant, will be considered as a potential future development site for commercial concession that will include overnight lodging.

h. Area 8. Forrest W. "Bo" Wood Recreation Area. This 159-acre area has been developed for both day-use and camping opportunities. Facilities in this area include 84 campsites which all have electric service (2 campsites are buddy sites and 3 campsites are administrative sites), 7 picnic sites, 2 boat launching ramps (primary ramp has 4 lanes and high water ramp has 2 lanes), 4 waterborne comfort stations, 1 shower house with laundry facilities, 11 fountains/hydrants, 1 trailer dump station, 1 picnic shelter, 1 playground, 1 swing set area, 1 fish cleaning station, 1 amphitheater, 3 lift stations, 1 fee booth, 3 information boards, and 1 set of horseshoe pits. All of the facilities within this recreation area are shown on Plate 13.

Shoreline Erosion Management Plan work that has been completed in this area includes protecting the boat ramp and landfill site that is located north of the picnic shelter.

Compartment 49 is located within this recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New Actions:

Install sewer and water campsite hookups on 33 of the campsites to accommodate customer needs and to increase utilization and revenue.

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

### Proposed CRR Actions:

The Shoreline Erosion Management Plan approved the removal and consolidation of the campground due to shoreline erosion impacts. This is part of Phase 2 of the Shoreline Erosion Management Plan. The plan also approved the Whitley Creek campground to be consolidated with the campground within this area. The consolidated facilities will be designed to the current standards for similar recreation facilities. After consolidation, the new Bo Wood campground will consist of 2 shower houses (one with laundry facilities), 1 mini-shower, 3 comfort stations, 170 campsites (33 electric, water, and sewer campsites, 5 buddy campsites, and 5 administrative campsites), 2 trailer dump stations, 1 fee booth, and 1 amphitheater. The consolidation will reduce the total number of comfort stations by three and will improve efficiency in operation and maintenance. The revised plan is shown on Plate 13a. More details concerning the consolidation of Bo Woods and Whitley Creek campgrounds can be found in Section 11-08.

Renovate 9 existing campsites (campsites 47 – 55) and designate a group camp area. Remove other existing campsites if necessary and replace them with impact area campsites within this group camp area.

Remove the day-use picnic shelter from the Lone Point Recreation Area and replace it with a new pre-fabricated picnic shelter within the proposed group camp area.

Remove comfort station in the proposed group camp area due to deterioration and replace it with a pre-fabricated mini-shower building.

Renovate all campsites from 30-amp to 50-amp electrical service to accommodate customer needs and to increase utilization and revenue.

Connect to the City of Sullivan Force Main. This will eliminate the Corps of Engineers responsibility in maintaining the sewage system in this area.

Renovate primary boat launching ramp to accommodate courtesy dock so that four launching lanes can be utilized.

Renovate entrance road by raising a section of it that has a dip in it. This section of road is located on the east side of the recreation area. Currently it goes underwater when the lake rises during flood conditions and as a result the recreation area has to be closed. Renovating this roadway will eliminate this problem.

Existing nature trail has been removed to make room for the campground consolidation and will be replaced with a multi-purpose trail within this area in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

Replace fish cleaning station due to deterioration.

i. Area 9. Sullivan Marina and Campground. This 72-acre area includes 47 acres under lease to the Sullivan Marina and Campground. Current lease is from 1 March 1995 to 29 February 2020. The lease area consists of a campground and marina concession. Facilities include 195 boat slips, 233 campsites (142 electric, water, and sewer sites, 68 electric sites, and 23 non-electric sites), 1 swimming pool, 1 restaurant, 2 lodging units, 1 one-lane boat ramp, 1 trailer dump station, 1 playground, 1 shower, laundry, and office facility, 1 gas sales area, 1 sand volleyball court, 1 information board, 1 set of horseshoe pits, and 1 lift station that the Corps of Engineers maintains. A site plan of the concession development is shown on Plate 10.

This area is part of Compartment 51. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Proposed CRR Actions:

Phase 1 of the Shoreline Erosion Management Plan includes protecting the shoreline as needed.

Connect to City of Sullivan Force Main. This will eliminate the Corps of Engineers responsibility for maintaining a lift station in this area.

Any other CRR actions that are proposed can be found in the 5-year development plan that is part of the marina lease.

Future Actions:

Phase 1 of the Shoreline Erosion Management Plan includes installing a breakwater.

j. Area 10. Sullivan Beach and Okaw Bluff Group Camp. This 272-acre area serves 2 separate and distinct public functions. There are 51 acres in the Sullivan Beach area and 221 acres in the Okaw Bluff Group Camp area. The Sullivan Beach Recreation Area has been developed for day-use opportunities. Facilities in this area include 1 swimming beach, 1 shower house, 2 fountains/hydrants, 1 playground, 15 picnic sites, 1 picnic shelter, 1 concession site with water and electric service, 1 lift station, 2 information boards, and 1 outdoor beach shower. The Okaw Bluff Group Camp Area has been developed for day-use and overnight stay opportunities. Facilities in this area include 2

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

group camp areas, which includes 2 houses with dormitory and meeting room facilities; 1 administrative campsite, 1 nature trail, 1 hunter-fisherman access parking area, 1 equipment storage area, 37 acres of developed wetlands, 3 information boards, 10 observation blinds, 1 observation platform, 1 lift station, and 1 set of horseshoe pits. Hidden Pond and Bruce West hunter/fisherman parking lot and minor boat access are located in this area. All of the facilities within this recreation area are shown on Plate 14.

The Shoreline Erosion Management Plan approved the two housing facilities in the Okaw Bluff Group Camp to be removed and replaced to avoid impacts from future erosion. This is part of Phase 4 of the Shoreline Erosion Management Plan. The Frame House facility will be replaced within Wilborn Creek Recreation Area group use area and the Stone House facility will be replaced within the Okaw Bluff area out of the way of future erosion limits. After the housing facilities are removed the Okaw Bluff Group Camp will be re-designated as the Okaw Bluff Environmental Demonstration Area. This multi-purpose area will provide on-site environmental education and interpretive opportunities, through existing watchable wildlife program and wetland demonstration areas.

Compartment 59 is located within this recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan. This compartment includes agricultural lease land.

Proposed New Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Proposed CRR Actions:

Remove Stone House facility according to the Shoreline Erosion Management Plan and replace it with an enclosed universally accessible multipurpose group shelter, six mini-shelters, and mini-shower building at Okaw Bluff Group Camp. The feasibility of combining together the multipurpose group shelter and mini-shower building will be pursued before installation begins. These facilities will be available for public reservation and use when not required by the Corps of Engineers or other partner groups for project operations. See Section 10-19 for more information about these facilities.

Remove the Frame House facility at Okaw Bluff Group Camp according to the Shoreline Erosion Management Plan and replace it with five mini-shelters, an enclosed multipurpose group shelter, and mini-shower building in the Wilborn Creek Group Camp Area. The feasibility of combining together the multipurpose group shelter and mini-shower building will be pursued before installation begins. See Section 10-19 for more information about these facilities.

Connect to City of Sullivan Force Main. This will eliminate the Corps of Engineers responsibility for maintaining the sewage system in these areas.

Replace all water lines due to age and deterioration.

Renovate and realign the Okaw Bluff Nature Trail to accommodate multipurpose use. Trail connections will be made in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan. The trail realignment will also include connecting Sullivan Beach in accordance to the General Dacey Trail Plan.

Replace Sullivan Beach picnic shelter with a flood proof pre-fabricated design due to deterioration.

