Appendix A

Baseline Resource Assessment

Illinois Rivers Project

Baseline Resource Assessment

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The purpose of this baseline resource assessment is to provide a general summary of existing conditions, relative to various environmental resources and based on information readily available, within the Project area. This assessment is not to be interpreted as a study of the types or extent of impacts that may occur as a result of Project implementation, nor should the information contained herein be interpreted as any guarantee that all identified resources do in fact occur and will be affected.

INTRODUCTION

Ameren Transmission Company of Illinois proposes to construct new 345 kilovolt transmission lines that will interconnect Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. The Illinois Rivers Project will be routed from a new substation near Palmyra, Missouri, across the Mississippi River to Quincy, Illinois and continue east to Meredosia, Pawnee, Pana, Mt. Zion, and Kansas, then across the Indiana border to Sugar Creek. Within Illinois, the project includes two additional segments from Meredosia to Ipava and Sidney to Rising. Ten substations will be built or expanded, including nine in Illinois, in addition to other facility modifications. For the purposes of this assessment, the "Project" is defined as those facilities proposed to be located in Illinois and the "Project area" is defined as an area or corridor broadly encompassing the various substation interconnection areas. The Project area is at least 20-miles in width (from the southern boundary to the northern boundary) as it extends east-southeast across central Illinois from the Mississippi River along the Missouri state line to the Indiana state line.

The Project area within Illinois, as discussed herein, is located wholly or partially in Adams, Pike, Brown, Scott, Schuyler, Fulton, Cass, Morgan, Sangamon, Christian, Montgomery, Macon, Shelby, Piatt, Moultrie, Coles, Douglas, Champaign, Clark and Edgar counties. The affected local jurisdictions include the above mentioned counties, as well as the following cities, villages or towns:

Affected Local Jurisdictions		
Lake of the Woods	Village of Baylis	Village of Meredosia
City of Arcola	Village of Berlin	Village of Morrisonville
City of Assumption	Village of Bethany	Village of Mount Zion
City of Auburn	Village of Blue Mound	Village of Moweaqua
City of Beardstown	Village of Bluffs	Village of Murrayville
City of Champaign	Village of Bondville	Village of New Berlin
City of Charleston	Village of Browning	Village of New Salem
City of Decatur	Village of Bulpitt	Village of Oconee
City of Griggsville	Village of Cerro Gordo	Village of Ohlman
City of Jacksonville	Village of Chandlerville	Village of Oreana
City of Macon	Village of Chapin	Village of Owaneco
City of Marshall	Village of Chatham	Village of Palmer
City of Martinsville	Village of Columbus	Village of Pawnee
City of Mattoon	Village of Concord	Village of Payson
City of Mount Sterling	Village of Dalton City	Village of Perry
City of Oakland	Village of Divernon	Village of Philo
City of Pana	Village of Edinburg	Village of Plainville
City of Paris	Village of Exeter	Village of Redmon
City of Quincy	Village of Findlay	Village of Ripley
City of Rushville	Village of Forsyth	Village of Rochester
City of Springfield	Village of Franklin	Village of Savoy
City of Sullivan	Village of Garrett	Village of Sidney
City of Taylorville	Village of Hammond	Village of South Jacksonville
City of Tuscola	Village of Harristown	Village of Southern View

Affected Local Jurisdictions		
City of Urbana	Village of Hindsboro	Village of St. Joseph
City of Virden	Village of Humboldt	Village of Table Grove
City of Virginia	Village of Ipava	Village of Thayer
City of Waverly	Village of Jeisyville	Village of Tolono
City of Winchester	Village of Jerome	Village of Tovey
Town of Naples	Village of Kansas	Village of Tower Hill
Village of Allenville	Village of Kincaid	Village of Valley City
Village of Arenzville	Village of Liberty	Village of Vermilion
Village of Arthur	Village of Loami	Village of Vermont
Village of Ashmore	Village of Long Creek	Village of Versailles
Village of Astoria	Village of Lovington	Village of Wenonah
Village of Atwood	Village of Lynnville	Village of Westfield
Village of Bath	Village of Mahomet	Village of Woodson

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) (EPA 2011) Western Ecology Division, the Project area lies within the Central Corn Belt Plains and the Interior River Valley and Hills Ecoregion; more specifically, it lies within the Illinois/Indiana Prairie Section of the Central Corn Belt Plains and within the Upper Mississippi Alluvian Plain, River Hills, Western Dissected Illinoian Till Plain, Wabash-Ohio Bottomlands and Wabash River Bluffs and Low Hills Section of the Interior River Valley and Hills Ecoregion.

The Central Corn Belt Plains regional landscape was sculpted by glaciations, which resulted in a topography ranging from level to gently rolling lowlands, to depressional bottomlands and prairie potholes. Low-gradient streams and rivers drain the region. Extensive prairie communities intermixed with oak-hickory forests were native to the glaciated plains of this ecoregion and now includes prairie, savanna, forest, riparian, wetland, agricultural and disturbed areas. Most of the natural vegetation has been converted to cropland.

The Interior River Valley and Hills is made up of flat-bottomed terraced valleys, forested valley slops, dichotomized glacial till plains and is governed mostly by Carboniferous period sedimentary rock. Unlike the Central Corn Belt Plains ecoregion, less than half of this area is cropland; the remainder of the region is pastureland and forest. Low to moderate perennial streams, rivers as well as wetlands on lowlands are common in this area (U.S National Park Service 2007).

Land Use

Adams County

Adams County's population was 68,277 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 67,103 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease by approximately 2 percent. Within the county, the City of Quincy accounts for the majority of the population representing over 60

percent of the total county in 2010. Smaller municipalities in the county have been decreasing, accounting for the decline in population of the county.

The Great River National Wildlife Refuge (formerly part of the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge) is located northwest of Quincy and encompasses 6,300 acres of forested land and lakes available for hunting, fishing and other public recreational use (U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service 2012). A portion of the Siloam Springs State Park is located in the eastern portion of the county and is comprised of approximately 3,323 acres of wooded terrain and a lake. The state park provides hunting, camping, fishing, boating, and hiking with nearly 12 miles of trails throughout.

The Quincy Regional Airport/Baldwin Field is located within the project study corridor. This airport serves primarily as a connection to St. Louis with 10-12 inbound and outbound commercial flights occurring daily.

Village of Columbus

The Village of Columbus' population was 112 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 99 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 12 percent.

Village of Liberty

The Village of Liberty's population was 519 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 516 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of less than 1 percent.

Village of Payson

The Village of Payson's population was 1,066 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,026 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 4 percent.

Village of Plainville

The Village of Plainville had a population was 248 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 264 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 7 percent.

City of Quincy

The City of Quincy's population was 40,366 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 40,633 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 1 percent.

The existing generalized land uses are categorized as the following: Single-Family Residential, Multi-Family Residential, Retail/Service, Office, Light Industrial, Heavy Industrial, Public, Semi-Public, Agricultural, Undeveloped, and Streets/Other R-O-W (City of Quincy Comprehensive Plan 1986). Over the 25-year duration of 1960 to 1985, public land use increased by 7 percent, accounting for 20 percent of the total land use in 1985. The majority of this growth has occurred around the perimeter of the city. Public land uses include parks, the Illinois Veterans Home, golf courses and churches. Residential land use has decreased by 8 percent since 1960 and now accounts for 34 percent of overall land use. This decrease is misleading, however, as the corporate limits of the city have expanded via annexations since 1960 and still represents the

largest categorical land use. Residential development has occurred throughout the city but is most heavily concentrated in the south-western area. The land use classification of "Streets/Other R-O-W" has remained relatively stable and accounts for 28 percent of the total land use as of 1985. This category is comprised primarily of streets and railroads (City of Quincy 1986 Comprehensive Plan).

Brown County

Brown County's population was 6,950 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 6,937 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of less than 1 percent.

A portion of Siloam Springs State Park is located in the western area of the county and provides the public with approximately 3,323 acres of recreational land.

The Brown County Flyers Association Airport is located west of Mt. Sterling in the central area of Brown County.

City of Mount Sterling

The City of Mount Sterling's population was 2,070 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 2,025 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a decrease of approximately 2 percent.

Village of Ripley

The Village of Ripley's population was 103 in of 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 86 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 17 percent.

Village of Versailles

The Village of Versailles' population was 567 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 478 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 16 percent.

Cass County

Cass County's population was 13,695 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 13,642 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of less than 1 percent. The City of Beardstown accounts for nearly 45 percent of the county's population.

Conservation and recreational areas for public use within the county include the Sanganois Toppers Hole State Conservation Area, Panther Creek State Conservation Area, Jim Edgar Park and Finger Lake, and the Shick Shack Sand Pond Nature Reserve.

The Greater Beardstown Airport is located within the project corridor just a mile south of Beardstown. It is a public airport owned by the City of Beardstown and does not provide fuel or

charter services. The airport has an average of eight flights each day, incoming or outgoing from the airport and the city is encouraging expansion (Beardstown City Plan 2000).

Village of Arenzville

The Village of Arenzville's population was 419 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 409 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a small decrease of approximately 2 percent.

City of Beardstown

The City of Beardstown is the largest municipality within Cass county and population was 5,766 in 2000 (US Census 2000) which increased to 6,123 in 2010 (US Census 2010). Beardstown's population has increased by over approximately 6 percent since 2000.

The existing generalized land uses are categorized as parks and recreation, commercial, residential and industrial. Recreational land uses include public trails and parks and is primarily localized in the south-eastern corner of the city. The city is encouraging the use of vacant sites already in existence for commercial and industrial development. Hills and land that may not be built upon surround much of the city and necessitate the acquisition of additional land for residential purposes (Beardstown City Plan 2000).

The Beardstown park district has seven parks and includes Roberts Park, Art Jones Park, Kiwanis Park, Schmoldt Park, Elks Park, Mile 88 Park and Art Zeek Park.

Village of Chandlerville

The Village of Chandlerville's population was 704 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 553 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 21 percent.

City of Virginia

The City of Virginia's population was 1,728 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,611 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 7 percent.

Champaign County

Champaign County's population was 179,669 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 201,081 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 12 percent. Champaign County has had a 90 percent increase in population from 1950 to 2010.

The growth of the population has been occurring principally in or around urban areas of the county while population has been decreasing in rural areas. Specifically, between 1970 and 2000, urban areas increased in population by 20 percent whereas rural areas decreased by 25 percent (Champaign County Land Resource Management Plan 2010).

The existing generalized land uses for the county are categorized as follows: residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural and public use. Areas dedicated to public use include a

county forest preserve, various park districts, University of Illinois Arboretum, and golf courses, various prairies, and historic sites.

The Middle Fork River Forest Preserve located in the northeastern area of the county contains approximately 1,702 acres of forested land, and provides swimming, fishing, and hiking over seven miles of trails.

The University of Illinois Willard Airport is located within the project corridor. This regional airport serves primarily as a connection to Chicago and Dallas with 14 commercial aircraft operations occurring daily. Willard Airport is also served by a private jet service that is responsible for a large number of aircraft operations daily. Another airport located within the vicinity is Fresca Field and is located one mile north of The City of Urbana. Fresca Field serves as an aviation training facility as well and many aircraft operations are conducted daily.

Future land development includes but is not necessarily limited to the forthcoming proposals: farmland conversion into residential use is suspected to increase as is indicated by previous trends reported. With the population growing in urban areas, more land acquisition is likely to be necessary to support this trend. The majority of the converted land has been utilized for residential purposes so far. Smaller amounts are also being used for commercial and industrial purposes. Current trends also suggest municipality annexations are likely to increase as well. As population has been increasing since 1972, the area of the county located within municipal limits increased by 136 percent in 2010 (Champaign County Land Resource Management Plan 2010).

Village of Bondville

The Village of Bondville's population was 455 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 443 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 3 percent.

City of Champaign

The City of Champaign's population was 67,518 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 81,055 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 20 percent.

Future land use considerations are categorized into three groups: neighborhoods, centers, and community destinations. These groups are further divided into specific proposed land use subdivisions. "Neighborhoods" includes established neighborhoods, new neighborhoods, urban neighborhoods, university neighborhoods, neighborhood commercial (including commercial shopping areas within close proximity to developing residential communities) and parks and trails. "Centers" includes regional commercial centers (large format retailers, offices or restaurants), community commercial centers, employment centers, downtown business and entertainment center, and Campustown (the commercial hub for the university neighborhood). "Community destinations" includes campus, civic and community attractions. Focus of proposed growth is primarily new neighborhoods to the South, West and North of the city as well as a new employment center on the Northeast side of Champaign (Champaign Comprehensive Plan 2011).

(Census Designated Place of) Lake of the Woods

The Census Designated Place of Lake of the Woods' population was 3,026 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 2,912 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 4 percent.

Village of Mahomet

The Village of Mahomet's population was 4,877 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 7,258 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 49 percent.

The existing generalized land uses include the following: residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, public and semi-public uses, and park and recreational uses. The majority of the land use in the village is residential single-family dwellings. Commercial land use areas are primarily along the main street as well as a local mall. Industrial land use areas are scarce in the village although one is located along the railroad tracks. Agricultural land is not present in the village presently but is being proposed and developed. Public and semi-public facilities include the schools, village community center, and public library. Most of the existing recreational land located within the village is on school grounds. Publicly owned recreational land includes the Lake of the Woods Park and a regional park (Mahomet Comprehensive Plan 1992).

Village of Philo

The Village of Philo's population was 1,314 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 1,466 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing an increase of approximately 12 percent.

The existing generalized land uses are categorized as agricultural, commercial, light industrial, and residential. The majority of the land within incorporated village limits is zoned as residential with commercial and agricultural uses comprising a significant portion as well (Philo Zoning Map 1995).

Village of Savoy

The Village of Savoy's population was 4,476 as of the year 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 7,280 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing an increase of approximately 63 percent.

The existing generalized land uses within the village include agricultural, commercial, residential, public and semi-public, industrial, and planned unit development. The majority of the land within the village limits is categorized as residential. A significant portion is zoned for current commercial use and a smaller portion is zoned for industrial purposes. A small lot in the Northwestern area of the village is zoned for planned development but does not specify the exact use (Savoy Comprehensive Plan 2009).

Planned development within or adjacent to the village include but are not necessarily limited to a sewer line expansion along I-57 in order to allow this area to become more accessible for development. The plans for this expansion include an extension from the existing sewer line along the Kaskakia Ditch west of I-57 and running under I-57 near Airport Road. A new

elementary school within the village has been proposed but is still in the preliminary stages as funds have not yet been identified for the project. A senior citizen residential community has also been proposed to be constructed in the southern area of the city but is still in preliminary stages (Savoy Comprehensive Plan 2009).

