



US Army Corps
of Engineers ®
Rock Island District

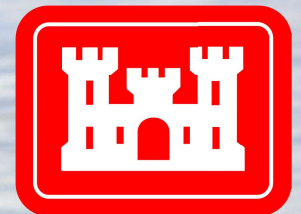
Welcome

Springfield Supplemental Water Supply and Aquatic Recreation Project

Open House Public Meeting

PLEASE SIGN IN

Purpose of Meeting



Provide an overview and history of the project

Explain the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) process

Identify project alternatives that were evaluated

Solicit your comments and input on the DSEIS and the Hunter Lake permit application



NEPA Purpose and Intent

What is National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)?	How does it apply to this project?
The Act is applicable to federal actions (funding or permitting)	The federal action is a decision regarding the City's application for a CWA 404 Permit
Requires the analysis of impacts to natural and cultural resources and human environment	See Chapter 3 of the DSEIS for analysis
Requires a transparent decision-making process with the public	Scoping, public meeting, and administrative record
Analysis of impacts varies depending on project size, complexity, and level of impact	An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was necessary for this project because the proposed action may have significant impacts on the environment
What is the Intent of the SEIS?	How does it apply to this project?
Evaluate new and significant information since completion of previous EIS in 2001	Updating 2001 EIS with supplemental information
Evaluate appropriate and reasonable alternatives that meet the defined dual purpose and need	Alternatives needed to meet purpose & need for both supplemental water supply and aquatic recreation
Assess potential affects to resources from each alternative	Consider project benefits and impacts and compare to No Action Alternative
Provide objective evaluation to identify the preferred alternative	Facilitate Rock Island District permit decision



What is a Section 404 Permit?

Where does Section 404 come from?

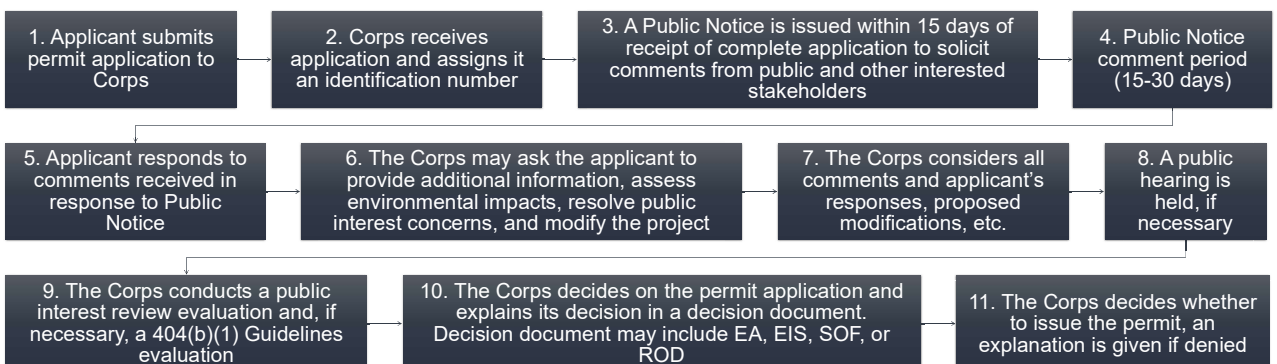
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What does Section 404 do?

Section 404 establishes a program to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. Section 404 requires a permit before dredged or fill material may be discharged into waters of the United States. Proposed activities are regulated through a permit review process.

How does Section 404 permitting work?

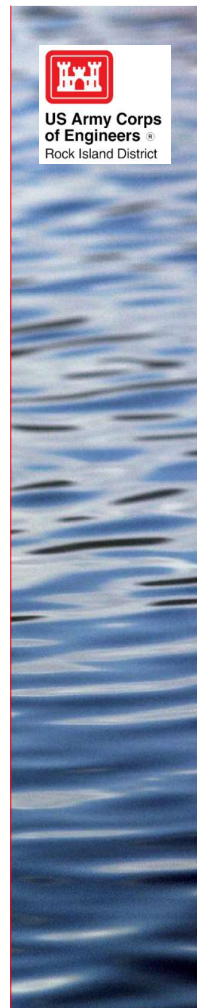
404 permitting consists of general and individual permits. Individual permits are required for proposed activities with potentially significant impacts, such as Hunter Lake. Individual permits are reviewed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under a public interest review as well as environmental criteria set forth in CWA Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines.



History of This Project



- 1953-1955: **Droughts** resulted in low water levels and threatened shutdown of water treatment and electric generation facilities.
- 1989: The City submitted a **joint permit application** for construction of Hunter Lake Reservoir to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA).
- 2000: Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) evaluated **supplemental water supply** alternatives; Hunter Lake reservoir identified as **Preferred Alternative**.
- 2001: The **final EIS (FEIS)** was published in Federal Register; **no Record of Decision (ROD)** was issued.
- 2006: The Corps used responses to requests for information from the City to prepare a publication of an **update to its 2001 FEIS** and IEPA to publish its anti-degradation assessment. Updates review alternative water supply options.
- 2010: The Corps issued a letter to the City formally determining the need for a **Supplemental EIS (SEIS)**.
- 2016: The Corps received a **permit application** from CWLP for the proposed Hunter Lake to be used as a supplemental water supply for the City of Springfield. A **Notice of Intent** to prepare a SEIS was published. This initiated a **scoping period** and alternatives were considered for a supplemental water supply that could provide the City with 12 million gallons per day (MGD), based on an **updated water demand analysis** that demonstrated a sustained need for additional water supply to current and future demands.
- 2018: CWLP requested that **aquatic recreation** be added as an additional primary purpose; the Corps requested that the CWLP provide them with information to support a demand and need for aquatic recreation. The City hired the University of Illinois to conduct an **aquatic recreation demand study**. The study was completed in 2020 and demonstrated an unmet demand and need for aquatic recreation activities to meet current and future demands in the greater Springfield area.
- 2021: The Corps sent out a public notice announcing a **change to the project purpose and need** to add aquatic recreation opportunities to the purpose and need.
- 2022: The Corps received CWLP's **revised 404 permit application** for the Hunter Lake Project.
- 2023: A **Draft SEIS (DSEIS)** was filed with the United States EPA and a joint Public Notice was issued for the **revised permit** and DSEIS.