### Future Actions:

Investigate the possibilities of turning the beach area into a high water beach area.

k. Area 11. Whitley Creek Recreation Area. This 100-acre area has been developed to provide both day-use and camping opportunities. Facilities within this area include 86 campsites (84 campsites are non-electric, 2 campsites are buddy sites, 2 campsites are administrative sites), 4 waterborne comfort stations, 1 vault comfort station, 1 shower building with laundry facilities, 10 fountains/hydrants, 1 trailer dump station, 1 fish cleaning station, 2 picnic sites, 1 playground, 1 four-lane boat launching ramp, 1 amphitheater, 1 land treatment system, 2 lift stations, 1 fee booth, 2 information boards, and 1 set of horseshoe pits. The South Shores hunter/fisherman parking lot is located in this area. All of the facilities within this area are shown on Plate 16.

Compartment 61 is located within this recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

### Proposed New Actions:

Construct a four-lane high water ramp. This would alleviate congestion and launch waiting times that occur within the Bo Wood and Wilborn Creek Recreation Areas. Before the high water ramp is constructed options of consolidating the primary ramp within this area with the high water ramp will be investigated to reduce operation and maintenance costs. Currently on the northern portion of the lake there is authorization for two two-lane high water boat ramps. One is located within the Bo Wood Recreation Area and the other one is located within the Wilborn Creek Recreation Area. Due to courtesy dock

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

placement the existing two-lane ramps function as one-lane ramps, so during period of high water from the lake level of 610 to 614 only two boat ramp lanes accommodate all of the boat launching activity from the Bo Wood, Wilborn Creek, and Whitley Creek Recreation Areas, Sullivan Marina and Campground, Okaw Bluff Group Camp, and the general public that exists on the northern portion of the lake. During that period of high water, the Bo Wood and Wilborn Creek boat ramps become heavily congested and launch waiting time is two hours. The design of the Wilborn Creek high water ramp, which is associated with the primary boat ramp parking lot, is a concern of public health and safety because when the lake level reaches 610.10 the parking lot starts to be inundated by water and is completely inundated at 615.90, which closes the high water ramp. At the lake level of 615.90 or higher, the single useable launching lane within Bo Wood Recreation Area serves the entire northern portion of the lake. The congestion and launch waiting time at the Bo Wood ramp only increases and at times becomes completely unmanageable when the Wilborn Creek ramp closes.

This area will be considered as a future development site for a commercial concession that will include overnight lodging after the area is closed so that the campground can be consolidated with Bo Wood Campground.

### Proposed CRR Actions:

Phase 4 of the Shoreline Erosion Management Plan includes protecting the boat ramp.

Close and consolidate the campground and its support facilities with the approved renovated campground within the Bo Wood Recreation Area. The existing Whitley Creek campground is underutilized, and does not justify the cost of operation and maintenance. Facilities that will be consolidated with Bo Wood Recreation Area facilities include 1 shower house, 69 campsites, 8 water fountains and/or hydrants, and 1 trailer dump station. More details concerning this campground consolidation can be found in Section 11-08. This area will remain classified as a Recreation Area after the campground facilities are closed and consolidated with Bo Wood Recreation Area facilities. The day use facilities will remain including the boat ramp, fishing cleaning station, waterborne comfort station, and two picnic sites.

Connecting the wastewater system to the City of Sullivan Force Main will eliminate the need for a Land Treatment System in this area. This will eliminate the Corps of Engineers responsibility for maintaining and operating this facility. Further explanation of this facility can be found in Section 8-03.i.

Remove amphitheater and replace with a new amphitheater in an area near the Visitor Center.

Renovate primary boat launching ramp to accommodate courtesy dock so that four launching lanes can be utilized.

Remove the playground and replace it within the Lithia Springs Recreation Area.

Remove vault comfort station and replace it with a new pre-fabricated vault comfort station within the Lithia Springs Chautauqua Area.

### Future Actions:

Renovate the land treatment system pond into a fish nursery pond after the system is connected to the City of Sullivan Force Main.

If campsites 59 – 84 (commonly known as Sun City by Corps of Engineers personnel) are not consolidated within the new Bo Woods campground, they will be designated as a group camp area in this area.

Develop multipurpose trail connections in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

I. Area 12. Wolf Creek State Park. This 2,036-acre area is operated and managed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). The only equestrian trail that exists at Lake Shelbyville is in this recreation area. Paragraph 3.02.b provides an accounting of progress made through June 30, 1997 by the state agency. Facilities within this area include 404 campsites, which includes 25 equestrian campsites and 20 tent sites, 3 group camp areas, 55 picnic sites, 42 water fountains and/or water hydrants, 2 picnic shelters, 1 trailer dump station, 1 four-lane boat ramp, 1 two-lane high water boat ramp, 1 campground cabin, 46 vault toilets (These are single units where each facility services one gender, so there are 23 vault toilets for men and 23 vault toilets for women), 6 hiking trails, 1 equestrian / snowmobile trail, 2 shower houses, 1 fish cleaning station, 1 amphitheater, 4 playground sets, 1 horse riding stable facility, 1 swimming beach, 1 land treatment system, 3 lift stations, 1 campground fee booth, 7 foot bridges, 4 information boards, and 3 observation platforms. The Shoreline Erosion Management Plan work that has been completed in this area includes protecting the boat launch access road. Facilities within this area are shown on Plate 24 and 25.

Hill Prairie is located within this area. A Grade B glacial drift hill prairie, it is one of only two high quality hill prairies along the Kaskaskia River.

Compartment 14 is located within this recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

### Proposed New Actions by IDNR:

Install twenty primitive cabins to campground area.

Install electrical service to twenty-five sites in equestrian campground.

Construct trailer dump station at equestrian campground.

Construct shower house in campground.

Install hazardous materials storage building in the Administration Office Complex area.

Proposed CRR Actions by IDNR: None anticipated at this time.

### Future Actions:

Develop multipurpose trail connection in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

#### m. Area 12a. Kaskaskia Biological Research Station.

This 70-acre complex is part of the 2,036 acres that is covered under the Wolf Creek State Park lease and is managed by IDNR. Facilities within this area include several buildings within the office complex, a boat ramp, and a pond. Facilities in this area are shown on Plate 25a.

Coneflower Hill Prairie is located in this area. This is a Grade B glacial drift hill prairie and one of the only high quality hill prairies along the Kaskaskia River.

This area is part of Compartment 54. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions by IDNR: None anticipated at this time.

n. Area 13. Lithia Springs Recreation Area and Marina. This 492-acre site has been developed as a multipurpose area offering facilities to boaters, campers, and picnickers. Approximately, 52 acres of this area are leased to a marina concessionaire. Current marina lease period is 1 July 1989 to 30 June 2014. Corps facilities in this area includes 2 boat launching ramps (primary

ramp has 2 lanes and the high water ramp has 2 lanes), 126 campsites with electricity (6 campsites are buddy sites, 8 full hookup campsites, and 5 administrative campsites), 2 picnic shelter, 6 waterborne comfort stations, 16 fountains/hydrants, 1 fish cleaning station, 1 shower house (w/laundry facilities), 2 comfort station showers, 1 trailer dump station, 1 playground, 1 swimming beach, 1 amphitheater, 1 land treatment plant, 3 lift stations, 1 campground fee booth, 1 foot bridge, 2 information boards, and 1 set of horseshoe pits. One of the three trilateration stations that are used to monitor movement of the dam is located in this area. Marina facilities in this area include 339 wet boat slips (327 permanent and 12 transient), 1 restaurant, gas and convenience store sales area, 1 office, boat sales and maintenance area, 3 waterborne comfort stations, 5 picnic sites, and 3 information boards. Sassafras Lane and Compartment 5 hunter-fisherman parking lots are located in this area. All facilities within this recreation area are shown on Plate 18.