Village of Sidney

The Village of Sidney's population was 1,062 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 1,233 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 16 percent.

Village of St. Joseph

The Village of St. Joseph's population was 2,912 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 3,967 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 36 percent.

The existing generalized land uses have been categorized as residential, trailer park, parks and schools, industrial, commercial, and agricultural. The majority of existing land use is zoned as residential with parks and schools and commercial uses comprising most of the remaining land (St. Joseph Zoning Map 2005).

Village of Tolono

The Village of Tolono's population was 2,700 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 3,447 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 28 percent.

City of Urbana

The City of Urbana's population was 36,395 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 41,250 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing an increase of approximately 13 percent.

The existing generalized land uses include agricultural, business, conservation/recreation/education, industrial, residential, and planned unit development (2012 Urbana Zoning Map). The majority of the land within the city is currently zoned as residential and conservation/recreation/education.

Planned development includes but is not necessarily limited to a 300-acre lot in East Urbana where a Menards home improvement retail store is proposed to be constructed as well as multi-family and single-family residential development. In the Philo Road Business District, construction of an apartment complex as well as retail space has been proposed. An assisted living complex as well as a senior citizen community has also been proposed to be developed in the area. A development consisting of retail stores and restaurants is planned for the southeast corner of Windsor and Philo roads as well (Urbana Comprehensive Plan 2005).

Christian County

Christian County's population was 35,372 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 34,800 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 2 percent.

Within the project corridor, Taylorville Municipal Airport averages 38 aircraft operations daily but is not served by commercial airliners. Businesses associated with the airport include B&L Aircraft, Brandis Aircraft, and Mid America Sport Parachute Club. The airport provides additional services including fuel sales, aircraft rentals, flight instruction, and aircraft maintenance (Taylorville Comprehensive Plan 2006).

City of Assumption

The City of Assumption's population was 1,261 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,168 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 7 percent.

The existing generalized land use includes residential, general retail, service retail, light industrial, and heavy industrial. Within the incorporated areas of the village, residential land uses comprise the majority of available land. Commercial and industrial uses are generally contained in the central business district of the city while agricultural use surrounds much of the city (Assumption Zoning Map 1995).

Village of Bulpitt

The Village of Bulpitt's population was 206 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 222 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 8 percent.

Village of Edinburg

The Village of Edinburg's population was 1,135 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,078 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 5 percent.

Village of Jeisyville

The Village of Jeisyville's population was 128 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 107 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 16 percent.

Village of Kincaid

The Village of Kincaid's population was 1,441 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 1,505 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 4 percent.

Village of Morrisonville

The Village of Morrisonville's population was 1,068 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,056 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 1 percent.

Village of Owaneco

The Village of Owaneco's population was 256 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 239 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 7 percent.

Village of Palmer

The Village of Palmer's population was 248 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 229 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 8 percent.

City of Pana

The City of Pana's population was 5,614 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 5,847 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 4 percent.

City of Taylorville

The City of Taylorville's population was 11,427 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 11,246 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 2 percent.

The existing generalized land use is categorized as agricultural, residential, commercial, or industrial districts. Land surrounding Taylorville Lake is primarily zoned for residential purposes on the northern side with the southern portion categorized as agricultural land use. Within the incorporated city limits, the majority of available land has been dedicated to residential purposes. In the center of the city lies a commercial/industrial district and commercial districts are found in the northwestern portion of the city as well. Much of the land surrounding the city has been designated as agricultural (Taylorville Zoning Map 2009).

Proposed development within the city includes but is not necessarily limited to areas near Lake Taylorville which have been undergoing some changes in terms of zoning over the past six years with the intention of expanding public facilities as well as access to preservation areas. A sports complex has been proposed for development just north of the current local high school and a new elementary school has been proposed for development near the lake. Also proposed is the expansion of the North Runway within the Taylorville Municipal Airport (Taylorville Comprehensive Plan 2006).

Village of Tovey

The Village of Tovey's population was 516 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 512 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of less than 1 percent.

Clark County

Clark County's population was 17,008 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 16,335 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 4 percent.

Clark County has three significant public recreation and preservation areas including Lincoln Trail State Park located two miles south of Marshall and encompassing 1,023 acres of land. To the north of Lincoln Trail lies Mill Creek Park as well as Rocky Branch Nature Preserve.

There are no airports within Clark County.

City of Marshall

The City of Marshall's population was 3,771 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 3,933 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 4 percent.

The existing generalized land use is comprised of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, institutional, public, open, and mixed land use. Residential land use includes single family, multifamily and mobile homes. Residential land use is scattered throughout the incorporated city limits and accounts for the majority of developed land use. Commercial land use includes central business and general service. Industrial land use districts surround the city (Marshall Comprehensive Plan 2005).

Planned development within the city consists of but is not necessarily limited to the following proposals: 994 acres of additional vacant land was to be obtained and available for development, allotment of 264 acres of vacant land to commercial activity as well as 244 acres to be allotted for industrial development (Marshall Comprehensive Plan 2005).

City of Martinsville

The City of Martinsville's population was 1,225 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,167 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 5 percent.

Village of Westfield

The Village of Westfield's population was 678 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 601 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 11 percent.

Coles County

Coles County's population was 53,196 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 53,873 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 1 percent. From the years 1980 through 2000, the county experienced a growth in population by approximately 2 percent. Throughout the county, unincorporated areas experienced an increase in population of approximately 2 percent from 1980-2000 while incorporated areas experienced an average decrease of approximately 5 percent in population. Nearly 80 percent of the county population resides in Charleston or Mattoon (Coles County Comprehensive Plan 2006).

The existing generalized land uses have been categorized as residential, commercial, transportation, utilities, public, mining, and agricultural. Within the county, approximately 90 percent of the total acreage has been allotted for agriculture. Incorporated municipalities

encompass almost 6 percent of total county acreage. In rural areas, the majority of land use is allotted for residential purposes (Coles County Comprehensive Plan 2006).

Fox Ridge State Park is the largest area available for public recreational use within the county and is located eight miles south of Charleston. The state park encompasses approximately 2,064 acres of forested land and includes over eight miles of trails.

Within the project corridor, the Cole County Memorial Airport is located between Charleston and Mattoon. The airport is served by chartered aircrafts as well as commercial airlines and averages around 95 aircraft operations daily.

Proposed development within the county includes but is not necessarily limited to development of rural area housing located in wooded terrain areas in southeastern locations of the county, anticipation of necessitated development of residential areas within the extra-territorial jurisdictions of Charleston and Mattoon, and road extensions in the following areas: CR 1500 N from CR2000 E to CR 2400 E, CR 1400 N from 900 E (just east of I-57) to IL Route 130 (2 segments), CR 1200 N between 1100 E to IL Rte 130, 2400 E from just south of The Village of Ashmore to Westfield Road (Coles County Comprehensive Plan 2006).

Village of Ashmore

The Village of Ashmore's population was 809 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 785 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 3 percent.

City of Charleston

The City of Charleston's population was 21,039 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 21,838 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 4 percent.

The existing generalized land use within the corporate limits includes residential, commercial, industrial, green space, reservoir, institutional, university, agricultural, vacant and right-of-way. Single family residential land use comprises nearly 33 percent of the total 9.3 square miles within the corporate boundary and is anticipated to grow up to 43 percent in the following years. Right-of-way land use is allotted nearly 14 percent of current land and 12 percent has been allotted for green space or protected areas of undeveloped land. In total, commercial land use constitutes 5.6 percent of total land and industrial use is allotted 13 percent (City of Charleston Comprehensive Plan 2009).

Prospective land use includes but is not necessarily limited to creating new on-campus housing, development of a public recreation area around Lake Charleston, and extension of water and sewer services via a 12-inch water main along Woodfall Drive to 1800E as well as an extension to Harrison Street (City of Charleston Comprehensive Plan 2009).

Township of Humboldt

The Township of Humboldt's population was 481 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 437 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 9 percent.

City of Mattoon

The City of Mattoon's population was 18,291 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 18,555 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 1 percent.

The existing generalized land use includes residential, planned unit development, commercial, shopping center, industrial and corridor development. The majority of the land within corporate limits is zoned as residential while industrial land use comprises a significant portion of available land as well (Mattoon Zoning Map 2011).

Prospective land use includes but is not necessarily limited to expansion of water and sewer lines to recent interchange as well as southeastern portions of the city and sidewalks and bike trails leading to eastern portion of the city (Mattoon Questionnaire Summary as part of Preliminary Comprehensive Plan 2011).

City of Oakland

The City of Oakland's population was 996 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 880 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 11 percent.

Douglas County

Douglas County's population was 19,922 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 19,980 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of less than 1 percent.

Walnut Point State Park is located 20 miles north of Charleston and encompasses approximately 671 acres of forested land available for public recreational use. The park provides fishing, hunting, camping and hiking with 2.25 miles of hiking trails throughout.

The Tuscola Airport is located within the project corridor and is primarily serviced by charted aircrafts. Aircraft operations average 24 each day.

City of Arcola (Comprehensive Plan from 1971)

The City of Arcola's population was 2,652 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 2,916 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 10 percent.

The existing generalized land uses are categorized as rural development, residential, commercial, or industrial. Within the corporate limits, residential land comprises the majority of existing zoned areas while the remainder is predominantly zoned for industrial land use or rural development (Arcola Zoning Map 2007).

Village of Arthur

The Village of Arthur's population was 2,203 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 2,288 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 4 percent.

The existing generalized land use includes residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, education and health care, construction related businesses, transportation and utilities, public and recreational, mixed, and vacant. Of the aforementioned categories, the majority of the incorporated land is utilized for residential purposes comprising over 30 percent of the total land. Industrial land use comprises nearly 17 percent and agricultural land is allotted approximately 14 percent (Arthur Comprehensive Plan 2006).

The recreation system within the corporate limits consists of approximately 55 acres of public park land including pavilions, baseball diamonds, and tennis courts. Three parks compose the recreation system including Jurgens Park, Eberhardt Park, and the Brad-O-Clen Park.

Proposed land development ventures within the immediate future include but are not necessarily limited to the extension of water and sewer utilities to the northwest side of town, development of a housing subdivision in the "Old School Property", and improvements to the roads within the village including the addition of a buggy lane running through the center of the village (Arthur Comprehensive Plan 2006).

Village of Garrett

The Village of Garrett's population was 198 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 162 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 18 percent.

Village of Hindsboro

The Village of Hindsboro's population was 361 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 313 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 13 percent.

City of Tuscola

The City of Tuscola's population was 4,448 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 4,480 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 1 percent.

The existing generalized land use has been categorized as residential, business, or industrial. The majority of incorporated land has been zoned for residential purposes while industrial land use is primarily zoned on the outskirts of corporate limits. Business districts are scattered throughout the city (Tuscola Zoning Map ND).

Edgar County

Edgar County's population was 19,704 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 18,576 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 6 percent.

Within the project corridor, Edgar County Airport is within close proximity to the City of Paris. The airport is primarily service by charted aircrafts and averages 20 aircraft operations daily.

Village of Kansas

The Village of Kansas' population was 842 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 787 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 7 percent.

City of Paris

The City of Paris' population was 9,077 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 8,837 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 3 percent.

The existing generalized land use has been categorized into residential, shopping districts, commercial, industrial, public, or nonconforming use. Land within corporate limits is predominately zoned for residential purposes while a significant amount of land along the perimeter has been allotted for industrial purposes. Commercial districts are scattered throughout the corporate limits (Paris Zoning Map 2012).

Parklands within Paris include Twin Lakes Park (approximately 50 acres), Blackhawk Park (approximately 10 acres), Sylvian Park (approximately 2.7 acres), Union Street Park (approximately 3 acres), Sunset Park (approximately 6 acres), Sunrise Park (approximately 6 acres), Kiwanis Memorial Park (approximately 4.5 acres), and White Oak Park (approximately 10 acres). Other areas of public land use include Paris High School fields (Paris Comprehensive Plan 2002).

Proposed land development incudes but is not necessarily limited to the following ventures. The city proposed new residential development in the vicinity of Maple Avenue, Blackburn Street, and along Sulphur Springs Road as well as Terre Haute Road. Extensions of sewer and water lines would be necessitated upon development. New commercial developments have been proposed in the southeast area of the city near East Jasper Street and along Main Street. Proposed street development includes a parkway to run along the west side of the urban area, and an extension of Garfield Avenue from Main Street (Paris Comprehensive Plan 2002).

Village of Redmon

The Village of Redmon's population was 199 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 173 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 13 percent.

Village of Vermillion

The Village of Vermillion's population was 239 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 225 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 6 percent.

Fulton County

Fulton County's population was 38,250 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 37,069 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 3 percent.

The existing generalized land use has been categorized as agricultural/conservation, business, industrial, municipal property, or residential. The land within the county limits is predominately zoned for agriculture/conservation land use. Industrial districts exist primarily in the northwestern area of the county and are outside of the project corridor (Fulton County Land Use Management Map ND).

There is no active airport within the project corridor.

Township of Astoria

The township of Astoria's population was 1,193 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,141 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 4 percent.

Village of Ipava

The Village of Ipava's population was 506 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 470 as if 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 7 percent.

Village of Table Grove

The Village of Table Grove's population was 396 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 416 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 5 percent.

Village of Vermont

The Village of Vermont's population was 792 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 667 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 15 percent.

Macon County

Macon County's population was 114,706 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 110,768 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 3 percent.

Within the county, public recreational land use includes parks, trails, and a zoo. The parks are primarily located in the central area of the county and surrounding The City of Decatur. Significant parks within the county include Fairview Park, Rock Springs Center, Wildwood Park, Sand Creek Open Space Reservation, Big Creek Park, Fairies Park, Splitter Woods State Park, Friends Creek County Park, and Willow Branch County Conservation Area.

Within the project corridor, Decatur Airport is serviced primarily by charted aircraft operations as well as commercial operations. The airport averages 125 flight operations each day.

Village of Blue Mound

The Village of Blue Mound's population was 1,129 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 1,158 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 3 percent.

City of Decatur

The City of Decatur's population was 81,860 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 76,122 in 2010 (US Census 2010), indicating a population decrease of approximately 7 percent.

The City of Decatur has a total of 47 parks which are publicly accessible as well as three golf courses. Within the city there is also an extensive biking and walking trail system, dog parks, and five public gardens.

Village of Forsyth

The Village of Forsyth's population was 2,434 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 3,490 in 2010 (US Census 2010) representing a population increase of approximately 43 percent.