Purpose and Need: Supplemental Water Supply

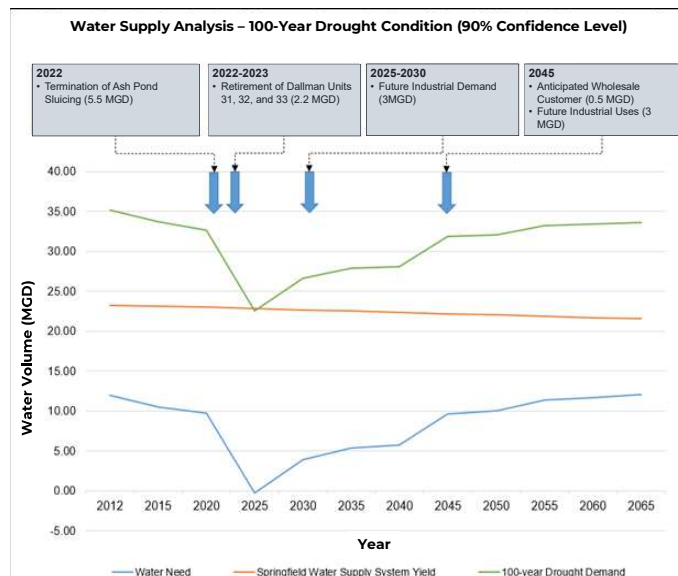
Purpose

The proposed project will supply the City of Springfield with a **supplemental water supply** source.

Need

Need for a **supplemental water supply** source comes from the analysis of many factors affecting water supply and demand:

- Yield of Springfield's Water Supply System (including Lake Springfield and the South Fork of the Sangamon River)
- Population growth and potable water uses
- Climate change
- Water use by Dallman Power Station (including closing of units)
- Water conservation efforts (low-flow showerheads, kitchen aerators, and bath aerators)
- Mandatory water restrictions during drought
- Water losses
- Contractual obligations to provide potable water to other communities
- Wholesale and industrial water uses



Net system water need by planning year 2065 is **12 MGD.**

Purpose and Need: Aquatic Recreation

Purpose

The proposed project will supply the City of Springfield with a source for **supplemental water supply** and **aquatic recreation**.

Need

In addition to the original need for **supplemental water supply**, the need for **aquatic recreation** comes from a study performed by the University of Illinois regarding the supply and demand of water recreation within the Springfield area. The study looked at the following types of recreation:

- Fishing and fishing tournaments
- Waterfowl bird watching and hunting
- Boating
- Kayaking
- Canoeing
- Swimming
- Water skiing

12,773 acres of unmet aquatic recreational demand within 50 miles of the City of Springfield by 2035.

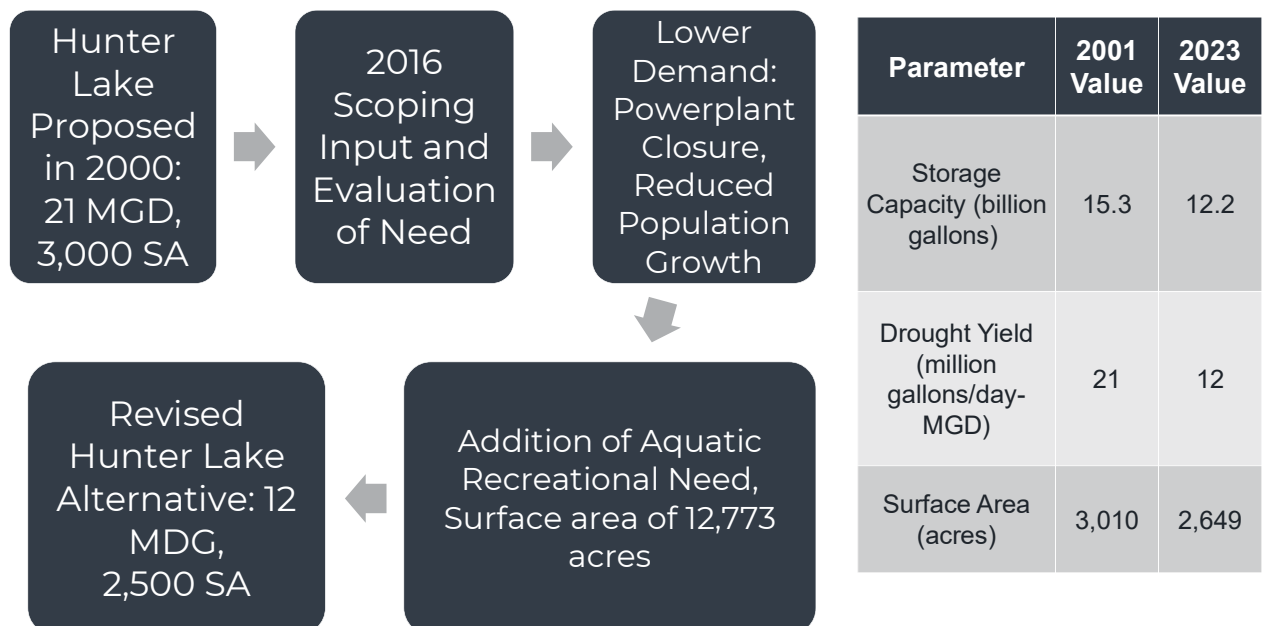
Hunter Lake to provide approximately **2,500 acres** of aquatic recreational area.

Estimates of Unmet Demand 2020-2030

Year	Unmet Demand – Point Estimate	Unmet Demand – Range
2020	12,447	1,507-23,387
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Source: University of Illinois 2020

Evolution of Revised Hunter Lake Alternative



Screening of Alternatives

Alternatives

No Action

Reservoir Alternatives

- Hunter Lake – Original Configuration
- Hunter Lake – Revised Configuration
- Clinton Lake
- Lick Creek Reservoir
- Dredge Lake Springfield
- Raise Lake Springfield by 2 feet
- Lake Sangchris
- Lake Shelbyville
- Sand and Gravel Pits

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- Sangamon River Dam
- South Fork Dam
- Illinois River

Other Alternatives

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- Recycle/Reuse Treated Wastewater
- Water Conservation