Compartments 5, 6, and 7 are located within this recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescriptions in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

The Shoreline Erosion Management Plan work that has been completed in this area includes protecting the boat ramp, trilateration station, nearby campsites, and beach.

### Proposed New Actions:

Install fifteen additional parking spaces throughout the campground.

Install sewer and water hookups at 16 campsites to accommodate customer needs and to increase utilization and revenue.

Install sand volleyball court at beach to accommodate customer needs.

Install outdoor shower and two bench shelters at beach for public health and safety reasons and to accommodate customer needs. The bench shelters will provide a place to sit in the shade and will encourage adult supervision of children while at the beach. Illinois State Law requires that all public beaches have a shower available to meet public sanitation requirements. The outdoor shower would be similar to the other outdoor showers that exist at all of the other beaches at Lake Shelbyville. In addition, users of this beach utilize a nearby campground water hydrant to wash off their feet, shoes, beach toys, etc., which becomes clogged with sand and debris creating sanitation hazards, plumbing problems, and turf damage. Installing an outdoor shower at this beach would eliminate these problems.

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

### Proposed CRR Actions:

Phase 1 of the Shoreline Erosion Management Plan includes removal of 1 to 3 campsites located in the northern part of the campground. A study will be conducted to define cost effective methods to provide shoreline erosion protection in this area that ensures the continued use of all existing recreation facilities and infrastructure.

Consolidate the south comfort station in the loop on B leg and add-on shower houses #1 & #2 into 2 pre-fabricated mini-shower buildings.

Remove day use comfort station and replace it with a new pre-fabricated comfort station closer to the fish cleaning station.

Renovate 24 campsites from 30-amp to 50-amp electrical service to accommodate customer needs and to increase utilization and revenue. After these 24 campsites are upgraded all of the campsites in this area will have 50-amp electrical service.

Remove amphitheater and replace it with a new amphitheater centrally located within the campground.

Remove picnic shelter and replace it with a shelter of historical design over the springs that are located within Lithia Springs Chautauqua Area.

A vault comfort station has been removed and will be replaced with a pre-fabricated vault comfort station within the Woods Lake West area.

Replace all water lines due to age and deterioration.

Connect to the City of Shelbyville Force Main, which will eliminate Land Treatment Plant in this area and eliminate the Corps of Engineers responsibility for maintaining and operating this facility. Further explanation of this facility is in Section 8-03.g.

Remove playground from Whitley Creek Recreation Area, salvage it if possible, and place it in this area. If the playground cannot be salvaged then replace it with a new playground structure.

Replace fish cleaning station due to age and deterioration.

Renovate primary boat launching ramp to accommodate courtesy dock so that two launching lanes can be utilized.

Renovate and expand boat ramp parking lot to accommodate customer needs and to increase utilization and revenue.

Renovate and widen D Leg entrance parking lot within the campground to accommodate parking on both sides and two-lane traffic. This parking lot provided parking on both sides of a two-lane campground interior road. When this parking lot is full the road is reduced to one-lane traffic. Widening this lot will alleviate public health and safety issues.

Renovate and expand main parking area at the marina by filling in the area south of the main lower parking area. This will alleviate parking congestion that occurs numerous times during the recreation season.

### Future Actions:

Campground expansion to include additional campsites in this area will take place as customer demand and feasibility dictates. This will include constructing new campsites and removing some campsites from Opossum Creek and Lone Point Campground and replacing them in this recreation area.

Develop multipurpose trail connection in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

o. Area 14. Dam East Recreation Area. This 21-acre area has been developed as a day-use area. Project operation lands are located in this area. Operations land facilities are described in sections 8-04.b and 8-04.c. Facilities in this area include the Administration Complex, Maintenance Complex, Visitor Center, 1 butterfly house and garden, 25 picnic sites, 1 playground, 1 waterborne comfort station, 1 picnic shelter, 5 fountains/hydrants, 1 lift station, 1 foot bridge, 2 information boards, and 1 set of horseshoe pits. The facilities within this area are shown on Plate 5.

This recreation area is part of Compartment 1. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Items identified in shoreline erosion plan that have been completed in this area include protection of the shoreline, which created a berm where bank fishing occurs.

### Proposed New Actions:

If the replacement for the Administration Office Complex and Maintenance Complex is not located in this area then the area will be considered for a future resort concessionaire area. Decisions to use this area

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

as a future resort concessionaire site will be based on the outcome of a future market study.

Install vehicle access to the picnic shelter near the Visitor Center to accommodate customer needs, which include better access for unloading and loading group supplies and equipment, and to increase utilization and revenue.

### Proposed CRR Actions:

Comfort Station #2 has been removed and will be consolidated with Comfort Station #1 and replaced with a new pre-fabricated comfort station. Comfort Station #2 was deteriorated and underutilized and Comfort Station #1 is deteriorating, too small, and poorly designed making operation and maintenance difficult.

It is proposed that this area be one of the areas considered for a new Administration and Maintenance Complex and Visitor Center. Further explanation can be found in Sections 11-09 and 11-10.

Replace non-native grasses and woody vegetation with native grasses and forbs to establish a prairie demonstration area on the south edge of this recreation area. This prairie plot will connect with the one proposed for the Spillway East Recreation area. The total acreage for the prairie demonstration area will be approximately 15 acres.

### Future Actions:

It is estimated in the timeframe from 2018 to 2023 a portion of the maintenance complex access road, which also serves one of the three trilateration stations will be impacted due to the effects of shoreline erosion. To ensure access to this area an easement or purchase of private land will be necessary.

Develop multipurpose trail connection in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

p. Area 15. Spillway Recreation Area. This 12-acre area was developed for day-use opportunities. Facilities within this area include 15 picnic sites, 2 picnic shelters, 1 playground, 2 fish cleaning stations, 1 universal accessible fishing pier, 3 waterborne comfort stations (one is attached to a picnic shelter), 5 fountains/hydrants, 2 bench shelters, 2 lift stations, and 3 information boards. The primary attraction to this area is the shore fishing opportunities that exist. The universal accessible fishing pier was a challenge partnership agreement project between the Corps of Engineers, Izaak Walton League, and the Shelby County Community Services. Facilities within this area are shown on Plate 5.

This recreation area is part of Compartments 1 and 20. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescriptions in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

### Proposed New Actions:

In an effort to accommodate demand for additional public parking within this area for fishing, special events, and other recreational activities a parking area near the #1 Spillway East picnic shelter with comfort station will be constructed with a design that can incorporate an ice skating area. The addition of this parking area will re-designate the ice skating function from the Dam West Recreation Area to this area. It will eliminate the security and off-road vehicles issues associated with the ice skating area near the Dam West Beach. The ice skating area will only be flooded and open during periods of sufficiently cold weather. The design of this recreation area allows for easy vehicle access and control. The area is highly visible from IL Route 16, very popular for fishing and sledding activities in the winter and fishing, picnicking, and special events throughout the rest of the year. The existing shelter with comfort station and fireplace is sited to safely support the ice skating function as well as sledding in the winter. A partnership will be established to operate and maintain the ice skating area. The existing 60 public parking spaces in this area is insufficient and does not meet current and projected public demand, based on EM 1110-1-400 criteria. To increase utilization and future revenue it is recommended that a parking lot sized to accommodate another 60 vehicles be constructed or approximately 10,800 square feet. A standard ice skating area is approximately 15,000 square feet, but due to expected demand, an ice skating area of 10,800 square feet would be an efficient size.