The existing generalized land use is categorized as residential, agricultural, commercial, business park, public/institutional, parks and recreational or open space. The majority of the land within the corporate limits is zoned for residential purposes. Commercial districts occupy the central portion of the village and public/recreational land use is scattered throughout the village. Agricultural land use surrounds the perimeter of the village as well as beyond the corporate limits (Forsyth Draft Comprehensive Plan 2012).

The Village of Forsyth contains seven different parks; the largest of which is Forsyth Park, which covers approximately 75 acres and has multiple amenities such as pavilions, baseball fields, tennis courts, fishing ponds, and wooded paths.

Future proposed development was indicated. Future land development includes but is not necessarily limited to an additional interchange on I-72 at Sawyer Road and a connection between Hickory Point Road at Route 51. A continuation of trails and sidewalks already in existence is also proposed (Forsyth Draft Comprehensive Plan 2012).

Village of Harristown

The Village of Harristown's population was 1,338 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 1,367 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 2 percent.

The existing generalized land use has been categorized as residential, business, commercial, or industrial. The land contained within the corporate limits is predominately residential with commercial and industrial districts primarily existing on either the western or eastern areas of the village (Harristown Zoning Map 2010).

Village of Long Creek

The Village of Long Creek's population was 1,364 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,328 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 3 percent.

City of Macon

The City of Macon's population was 1,213 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,138 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 6 percent.

The existing land uses are categorized as residential, agricultural, and business. The majority of the land within corporate limits is zoned for residential purposes. Agricultural districts are located on both the northern and southern perimeters and business districts are confined to central areas along the highway (Macon Zoning Map 2010).

Village of Mt. Zion

The Village of Mt. Zion's population was 4,845 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 5,833 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 20 percent.

The existing generalized land use is categorized as residential, commercial, agriculture, conservation, and industrial. The majority of land within the corporate boundaries is zoned for residential purposes. More specifically, most of the residential land is utilized as single-family housing districts. Mt. Zion's commercial districts are primarily concentrated along State Route 121 and County Highway 30. A glass manufacturing company comprises the majority of the industrial land use and is located along County Route 30 (Mt. Zion Comprehensive Plan 2005).

Within or adjacent to Mt. Zion, neighborhood parks, a conservation area, and a state park offer the community areas of public recreation. Parks included within the village are Goodwin Park in the central area of the village and a township park on Main Street.

Proposed areas of development include but are not necessarily limited to residential land use in the southern, eastern, and western areas of the village, and possible development of commercial land on the west side of the village (Mt. Zion Comprehensive Plan 2005).

Village of Oreana

The Village of Oreana's population was 892 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 875 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 2 percent.

Mason County

Mason County's population was 16,038 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 14,666 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 9 percent.

Three nature preserves are located within the county including Henry Allen Gleason Nature Preserve, Revis Hill Prairie Nature Preserve, and Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve. Sand Ridge State Forest is also located within the county and encompasses 7,200 acres of grasslands and forest. Sand Ridge is the largest state park within Illinois.

The Havana Regional Airport is located to the south of Havana and is served primarily by independent aircraft operators. The airport averages 3 aircraft operations daily.

Village of Bath

The Village of Bath's population was 310 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 333 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 7 percent.

Montgomery County

Montgomery County's population was 30,652 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 30,104 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 2 percent. In 2000, approximately 7 percent of the county's total population was attributed to correctional facilities within the county. Between 1990 and 2010 unincorporated areas within the county experienced a decrease in the population by approximately 13 percent while incorporated areas experienced a slight decrease by approximately 1 percent within those same 20 years.

The existing generalized land use is categorized as residential, commercial, institutional, farmsite, agricultural, industrial, or undeveloped land. The vast majority of the land is utilized for farmsite districts or agricultural purposes (Montgomery County Comprehensive Plan 2012).

Within the county, there are two primary bicycle/pedestrian trails: Green Diamond Trail and Lake Lou Yaeger Trail. The county also boasts several major nature preservation areas open for public use including Shoal Creek Nature Preserve, H&B Bremer Wildlife Sanctuary, Arches Trail, Lake Lou Yaeger, Coffeen Lake, Lake Glenn Shoals, Old Lake Hillsboro, and Walton Park. Other areas available for public recreational use include horse trails, fishing, boating and camping at designated lake parks, four golf courses, and two sport shooting and hunting clubs (Montgomery County Comprehensive Plan 2012).

Litchfield Municipal Airport is located within the Montgomery County and is two miles southwest of the central business district of Litchfield. The airport is owned and operated by Litchfield Airport Authority and averages 41 aircraft operations daily (Montgomery County Comprehensive Plan 2012).

Future land development within the immediate future will be minimal as the population is predicted to remain static. Agriculture serves as the leading industry for the county and will therefore remain a priority for preservation (Montgomery Comprehensive Plan 2012).

Village of Ohlman

The Village of Ohlman's population was 75 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 135 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 80 percent.

Village of Wenonah

The Village of Wenonah's population was 44 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 37 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 16 percent.

Morgan County

Morgan County's population was 36,616 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 35,547 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 3 percent.

Areas of public recreational land use or preservation within the county project corridor include the Meredosia National Wildlife Refuge, Meredosia Hill Prairie Nature Preserve, Nichols Park, Jacksonville Country Club and Jacksonville Golf Course.

The Jacksonville Municipal Airport is located within the project corridor and provides runway, fuel, storage, and maintenance service to private owners. The airport averages 33 aircraft operations daily with the airport offering commercial operations located in Springfield.

Village of Chapin

The Village of Chapin's population was 592 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 512 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 13 percent.

Village of Concord

The Village of Concord's population was 176 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 167 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 5 percent.

Village of Franklin

The Village of Franklin's population was 586 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 610 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 4 percent.

City of Jacksonville

The City of Jacksonville's population was 18,940 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 19,446 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 3 percent.

The existing generalized land use is categorized as agricultural, residential, business, manufacturing, planned development, and public. Within the corporate boundaries, residential land use comprises the majority of available area. The majority of business land use is designated in southern and central areas of the city and manufacturing is primarily contained in the northwestern and southeastern areas of the city (Jacksonville Zoning Map 2012).

Land utilized for public recreational purposes includes the Jacksonville Country Club, Duncan Park, Veterans Park, the Community Park, Kiwanis Park, Barr Park, and Foreman Park.

Proposed areas for land development include but are not necessarily limited to the following ventures. As of 2002, no multi-purpose trails existed within the city limits; however, a proposed bicycle/pedestrian trail was proposed to be developed around Lake Jacksonville and would connect various recreational uses around the lake. Another proposed location for the trail is Town Brook crossing over Morton Avenue where it may connect neighborhoods, schools, and

local retail centers. Another area in which development has been proposed is located southwest of IL 104, where industrial expansion may occur and consequently necessitating expansion of electric, gas, and sewer utilities (Jacksonville Comprehensive Plan 2002).

Village of Lynnville

The Village of Lynnville's population was 137 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 117 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 15 percent.

Village of Meredosia

The Village of Meredosia's population was 1,041 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 1,044 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of less than 1 percent.

Village of Murrayville

The Village of Murrayville's population was 644 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 587 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 9 percent.

Village of South Jacksonville

The Village of South Jacksonville's population was 3,475 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 3,331 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 4 percent.

City of Waverly

The City of Waverly's population was 1,346 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,307 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 3 percent.

Village of Woodson

The Village of Woodson's population was 559 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 512 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 8 percent.

Moultrie County

Moultrie County's population was 14,287 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 14,846 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 4 percent.

Land available for public recreational use within the county includes the Kaskaskia River State Fish and Wildlife Management Area, the Illinois National History Survey Area, Forrest W. Wood Access Area, Whitley Creek Recreation Area, Wilborn Creek Recreation Area, and West Okaw River State Fish and Wildlife Management Area.

No airport exists within the county project corridor.

Village of Allenville

The Village of Allenville's population was 154 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 148 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 4 percent.

Village of Bethany

The Village of Bethany's population was 1,287 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 1,352 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 5 percent.

Village of Lovington

The Village of Lovington's population was 1,222 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,130 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 8 percent.

Village of Dalton City

The Village of Dalton City's population was 581 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 544 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 6 percent.

City of Sullivan

The City of Sullivan's population was 4,326 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 4,440 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 3 percent.

Recreational land available to the public for use includes Wyman and Tabor Parks with over 40 acres of land. Included in these parks are picnic facilities, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, basketball courts, a skateboard park, a disc golf course and playground equipment.

The existing generalized land use is categorized as residential, business, or industrial. Residential land use covers the majority of land available within corporate limits. Business districts are essentially localized in the center of the city and industrial districts are distributed along the perimeter (Sullivan Zoning Map 2012).

Piatt County

Piatt County's population was 17,384 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 16,430 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 6 percent.

The Piatt County Airport is located just outside of Monticello (North of the county project corridor) and is primarily serviced by independent aircraft services. The airport averages 15 aircraft operations daily.

Village of Atwood

The Village of Atwood's population was 1,290 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,224 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 5 percent.

Village of Cerro Gordo

The Village of Cerro Gordo's population was 1,436 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,403 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 2 percent.

Village of Hammond

The Village of Hammond's population was 518 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 509 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 2 percent.

Pike County

Pike County's population was 17,384 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 16,430 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 6 percent.

The Pittsfield Penstone Municipal Airport is located northeast of Pittsfield and south of the county project corridor. The municipal airport is primarily serviced by independent aircraft operations and averages 19 operations daily.

Village of Baylis

The Village of Baylis' population was 265 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 205 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 23 percent.

City of Griggsville

The City of Griggsville's population was 1,258 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,226 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 3 percent.

The existing generalized land use has been categorized as residential, business, or industrial. Residential land use covers the majority of available land within the corporate boundary. Business districts are located essentially within the center of the city and industrial districts are located on the western and southern perimeter (Griggsville Zoning Map 1972).

Village of New Salem

The Village of New Salem's population was 136 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 137 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 1 percent.

Village of Perry

The Village of Perry's population was 437 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 397 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 9 percent.

Village of Valley City

The Village of Valley City's population was 14 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 13 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 7 percent.

Sangamon County

Sangamon County's population was 188,951 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 197,465 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 5 percent.

The Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport is located just north of Springfield and slightly north of the project corridor within the county. The airport is serviced by three commercial aircraft operations as well as three independent aircraft operations. Air traffic within the airport averages 85 each day.

City of Auburn

The City of Auburn's population was 4,317 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 4,771 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing an increase in the city population by approximately 10 percent.

Village of Berlin

The Village of Berlin's population was 140 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 180 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 29 percent.

Village of Chatham

The Village of Chatham's population was 8,583 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 11,500 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 34 percent.

Village of Divernon

The Village of Divernon's population was 1,201 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,172 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 2 percent.

Village of Jerome

The Village of Jerome's population was 1,414 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 1,656 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 17 percent.

Village of Loami

The Village of Loami's population was 804 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 745 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 7 percent.

Village of New Berlin

The Village of New Berlin's population was 1,030 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 1,346 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 31 percent.

The existing generalized land use has been categorized as agricultural, residential, business, church, school, fair grounds, or park. Within the corporate boundaries, residential land use covers the majority in centralized areas while agricultural use encompasses the bulk of available land near the perimeter (New Berlin Land Use Map 2008).

Village of Pawnee

The Village of Pawnee's population was 2,647 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 2,739 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 4 percent.

Village of Rochester

The Village of Rochester's population was 2,893 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 3,689 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 28 percent.

The existing generalized land use has been categorized as agricultural, business, industrial, residential, and planned unit developments. The vast majority of the incorporated land has been zoned for residential land use comprising over 91 percent of available land (Village of Rochester Comprehensive Plan 2011).

Two public parks grace the village encompassing a total of 92 acres of incorporated land. Rochester Community Park is the larger of the two at 80 acres and contains several amenities available to the public including soccer fields, playground equipment, and restroom facilities. North Park is currently undeveloped but development of athletic fields, playground equipment and a parking lot has been proposed.

Proposed land development includes but is not necessarily limited to a housing development on the east side of the village near South Walnut Street and Heathrow Street. Housing development has also been proposed for an area north of Karen Rose Drive. Commercial subdivisions have been proposed at Coe Commons south of the recently erected intermediate school. Future road development includes an extension of Community Drive north to connect with North Oak Street, an arterial road connecting West Main Street and Oak Hill Road, and an extension of Mill Dale Drive to Cardinal Hill Road (Village of Rochester Comprehensive Plan 2011).

Village of Southern View

The Village of Southern View's population was 1,695 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,642 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 3 percent.

City of Springfield

The City of Springfield's population was 111,454 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 116,250 in 2010 (US Census 2010), indicating an increase in the city population by approximately 4 percent.

Proposed development includes but is not necessarily limited to commercial/residential redevelopment along MacArthur Boulevard from Summit Avenue north to South Grand Street, and development of commercial/light industrial districts in East Springfield (PGAV MacArthur Boulevard TIF Redevelopment Plan & Project and PGAV East Side Commercial Plan 2011).

Village of Thayer

The Village of Thayer's population was 750 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 693 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 8 percent.

City of Virden

The City of Virden's population was 3,288 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 3,425 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 4 percent.

Two city parks adorn Virden offering its' residents the use of tennis courts, and baseball and soccer fields. Public pools are also available to the public and are located at Prairie and Finis Streets in Heaton Park.

Schuyler County

Schuyler County's population was 7,189 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 7,544 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 5 percent.

The Weinberg-King State Fish & Wildlife Area is located in the northwest area of the county and contains approximately 772 acres of rolling hills and wetlands. Thirty miles of hiking trails wind through the park and this area also facilitates fishing, hunting, and camping.

Schuyler-Rush Airport is located 1.5 miles southwest of Rushville and is primarily serviced by independent aircraft operators. The average aircraft operations each day is three.

Village of Browning

The Village of Browning's population was 130 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 137 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of approximately 5 percent.

City of Rushville

The City of Rushville's population was 3,212 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 3,192 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of less than 1 percent.

Scott County

Scott County's population was 5,537 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 5,355 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 3 percent.

Village of Bluffs

The Village of Bluffs' population was 748 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 715 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 4 percent.

Village of Exeter

The Village of Exeter's population was 70 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 65 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 7 percent.

Town of Naples

The town of Naples' population was 134 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 130 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 3 percent.

City of Winchester

The City of Winchester's population was 1,650 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,593 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 4 percent.

Shelby County

Shelby County's population was 22,893 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 22,363 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 2 percent.

Shelby County Airport is located East of Shelbyville and within the project corridor. The airport is primarily serviced by independent aircraft operations and has an average of 41 operations daily.