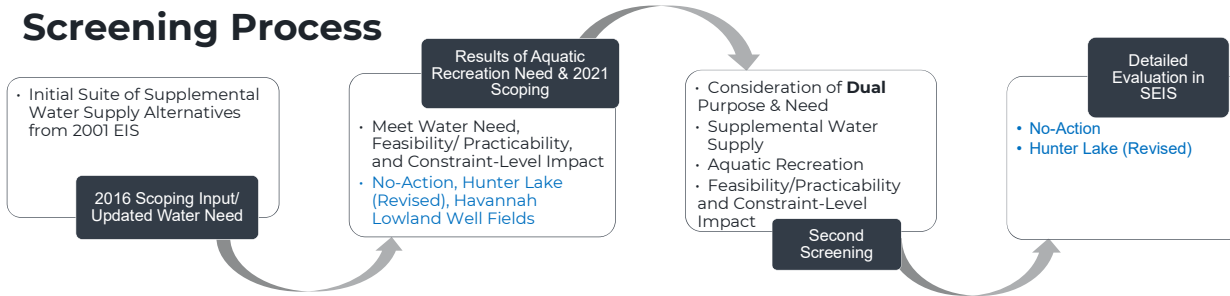
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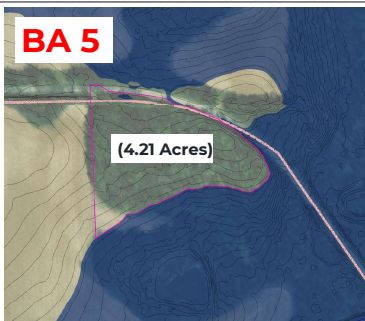
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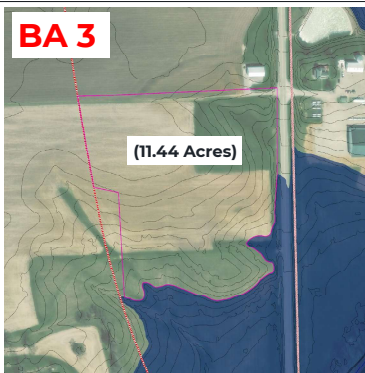
Screening Process



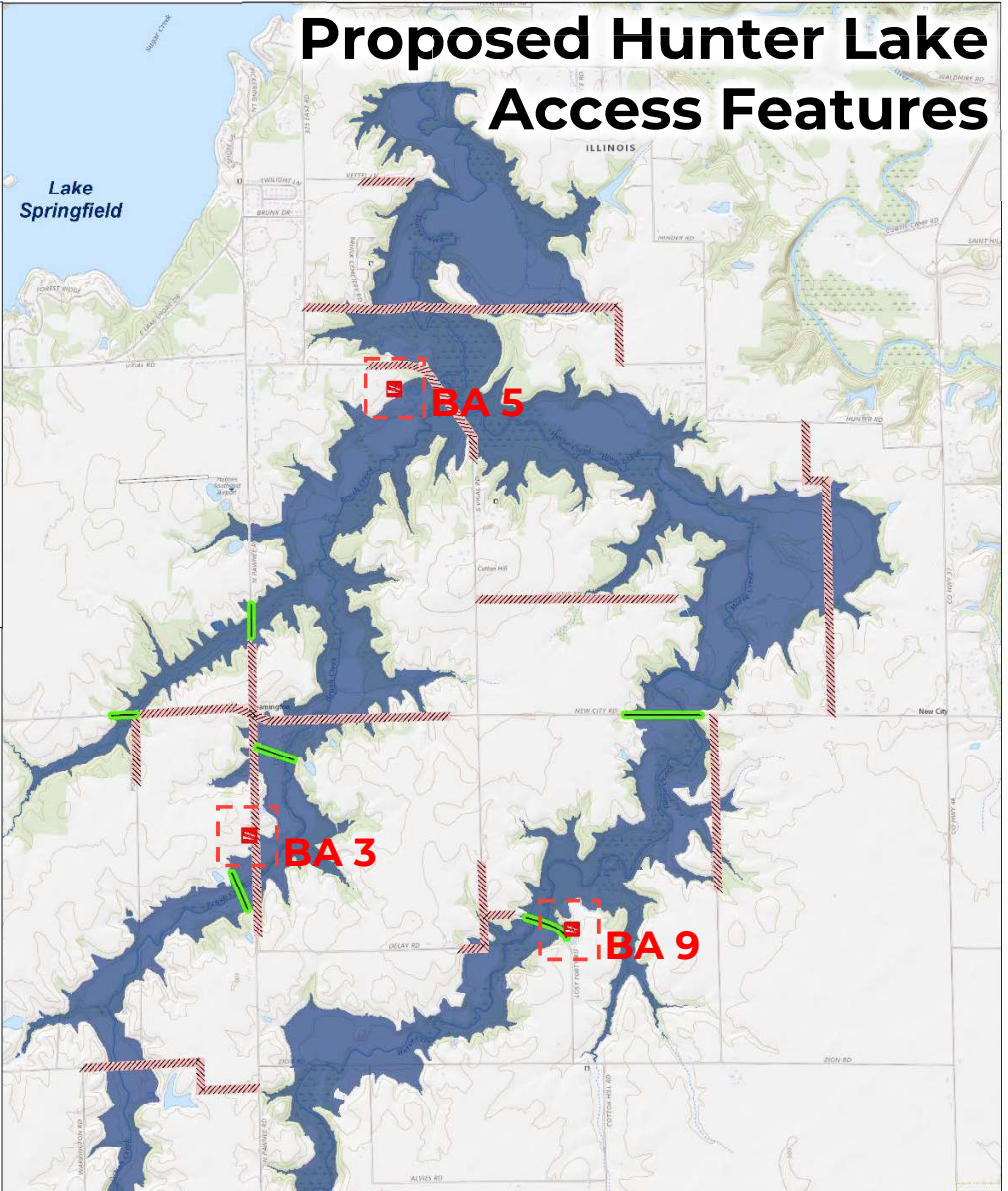
Proposed Hunter Lake Access Features





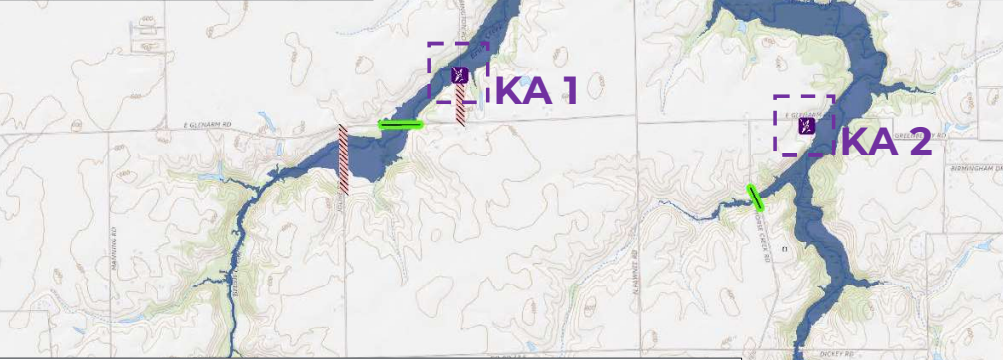
- 21,000 SF Asphalt Parking Area
- 2,000 SF Boat Ramp
- 1,500 SF Concrete ADA Parking Area
- Vault Toilet
- 1 Floating ADA-Compliant Boat Dock
- Kayak/Canoe Launch