### Proposed CRR Actions:

Replace Comfort Station #2 with a universally accessible designed comfort station due to deterioration which is causing operation and maintenance problems.

Remove the Spillway West fish cleaning station and consolidate with the Spillway East fish cleaning station due to underutilization.

Replace Spillway East fish cleaning station due to age and deterioration. The fish cleaning station will be made universally accessible.

Replace non-native grasses and woody vegetation with native grasses and forbs to establish a prairie demonstration area on the southeast edge of this recreation area. This prairie area will connect with the one proposed for the

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

Dam East Recreation area. The total acreage for the prairie demonstration area will be approximately 15 acres.

### Future Actions:

Develop multipurpose trail connection in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

## 8.06 MULTIPLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LANDS

The following areas have been classified as Multiple Resource Management Lands, and are managed for one or more of the following activities: Recreation – Low Density; Wildlife Management – General, Vegetative Management; and Environmental Sensitive. These areas are illustrated on Plate 2, and described below.

### a. Recreation - Low Density

#### (1) LD-1. Water Tower Point Multiple Resource Area (155 acres)

Description. This area is small in size and is isolated and has no public access. Approximately two-thirds of the area is timbered. Most of the timber is young in age and is dominated by white and red oak in the upland; and red chinquapin, and a few post oaks on the middle slopes. Scattered sassafras, soft maples, and hawthorn are also found. Multiflora rose and coralberry are the dominant ground species and are prevalent along the borders of the open field areas. A few large den trees exist in the northwest corner of the compartment. Squirrel leaf nests appear moderate in numbers. Approximately one-half of the lake boundary in this area borders private, open farmland. This area is used for such things as hiking, bird watching, and hunting.

Compartment 28 is located within this low-density recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Proposed CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

### Future Actions:

Develop multipurpose trail connection in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

(2) LD-2. Arrowhead Multiple Resource Area (300 acres)

Description. This area consists of a narrow band of timbered land, interlaced with numerous coves and ravines protruding to the government fee line. Several large white oaks in the 12 to 16" DBH class are found near the top of the ravines. Most of the oak-hickory association found in the western half of the area is in the pole stage (6" DBH) to slightly smaller. Den trees appear to be adequate and numerous leaf nests exist. Locust, hawthorn, coralberry and multiflora rose are the dominant ground species. An unimproved, secondary road extends to the government fee line near the center of the area, southward, to the lakeshore. Arrowhead road hunter/fisherman parking lot and a portion of the Chief Illini backpacking trail exists in this area. Shoreline erosion has resulted in portions of the Illini Trail side slopes becoming very steep and potentially hazardous to hike. Realigning the trail away from the shoreline will reduce ravine crossings and the steeper side slopes to better accommodate the lake visitors. An Adirondack style shelter is located along the trail in this area. This area is used for such things as hunting, hiking, and watchable wildlife program purposes.

Compartment 30 is located within this low-density recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Proposed CRR Actions:

Renovate and realign Illini Trail to accommodate visitors during periods of high water in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan. Trail renovation will include removing all footbridges along the trail due to the high cost of operation and maintenance and public health and safety issues.

(3) LD-3. Chief Illini Multiple Resource Area (785 Acres)

Description: This area contains heavily forested land with a scattering of grass-covered openings. Successional controlled burning, limited forest management practices for resource improvement, and supplemental nesting boxes are techniques utilized by the Corps of Engineers in this area to improve habitat for forest wildlife species. A portion of the Chief Illini backpacking trail is located in this area. Shoreline erosion has resulted in portions of the Illini Trail becoming very steep and potentially hazardous to hike. Realigning the trail away from the shoreline will reduce the need to cross ravines and reduce the overall slope of the trail to better accommodate the lake visitors. Eagle Cove and Mahoney

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

hunter/fisherman parking lots are located in this area. This area is used for such things as hunting, hiking, and watchable wildlife program purposes.

Part of Compartment 31 is located within this low-density recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Proposed CRR Actions:

Renovate and realign Illini Trail to accommodate visitors during periods of high water in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan. Trail renovation will include removing all footbridges along the trail due to the high cost of operation and maintenance and public health and safety issues.

### (4) LD-4. Camp Camfield Multiple Resource Area. (443 acres)

Description. All of the area lying south of the township road in this area, approximately 226 acres of the 443 acres, has been designated as the Camp Camfield Environmental Study Area. The area is very diverse. A large demonstration prairie plot consisting of 11 acres is located within the study area. An oak-hickory timber association is present throughout the area, in various stages of succession. Lowe Pond is located in this area. This area also includes a trail system, 1 hunter/fisherman parking lot, 1 gravel entrance road, 1 vault comfort station, 1 picnic shelter with storage room attached, 1 amphitheater, 1 picnic area, 1 stage area, 3 information boards, 3 foot bridges, and 2 fire rings. The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) originally created the trail system in this area in 1978 and 1979. This trail system has been designated as a National Recreation Trail. In 2001, through a Challenge Partnership Agreement with the Corps of Engineers, the Central Illinois Mountain Bicycling Association (CIMBA) converted the 79 YCC Trail into a 10.5-mile multipurpose trail. The portion of the area lying north of the township road is primarily timbered, with a ten-acre farm field at the extreme north end. This area is used for such things as hunting, hiking, fishing, bike riding, and watchable wildlife program purposes. The facilities in this area are shown on Plate 12.

Compartment 46 is located within this low-density recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Proposed CRR Actions:

Remove trail footbridges and replace them with culverts.

Amphitheater along the '79 YCC trail previously removed will be replaced with a new smaller, more efficient amphitheater within Opossum Creek Recreation Area.

Renovate and realign trail system as part of Phase 5 of the Shoreline Erosion Management Plan and in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

(5) LD-5. McClure Pond Multiple Resource Area (122 Acres)

Description: This area is mainly composed of old farm fields that are currently in the agricultural lease program. The shoreline is heavily timbered with mature oaks and hickories. Camfield Bridge hunter/fisherman parking lot and the McClure Pond and hunter/fisherman parking lot are located in this area. This area is used for hunting, fishing, and watchable wildlife program purposes.

Compartment 47 is located within this low-density recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Future Actions:

Develop multipurpose trail connection in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

(6) LD-6. Slaughterhouse West Multiple Resource Area (61 Acres)

Description. Most of the entire area is timbered with the exception of an immediate buffer zone bordering the lake. The dominant stand is a medium-aged oak-hickory association. Some trees are present in the 18"-24" DBH class; however, most are in the 12"-14" range. The understory is predominantly coralberry, multiflora rose and hawthorn. The old asphalt Slaughterhouse West Road runs along the north side of the area, and continues down the west side running parallel to the lake. The Slaughterhouse West hunter/fisherman parking lot is located in this area. This area is used for hunting and for sightseeing purposes.

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

Compartment 50 is located within this low-density recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Future Actions:

Develop multipurpose trail connection in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

(7) LD-7. Survey Ridge Multiple Resource Area. (86 acres)

Description. This is a very small area that has no public road access. A large timber-covered ravine bisects the eastern half of the area. The lake shoreline is also tree-covered with medium aged oak-hickories dominating. Over one-half of the area is old upland farm fields. Perennial weeds and grasses are thriving on these areas. Woody invaders in the 1-2" DBH class are establishing themselves in the open areas along existing timber stands. A very small pond is present in this area. The pond is very shallow and serves as an excellent watering area. This area is used for hunting and watchable wildlife program purposes.