Recreational areas located within the county include two state parks (Eagle Creek and Wolf Creek) and a state forest (Hidden Springs) available for public use. The state parks are located on Lake Shelbyville in the northeast area of the county while the state forest is located in the south central area.

Village of Findlay

The Village of Findlay's population was 723 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 683 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 6 percent.

The existing generalized land use is categorized as residential, commercial, or industrial. Residential districts constitute the majority of available land within the corporate limits while commercial districts are essentially contained to the south central areas of the village (Official District Map of Findlay ND).

Village of Moweaqua

The Village of Moweaqua's population was 1,923 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 1,831 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 5 percent.

Village of Oconee

The Village of Oconee's population was 202 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and decreased to 180 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population decrease of approximately 11 percent.

Village of Tower Hill

The Village of Tower Hill's population was 609 in 2000 (US Census 2000) and increased to 611 in 2010 (US Census 2010), representing a population increase of less than 1 percent.

Ecological and Wetland Resources

The following discussion provides a summary of the vegetation communities, wetlands and surface waters, common plant and wildlife species, and special status plant and wildlife species that may occur in the Project area.

Land Cover

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) started a Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) consortium initiative in the mid-1990s where several federal agencies have collaborated in a collegial environment to provide digital land-cover and ancillary data to the nation. Participating federal agencies include U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), National Atmospheric and Space Administration (NASA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Office of Surface Mining (OSM), and the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). The acres of occurrence and relative distribution of land cover types within the Project area are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Project Area Land Cover

Land Cover Type	Acres	Percent of the Project Area
Agricultural Land		
Cultivated Crops	2,427,034	66%
Pasture/Hay	250,484	7%
Forested and Partial Forest/Savanna Land		
Deciduous Forest	552,919	15%
Grassland/Herbaceous	9,993	<1%
Urban or Non-Vacant Lot		
Developed, High Intensity	9,930	<1%

Land Cover Type	Acres	Percent of the Project Area
Developed, Medium Intensity	34,558	1%
Developed, Low Intensity	146,165	4%
Developed, Open Space	143,597	4%
Other		
Barren land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	1,250	<1%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	20,282	<1%
Evergreen Forest	546	<1%
Mixed Forest	13	<1%
Open Water	52,708	1%
Shrub/Scrub	129	<1%
Woody Wetlands	47,074	1%
Source: NLCD 2001		

Since European settlement of the Central Corn Belt Plains ecoregion in the early 19th century, native tallgrass prairies and wetland habitats have been disproportionately destroyed or altered. Likewise, the once wide-ranging bottomland deciduous forests and swamp forests of the Interior River Valley and Hills ecoregion have now been replaced by forest and pastureland.

Because of past and current human activities, substantial areas of vegetation have been altered. The primary sources of surface disturbance to vegetation communities include agriculture, sand and gravel mining, road and railroad construction, and rural and urban development. Economic incentives to convert natural landscapes to agriculture have been intensive and resulted in the loss of these habitats. The Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS) (INHS 2008) reports that "less than one-hundredth of one percent" of native prairies still exists in Illinois today. According to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) (IDNR 2010), "Illinois has actually lost over 90 percent of its original pre-settlement wetlands."

Wildlife

Wildlife species representing big game mammals, predators, small mammals, songbirds, raptors, reptiles, and amphibians occur in the variety of vegetational communities across the Project area. Table 2 presents a list of possible mammal species that may occur in each county of the Project area. Table 3 lists the possible bird species that may breed in each county of the Project area. Table 4 presents a list of reptiles and amphibians that may occur in each county of the Project area.

Table 2. Potential Mammal Species in the Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Blarina brevicauda	Northern short-tailed shrew	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana bat
Blarnia carolinensis	Southern short-tailed shrew	*Neovison vison*	American mink
Canis familiaris X latrans thamnos	Coyote-dog hybrid	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening bat
Canis latrans	Coyote	*Odocoileus virginianus*	White-tailed deer
Castor canadensis	American beaver	*Ondatra zibethicus*	Muskrat

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cryptotis parva	North American least shrew	*Peromyscus leucopus*	White-footed mouse
Dasypus novemcinctus	Nine-banded armadillo	*Peromyscus maniculatus*	Deer mouse
Didelphis virginiana	Virginia opossum	*Pipistrellus subflavus*	Eastern pipistrelle
Eptesicus fuscus	Big brown bat	*Procyon lotor*	Raccoon
Geomys bursarius	Plains pocket gopher	*Rattus norvegicus*	Norway rat
Glaucomys volans	Southern flying squirrel	*Rattus rattus*	Black rat
Lasionycteris noctivagans	Silver-haired bat	*Reithrodontomys megalotis*	Western harvest mouse
Lasiurus borealis	Eastern red bat	*Scalopus aquaticus*	Eastern mole
Lasiurus cinereus	Hoary bat	*Sciurus carolinensis*	Eastern gray squirrel
Lontra Canadensis	Northern river otter	*Sciurus niger*	Eastern fox squirrel
Lynx rufus	Bobcat	*Sorex cinereus*	Masked shrew
Marmota monax	Woodchuck	*Sorex longirostris*	Southeastern shrew
Mephitis mephitis	striped skunk	*Spermophilus franklinii*	Franklin's ground squirrel
Microtus ochrogaster	Prairie vole	*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*	Thirteen-lined ground squirrel
Microtus pennsylvanicus	Meadow vole	*Sylvilagus floridanus*	Eastern cottontail
Microtus pinetorum	Woodland vole	*Synaptomys cooperi*	Southern bog lemming
Mus musculus	House mouse	*Tamias striatus*	Eastern chipmunk
Mustela frenata	Long-tailed weasel	*Taxidea taxus*	American badger
Mustela nivalis	Least weasel	*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*	Gray fox
Myotis grisescens	Gray bat	*Vulpes vulpes*	Red fox
Myotis lucifugus	Little brown bat	*Zapus hudsonius*	Meadow jumping mouse
Myotis septentrionalis	Northern long-eared bat		
IHNS 2012a; 2012b			

Table 3. Potential Bird Species in the Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Actitis macularia	Spotted sandpiper	*Ictinia mississippiensis*	Mississippi kite
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	*Ixobrychus exilis*	Least bittern
Accipiter striatus	Sharp-shinned hawk	*Lanius ludovicianus*	Loggerhead shrike
Agelaius phoeniceus	Red-winged blackbird	*Megascops asio*	Eastern screech-owl
Aix sponsa	Wood duck	*Melanerpes carolinus*	Red-bellied woodpecker
Ammodramus	Henslow's sparrow	*Melanerpes*	Red-headed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
henslowii		*erythrocephalus*	woodpecker
Ammodramus savannarum	Grasshopper sparrow	*Meleagris gallopavo*	Wild turkey
Anas discors	Blue-winged teal	*Melospiza georgiana*	Swamp sparrow
Anas acuta	Northern Pintail	*Melospiza melodia*	Song sparrow
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	*Mimus polyglottos*	Northern mockingbird
Archilochus colubris	Ruby-throated hummingbird	*Mniotilta varia*	Black-and-white warbler
Ardea alba	Great egret	*Molothrus ater*	Brown-headed cowbird
Ardea herodias	Great blue heron	*Myiarchus crinitus*	Great crested flycatcher
Asio flammeus	Short-eared owl	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black-crowned night-heron
Baeolophus bicolor	Tufted titmouse	*Nycticorax violacea*	Yellow-crowned night-heron
Bartramia longicauda	Upland sandpiper	*Oporornis formosus*	Kentucky warbler
Bombycilla cedrorum	Cedar waxwing	*Oxyura jamaicensis*	Ruddy duck
Botaurus lentiginosus	American bittern	*Parula americana*	Northern Parula
Branta canadensis	Canada goose	*Passer domesticus*	House sparrow
Bubo virginianus	Great horned owl	*Passer montanus*	Eurasian tree sparrow
Bubulcus ibis	Cattle egret	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	Savannah sparrow
Buteo jamaicensis	Red-tailed hawk	*Passerina cyanea*	Indigo bunting
Buteo lineatus	Red-shouldered hawk	*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*	Cliff swallow
Buteo platypterus	Broad-winged hawk	*Phalacrocorax auritus*	Double-crested
Butorides virescens	Green heron	*Phasianus colchicus*	Ring-necked pheasant
Caprimulgus carolinensis	Chuck-will's-widow	*Pheucticus ludovicianus*	Rose-breasted grosbeak
Caprimulgus vociferus	Whip-poor-will	*Picoides pubescens*	Downy woodpecker
Cardinalis cardinalis	Northern cardinal	*Picoides villosus*	Hairy woodpecker
Carduelis pinus	Pine siskin	*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*	Eastern towhee
Carduelis tristis	American goldfinch	*Piranga olivacea*	Scarlet tanager
Carpodacus mexicanus	House finch	*Piranga rubra*	Summer tanager
Cathartes aura	Turkey vulture	*Podilymbus podiceps*	Pied-billed grebe
Ceryle alcyon	Belted kingfisher	*Poecile atricapillus*	Black-capped chickadee
Chaetura pelagica	Chimney swift	*Poecile carolinensis*	Carolina chickadee
Charadrius vociferus	Killdeer	*Polioptila caerulea*	Blue-gray gnatcatcher
Chondestes grammacus	Lark sparrow	*Pooecetes gramineus*	Vesper sparrow
Chordeiles minor	Common nighthawk	*Porzana carolina*	Sora
Circus cyaneus	Northern harrier	*Protonotaria citrea*	Prothonotary warbler

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cistothorus palustris	Marsh wren	*Progne subis*	Purple martin
Cistothorus platensis	Sedge wren	*Quiscalus quiscula*	Common grackle
Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed cuckoo	*Riparia riparia*	Bank swallow
Coccyzus erythrophazuus	Black-billed cuckoo	*Sayornis phoebe*	Eastern phoebe
Colaptes auratus	Northern flicker	*Scolopax minor*	American woodcock
Colinus virginianus	Northern bobwhite	*Seiurus aurocapillus*	Ovenbird
Columba livia	Rock dove	*Seiurus motacilla*	Louisiana waterthrush
Contopus virens	Eastern wood-pewee	*Setophaga ruticilla*	American redstart
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow	*Sialia sialis*	Eastern bluebird
Certhia Americana	Brown Creeper	*Sitta carolinensis*	White-breasted nuthatch
Cygnus olor	Mute swan	*Sphyrapicus varius*	Yellow-bellied sapsucker
Cyanocitta cristata	Blue jay	*Spiza americana*	Dickcissel
Dendroica cerilea	Cerulean warbler	*Spizella passerina*	Chipping sparrow
Dendroica dominica	Yellow-throated warbler	*Spizella pusilla*	Field sparrow
Dendroica petechia	Yellow warbler	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*	Northern rough-winged swallow
Dolichonyx oryzivorus	Bobolink	*Strix varia*	Barred owl
Dryocopus pileatus	Pileated woodpecker	*Sturnella magna*	Eastern meadowlark
Dumetella carolinensis	Grey catbird	*Sturnella neglecta*	Western meadowlark
Empidonax minimus	Least flycatcher	*Sturnus vulgaris*	European starling
Empidonax traillii	Willow flycatcher	*Tachycineta bicolor*	Tree swallow
Empidonax virescens	Acadian flycatcher	*Thryothorus bewickii*	Bewick's wren
Eremophila alpestris	Horned lark	*Thryothorus ludovicianus*	Carolina wren
Falco sparverius	American kestrel	*Toxostoma rufum*	Brown thrasher
Fulica americana	American coot	*Troglodytes aedon*	House wren
Gallinula chloropus	Common moorhen	*Turdus migratorius*	American robin
Geothlypis trichas	Common yellowthroat	*Tyrannus tyrannus*	Eastern kingbird
Guiraca caerulea	Blue grosbeak	*Vermivora pinus*	Blue-winged warbler
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	*Vireo bellii*	Bell's vireo
Helmitheros vermivorus	Worm-eating warbler	*Vireo flavifrons*	Yellow-throated vireo
Hirundo rustica	Barn swallow	*Vireo gilvus*	Warbling vireo
Hylocichla mustelina	Wood thrush	*Vireo griseus*	White-eyed vireo
Icteria virens	Yellow-breasted chat	*Vireo olivaceus*	Red-eyed vireo
Icterus galbula	Baltimore oriole	*Wilsonia citrina*	Hooded warbler
Icterus spurius	Orchard oriole	*Zenaida macroura*	Mourning dove
Source: INHS 2012c			

Table 4. Potential Reptilian and Amphibian Species in the Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Acris crepitans	Cricket Frog	*Necturus maculosus*	Mudpuppy
Agkistrodon contortrix	Copperhead	*Nerodia erythrogaster*	Plainbelly Water Snake
Ambystoma jeffersonianum	Jefferson's Salamander	*Nerodia rhombifer*	Diamondback Water Snake
Ambystoma maculatum	Spotted Salamander	*Nerodia sipedon*	Northern Water Snake
Ambystoma opacum	Marbled Salamander	*Opheodrys aestivus*	Rough Green Snake
Ambystoma texanum	Smallmouth Salamander	*Opheodrys vernalis*	Smooth Green Snake
Ambystoma tigrinum	Tiger Salamander	*Ophisaurus attenuatus*	Slender Glass Lizard
Apalone mutica	Smooth Softshell	*Pituophis melanoleucus*	Bull Snake
Apalone spinifera	Spiny Softshell	*Plethodon cinereus*	Redback Salamander
Bufo americanus	American Toad	*Plethodon dorsalis*	Zigzag Salamander
Bufo fowleri	Fowler's Toad	*Plethodon glutinosus*	Northern Slimy Salamander
Carphophis amoenus	Worm Snake	*Pseudacris crucifer*	Spring Peeper
Chelydra serpentina	Snapping Turtle	*Pseudacris streckeri*	Streker's Chorus Frog
Chrysemys picta	Painted Turtle	*Pseudacris triseriata*	Western Chorus Frog
Clonophis kirtlandii	Kirtland's Snake	*Rana areolata*	Crawfish Frog
Cnemidophorus sexlineatus	Six-Lined Racerunner	*Rana blairi*	Plains Leopard Frog
Coluber constrictor	Racer	*Rana catesbeiana*	Bullfrog
Crotalus horridus	Timber Rattlesnake	*Rana clamitans*	Green Frog
Diadophis punctatus	Ringneck Snake	*Rana palustris*	Pickerel Frog
Elaphe obsoleta	Rat Snake	*Rana sphenocephala*	Southern Leopard Frog
Elaphe vulpina	Fox Snake	*Rana sylvatica*	Wood Frog
Emydoidea blandingii	Blanding's Turtle	*Regina grahamii*	Graham's Crawfish Snake
Eumeces fasciatus	Five-Lined Skink	*Regina septemvittata*	Queen Snake
Eumeces laticeps	Broad-Headed Skink	*Sceloporus undulatus*	Fence Lizard
Eurycea cirrigera	Southern Two-Lined Salamander	*Scincella lateralis*	Ground Skink
Eurycea longicauda	Longtail Salamander	*Siren intermedia*	Lesser Siren
Eurycea lucifuga	Cave Salamander	*Sistrurus catenatus*	Massasauga
Graptemys geographica	Map Turtle	*Sternotherus odoratus*	Common Musk Turtle
Graptemys ouachitensis	Ouachita Map Turtle	*Storeria dekayi*	Brown Snake
Graptemys pseudogeographica	False Map Turtle	*Storeria occipitomaculata*	Redbelly Snake
Heterodon nasicus	Western Hognose Snake	*Terrapene carolina*	Eastern Box Turtle
Heterodon platirhinos	Eastern Hognose Snake	*Terrapene ornata*	Ornate Box Turtle
Hyla versicolor-chrysoscelis	Grey Treefrog Complex	*Thamnophis proximus*	Western Ribbon Snake
Kinosternon flavescens	Yellow Mud Turtle	*Thamnophis radix*	Plains Garter Snake
Kinosternon subrubrum	Eastern Mud Turtle	*Thamnophis sirtalis*	Common Garter Snake