- 85,000 SF Asphalt Parking Area
- 4,000 SF Boat Ramp
- 1,500 SF Concrete ADA Parking Area
- Vault Toilet
- 2 Floating ADA-Compliant Boat Docks
- Kayak/Canoe Launch



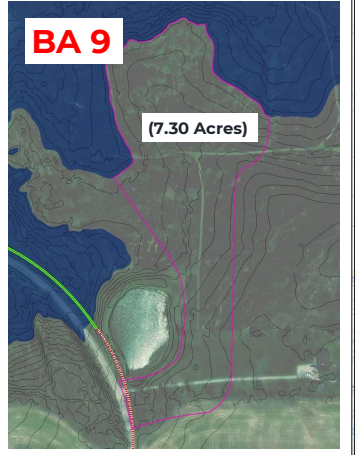
 Proposed Road Removal
 Proposed Bridge Construction



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- 2,000 SF Boat Ramp
- 1,500 SF Concrete ADA Parking Area
- Vault Toilet
- 1 Floating ADA-Compliant Boat Dock
- Kayak/Canoe Launch


KA 1 & 2 Examples


- Aggregate Parking for up to 5 vehicles (1 ADA Compliant Space and walkway to dock)





Proposed Hunter Lake Integrated Design Features/BMPs

 City of Springfield Owned Property
 Parcels to be Acquired

 **Grade Control** – structures that stabilize waterways and prevent water from eroding channel surfaces.


 **Wetland** – areas inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater that, under normal circumstances, support vegetation adapted for life in saturated soils. Capable of enhancing water quality by retaining and removing nutrients.


 **Basin** – Captures large amounts of sediment and nutrients carried by runoff during storm events. Designed to limit interaction of the main lake with the upstream sediment.

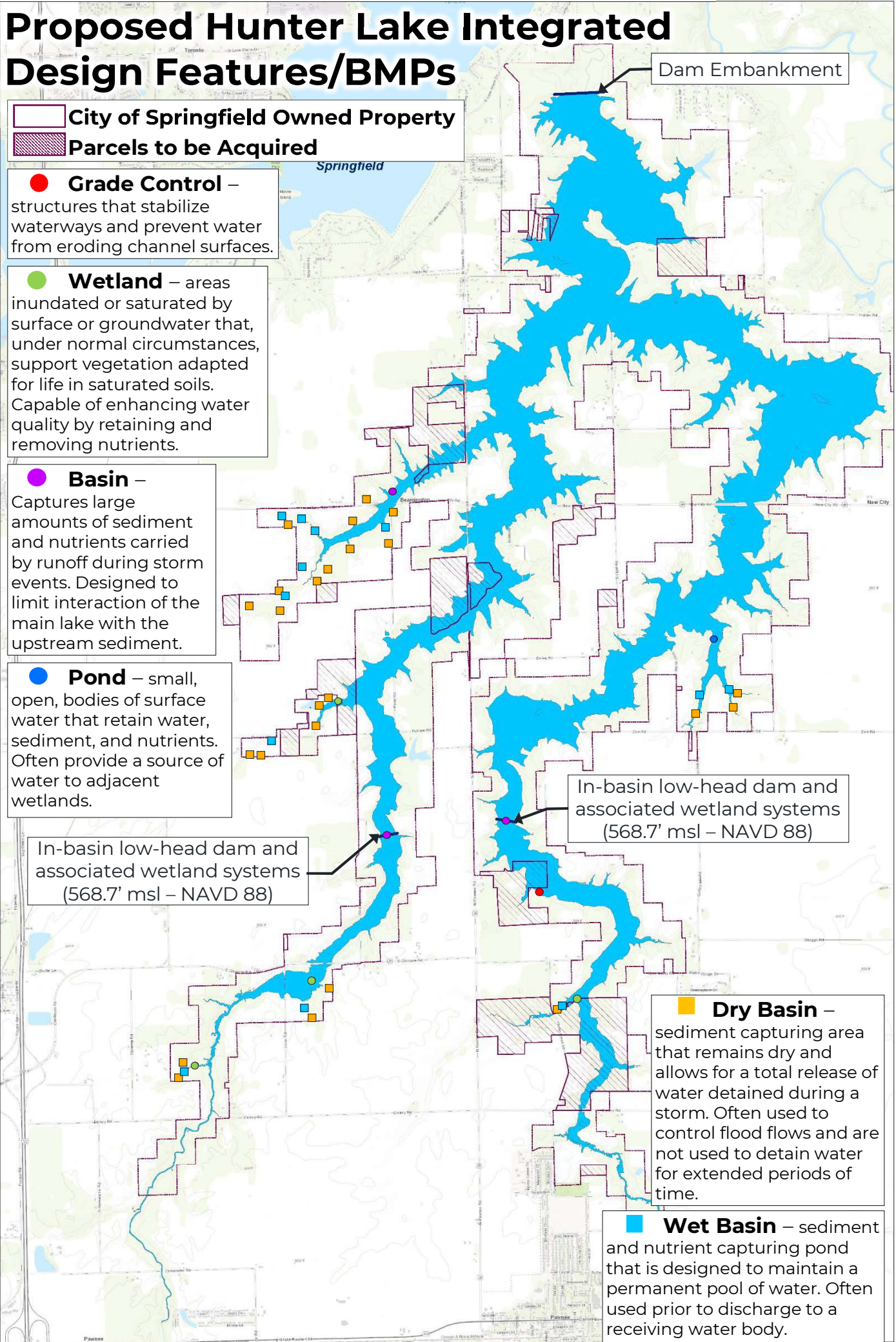
 **Pond** – small, open, bodies of surface water that retain water, sediment, and nutrients. Often provide a source of water to adjacent wetlands.

In-basin low-head dam and associated wetland systems (568.7' msl – NAVD 88)

In-basin low-head dam and associated wetland systems (568.7' msl – NAVD 88)

 **Dry Basin** – sediment capturing area that remains dry and allows for a total release of water detained during a storm. Often used to control flood flows and are not used to detain water for extended periods of time.