Compartment 55 is located within this low-density recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

(8) LD-8. Woods Lake Multiple Resource Area. (184 acres)

Description. The major feature of this area is 28 acre man-made lake, known as Woods Lake. Surrounding the lake on the uplands is a mixture of old agricultural fields, pasture land, and a small amount of timber. An unimproved road extends from the Woods Lake East hunter/fisherman parking lot on Highway 32 across the dam of Woods Lake. A minor boat access and Woods Lake West hunter/fisherman parking lot provides access to Woods Lake on the west side of the lake. The Fin and Feathers Nursery Pond is located north of Woods Lake in this area. The fields are generally covered with brome grass, while the pasturelands have a grass cover under a sparse stand of oak and hickory. A dense hawthorn thicket is located on the south side of the lake.

Firearm hunting is prohibited in this area. This area is used for fishing, hiking, and watchable wildlife program purposes.

Compartment 60 is located within this low-density recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Proposed CRR Actions:

A vault comfort station has been removed from Lithia Springs Recreation Area and will be replaced with a new pre-fabricated vault comfort station within the Woods Lake West area.

Renovate and realign Woods Lake access trails to provide multipurpose trail connections in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

(9) LD-9. Bluestem Multiple Resource Area (140 Acres)

Description. This area is also known as Area F. The major portion of this area is in grassy fields or in fields reverted to early shrub succession. Facilities include two vault comfort stations, one water hydrant, and a gravel access road. The Army National Guard uses this area for training purposes. A subdivision borders most of the southwest boundary of the area. Wooded portions are of the typical oak-hickory association commonly found at Lake Shelbyville. Mary's Pond and Area F hunter/fisherman parking lot are located in this area. A site plan of this area is on Plate 17.

Compartment 62 is located within this resource area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

(10) LD-10. Liberty Point Multiple Resource Area (169 Acres)

Description. The area is primarily upland, open field flanked with the common oak-hickory association on the narrow, steep slopes leading to the lakefront. An old gravel road bisects the large open field that covers most of the area. Most of the open acreage is in the agricultural lease program and is tilled. The fringe areas of the farm fields are covered with primary invaders such as buck

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

brush, multiflora rose and a mixture of primary and secondary weeds and grasses. Liberty hunter/fisherman parking lot is located in this area.

Compartment 19 is located within this resource area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan. This compartment contains agricultural lease land.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

(11) LD-11. Adams Multiple Resource Area. (203 acres)

Description. The area is predominantly wooded with a few old fields located on the outer boundaries. The Coal Shaft South hunter/fisherman parking lot and minor boat access is located in this area on the southwest side of the Coal Shaft Bridge. This area is used for hunting, fishing, boat access, and sightseeing purposes.

Compartment 18 is located within this low-density recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Future Actions:

Develop multipurpose trail connection in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

(12) LD-12. Refuge Point Multiple Resource Area (449 Acres)

Description. The area is composed of an oak-hickory timber association and several old farm fields. The old farm fields are presently being farmed through the agricultural lease program. A large, flat, gradually sloping point of land extends into the lake in the southwest corner of the area. Two ponds are located near the east side of this tract and the Bruce-Findlay Bridge hunter/fisherman parking lot is located in this area.

Compartment 16 is located within this resource area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan. This compartment contains agricultural lease land.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Future Actions:

Develop multipurpose trail connection in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

(13) LD-13. Skull Creek Multiple Resource Area. (150 acres)

Description. This area is comprised of a narrow strip of shoreline. Both ends are generally heavily timbered with oak-hickory forest. The east end is predominantly in the 4-8" DBH class while the timber in the far west one third of the area is slightly larger on the average. The middle section is generally old agricultural fields or pastures in varying degrees of succession. This area is used for hunting, hiking, and watchable wildlife program purposes.

Compartment 8 is located within this low-density recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

(14) LD-14. Log Cabin Multiple Resource Area. (432 acres)

Description. The area is composed of a series of coves along the lakeshore that sustain mature oak-hickory forest on the slopes with old fields on the ridge tops. The old fields are presently grain cropped through the agricultural lease program. A small, deep pond is located at the extreme west edge of the area. Locally, this pond is referred to as "Hunter Lake," the name taken from the previous owner of the land. Signs of beaver activity are presently around the pond. This area is used for hunting, fishing, hiking, and watchable wildlife program purposes.

Compartment 3 is located within this low-density recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan. This compartment contains agricultural lease land.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

### (15) LD-15. Hunter Lake Multiple Resource Area. (336 acres)

Description. The vast majority of it is wooded with one old field present. A hunter/fisherman parking lot is present in this area that serves the pond that is referred to as “Hunter Lake” and the area that surrounds it. This area is used for hunting, fishing, and watchable wildlife program purposes.

Compartment 2 is located within this low-density recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan. This compartment contains agricultural lease land.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

### (16) LD-16. Big Red’s Timber Multiple Resource Area. (401 acres)

Description. The area is composed primarily of invading brush and immature timber. One old farm field, eight acres in size, is present. Two large lake coves that extend from east to west break up the area. This area is used for hunting, hiking, and watchable wildlife program purposes.

Compartment 21 is located within this low-density recreation area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Future Actions:

Develop multipurpose trail connection in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

#### b. Wildlife Management - General.

Two areas are assigned this land-use allocation. These areas are leased and licensed to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources for operation and management. A brief description follows.

#### (1) WM-1. West Okaw Wildlife Management Area. (2,415 acres)

This area is licensed to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources for wildlife management purposes. Almost equally divided between crop fields and timbered acreage, most of the crop fields lie in the flood plain of the West Okaw

River or one of the many feeder creeks supplying the area. Man-made levees have been constructed at three sites to impound shallow water on planted cereal and feed grains to attract waterfowl to the area. A wide variety of forest game, upland game, non-game, and migratory bird species are found on this site at various times during the year. Four farm ponds and sixteen hunter/fisherman parking areas have been established in the area. The facilities within this area are shown on Plate 26.

Section 1135(b) of the Water Resource Development Act (WRDA) of 1986 allowed modification of completed projects to restore environmental benefits. A wetland restoration is being planned in Moultrie County at the northern end of Lake Shelbyville on the Kaskaskia and West Okaw Rivers in the West Okaw and Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Areas. The modification would restore 345.6-acres of wetlands habitat to modern historic conditions and improve the water level management capability allowing maximum capability. The complex is integral to the long-term restoration of wetlands at the Lake Shelbyville Project. The water control system and levees, coupled with vegetation management will allow for the restoration of more natural hydric and vegetative conditions. This 1135 Project is further described in Section 10-09.

The West Okaw River from Lovington south to 1 mile south of IL Route 121 is considered a Grade B stream and a category VII Natural Area according to the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory. Two miles of this stream is located within the West Okaw Management Area.

Compartment 39 is located within this wildlife management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

### Proposed New Actions by IDNR:

Install Hazardous Material Storage Building in the Administrative Office Complex area.

Proposed CRR Actions by IDNR: None anticipated at this time.

### Future Actions:

Develop multi-purpose trail in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan. The General Dacey Trail within this wildlife management area will be placed along existing road right-of-ways.

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

### (2) WM-2. Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area. (3,254 acres)

This area is licensed to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources for fish and wildlife management purposes. Fishing, hunting and a variety of other day-use activities are permitted on the area by the state agency. The facilities within this area are shown on Plate 27.

The Section 1135 project described above in WM-1 also encompasses portions of this area and is further described in Section 10-09.

Compartment 53 is located within this wildlife management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New and CRR Actions by IDNR: None anticipated at this time.

#### Future Actions:

Develop multi-purpose trail in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan. The General Dacey Trail within this wildlife management area will be placed along existing road right-of-ways.