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
Lampropeltis calligaster	Prairie Kingsnake	*Trachemys scripta*	Slider
Lampropeltis getula	Common Kingsnake	*Tropidoclonion lineatum*	Lined Snake
Lampropeltis triangulum	Milk Snake	*Virginia valeriae*	Smooth Earth Snake
Macroclemys temminckii	Alligator Snapping Turtle		
Source: INHS 2012d			

Wetlands

Hydrology for wetlands follows a yearly cycle beginning with the spring snow-melt runoff draining into depressional basins. Through the summer months, wetlands may receive direct precipitation and subsequent runoff from their surrounding watershed(s), while simultaneously exporting water through evapotranspiration and surface water seepage. By late summer, the wetlands are generally drawn down or dry and enter the fall and winter months in a condition that prepares them to repeat the cycle the following spring.

Plant communities within prairie wetlands are dynamic and continually changing as a result of short- and long-term fluctuations in water levels, salinity, and anthropogenic disturbance. In general, during drought periods marsh sediments and seed banks are exposed. During this dry marsh phase, seeds of many mudflat annual and emergent plant species germinate on exposed soils, with annual species usually forming the dominant components of the vegetational community. When water returns, the annuals are lost but the emergent macrophytes survive and expand by vegetative propagation. Depth and duration of the flooding period, combined with the tolerances of the individual species will determine how wetland communities develop over time. The resulting vegetation communities established within most seasonal and semi-permanent wetlands consists of a mixture of tall grasses and forbs intermixed with a combination of emergent macrophytes.

For jurisdictional purposes, the USACE and the EPA jointly define wetlands as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

The USACE uses three characteristics of wetlands when making wetland determinations: vegetation, soils, and hydrology. Unless an area has been altered or is a rare natural situation, wetland indicators of all three characteristics must be present during some portion of the growing season for an area to be a wetland. Hydrophytic vegetation includes plants that are adapted to life in soil that is at least periodically saturated. Soils that may occur in wetlands, called hydric soils, have characteristics that indicate they were developed in saturated conditions where soil oxygen is limited for long periods during the growth season. Wetland hydrology refers to the presence of water at or near the soil surface for a sufficient period of the year to significantly influence the plant types and soils that occur in the area. One or more

indicators each of wetland vegetation, hydric soil, and wetland hydrology must be present for an area to meet the definition of a jurisdictional wetland.

Wetlands perform many important hydrologic functions, such as slowing and storing floodwaters, maintaining stream flows, stabilizing stream banks, nutrient removal and uptake, and groundwater recharge. A number of wetland classification systems have been developed, but the Cowardin classification method is the most widely recognized system (Cowardin et. al. 1979).

Potential wetlands were identified within the proposed Project area using National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) data from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). There are approximately 138,746 acres (4% percent of the Project area) of wetlands within the Project area.

Navigable Waters

The Project area contains waterways that are classified as Section 10 Navigable Waters of the United States. Under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 the navigable capacity of a waterway cannot be obstructed without a permit. The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers defines navigable waters as all waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. There are seven Section 10 Navigable Waters or portions of Navigable Waters within the Project area: Embarras River, Illinois River, La Moine River, Mississippi River, Sangamon River, Spoon River, and Wabash River.

Other Surface Waters

Floodplains

Floodplains are areas adjacent to rivers and streams that are subject to recurring inundation. Flood zone types are designated in 100 and 500 year statistical frequencies. A "100-year floodplain" describes an event or an area subject to a 1% probability of a certain size flood occurring in any given year. A “500-year floodplain” has a 0.2% probability of a certain size flood occurring in any given year. Table 5 presents the acreage of floodplains within the Project area.

Table 5. Floodplains within the Project Area

Flood Zone Type (Year)	Acres	Percent of Project Area
100	328,009	9%
500	38,163	1%

Lakes and Streams

The Project area contains several lakes and streams. The lakes are all perennial and intermittent while the streams are either artificial path, intermittent, or perennial. Tables 6 and 7 display the lakes and streams found within the Project area respectively.

Table 6. Lakes within the Project Area

Lake Type	Lake Acres	Count of Lakes
Intermittent	996	894
Perennial	43,395	12,339

Table 7. Streams within the Project Area

Stream Type	Count of Streams
Artificial Path	8,489
Canal/Ditch	421
Connector	286
Intermittent	35,736
Perennial	36,621
Stream/River (Undefined)	2
Underground Aqueduct	1

State Threatened and Endangered Species

The Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board determines which plant and animal species are threatened or endangered in the state of Illinois. Threatened species are defined as any species of plant or animal classified as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, plus other species likely to become endangered in the wild in Illinois within the foreseeable future. Endangered species are defined as any species of plant or animal classified as endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, plus other species in danger of extinction in the wild in Illinois. At least once every five years the list is reviewed and revised as necessary, and the most recent list was published on September 12, 2011 (IDNR, 2011). Known state-listed species for the Project area was obtained from the IDNR's Illinois Natural Heritage Database through a License Agreement dated March 12, 2012.

Plants

While there are more than 1,100 plant species having the potential to occur within the Project area, only 45 of these are state threatened or endangered plant species (as based on the information obtained from the Illinois Plant Information Network (ILPIN) and the Illinois Department of Natural Heritage), as presented in Table 8 below. Typical habitat for the species was identified using the ILPIN database as well as the IDNR database.

Table 8. Protected Plant Species in Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat
Agalinis skinneriana	Pale False Foxglove	Threatened	Forest thickets, dry sand prairies, savannas, bluffs
Asclepias stenophylla	Narrow-leaved Green Milkweed	Endangered	Dry upland forest, loess hill prairies, limestone glades and cliffs
Astragalus distortus	Bent Milk Vetch	Endangered	Dry sand prairies, dry gravel

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat
			prairies, dry-mesic savannas, dry barren savannas, limestone/ sandstone glades
Boltonia decurrens	Decurrent False Aster	Threatened	Wet floodplain forest, on lake/wetland borders
Botrychium multifidum	Northern Grape Fern	Endangered	Dry sand forests, dry sand savannas, successional fields
Buchnera americana	Blue Hearts	Threatened	Mesic prairies, mesic barren savannas, lake/wetland borders, limestone glades
Camassia angusta	Wild Hyacinth	Endangered	Mesic prairies
Carex arkansana	Arkansas Sedge	Endangered	Moist prairies, forest openings, roadside ditches
Carex communis	Fibrous-rooted Sedge	Threatened	Mesic, dry-mesic, and dry upland forests
Carex prasina	Drooping Sedge	Threatened	Wet floodplain forests
Collinsia violacea	Violet Collinsia	Endangered	Dry-mesic savannas, dry barrens, sandstone glades
Corallorhiza maculata	Spotted Coral-root Orchid	Threatened	Mesic to dry upland forests
Cyperus grayioides	Umbrella Sedge	Threatened	Dry sand prairies
Cypripedium candidum	White Lady's Slipper	Threatened	Wet-mesic prairie, mesic prairie, wet-mesic and mesic sand prairies, fens, bogs, lake borders, panne
Delphinium carolinianum	Wild Blue Larkspur	Threatened	Dry upland forest, dry sand forests, dry sand prairies, dry barren savannas, sandstone and limestone glades, successional fields
Echinodorus tenellus	Small Burhead	Endangered	Lake borders
Filipendula rubra	Queen-of-the-prairie	Endangered	Mesic sand prairies, tall shrub fens, seeps and springs
Fimbristylis vahlii	Vahl's Fimbristylis	Endangered	Lake borders
Hymenopappus scabiosaeus	Old Plainsman	Threatened	Dry sand prairies, limestone glades, limestone cliffs, developed lands
Hypericum adpressum	Shore St. John's Wort	Endangered	Wet sand prairies, marshes, lake borders
Lesquerella ludoviciana	Silvery Bladderpod	Endangered	Dry sand prairies
Liatris scariosa var. *nieuwlandii*	Blazing Star	Threatened	Mesic savannas
Lycopodium dendroideum	Ground Pine	Endangered	Mesic upland forests, bogs, sandstone bluffs/cliffs
Melanthium virginicum	Bunchflower	Threatened	Forest thickets, wet prairies, bluffs, agricultural or successional fields
Nothocalais cuspidate	Prairie Dandelion	Endangered	Dry prairies

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat
Orobanche fasciculate	Clustered Broomrape	Endangered	Dry sand prairies
Orobanche ludoviciana	Broomrape	Threatened	Dry sand prairies
Penstemon tubaeflorus	Tube Beard Tongue	Endangered	Dry to mesic upland forests, dry prairies, dry-mesic and mesic savannas, dry to mesic barren savannas, limestone glades
Phlox pilosa ssp. sangamonensis	Sangamon Phlox	Endangered	Prairies, savannas, bluffs, successional fields, developed lands
Plantago cordata	Heart-leaved Plantain	Endangered	Wet floodplain forests, seeps and springs, lake borders, creeks
Platanthera flava var. *herbiola*	Tubercled Orchid	Threatened	Mesic upland forests, wet to mesic floodplain forests, wet to mesic sand prairies, shrub prairies, panne, lake borders
Poa wolfii	Wolf's Bluegrass	Endangered	Mesic upland forests, rocky cliffs, lake borders
Polygala incarnata	Pink Milkwort	Endangered	Dry sand or gravel prairies, glades
Sanguisorba canadensis	American Burnet	Endangered	Wet prairies, fens
Schoenoplectus hallii (formerly called Scirpus hallii)	Hall's Bulrush	Threatened	Ponds, lake borders
Schoenoplectus purshianus (formerly called Scirpus purshianus)	Weak Bulrush	Endangered	Lake borders
Scirpus polyphyllus	Bulrush	Threatened	Acid gravel seeps, springs
Sedum telephioides	American Orpine	Threatened	Sandstone rocky bluffs
Silene regia	Royal Catchfly	Endangered	Dry prairies, dry upland forests, dry barren savannas
Stylisma pickeringii	Patterson's Bindweed	Endangered	Dry sand prairies
Tomanthera auriculat	Ear-leafed Foxglove	Threatened	Forest thickets, dry prairies, dry-mesic savannas, successional fields
Tradescantia bracteata	Prairie Spiderwort	Threatened	Dry prairies, dry sandy prairies, developed lands
Trifolium reflexum	Buffalo Clover	Threatened	Dry prairies, dry-mesic savannas, lake borders, glades, successional fields
Trillium viride	Green Trillium	Endangered	Mesic upland forests, mesic floodplain forests, mesic prairies, lake borders, glades, non-rocky bluffs
Viburnum molle	Arrowwood	Threatened	Dry upland forests, rocky bluffs
Source: IDNR 2012			

Wildlife

There are 70 wildlife species listed as state threatened or endangered for the Project area. The species and their habitats are listed in Table 9. Habitat descriptions were obtained from INHS, IDNR, and other state wildlife management and heritage data information.

Table 9. State Protected Wildlife Species within Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat
Amphibian			
Illinois Chorus Frog	*Pseudacris illinoensis*	Threatened	Open sandy areas of river lowlands
Jefferson Salamander	*Ambystoma jeffersonianum*	Threatened	Deciduous forests, beneath surface objects, rodent burrows and ephemeral ponds
Mudpuppy	*Necturus maculosus*	Threatened	Inland lakes, Great Lakes bays and marshes, rivers and reservoirs
Mammal			
Gray Bat	*Myotis grisescens*	Endangered	Caves
Indiana Bat	*Myotis sodalis*	Endangered	Caves, mines, bark of trees
Franklin's Ground Squirrel	*Spermophilus franklinii*	Threatened	Tallgrass prairies, grasslands, woodlands, thickets, wetlands, road banks and ditches
Gray/timber Wolf	*Canis lupus*	Threatened	Forests, prairies, tundra and mountains
Bird			
American Bittern	*Botaurus lentiginosus*	Endangered	Freshwater marshes, lake shores and prairie sloughs
Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*	Endangered	Grasslands, marshes and agricultural fields
Bewick's Wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Endangered	Brushy areas, hedgerows and thickets in farmland and open, riparian woodlands
Black-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus erythropthalmus*	Threatened	Deciduous woods, woodlands and thickets
Black-crowned Night-Heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Endangered	Bottomland forest trees, and willow or cottonwood thickets
Cerulean Warbler	*Dendroica cerulea*	Threatened	Forests with tall deciduous trees in the vicinity of swamps
Common Moorhen	*Gallinula chloropus*	Endangered	Freshwater marshes, canals, rivers, lakes and ponds with aquatic vegetation
King Rail	*Rallus elegans*	Endangered	Large freshwater marshes
Least Bittern	*Ixobrychus exilis*	Threatened	Shallow freshwater lakes and marshes with dense, tall aquatic vegetation
Loggerhead Shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*	Endangered	Agricultural areas interspersed with grasslands
Mississippi Kite	*Ictinia mississippiensis*	Threatened	Mixed bottomland forests, marshes, small woodlots and