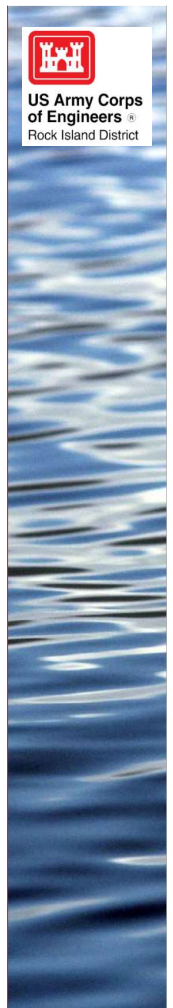
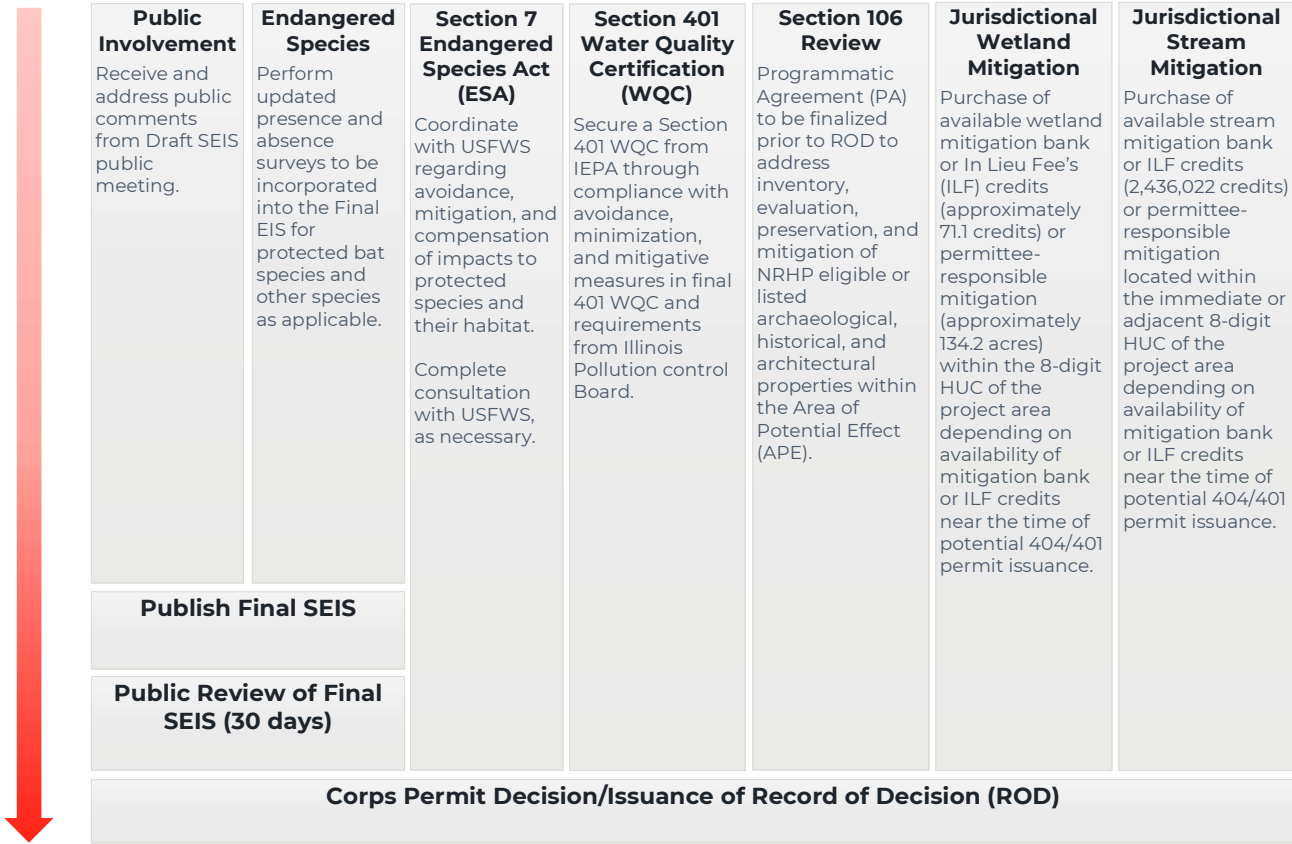
 **Wet Basin** – sediment and nutrient capturing pond that is designed to maintain a permanent pool of water. Often used prior to discharge to a receiving water body.



Next Steps



US Army Corps of Engineers®
Rock Island District



How to provide your comments

Written comments can be left in comment box or sent to the following:

Mail:
ATTN: Regulatory Division, US. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District
Clock Tower Building
PO Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

E-mail:
cemvr-odpublicnotice@usace.army.mil

Comments must be received on or before
September 25, 2023

*Please indicate if you are commenting on the Draft SEIS, the permit application, or both. Email comments should have DEIS or Hunter Lake Permit in the subject line.



US Army Corps of Engineers®
Rock Island District


The DSEIS is available for review
at

[https://www.mvr.usace.army.mil/
Missions/Regulatory.aspx](https://www.mvr.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx)

or

[http://supplementalwater.
cwlp.com/Documents.aspx](http://supplementalwater.cwlp.com/Documents.aspx)






Welcome

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Section 404 establishes a program to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. Section 404 requires a permit before dredged or fill material may be discharged into waters of the United States. Proposed activities are regulated through a permit review process.

How does Section 404 permitting work?

404 permitting consists of general and individual permits. Individual permits are required for proposed activities with potentially significant impacts, such as Hunter Lake. Individual permits are reviewed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under a public interest review as well as environmental criteria set forth in CWA Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines.

3



Section 404 Permit Process

1. Applicant submits permit application to Corps
2. Corps receives application and assigns it an identification number
3. A Public Notice is issued within 15 days of receipt of complete application to solicit comments from public and other interested stakeholders
4. Public Notice comment period (15-30 days)
5. Applicant responds to comments received in response to Public Notice
6. The Corps may ask the applicant to provide additional information, assess environmental impacts, resolve public interest concerns, and modify the project
7. The Corps considers all comments and applicant's responses, proposed modifications, etc.
8. A public hearing is held, if necessary
9. The Corps conducts a public interest review evaluation and, if necessary, a 404(b)(1) Guidelines evaluation
10. The Corps decides on the permit application and explains its decision in a decision document. Decision document may include EA, EIS, SOF, or ROD
11. The Corps decides whether to issue the permit, an explanation is given if denied

4



USACE 404 Permit Decision

Gives careful consideration to:


Public Interest Review

- Main framework for overall evaluation of projects.
- Considers foreseeable impacts the proposed project would have on public interest factors such as aesthetics, historic properties, navigation, recreation, water supply and conservation, general environmental concerns, wetlands, economics, fish and wildlife values, land use, water quality, energy, safety, property ownership, floodplain values, and the needs and welfare of the people.