### c. Vegetative Management Areas.

#### (1) VM-1. Bethel Multiple Resource Area. (273 acres)

Description. This area is, for the most part, heavily timbered with mature oak and hickory. Around the edges of the wooded area are portions of old fields in varying stages of succession. Some are on hillsides leading down to gullies and may present an erosion problem in the future. An old road runs through part of the area. The Bizzy B hunter/fisherman parking lot is located in this area.

Compartment 25 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

(2) VM-2. North Findlay Multiple Resource Area (45 Acres)

Description. The area is composed for the most part of oak and hickory forest on the slopes broken up by old fields on the uplands. Findlay Pond and Findlay minor boat access and North Stub hunter/fisherman parking lots are located in this area.

Compartment 32 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

(3) VM-3. Wright Cemetery Multiple Resource Area (288 acres)

Description. The area is long and narrow and is interlaced by two, deep lake coves. It is for the most part, timbered with young to medium aged stands of white oak and hickory. A few fragments of old farm fields are scattered around the perimeter of the area. Most of these fields are in the perennial weed stage with a scattering of multiflora rose and invading woody saplings. Much of the upland is laced with thickets of locust, hawthorn and multiflora rose. A small stand of native little bluestem is present at the south end of the area. Wright's Cemetery hunter/fisherman parking lot is located in this area.

Part of Compartment 33 and Compartment 34 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescriptions in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

(4) VM-4. Johnson's Bluff Multiple Resource Area (1,011 acres)

Description. The extreme north portion of this area supports a wide variety of vegetation. The terrain is quite varied. It is essentially composed of moderately steep slopes leading down to low areas in the creek bottom. These low areas are commonly flooded with only a two to three foot rise in the normal pool level. Due to this frequent flooding, most of the trees along the flood plain have been killed, and the bottomland supports a dense annual weed cover. The upland supports a mixture of annual and perennial weeds and grasses. Encroaching woody vegetation is evident. The timber scattered throughout this northern portion is predominantly oak-hickory. Two large fields in the southeastern portion of this northern section are presently grain-cropped through the

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

agricultural lease program. The remainder of this northern portion is composed of medium-aged oak-hickory forest sloping gently down to Wilborn Creek where predominantly lowland hardwoods are found. High water levels have killed many of the trees in the low-lying areas. The southeastern portion of this northern section is composed of large, mature, upland hardwoods, primarily oak and hickory. The shoreline here is very steep. The outstanding topographic feature of this portion is Johnson's Bluff, and extremely scenic overlook with steep slope leading down to the lake. The extreme southern section of this area is a long, relatively narrow strip of land with some open field areas and some timber. The open fields are in varying seral stages from annual weeds to relatively dense brush cover. Two small ponds are also located in this section. Immediately north of this narrow strip of land lies a wooded hillside strip bordering the lake. It has been designated a natural area, historical and archaeological. Johnson's Bluff minor boat access and hunter/fisherman parking lot are located in this area.

Compartment 36 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

### (5) VM-5. Pine Tree Ridge Multiple Resource Area (180 Acres)

Description. This area is primarily wooded with a grass-eroded area at the north end. Three fields are found at the south end and they are in various stages of primary succession.

Compartment 38 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

### (6) VM-6. Cornbread Point Multiple Resource Area (174 acres)

Description. Total acreage in this area is quite small, and in most cases the distance from the lake to the government fee line is very narrow. Two small old farm fields gradually slope to the lake at the north end of the area. Near the center of the area, a logged weed and grass covered arm of land extends westward into the lake. The southern boundary of the area is a deep tree-covered ravine. Excellent access exists via public roads. Most of the area is

covered with a medium-aged stand of oak-hickory timber. A sizeable hawthorn stand is present just east of the old farm fields. West Eden hunter-fisherman parking lot is located in this area.

Compartment 40 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan. This compartment contains agricultural lease land.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

(7) VM-7. Buck Run Multiple Resource Area (291 acres)

Description. The north end of this area is an extremely narrow, tree-covered land mass. The middle portion of this area is three times as wide as other portions and is broken up by a large lake cove that extends to the eastern boundary. Only one small three-acre opening exists and is covered with perennial weeds and grasses, small saplings, and some multiflora rose. The southern portion of this area holds a conglomeration of vegetation types. The southwestern section is heavily timbered and portions of three old pastures and two old agricultural fields are also present. The slopes and shoreline are, generally, heavily timbered. A long cove bisects the southern section. The timbered areas are uneven-aged and predominantly oak-hickory. Ken Kenny's hunter-fisherman parking lot is located in this area.

Compartment 43 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

(8) VM-8. Waterfowl Point Multiple Resource Area (174 Acres)

Description. The area has one large farm field near its southern end that slopes gradually toward the lake. A small upland field is found on the eastern side of the area and is intersected by a gravel access road leading to the area. The remainder is heavily timbered, primarily young oaks and hickories in the 8 to 10" DBH class. Kirksville minor boat access is located in this area.

Compartment 44 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan. This compartment contains agricultural lease land.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

### (9) VM-9. Turkey Lane Multiple Resource Area (469 acres)

Description. Approximately two-thirds of the area consists of two large lake coves with several fingers, extending northward from the main lake. The ridges are covered with an immature oak-hickory association. Several small, old farm fields are present near the center of the area. The eastern edge is covered with a fairly mature oak-hickory stand. Coal Shaft North hunter-fisherman parking lot is located in this area.

Compartment 45 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan. This compartment contains agricultural lease land.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

### (10) VM-10. Water Plant Multiple Resource Area (199 acres)

Description. A large cove is located in the center of this area. The various ravines associated with this cove are covered with the typical oak-hickory association found at the lake. Several old farm fields lace the area. McClure Pond and hunter/fisherman parking lot are located in this area.

Compartment 48 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

#### Future Actions:

Develop multipurpose trail connection in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

### (11) VM-11. Slaughterhouse East Multiple Resource Area (243 acres)

Description. This area consists of several old upland fields bordered by an oak-hickory timber association.

Compartment 52 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

(12) VM-12. Hickory Ridge Multiple Resource Area (89 Acres)

Description. The area is relatively small in size and is comprised of approximately one-third old farm fields and two-thirds timber. The old farm fields are in the perennial weed seral stage and are showing signs of small stem, woody invasion. The timbered area begins with a dense understory of young maples, ashes, thorn apples, and black cherry at the southern boundary. At the extreme north end of the area is a young, even-aged stand of oaks and hickories in the 6 to 8" DBH class. An old farm lane runs northward through the upper end of the area.

Compartment 56 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

(13) VM-13. Whitley Creek Bottoms Multiple Resource Area (1,112 acres)

Description. Whitley Creek runs the full length of this area. There are several open bottomland fields lying on both sides of Whitley Creek. Those fields lying closest to the lake are subject to regular flooding in the spring with rises in the lake level. Several of the fields farther away from the lake are presently grain cropped through the agricultural lease program. The upland timbered areas are primarily second growth oak-hickory timber. The northern portion of this area has a large cove dividing the land into three separate areas. Most of the slopes and ridge tops are covered with the oak-hickory association typically found throughout the lake area. Several old farm fields are found scattered throughout this northern section. One small but uniform stand of oak-hickory is found at the extreme east end of this northern section. Bragg and Bruce Ponds, Hughs Ridge, South Crooked Bridge, and North Crooked Bridge hunter-fisherman parking lots are located in this area.

Compartment 58 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants,

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan. This compartment contains agricultural lease land.