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat
			narrow riparian woods
Northern Harrier	*Circus cyaneus*	Endangered	Pastures, fallow fields, grasslands, marshes, open treeless areas
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*	Endangered	Lakes, rivers, seacoasts, trees near water, artificial sites (telephone poles, etc.)
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	Threatened	Open country along rivers, lakes and high cliffs
Upland Sandpiper	*Bartramia longicauda*	Endangered	Prairies, pastureland and hayfields
Wilson's Phalarope	*Phalaropus tricolor*	Endangered	Wetlands with open water, emergent vegetation, and open shoreline as well as upland grasslands
Yellow-headed Blackbird	*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*	Endangered	Emergent vegetation of deepwater palustrine wetlands, forages within wetlands, croplands or savanna
Invertebrate			
Arogos Skipper	*Atrytone arogos*	Endangered	Prairie areas dominated by little bluestem
Cobweb Skipper	*Hesperia metea*	Threatened	Sand dunes, loess-sand prairies, loess hill prairies and barrens
Ottoe Skipper	*Hesperia ottoe*	Endangered	Sandy areas including sand prairies, dunes and loess-sand hill prairies
Regal Fritillary	*Speyeria idalia*	Threatened	Tallgrass prairies, wet meadows, other open habitats and sandy areas
Swamp Metalmark	*Calephelis muticum*	Endangered	Wet meadows, marshes and bogs
Leafhopper	*Athysanella incongrua*	Endangered	Dry prairies
Black Sandshell	Ligumia recta *Ligumia Recta*	Threatened	Medium to large rivers in riffles or raceways in gravel or firm sand
Butterfly Mussel	*Ellipsaria lineolata*	Threatened	Large rivers in sand or gravel substrates
Ebonyshell	*Fusconaia ebena* Fusconaia ebena	Threatened	Large rivers in sand or gravel substrates with swift currents
Elephant-ear	*Elliptio crassidens*	Threatened	Rivers with swift-flowing currents and a bottom composed of stones and coarse gravel
Fat Pocketbook	*Potamilus capax*	Endangered	Large river species occurring on sand and mud substrates in slow-flowing water
Kidneyshell	*Ptychobranchus fasciolaris*	Endangered	Small to medium sized rivers, riffle section of large rivers, within coarse sand and gravel substrates in currents

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat
Little Spectaclecase	*Villosa lienosa*	Threatened	Streams and small rivers, found in shallow waters on sandy/muddy bottom
Northern Riffleshell	*Epioblasma rangiana*	Endangered	Gravel riffles in medium to large streams
Purple Lilliput	*Toxolasma lividus*	Endangered	Small streams on mud substrates, prefers sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water
Purple Wartyback	*Cyclonaias tuberculata*	Threatened	Medium to large rivers in gravel and mud
Salamander Mussel	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Endangered	Mud or gravel bars under flat stones in areas of swift current
Sheepnose	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Endangered	Mud or gravel bottoms in the current
Slippershell	*Alasmidonta viridis*	Threatened	Small to medium sized streams, buried in sandy substrates in shallow waters
Snuffbox Mussel	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Endangered	Medium to large rivers, Found ins bottoms composed of sand and coarse gravel and riffles in running water
Spectaclecase Mussel	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Endangered	Medium to large sized rivers, buried deeply in gravel or sand bottoms
Spike Mussel	*Elliptio dilatata*	Threatened	Small to large streams and lakes in mud or gravel substrates
Wavy-Rayed Lampmussel	*Lampsilis fasciola*	Endangered	In the current of coarse sand and gravel bottoms with little mud
Fish			
Bigeye Chub	*Hybopsis amblops*	Endangered	Rocky pools with current, near riffles and vegetation
Bigeye Shiner	*Notropis boops*	Endangered	Clear, high-gradient streams over clean gravel or mixed sand and gravel, near emergent vegetation along the stream margin
Cypress Minnow	*Hybognathus hayi*	Endangered	Sluggish backwaters of streams, oxbows and cypress lakes over substrates
Eastern Sand Darter	*Ammocrypta pellucidum*	Threatened	Sandy runs of small to medium rivers
Gravel Chub	*Erimystax x-punctatus*	Threatened	Small rivers, deep riffles and channels of moderate to fast current over substrate
Harlequin Darter	*Etheostoma histrio*	Endangered	Accumulations of leaves or plant debris over sand or gravel in moderate to large streams
Ironcolor Shiner	*Notropis chalybaeus*	Threatened	Small, clear, low-gradient streams with sand/organic matter substrate and aquatic

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat
			macrophytes
Lake Sturgeon	*Acipenser fulvescens*	Endangered	Bottoms of lakes and large rivers over mud, sand and gravel bottoms
Longnose Sucker	*Catostomus catostomus*	Threatened	Clear, cold, deep water of lakes and tributary streams
Pallid Shiner	*Hybopsis amnis*	Endangered	Pools with small currents in medium to large rivers having clear water and a sand-silt substrate
Redspotted Sunfish	*Lepomis miniatus*	Endangered	Shallow water of swamps, bottomland lakes and sluggish ditches, usually over mud or sand with vegetation
River Chub	*Nocomis micropogon*	Endangered	Rocky runs and flowing pools of small to medium rivers
Starhead Topminnow	*Fundulus dispar*	Threatened	Glacial lakes, in clear, well-vegetated floodplain lakes, swamps and marshes, usually over sand or mud
Western Sand Darter	*Ammocrypta clarum*	Endangered	Sandy runs of medium to large rivers, stream channels and shallow backwaters
Reptile			
Blanding's Turtle	*Emydoidea blandingii*	Endangered	Marshes, bogs, fens, prairie wetlands, sedge meadows, vegetated regions of lakes and ponds and slow-moving streams
Eastern Massasauga	*Sistrurus catenatus catenatus*	Endangered	Old fields, floodplain forests, marshlands and bogs
Kirtland's Snake	*Clonophis kirtlandii*	Threatened	Wet meadows, open swamp-forests, reservoirs, and vacant urban areas
Lined Snake	*Tropidoclonion lineatum*	Threatened	Grasslands and urban lots under former prairie lands
Ornate Box Turtle	*Terrapene ornata*	Threatened	Prairies and old field openings of former prairies, with soils other than black muck
Plains Hog-nosed Snake	*Heterodon nasicus*	Threatened	Dry, sandy prairie areas
Smooth Softshell Turtle	*Apalone mutica*	Endangered	Rivers and large streams with sand substrate, bars and banks
Timber Rattlesnake	*Crotalus horridus*	Threatened	Forested areas with bluffs, upland forests and crop fields
Yellow Mud Turtle	*Kinosternon flavescens*	Endangered	Ponds, backwaters of rivers and sand dunes

Federally Threatened and Endangered Species

The presence of federally listed species that may occur in the Project area was determined by reviewing the information provided online by the USFWS. Under the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, an "endangered" species is one that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, while a "threatened" species is one that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future. A "candidate" species is one that is being considered for listing as a threatened or endangered species, but is not yet subject to the proposed rule. There are eleven federally-listed species (three threatened, six endangered, and two candidate species) in the Project area, described in Table 10. Five of the eleven species area also Illinois state listed species.

Table 10. Federally Protected Species in the Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat
		Plant	
Decurrent False Aster	*Boltonia decurrens*	Threatened	Moist, sandy, floodplains and prairie wetlands along the Illinois River
Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid	*Platanthera leucophaea*	Threatened	Mesic prairies, wetlands such as sedge meadows, marsh edges and bogs
Prairie Bush Clover	*Lespedeza leptostachya*	Threatened	Tallgrass prairies
		Mammal	
Gray Bat	*Myotis grisescens*	Endangered	Caves
Indiana Bat	*Myotis sodalis*	Endangered	Caves
		Bird	
Piping Plover	*Charadrius melodus*	Endangered	Wide, flat, open, sandy beaches with very little grass or other vegetation. Nesting territories often include small creeks or wetlands
		Invertebrate	
Higgins Eye Pearlymussel	*Lampsilis higginsii*	Endangered	Found in larger rivers with sand or gravel river bottoms, usually found in deep waters with moderate currents
Rabbitsfoot	*Quadrula cylindrica*	Candidate	In shallow areas along the banks of small to medium streams and some larger rivers
Snuffbox Mussel	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Endangered	Burrowed deep in sand, gravel or cobble substrates in small to medium sized creeks with a swift current
Spectaclecase Mussel	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Endangered	Found in large rivers and prefer to be sheltered from the main force of the river current
		Reptile	
Eastern Massasauga	*Sistrurus catenatus*	Candidate	Old fields, floodplain forests, marshlands and bogs

Other Sensitive Areas

The IDNR's Illinois Natural Area Inventory (INAI) database was consulted to identify natural and other sensitive areas occurring within the Project area, as listed below in Table 11.

Table 11. Illinois Natural Area Inventory Sites

Illinois Natural Area Inventory Site	Category/Classification
American Beech Woods	I, III
Anderson Lake Site	II
Anderson Prairie	III
Baber Woods	I, III
Barkhausen Woods	I, III
Barnhart Prairie	II, III
Bath Chute Bed	VI
Beardstown Marsh	II, III
Beardstown Railroad Prairie	II, III
Benville Area	II
Berry's Woods	I
Bluff Springs Hill Prairie	II, III
Bluff Springs Sand Pond	II, III
Bois Du Sangamon	I, III
Brown019	I
Brownfield Woods	I
Browning Woods	I
Bulrush Sand Pond	II
Burns Springs	II, VI
Burton Cave	II, III
Burton Creek Natural Area	I, II
Chandlerville - Snyder Hill Prairie	I, II, III
Charles *Chinee* Colvin Sand Prairie	III
Columbus Cemetery Site	II
Coneflower Hill Prairie	I
Coon Run Creek Bed	VI
Cottonwood Geological Area	IV
Diers Seep Spring	I
Duck Soup Woods	I
Elwin Botanical Area	II, III
Embarras River	II, III
Embarras River - Camargo	II, III, VI
Enion Geological Area	IV
Excel Sand Prairie	III
Fall Creek Gorge	I, III
Fishhook Creek Area	II
Frederick Landing Bed	VI
Frederick Road Site	II
George Smith Bed	VI
Griggsville Landing Bed	VI

Illinois Natural Area Inventory Site	Category/Classification
Hadley Creek	VI
Hagener Sand Pond	II
Hillside Marsh	I, III
Humboldt Railroad Prairie	I
Illinois River Sand Areas	III
Island Road Bed	VI
Kaskaskia River - Chicken Bristle Segment	VI
Kaskaskia River - Cooks Mills Segment	II, VI
Kincaid Cemetery Prairie	I
Little Creek Bed	VI
Margaret Guzy Pothole Wetlands	III
Marshall North Geological Area	IV
Mauvaise Terre Creek Bed	VI
McCoe Lake Bed	VI
McCraney North Geological Area	IV
McKee Creek Barrens and Sedge Seep	I, II, III
Meredosia Docks Bed	VI
Meredosia Hill Prairie	I, II, III
Meredosia Island Bed	VI
Meredosia Refuge	II
Mill Creek Geological Area - A	IV
Mill Creek Geological Area - B	IV
Miller Tract	I, III
Moores Island Bed	VI
Mud Creek Hill Prairie	I, II
Murrayville Railroad Prairie	II
National Starch Bed	VI
Newman Cemetery Savanna	I, III
Panther Creek Hill Prairie	I, II, III
Quincy Geological Area	IV
Rice School Geological Area	IV
Riedle's Bluffs	VI
Riley Creek	VI
Rocky Branch	I, II, III
Sangamon River	II, III, VI
Sanganois Landing	II
Sargent's Woods	I, III
Scab Hollow	II
Seahorne Creek Geological Area	IV
Shick Shack Sand Pond	I, II, III
Snicarte Bulrush Complex	II
Snicarte Sand Area	II
Snyder Hill Prairie	I
Spitler Woods	I, III
Spoon River	VI
Sprague Hill Prairie	I, II
Spunky Bottoms	II

Illinois Natural Area Inventory Site	Category/Classification
Stevens Hill Prairie	I
Sugar Creek Site	II
Sullivan Woods	I
Trelease Woods	I
Wabash River - Mount Carmel	II, III, VI
Walnut Point	I, II, III
Warbler Woods	I, II, III
Water Works Hill Prairie	I, III
West Fork Relict Site	VI
West Okaw River	VI
Wilson Daymark Bed	VI
Wilson Island Bed	VI
Woods Lake Bed	VI
Woodyard Memorial Conservation Area	III
Zion Church Geological Area	IV
IDNR 2012	

Notes: Cat. I = High quality natural community and natural community restorations; Cat. II = Specific suitable habitat for state-listed species or state-listed species relocations; Cat. III = State dedicated Nature Preserves, Land and Water Reserves, and Natural Heritage Landmarks; Cat. IV = Outstanding geological features; Cat. V = Not used at this time; Cat. VI = Unusual concentrations of flora or fauna and high quality streams; Cat. VII = Not used at this time

Table 12 below lists known nature preserves and land and water reserves managed by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission within the Project area, as obtained from the IDNR's INAI database. Table 13 lists other state-owned lands or areas of interest to the IDNR within the Project area.