404(b)(1) Guidelines

- Criteria used to evaluate discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States.
- Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines require the project to be:
 - The Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative (LEDPA),
 - Will not cause or contribute to the violation of applicable state or Federal laws,
 - Will not result in significant degradation of waters of the United States,
 - Appropriate and practicable steps have been taken to minimize adverse impacts of the projects on wetlands and other waters.

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USACE 404 Permit Decision

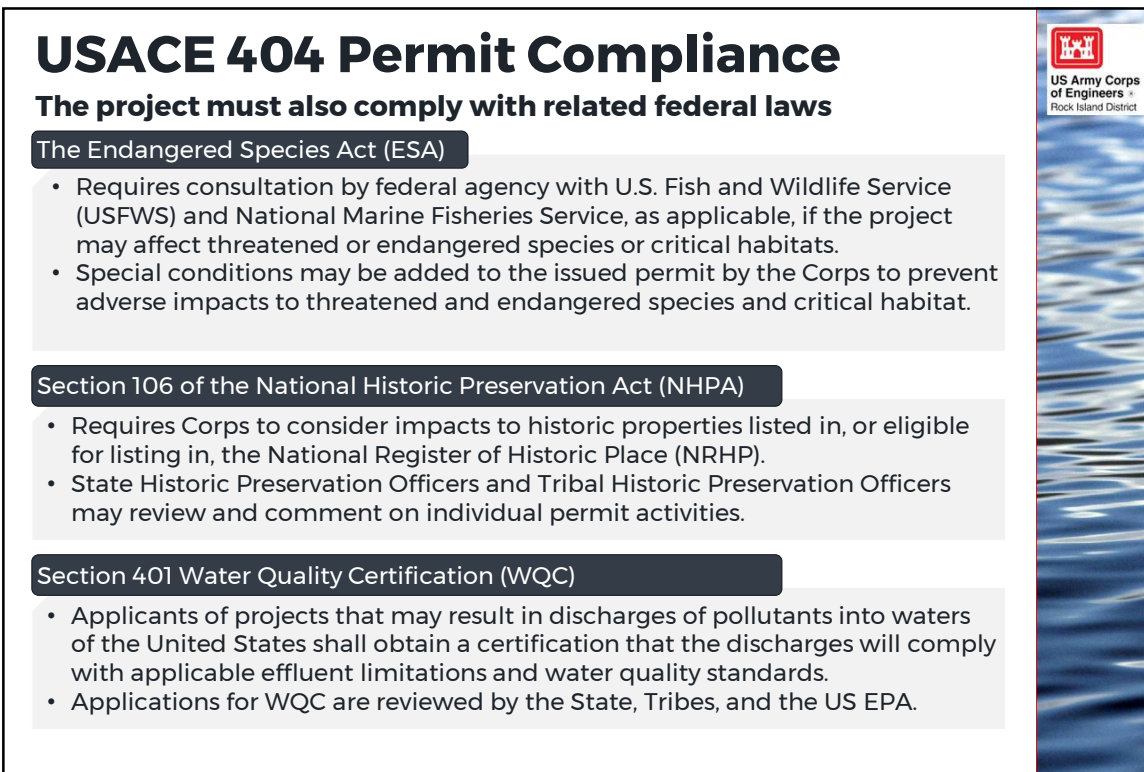
Gives careful consideration to:

General Criteria

- The relevant extent of public and private need for the proposed work.
- Where unresolved conflicts of resource use exist, the practicability of using reasonable alternative locations and methods to accomplish the objective of the proposed structure or work.
- The extent and permanence of the beneficial and/or detrimental effects the proposed structure or work is likely to have on public and private uses to which the area is suited .

No permit is granted if the proposed project is found to be contrary to the public interest. If the proposed work involves discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, no permit is granted if the proposed activity is found to be contrary to the Section 404(b)(1) guidelines.

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USACE 404 Permit Compliance

The project must also comply with related federal laws

The Endangered Species Act (ESA)

- Requires consultation by federal agency with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service, as applicable, if the project may affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitats.
- Special conditions may be added to the issued permit by the Corps to prevent adverse impacts to threatened and endangered species and critical habitat.