### Proposed New Actions:

Develop a 146-acre wetland and fish nursery pond. Whitley Creek has been identified by IEPA as one of the most impaired streams within the Kaskaskia Watershed due to significant sedimentation and nutrient loading from adjacent agriculture practices. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined that thirty to forty surface acres of nursery ponds are needed to supplement existing fisheries management efforts on Lake Shelbyville. These ponds are critical to ensuring viable fisheries for the future as the natural habitat needed for production and rearing continues to decline due to siltation and flood damage reduction operations. Construction of a wetland and nursery pond within the Whitley Creek Bottoms, will significantly reduce sediment loading into Lake Shelbyville and the Kaskaskia River, increase waterfowl and shorebird habitat and will provide additional nursery pond acreages for supplemental fish rearing. The project will meet the goals of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, IDNR and IEPA water quality standards. The total cost estimate for this project is \$728,000. Funding will be sought through the Continuing Authorities Program or Challenge Partnership Agreements and/or donations.

Proposed CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

### (14) VM-14. Beaver Lake Multiple Resource Area (46 Acres)

Description. The major portion of this area is in open fields with grass or primary reverting plant succession. Beaver Pond is located in this area.

Compartment 63 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

### (15) VM-15. Houser Multiple Resource Area (172 Acres)

Description. This area is a peninsula stretching into the lake. A large old farm field is centrally located in the area. Some brushy areas, primarily hawthorn, are invading the edges of the field. The northern part is an old grassy pasture with some large oaks and hickories dispersed throughout.

Compartment 17 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan. This compartment contains agricultural lease land.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Future Actions:

Develop multipurpose trail connection in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

(16) VM-16. Seven Hills Multiple Resource Area (288 Acres)

Description. This area is mainly high ground located on both sides of Wolf Creek. The majority of the area is old farm fields or scrub oak areas. A few nice stands of oak-hickory are present. County and township roads provide access. Wolf Pond, Rees Ridge, Pear Tree, and Wolf Creek Bridge hunter-fisherman parking lots are located in this area.

Compartment 15 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan. This compartment contains agricultural lease land.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Future Actions:

Develop multipurpose trail connection in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

(17) VM-17. Sand Creek Multiple Resource Area (1,456 Acres)

Description. The extreme northern section of this area is a rather large creek bottom with a mixture of timber and old fields on the uplands. The timber is mainly oak-hickory while the fields are, for the most part, still in the annual weed-perennial weed seral stage. The bottomland is largely devoid of vegetation due to relatively long periods of annual inundation. Immediately south of this northern section there is land that is composed of a generally even mixture of fields and timbered areas. The woodlands are typical oak-hickory of medium to young age. Few den trees are found. Open fields range from recently cropped to old pastures having many clumps of multiflora rose, hawthorn, and coral berry. The lower fringes of the fields are subject to annual

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

flooding. The extreme southern section of this area is predominantly a rugged wooded area of numerous inlets. Vegetation is predominantly oak-hickory forest. The eastern portion of this southern section is an old farm field. Immediately north of this southern section is a very large Class II Wildlife Compartment, the majority of which is hilly. Most of the upland area in this portion is the typical oak-hickory association, found at Lake Shelbyville in various size categories. The understory is young oak, hickory and sugar maple. Large sycamores interspersed with old fields are found in the lowlands and feeder ravines. Annual weed growth in lowlands is prevalent above the high water mark. Many older sycamores containing den cavities are present. The old lowland fields have scattered cottonwood-silver maple reproduction present. A few old fields are found on the uplands. Vegetation includes grasses, weeds and hawthorn thickets. The few grass areas are well interspersed within the woodlands. The interspersed woodland thicket and grassland is presently providing adequate wildlife cover as deer sign is found generally over this entire section and pheasants and quail are often sighted. Three ponds are located on the north side of this section. All three ponds are stocked periodically with fish. Sand Cove Road hunter-fisherman parking lot is located in this area.

Compartments 10, 11, 12, and 13 are located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan. Compartment 12 contains agricultural lease land. A large heron rookery that has over 100 nests is located in compartment 13.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

Future Actions:

Develop multipurpose trail connection in accordance with the General Dacey Trail Plan.

(18) VM-18. Turkey Run Multiple Resource Area (193 Acres)

Description. The area is a long point of land extending out into the lake. Vegetation consists of oak-hickory timber on hillsides, and two old farm fields on the ridge tops. This area is extremely isolated from public access points.

Compartment 9 is located within this vegetative management area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

## 8.07 ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVE AREAS

The following areas have been classified as Environmental Sensitive Lands with two sub categories listed below:

ES-E: Environmental Sensitive Area – Ecological

ES-C: Environmental Sensitive Area – Cultural

a. ES-E-1. Pogue Timber Environmental Sensitive Area (25 Acres)

The site contains climax oak-hickory forest, with many trees in the mature size class (24-36" diameter). This is by far the finest stand of climax forest in the vicinity of Lake Shelbyville in Central Illinois. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is presently attempting to have this area dedicated a part of the Illinois Nature Preserves System. The protective designation is a statement of rarity on a statewide basis and on the need for preservation of those natural qualities for the enjoyment of future generations.

Compartment 33 is located within this environmental sensitive area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

b. ES-C-2. Lithia Springs Chautauqua Environmental Sensitive Area (352 Acres)

Description. This area generally consists of oak-hickory forest on the uplands with some open field areas on the ridge tops. The lowland areas near the bridge support only pioneer vegetation and are frequently flooded. Lithia Creek is located within the eastern section of the area. The historical area is also located in the eastern portion. This area was utilized as a "religious retreat" in the early 1900's and some remnants of the old buildings and structures are still evident. The terrain is generally rugged and most open field borders adjacent to private land are planted with Autumn Olive. Lithia Bridge and Chautauqua hunter-fisherman parking lots are located in this area. A site plan of this area is provided on Plate 19.

Efforts will be made to get this area listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

Compartment 4 is located within this environmental sensitive area. Explanation of wildlife species, cultural resources, vegetation types, outgrants, shoreline, soils, and resource management goals and objectives for this area is based on the compartment prescription in the Lake Shelbyville Operational Management Plan.

### Proposed New Actions:

Install interpretive signage, which will include station stops throughout the area with historical information and pictures.

Install security lighting to this area.

### Proposed CRR Actions:

Replace wooden bridge due to public health and safety issues.

Through partnering, remove picnic shelter from Lithia Springs Recreation Area and replace it with an historical period shelter constructed over the existing two springs located within this area.

Remove vault comfort station from Whitley Creek Recreation Area and replace it with a pre-fabricated vault comfort station within this area.

### Future Actions:

Replace vault comfort station with a waterborne facility.

#### c. ES-C-3. Okaw and Doctor's Island Historic Area. (16 acres)

Description. This area includes two islands that have historic significance. The northernmost island, which is Okaw Island, has had some significant purposes identified by the University of Illinois. Doctor's Island, the southernmost of the two islands, also has significant purposes. Because of the close proximity of the two sites and similarities discovered it is believed that there is a definite cultural association between the two islands. A site plan of this area is provided on Plate 15.

Proposed New or CRR Actions: None anticipated at this time.