Table 12. Illinois Land and Water Reserves, Natural Heritage Landmarks and Nature Preserves

Land and Water Reserves
Anderson Prairie Land and Water Reserve
Barkhausen Woods Land and Water Reserve
Chandlerville Cemetery Hill Prairie Land and Water Reserve
Charles "Chinee" Colvin Sand Prairie Land and Water Reserve
Fall Creek Gorge Land and Water Reserve
Illinois River Sand Areas Land and Water Reserve
Margaret Guzy Pothole Wetlands Land and Water Reserve
Miller's Rocky Branch Land and Water Reserve
Panther Creek Hill Prairie Land and Water Reserve
Robert A. Evers Land and Water Reserve
Sargent's Woods Land and Water Reserve
Upper Embarras Woods Land and Water Reserve
Warbler Woods Land and Water Reserve
Woodyard Memorial Conservation Area Land and Water Reserve
Natural Heritage Landmarks
Beardstown Railroad Prairie Natural Heritage Landmark
Bluff Springs Hill Prairie Natural Heritage Landmark

Diers Seep Spring Natural Heritage Landmark
Elwin Wild Hyacinth Site Natural Heritage Landmark
Embarras Bend Natural Heritage Landmark
Embarras Bluffs Natural Heritage Landmark
Excel Sand Prairie Natural Heritage Landmark
J. Virgil Fishel Hillside Marsh Natural Heritage Landmark
Newman Cemetery Savanna Natural Heritage Landmark
Riedle's Bluffs Natural Heritage Landmark
The Fiedler Family Farm Natural Heritage Landmark
The Slough Natural Heritage Landmark
Nature Preserves
American Beech Woods Nature Preserve
Baber Woods Nature Preserve
Barnhart Prairie Restoration Nature Preserve
Bois du Sangamon Nature Preserve
Burton Cave Nature Preserve
Meredosia Hill Prairie Nature Preserve
Rocky Branch Nature Preserve
Shick Shack Sand Pond Nature Preserve
Spitler Woods Nature Preserve
Upper Embarras Woods Nature Preserve
Warbler Woods Nature Preserve
IDNR 2012

Table 13. State-Owned Lands and Other Areas of Interest to IDNR

State Fish and Wildlife Areas
Anderson Lake
Jim Edgar Panther Creek
Ray Norbut
Sanganois
Shelbyville
Weinberg-King
State Habitat Area
Hindsboro
State Natural Area
Burton Cave
Fall Creek Scenic Overlook
Margaret Guzy Pothole Wetlands
Meredosia Hill Prairie
Shick Shack Sand Pond
Spitler Woods
State Park
Lincoln Trail
Siloam Springs
Walnut Point
State Recreation Areas
Eagle Creek

Sangchris Lake
State Trails
Prairie Wind
Sangamon Valley Greenway
Unclassified
Clear Creek Wetland
Meredosia Lake
Perschbacher Service Center
IDNR 2012

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources data was obtained for the Project area by reviewing information from the Illinois Inventory of Archaeological Sites (IAS) and the Historic Architectural and Archaeology Resources Geographic Information System (HAARGIS) in July of 2012. This database review was supplemented by an IAS digital data request to the Illinois State Museum in July of 2012. Results from these databases indicate, based on available information, that 6,121 archaeological sites have been previously identified with the Project area (Table 14). Twenty of these archaeological sites are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Additionally, 172 previously identified historic structures and 23 previously identified historic districts, located within the Project area, are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Tables 15 and 16).

A review of the IAS also provided information on the state's high probability areas (areas which exhibit high potential for containing prehistoric archaeological sites) within the Project area. Approximately 948,955 acres, or 26 percent of the Project area, consists of areas determined to have a high probability for containing prehistoric archaeological resources based on the IAS model. These high probability areas are associated with numerous water bodies located within the Project area.

Table 14. Archaeological Sites by NRHP Status

Not NRHP Listed	NRHP Listed	Unknown Status	Total
6,097	20	4	6,121

Table 15. Historic Structures by NRHP Status

NRHP Eligible	NRHP Listed	Total
20	152	172

Table 16. Historic Districts by NRHP Status

NRHP Eligible	NRHP Listed	Total
1	22	23

Soils, Agricultural Use, Prime Farmlands, and Geologic Resources

Most of the soils in the Project area are silty or silty clay loams (combination of sand, silt and clay sized particles). Drummer silty clay loam, Ipava silty loam and Flanagan silty loam make up the largest portion of the Project area. These soils were primarily formed from the Wisconsinan and Illinoian glacial processes and resulting modern alluvial (water) and aeolian (wind) erosion and sedimentation (NRCS 2005). Table 17 describes the general soil types present in the Project area.

Table 17. Soil Types Present in the Project Area

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Ade loamy fine sand, 1 to 7 percent slopes	1,972	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat excessively drained
Ade loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	592	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Excessively drained
Alvin fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	158	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Alvin fine sandy loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes	205	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Alvin fine sandy loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	11	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Alvin fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	784	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Alvin fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	134	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Alvin fine sandy loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes	126	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Alvin fine sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	18	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Alvin fine sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	761	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Alvin fine sandy loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes	190	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Ambraw clay loam	2,936	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Ambraw clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	2,235	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently	All hydric	Poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
			flooded during the growing season		
Ambraw clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	3,686	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Ambraw clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	3,296	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Ambraw clay loam, frequently flooded	566	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	All hydric	Poorly drained
Ambraw silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	658	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	All hydric	Poorly drained
Arenzville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	3,846	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Arenzville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	1,082	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Arenzville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	3,332	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Arenzville silt loam, occasionally flooded	58	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Armiesburg silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	498	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Assumption silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	1,276	<1%	Farmland of statewide	Not hydric	Moderately well drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
			importance		
Assumption silt loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	3,376	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Assumption silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	10,582	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Atlas silt loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	843	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Atlas silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	421	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance		Somewhat poorly drained
Atlas silty clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	968	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Atterberry silt loam	283	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Ava silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	16,138	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Ava silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	3,656	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Beardstown loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	208	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Beardstown loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	723	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Beaucoup silty clay loam	846	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Beaucoup silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	3,785	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	All hydric	Poorly drained
Beaucoup silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	14,315	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Beaucoup silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	936	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Beaucoup silty clay loam, frequently flooded	826	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either	All hydric	Poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
			protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		
Beaucoup silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	81	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Beaucoup silty clay loam, rarely flooded	3,899	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Bethalto silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2,426	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Bethalto silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	3,943	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Biggsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	140	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Biggsville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	876	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Birds silt loam, frequently flooded	223	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	All hydric	Poorly drained
Birkbeck silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	9,948	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Blackberry silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	4,300	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Blair silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	1,216	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Blair silty clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	36	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Blair-Atlas silt loams, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	1,144	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Blair-Atlas silty clay loams, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	1,972	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Bloomfield fine sand, 1 to 7 percent slopes	2,376	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat excessively drained
Bloomfield fine sand, 7 to 15 percent slopes	1,091	<1%	Farmland of statewide	Not hydric	Somewhat excessively

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
			importance		drained
Bloomfield loamy sand, 2 to 7 percent slopes	51	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat excessively drained
Bloomfield loamy sand, 7 to 18 percent slopes	111	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat excessively drained
Bloomfield sand, 1 to 7 percent slopes	2,877	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat excessively drained
Bloomfield sand, 7 to 15 percent slopes	48	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat excessively drained
Bluford silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7,698	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
	1,852	<1%	Prime farmland if drained		
Bluford silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	2,452	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Bluford silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	4,221	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Blyton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	8,808	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Blyton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	34	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Blyton silty loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	568	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Brenton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4,172	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Brooklyn silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3,336	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Poorly drained
Brouillett silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	2,820	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Buckhart silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3,941	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Buckhart silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	5,845	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Bunkum silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	486	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Bunkum silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	12,958	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Bunkum silty clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	66	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Bunkum-Atlas silt loams, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	5,192	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Camden silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	535	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Camden silt loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	79	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Camden silt loam, 18 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	68	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Camden silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	10,708	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Camden silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	102	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Camden silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	3,116	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Camden silt loam, sandy substratum, 2 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	915	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Campton silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	349	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Carmi sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	3,618	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Caseyville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	958	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Caseyville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	3,790	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Catlin silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	22,046	1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Catlin silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	281	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Ceresco loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	370	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Chauncey silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	387	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Chelsea loamy fine sand, 1 to 7 percent slopes	54	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Excessively drained
Cisne silt loam	366	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Cisne silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8,774	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Cisne-Huey silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	126	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Clare silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,439	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Clarksdale silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	15,719	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Clarksdale silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	7,278	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Clarksdale silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	8,154	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Clarksdale silt loam, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	99	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Coatsburg silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	391	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	All hydric	Poorly drained
Coffeen silt loam	808	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Coffeen silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	502	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Coffeen silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	2,708	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Colp silt loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	186	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Colp silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	315	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Cowden silt loam	1,382	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Cowden silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	18,976	1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Cowden-Piasa silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,082	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Creal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2,262	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Dakota fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	60	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Dakota fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	34	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Dakota loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	124	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Dakota loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	35	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Dana silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11,188	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Dana silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	27,031	1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Dana silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	32,503	1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Dana silty clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	665	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Darmstadt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,587	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Darmstadt silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	369	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Darwin silty clay	2,868	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Darwin silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1,060	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	All hydric	Poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Darwin silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	7,312	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Darwin silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	714	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Denny silt loam	306	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Denny silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3,472	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Dickinson sandy loam	613	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Dickinson sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,727	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Dickinson sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	1,167	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Disco sandy loam	1,796	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat excessively drained
Disco sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	1,768	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Dockery silty clay loam, frequently flooded	7,457	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	All hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Douglas silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	2,620	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Douglas silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	3,239	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Downs silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	745	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Downsouth silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	12,045	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Dozaville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	42	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Drummer silty clay loam	30,204	1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Drummer silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	208,385	6%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Drummer-Milford silty clay loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	191,143	5%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Drummer-Milford silty clay loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	1,456	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Drury silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	163	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Drury silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	2,317	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Drury silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	942	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Drury silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	426	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Dupo silt loam	1,992	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Dupo silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	404	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Ebbert silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6,341	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
	848	<1%			Very poorly drained
Edinburg silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4,582	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Edwardsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,468	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Edwardsville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	437	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Elburn silt loam	3,973	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Elburn silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	22,500	1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Elco silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	6,083	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Elco silt loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	5,998	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Elco silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	5,223	<1%	Farmland of statewide	Not hydric	Moderately well drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
			importance		
Elco silty clay loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded	1,039	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Elco-Ursa silt loams, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	362	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Elkhart silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	9,399	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
	1,294	<1%	Not prime farmland		
Elliott silty clay loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes, eroded	2	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Elsah gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	2,050	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Emery silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	1,496	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Emery silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	5,708	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Fayette silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	5,315	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Fayette silt loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	6,170	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Fayette silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	20,867	1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Fayette silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	1,994	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Fayette silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	20,890	1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Fayette silty clay loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded	1,776	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Fayette silty clay loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, severely eroded	1,644	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Fayette silty clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	2,107	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Fincastle silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	15,597	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
	1,554	<1%	Prime farmland if drained		
Fishhook silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	3,438	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
	225	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance		
Fishhook silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	2,293	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Flanagan silt loam	20,231	1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Flanagan silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	237,404	6%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Genesee sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	1,395	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Genesee silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1,215	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Gilford fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	977	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Gilford fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	856	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Gilford sandy loam	1,102	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Gorham silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	537	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Greenbush silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,963	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
	2,357	<1%			Well Drained
Harpster silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4,493	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Harrison silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	226	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Harrison silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	28,971	1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Harrison silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	1,458	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Harrison silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	5,597	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Hartsburg silty clay loam	4,058	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Hartsburg silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	19,087	1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Hartsburg-Urban land complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	250	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Partially hydric	Poorly drained
Harvard silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	733	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Poorly drained
Haymond silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	5,149	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Haymond silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	657	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Haymond silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	6,167	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Herrick silt loam	8,057	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Herrick silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	84,958	2%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Herrick-Biddle silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	173	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Herrick-Biddle-Piasa silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2,658	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Partially hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
	1,049	<1%	Prime farmland if drained		
Hickory clay loam, 10 to 18	996	<1%	Farmland of	Not	Well

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
percent slopes, severely eroded			statewide importance	hydric	drained
Hickory loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	9,038	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Hickory silt loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes	581	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Hickory silt loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	1,229	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Hickory-Atlas loams, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	39	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Hickory-Atlas silt loams, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	3,098	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Holton silt loam, frequently flooded	2,736	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Homen silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	164	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Homen silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	252	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Hoopeston sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	714	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Hoopeston sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	550	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Hoopeston sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1,071	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Hosmer silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,948	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Hoyleton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,192	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Hoyleton silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,008	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Huey silt loam	20	<1%	Farmland of statewide	All hydric	Poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
			importance		
Huntsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	415	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Huntsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	761	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Huntsville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	46	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Ipava silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	231,825	6%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Ipava silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	10,147	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Ipava-Urban land complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1,761	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Unknown	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Jules silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1,360	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Keller silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	1,826	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Kendall silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2,837	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Kendall silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	932	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Kendall silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	833	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Kendall silt loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	214	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Keomah silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	35,892	1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Keomah silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	7,117	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Keomah silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	19,030	1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Keomah silt loam, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	17	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Kernan silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	530	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Kernan silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	453	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
La Hogue loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	201	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Lamont fine sandy loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	239	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Lamont fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	536	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Landes fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	3,963	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Landes sandy loam, frequently flooded	820	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Lawson silt loam	11,254	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Lawson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	570	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
			flooded during the growing season		
	18,628	1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		
Lawson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	1,383	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Lenzburg silt loam, 1 to 7 percent slopes	2,573	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
		<1%	Farmland of statewide importance		
Lenzburg silty clay loam, 7 to 20 percent slopes	218	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Littleton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	268	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Littleton silt loam	2,958	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Littleton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	4,040	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Mannon silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	246	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Mannon silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,515	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Marbletown silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	538	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Marine silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	128	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Marine silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	299	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Marseilles silty loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	640	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Marshan loam	52	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Martinsville loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	85	<1%	Farmland of statewide	Not hydric	Well drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
			importance		
Martinsville loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	226	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Martinsville loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	193	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Martinsville loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	748	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Martinsville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	880	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Martinsville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	451	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Mascoutah silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	68	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Maumee loamy sand	560	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	All hydric	Very poorly drained
Medway loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	579	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Medway loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	358	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Medway loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1,652	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Medway loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded	0.5	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Medway silty clay loam, frequently flooded	1,714	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Menfro silt loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	4,913	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Menfro silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	8,277	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Menfro silty clay loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, severely eroded	1,223	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Miami loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes	760	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Miami loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	1,211	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Miami silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	137	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Middletown silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	64	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Milford silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	18,601	1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Millbrook silt loam	631	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Millbrook silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2,479	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
	288	<1%	Prime farmland if drained		
Muren silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,114	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Muren silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	972	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Muscatune silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,388	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Navlys silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	1,346	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Navlys silty clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	6,190	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Negley loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	303	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Negley loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	295	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Newberry silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5,637	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Oconee silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	25,554	1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Oconee silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	15,197	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Oconee silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	311	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Oconee-Darmstadt silt loams	1,932	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Oconee-Darmstadt-Coulterville silt loams, 0 to 2	5,044	<1%	Farmland of statewide	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
percent slopes			importance		drained
	97	<1%	Prime farmland if drained		
Oconee-Darmstadt-Coulterville silt loams, 2 to 5 percent slopes	4	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Oconee-Darmstadt-Coulterville silt loams, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	1,317	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Octagon silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	176	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Odell silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	14	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Onarga fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	839	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Onarga fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	208	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Onarga loam, rarely flooded	442	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Onarga sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	856	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Onarga sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	390	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Orio loam	14	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Poorly drained
Orio loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	862	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Orio loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	818	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Orio sandy loam	679	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Orion silt loam	1,040	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
	2,394	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		
Orion silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	538	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
			flooded during the growing season		
	1,485	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		
Orion silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	1,964	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
	266	<1%	Prime farmland if drained		
Osco silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	45,580	1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Osco silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	3,633	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Pana loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	190	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Pana silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	804	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Parke silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	340	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Parke silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	878	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Parr silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	848	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Pella silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7,434	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Penfield loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	99	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Penfield loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	227	<1%	Not prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Peotone silty clay loam	127	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Well drained
Peotone silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3,263	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Very poorly drained
Petrolia silt loam	67	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Petrolia silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	261	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Petrolia silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	2,192	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	All hydric	Poorly drained
Piasa silt loam	518	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	All hydric	Poorly drained
Pierron silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	17	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	All hydric	Poorly drained
Pike silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	390	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Plainfield loamy sand, 2 to 7 percent slopes	2,885	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Excessively drained
Plainfield loamy sand, 7 to 15 percent slopes	846	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Excessively drained
Plainfield sand, 1 to 7 percent slopes	13,336	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Excessively drained
Plainfield sand, 1 to 7 percent slopes, rarely flooded	435	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Excessively drained
Plainfield sand, 1 to 7percent slopes	5,078	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Excessively drained
Plainfield sand, 7 to 15 percent slopes	2,765	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Excessively drained
Plano silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	310	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Plano silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	263	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
	1,500	<1%			Well Drained
Plano silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	1	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Plano silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	175	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Proctor silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	191	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
	35	<1%			Well Drained
Proctor silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	593	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Proctor silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,660	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Proctor silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	124	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Proctor silt loam,0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	342	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Racoon silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,078	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Raddle silt loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	1,089	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Raddle silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	3,737	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Raddle silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	333	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Radford silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	9	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
	16,346	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		
Radford silt loam, frequently flooded	3,807	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Raub silt loam	5,482	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Raub silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	27,385	1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Ridgeville sandy loam	1,037	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Ridgway silt loam, 0 to 2	179	<1%	All areas are	Not	Well