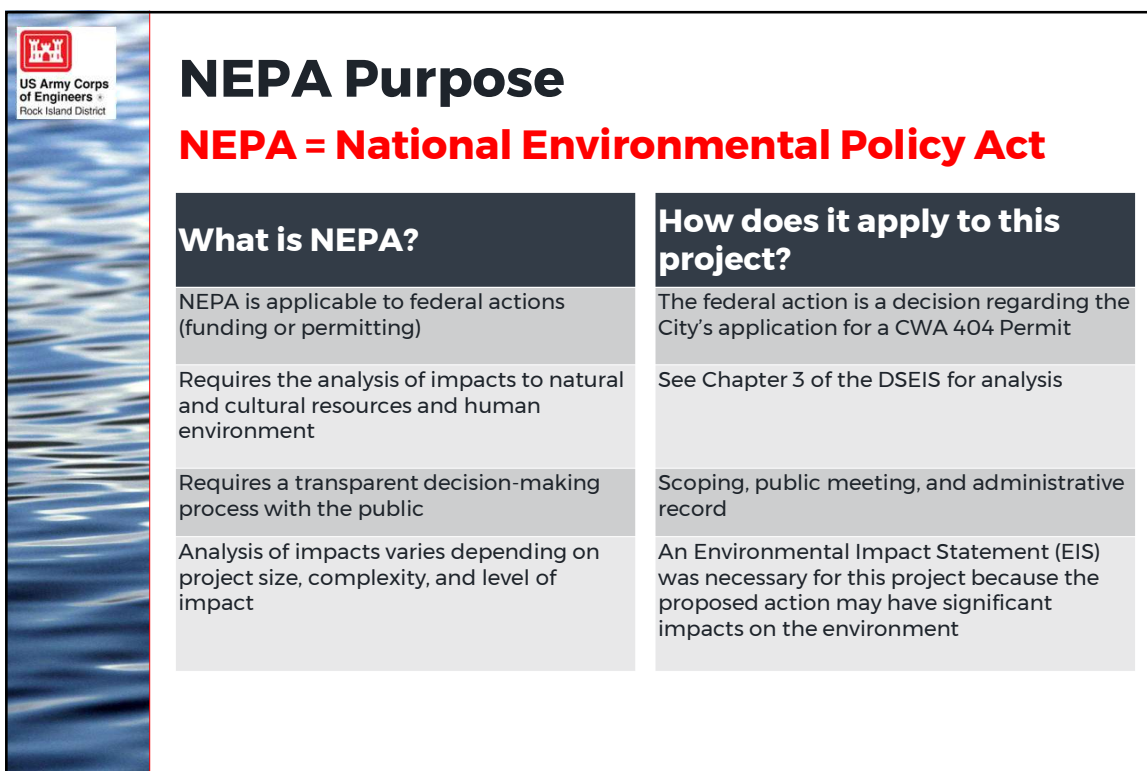

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

- Requires Corps to consider impacts to historic properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Place (NRHP).
- State Historic Preservation Officers and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers may review and comment on individual permit activities.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC)

- Applicants of projects that may result in discharges of pollutants into waters of the United States shall obtain a certification that the discharges will comply with applicable effluent limitations and water quality standards.
- Applications for WQC are reviewed by the State, Tribes, and the US EPA.

7





NEPA Purpose

NEPA = National Environmental Policy Act

What is NEPA?	How does it apply to this project?
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Requires the analysis of impacts to natural and cultural resources and human environment	See Chapter 3 of the DSEIS for analysis
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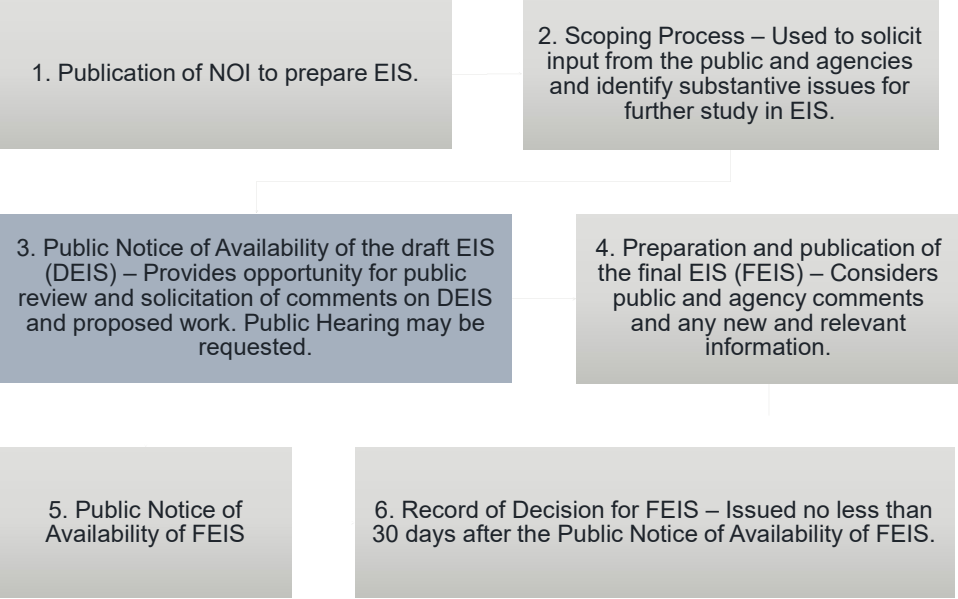
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9





Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Process




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graph TD
    1[1. Publication of NOI to prepare EIS.] --> 2[2. Scoping Process – Used to solicit input from the public and agencies and identify substantive issues for further study in EIS.]
    2 --> 3[3. Public Notice of Availability of the draft EIS (DEIS) – Provides opportunity for public review and solicitation of comments on DEIS and proposed work. Public Hearing may be requested.]
    3 --> 4[4. Preparation and publication of the final EIS (FEIS) – Considers public and agency comments and any new and relevant information.]
    4 --> 5[5. Public Notice of Availability of FEIS]
    5 --> 6[6. Record of Decision for FEIS – Issued no less than 30 days after the Public Notice of Availability of FEIS.]
    
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 <p>US Army Corps of Engineers Rock Island District</p>	<p>United States Army Corps of Engineers</p> <p><i>Lead Federal Agency</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluates Section 404 permit application and determines permit decision • Required to meet NEPA obligations including Environmental Analysis
	<p>The City of Springfield</p> <p><i>Applicant</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submits Section 404 Permit Application and provides the Corps with Applicant's proposed Purpose and Need, site selection (with alternatives), possible project alternatives, and the City's preferred alternative. • Responsible for project implementation, mitigation, and other permit requirements, if issued.
	<p>WSP USA</p> <p><i>Third-party Consultant</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working under contract with Applicant (City) but under the direction of the Corps to complete objective environmental analysis that will aid the Corps in their permitting decision. • Under direction of the Corps, provides objective analysis of materials used for NEPA evaluation.

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<h2>History of This Project 1953-2010</h2> <p>1953-1955: Droughts resulted in low water levels and threatened shutdown of water treatment and electric generation facilities.</p> <p>1989: The City submitted a joint permit application for construction of Hunter Lake Reservoir to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA).</p> <p>2000: Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) evaluated supplemental water supply alternatives; Hunter Lake reservoir identified as Preferred Alternative.</p> <p>2001: The final EIS (FEIS) was published in Federal Register; no Record of Decision (ROD) was issued.</p> <p>2006: The Corps used responses to requests for information from the City to prepare a publication of an update to its 2001 FEIS and IEPA to publish its anti-degradation assessment. Updates review alternative water supply options.</p> <p>2010: The Corps issued a letter to the City formally determining the need for a Supplemental EIS (SEIS).</p>	
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12

History of This Project 2011-2023




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Purpose and Need: Supplemental Water Supply

Purpose

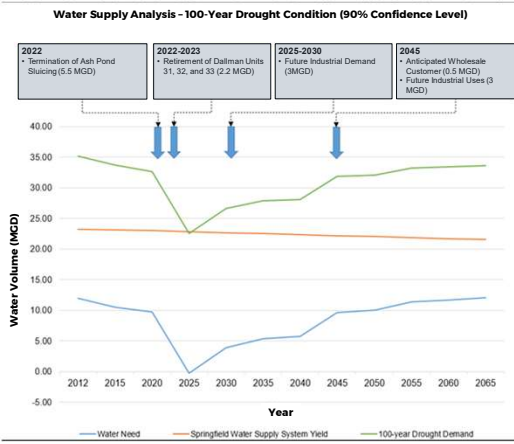
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Water Supply Analysis - 100-Year Drought Condition (90% Confidence Level)