## 8.08 IMPLEMENTATION

a. Introduction. The means of accomplishing a development program is equally important as the plan itself. Current national priorities limit development and renovation options more now than in the past. There is considerably more emphasis, therefore, on the provision of recreation opportunities solely by local

interests. At the same time, recreation visitation to Lake Shelbyville is no longer increasing at the annual rates of the 1970s and 1980s. Nevertheless, a need exists for the proposals contained in the Master Plan; and this need is expected to become greater in the future. The need is expected to become greater based on demographics, people's lifestyles, and the increased interest in recreating outdoors. It should also be recognized that changing priorities could drastically affect the manner and schedule for Master Plan implementation. This plan will have continuing utility despite any changing priorities that may affect its implementation.

b. Implementation Methods. There are several implementation methods or authorities currently available for development at Lake Shelbyville:

(1) Traditional Cost Sharing. Funding for cost sharing may well become more difficult to secure than in the past. In addition to providing at least 50 percent of the development costs of a proposal up front, the cooperating local governmental entity must also agree to operate, maintain, and provide major replacements for the new development.

(2) Development Solely by State or Local Interests Under an Outgrant. As in the past, state and local government entities with all or part of a project in their jurisdiction, may obtain use, under a lease or license, of an area for approved recreational development. In such cases, all development costs are the sole responsibility of the local sponsor and operation, maintenance, and major replacements costs must also be borne by them also.

(3) Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Funds. The use of regular O& M General Funds is restricted to existing Corps of Engineers managed facilities and areas that require labor and/or materials for routine operation or are in need of maintenance, repair, renovation, reconstruction, replacement, or consolidation.

(4) Development by Concessionaire. Another development and funding method that could be used involves the implementation of some of the plans proposed in this Master Plan by a concessionaire. Only activities for which there is a viable commercial market are generally eligible. For developments undertaken in this manner, the concessionaire also provides operation, maintenance, and major replacements.

(5) Challenge Partnership Program. Section 225 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 authorized the Challenge Cost-Sharing Program (since renamed Challenge Partnership Program), and gave the Secretary of the Army authority to enter into cooperative agreements with non-Federal public and private entities to provide for operation and/or management and development of recreation facilities and natural resources at water resource development projects where such facilities are being maintained as full Federal

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

expense. Other supporting documents for this program include ER 1130-2-500, 27 December 1996, Project Operations – Partners and Support (Work Management Policies), Chapter 12; and EP 1130-2-500, 27 December 1996 Project Operations – Partners and Support (Work Management Guidance and Procedures), Chapter 12, Appendix T & U.

(6) Contributions Program. It is the policy of the Corps of Engineers that contributions to provide for operation and management of recreation facilities and protection and restoration of natural resources at civil works water resource projects shall be accepted and used, as provided by PL 102-580, Water Resources Development Act, 1992 (106 Stat. 4838, 33 United States Code (USC) 2328, Section 203). Contributions, which are within current authorities, consistent with the Corps mission, and are for work items contained in an approved annual or five-year Operational Management Plan may be accepted. Donations are considered contributions. Other supporting documents for this program include ER 1130-2-500, 27 December 1996, Project Operations – Partners and Support (Work Management Policies), Chapter 11; ER 37-2-10; ER 700-1-1; and EP 1130-2-500, 27 December 1996, Project Operations – Partners and Support (Work Management Guidance and Procedures), Chapter 11, Appendix S.

(7) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). MOA and MOU are synonymous. They are written agreements between the Corps of Engineers and another agency that provides for the transfer or performance of a technical mission or function. When the MOA or MOU doesn't address specific projects or funding, a Support Agreement will generally be prepared to supplement the MOA or MOU. (See AR 25-50, Para 2-10 and Appendix B.)

(8) Federal Lakes Recreation Demonstration Laboratory Designation. Lake Shelbyville, as part of the Kaskaskia Watershed, has been designated as a Federal Lakes Recreation Demonstration Laboratory. This designation allows, through a waiver, the project to bypass existing rules and regulations that hinder the visiting public's participation in a quality recreation experience. A more detailed description of this program is located in Section 10-13.

(9) Volunteer Program. The Corps of Engineers may accept the services of volunteers and provide for their incidental expenses to carry out any activity of the Corps of Engineers except policy making or law/regulatory enforcement as authorized under PL 98-63. A volunteer is not an employee of the Corps of Engineers except for the purposes of Chapter 171 of Title 28 of the USC, relating to tort claims, and Chapter 81 of Title 5 of the USC, relating to compensation for work injuries. Other supporting documents for this program include ER 1130-2-500, 27 December 1996, Project Operations – Partners and Support (Work Management Policies), Chapter 10; EP 1130-2-433; EP 1130-2-500, 27 December 1996, Project Operations – Partners and Support (Work

Management Guidance and Procedures), Chapter 10; and EP 1130-2-429, Volunteer Coordinator's Handbook. Voluntary service is official government business, having some value to the Corps of Engineers, conducted by volunteers under the direction of a paid Corps of Engineers employee. Volunteers provide diverse and significant contributions to many of the Lake Shelbyville Environmental Stewardship, Natural Resources, Recreation, and Interpretive Services programs. These contributions are worth thousands of dollars annually.

(10) Cooperating Association. Cooperating associations are used to accomplish such broad goals as natural resource management, interpretive services, and visitor service activities on civil works water resource projects, fee-owned lands, and other areas for which the Corps of Engineers has administrative and management responsibilities. Associations aid the Corps of Engineers through a variety of activities.

(11) Continuing Authorities Program (CAP). The Corps of Engineers undertakes studies of water and related resources problems and opportunities as directed or authorized by Congress. These Congressional authorizations are contained in public laws, and in resolutions of either the House Public Works and Transportation Committee or the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee. Study authorizations can be unique, study-specific authorities, or they can be standing program authorities, usually called continuing authorities, under which specific studies and projects may be done. These studies are done at the discretion of the Secretary of the Army of the Chief of Engineers and focus on whether a federal project responding to the problems and opportunities of concern should be recommended.

Some of the Continuing Authorities relevant to Lake Shelbyville's environmental stewardship mission and potentially desirable to use include:

- Section 206, Water Resource Development Act (WRDA) 1996 – Aquatic Ecosystems Restoration

This CAP authorizes small aquatic ecosystem restoration projects up to \$5 million in federal cost per project if it is in the public interest and cost effective. The project must be cost-shared (35 percent) with a non-federal sponsor, who is responsible for 100 percent of operation and maintenance (O&M) as well.

- Section 1135, WRDA 1986 – Project Modifications for Improvement of the Environment

This CAP is intended for modifying structures and/or operations of existing Corps of Engineers constructed projects for environmental enhancement purposes, consistent with project purposes. Federal cost per project is limited

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

to \$5 million and a non-federal sponsor must cost-share (25 percent) design and construction and take 100 percent responsibility for O&M.

- Section 204, WRDA 1992 – Ecosystem Restoration Projects in Connection with Dredging

Work under this CAP provides for protection, restoration and creation of aquatic and wetland habitats in connection with construction and maintenance dredging of an authorized project. The federal study limit is \$5,000 and there is no established federal project cost limit. This CAP must be cost-shared (25 percent) with a non-federal sponsor.

- Section 22, Planning Assistance to States (PAS)

Section 22, of WRDA 1974 authorizes the Corps of Engineers to assist states in preparing plans for the development, utilization and conservation of water and related resources of drainage basins within the state.

Requests from states arise from local identification of problems.

Typical studies are general in detail and do not include design for project construction. The program can encompass many types of studies including:

- Ecosystem restoration
- Water supply
- Water quality
- Water conservation
- Hydropower development
- Flood control
- Erosion and navigation

State allotments are limited to \$300,000 annually but generally are between \$10,000 - \$25,000.

- Section 216 – Flood Control Act of 1970 – Completed Project Review

Section 216 authorizes review and report to Congress of the operation of completed project when found advisable due to significantly changed physical or economic conditions.

## Lake Shelbyville Master Plan

The recommendations of the report may advise modifying structures or their operation, and improvements for the quality of the environment in the overall public interest.