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
percent slopes			prime farmland	hydric	drained
Ridgway silt loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	296	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Ridgway silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	637	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Ridgway silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	617	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Riley silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	2,234	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Ross loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	193	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Ross silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1,550	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Ross silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	503	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Rossburg silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	225	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Rozetta silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	804	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
	1,877	<1%			Well Drained
Rozetta silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	75,978	2%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
	41,764	1%			Well Drained
Rozetta silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	9,542	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
	15,562	<1%			Well Drained
Rozetta silt loam, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	248	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Rozetta silt loam, terrace, 2 to 5 percent slopes	140	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Rozetta silt loam, terrace, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	446	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Rozetta silty clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	5,490	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Rubio silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	670	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Rush silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	654	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Rush silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	849	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Rushville silt loam	603	<1%	Not prime farmland	All hydric	Poorly drained
Rushville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	719	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	All hydric	Poorly drained
Russell silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	10,829	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Russell silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	11,019	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Rutland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4,426	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Sabina silt loam	780	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Sabina silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6,617	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
	4,220	<1%	Prime farmland if drained		
Sable silty clay loam	34,098	1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Sable silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	49,391	1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Sable silty clay loam, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	66	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Sarpy sand, 1 to 7 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	6	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Poorly drained
Sawmill silt loam, overwash, frequently flooded	186	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not	All hydric	Poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
			frequently flooded during the growing season		
Sawmill silty clay loam	1,034	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	All hydric	Poorly drained
Sawmill silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	23,650	1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	All hydric	Poorly drained
Sawmill silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	646	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Sawmill silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	461	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Sawmill silty clay loam, frequently flooded	1,999	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	All hydric	Poorly drained
Sawmill silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	143	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Schuline silty clay loam, 1 to 7 percent slopes	1,237	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Selma clay loam	12	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Selma loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	102	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Senachwine clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	960	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Senachwine silt loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	10,580	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Senachwine silt loam, 18 to 35 percent slopes	8,371	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Senachwine silt loam, 2 to 5	210	<1%	All areas are	Not	Well

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
percent slopes			prime farmland	hydric	drained
Senachwine silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	25,160	1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Sexton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,211	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Shaffton clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	352	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Shaffton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	682	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Shiloh silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, overwash	52	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Shiloh silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	957	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
	1,721	<1%			Very Poorly Drained
Shoals and Terril loams, 1 to 4 percent slopes, rarely flooded	2	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Shoals silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	19,359	1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Somonauk silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	1,526	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Sparta loamy fine sand, 1 to 7 percent slopes	120	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Excessively drained
Sparta loamy sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes, frequently flooded	348	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Sparta loamy sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes	5,375	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Excessively drained
Sparta loamy sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded	947	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Excessively drained
Sparta loamy sand, 1 to 7 percent slopes	5,156	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Excessively drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Sparta loamy sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes	6	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Excessively drained
Sparta loamy sand, 7 to 15 percent slopes	104	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Excessively drained
Sparta loamy sand, loamy substratum	1,014	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Excessively drained
Spaulding silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	702	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
St. Charles silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	878	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Starks silt loam	1,550	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Starks silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,973	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
	3,383	<1%	Prime farmland if drained		
Starks silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	426	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Starks silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	304	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Stockland gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	645	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Stockland gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	110	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Stockland gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, rarely flooded	200	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Stonelick fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	3,238	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Stonelick loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	5,395	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the	Not hydric	Well drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
			growing season		
Stookey silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	3,494	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Stoy silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	14,378	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Stoy silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	20,701	1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Stronghurst silt loam	671	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Stronghurst silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	12	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Stronghurst silt loam, terrace, 0 to 2 percent slopes	59	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Stronghurst silt loam, terrace, 2 to 5 percent slopes	51	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Sunbury silt loam	276	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Sunbury silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7,212	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Sunbury silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	248	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Sylvan silt loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	2,427	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Sylvan silty clay loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded	3,627	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Sylvan silty clay loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, severely eroded	4,081	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Sylvan silty clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	7,469	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Sylvan-Bold complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded	1,527	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Sylvan-Bold complex, 10 to	4,858	<1%	Farmland of	Not	Well

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
18 percent slopes, severely eroded			statewide importance	hydric	drained
Sylvan-Bold Complex, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	2,633	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Sylvan-Bold silt loams, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	1,663	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Tallula-Bold silt loams, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	3,690	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Tama silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	36,314	1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Tama silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	7,070	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
	1,720	<1%			Well Drained
Tama silt loam, very deep to sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	132	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Tamalco silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	15	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Tamalco silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	14	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Tama-Urban complex, 5 to 10 percent slopes	597	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Tama-Urban land complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,279	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Thorp silt loam	22	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Thorp silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	906	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Thorp silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	294	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Tice silt loam	2,426	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
	980	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Tice silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	6,685	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Tice silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	5,059	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Tice silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	259	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Tice silty clay loam, frequently flooded	264	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Tice silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	27	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Timewell and Ipava soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7,196	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Timewell and Ipava soils, 2 to 5 percent slopes	3,925	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Timewell silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	925	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Timula silt loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	306	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Titus silty clay loam	1,182	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Titus silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	429	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	All hydric	Poorly drained
Titus silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	8,157	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Titus silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	90	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either	All hydric	Poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
			protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		
Titus silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	1,402	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Toronto silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7,264	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Twomile silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	3,493	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Udolpho fine sandy loam	59	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Varna silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes, eroded	2	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Varna silt loam, 4 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	9	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Varna silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	1	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Vesser silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	94	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	All hydric	Poorly drained
Vesser silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	2,546	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Virden silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	358	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Virden silty clay loam	22,551	1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Virden silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	122,474	3%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Virden-Fosterburg silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	95	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Virgil silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	77	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Virgil silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	648	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Wabash silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	36	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	All hydric	Very poorly drained
Wagner silt loam	1,259	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Wakeland silt loam	8,565	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	28,042	1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	2,041	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Wakenda silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	8,212	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Watseka loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,137	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Watseka loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	411	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Watseka loamy sand	1,492	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Weir silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	9,083	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	All hydric	Poorly drained
Whitaker loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	77	<1%	Prime farmland if drained	Not hydric	Somewhat poorly drained
Whitson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	25,627	1%	Prime farmland if drained	All hydric	Poorly drained
Wilbur silt loam	588	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
Wilbur silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	985	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Winfield silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	30,399	1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Winfield silty clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	1,810	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Wingate silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	15,623	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Wirt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	2,478	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Wirt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1,974	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Wirt silt loam, frequently flooded	827	<1%	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Not hydric	Well drained
Worthen silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3,604	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Worthen silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	8,201	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Worthen silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	1,454	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Worthen silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	1,185	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Worthen silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes	407	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	Not hydric	Well drained
Wyanet silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	903	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Wyanet silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	1,945	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Well drained
Wyanet silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	7,471	<1%	Farmland of statewide	Not hydric	Well drained

Soil Type	Acres in Project Area	Percent of Project Area	Potential Prime Farmland	Hydric Soil	Drainage
			importance		
Wynoose silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2,651	<1%	Farmland of statewide importance	All hydric	Poorly drained
Xenia silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4,596	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Xenia silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	45,718	1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Xenia silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	8,929	<1%	All areas are prime farmland	Not hydric	Moderately well drained
Zook silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	939	<1%	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	All hydric	Poorly drained

The existing generalized land uses are categorized as follows: residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, transportational and public recreational use as discussed in the land use section. Agriculture is the predominant land use (72 percent of the Project area) and consists largely of croplands. The dominant row crop in each of the affected counties is corn grown for grain (USDA 2007). Other crops grown include forage crops (hay, haylage, grass silage, greenchop), wheat for grain, as well as corn for silage or greenchop (USDA 2007). Farmland adaptation into residential use is suspected to continue to increase as indicated in Table 18 which shows a conversion of agricultural land to residential land.

Table 18. County Farm Data

County	Change in Farms Between 2002 and 2007 (number)	Change in Land in Farms Between 2002 and 2007 (acres)	Change in Average Size of Farm Between 2002 and 2007 (acres)
Adams	52 farm decrease	69,954 acre decrease	41 acre decrease
Pike	74 farm decrease	36,009 acre decrease	6 acre decrease
Brown	5 farm increase	6,829 acre increase	12 acre increase
Scott	59 farm increase	19,808 acre increase	10 acre decrease
Schuyler	4 farm decrease	11 acre increase	2 acre increase
Fulton	50 farm decrease	28,113 acre decrease	9 acre decrease
Cass	6 farm increase	25,016 acre decrease	64 acre decrease
Morgan	58 farm increase	27,772 acre increase	4 acre increase
Sangamon	183 farm increase	49,839 acre increase	34 acre increase
Christian	114 farm increase	38,963 acre increase	22 acre increase
Montgomery	28 farm increase	14,535 acre decrease	24 acre decrease

County	Change in Farms Between 2002 and 2007 (number)	Change in Land in Farms Between 2002 and 2007 (acres)	Change in Average Size of Farm Between 2002 and 2007 (acres)
Macon	62 farm increase	30,043 acre decrease	58 acre increase
Shelby	43 farm decrease	32,526 acre decrease	15 acre decrease
Piatt	38 farm increase	9,396 acre increase	26 acre decrease
Moultrie	79 farm increase	18,987 acre decrease	100 acre decrease
Coles	45 farm increase	6,269 acre decrease	32 acre decrease
Douglas	91 farm increase	28,823 acre increase	6 acre decrease
Champaign	104 farm increase	26,585 acre decrease	120 acre decrease
Clark	7 farm increase	36,612 acre decrease	68 acre decrease
Edgar	3 farm increase	2,500 acre decrease	6 acre decrease
Source: USDA 2007			

Prime farmland soils, as defined by the USDA NRCS (2009), are soils "that [have] the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber and oilseed crops." The soils require adequate moisture supply (through precipitation and irrigation), a sufficient growing season, acceptable levels of acidity or alkalinity, and adequate permeability to water and air to produce high crop yields with minimal consumption of energy and economic resources, and minimal damage to the environment as a result of farming. There are 216 soils in the Project area that are prime farmland, with an additional 117 that would also be prime farmland if they were drained, 23 if they were drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season and 34 if they were protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season, as described in Table 14.

The USDA (2009) also states that farmland of statewide importance "is land other than prime farmland or unique farmland but that is also highly productive." In the Project area, 138 soil types are considered farmland of statewide importance, as described in Table 14.

Hydric soils "are soils that are saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. They make up part of the criteria for the identification of wetlands" (USDA 2009). In the Project area, 135 soil types are considered hydric soils, while 610 are considered not hydric and 3 are considered partially hydric. The remaining 2 soil types are unknown, listed in Table 14.

The Central Corn Belt Plains surficial geology consists of thin to thick Quaternary loess (less than 20 to more than 60 inches), Wisconsinan-age till, Illinoian-age glacial till, outwash deposits, Lacustrine sediments, and alluvium. The loess is generally thickest downwind of major floodplains, and thins eastward. Bedrock is usually deeply buried by glacial drift, but a few outcrops of sandstone occur along the larger rivers such as the Fox and Illinois (EPA 2007). In the Interior River Valley and Hills, thin to thick Quaternary loess, outwash and slackwater deposits, as well as glacial till compromise the surficial and bedrock geology. The Project area is located in the following physiographic divisions: Ancient Illinois Floodplain, Bloomington Ridged Plain, Dissected Till Plains Section, Galesburg Plain, Griggsville Plain, Lincoln Hills Section, and Springfield Plain.

Noise

Noise is measured in units of decibels (dB) on a logarithmic scale. Table 19 provides a list of common noise sources and their associated sound levels in decibels.

Table 19. Common Noise Levels

Sounds	Decibels (dB)
Lowest Audible Sound	0
Quiet Whisper	20
Normal Conversation	60
Full-Throttle Lawnmower	90
Power Tools	100
Old Chain Saw	120
Gun Shot	140
Source: Western Illinois Agri-Health Program	

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