Year	Water Need (MGD)	Springfield Water Supply System Yield (MGD)	100-year Drought Demand (MGD)
2012	~12	~22	~35
2015	~10	~22	~32
2020	~5	~22	~25
2025	~5	~22	~28
2030	~5	~22	~30
2035	~5	~22	~32
2040	~5	~22	~33
2045	~5	~22	~34
2050	~5	~22	~34
2055	~5	~22	~34
2060	~5	~22	~34
2065	~5	~22	~34

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15



Evolution of Revised Hunter Lake Alternative

Hunter Lake Proposed in 2000: 21 MGD, 3,000 SA

→

2016 Scoping Input and Evaluation of Need

→

Lower Demand: Powerplant Closure, Reduced Population Growth

Revised Hunter Lake Alternative: 12 MDC, 2,500 SA

←

Addition of Aquatic Recreational Need, Surface area of 12,773 acres

↓

Parameter	2001 Value	2023 Value
Storage Capacity (billion gallons)	15.3	12.2
Drought Yield (million gallons/day-MGD)	21	12
Surface Area (acres)	3,010	2,649

16

Alternatives

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17

Alternatives Screening Process

Initial Suite of Supplemental Water Supply Alternatives from 2000 FEIS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Action Hunter Lake Original Configuration Lick Creek Reservoir Raise Lake Springfield by 2 feet Dredge Lake Springfield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake Sangchris Lake Shelbyville Sand and Gravel Pits Sangamon River South Fork Reservoir Illinois River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Havana Lowlands Well Field Illinois River Well System Sangamon River Valley Wells Combinations of Alternatives Jacksonville System Expansion Recycle/Reuse of Treated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater for Ash Sluicing Water Conservation Combinations of Alternatives
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Added Alternatives from 2016 Scoping Input and Updated Water Need

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hunter Lake Revised Configuration Clinton Lake Intentional Depletion of Sangamon Valley Well Field Reserve Levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Augmentation of Gravel Pit Storage with Transfers from Sangamon River Retrofit of Non-CWLP municipal wells Water Rights for additional wells in
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2021 Scoping and Results of Aquatic Recreation Need

Consideration of Water Need, Feasibility/Practicability, and Constraint-level Impact


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No-Action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hunter Lake Revised Configuration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Havana Lowlands Well Fields
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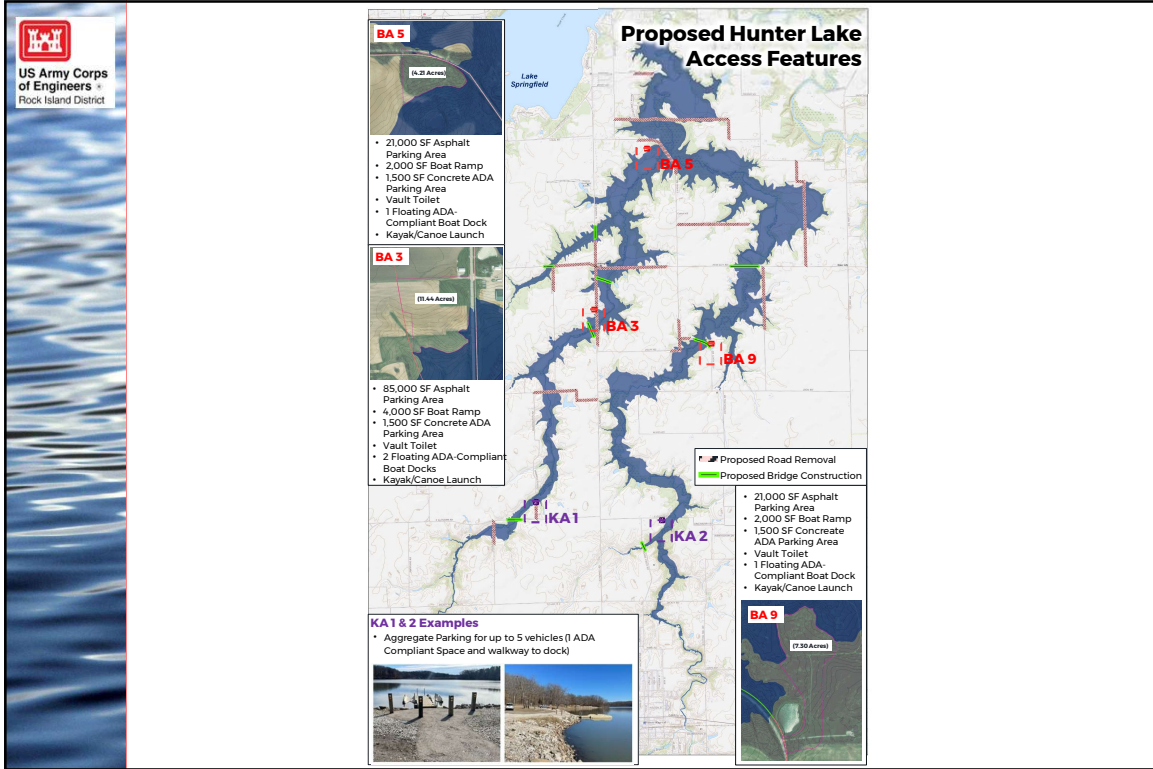
Second Screening and Detailed Evaluation in SEIS

Consideration of Dual Purpose and Need (Supplemental Water Supply and Aquatic Recreation), Feasibility/Practicability, and Constraint-level Impact

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No-Action Hunter Lake Revised Configuration 	
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Boat Access #3 Features

- Approximate 85,000 (sf) asphalt parking area (Up to 50 trailered vehicles)
- Up to six solar lamp posts and lights
- Approximate 4,000 sf concrete boat ramp with grooving
- Approximate 1,500 sf concrete ADA parking areas (for up to three vehicles and three vehicles with trailers)
- Approximate 300 linear feet of 5-foot-wide concrete sidewalk (ADA compliant)
- Vault toilet
- Kayak/Canoe launch
- Two floating boat docks, ADA-compliant, prefabricated with galvanized steel and plastic materials
- Aggregate base/rip-rap stabilization adjacent to boat ramp/docks for approximately 100 ft either side

Aerial of BA #3

11.44 Acres

Source: <https://www.fedweek.com/boats/floating-docks/floating-docks/>

Similar to Sangchris Lake
SP - West Boat Ramp

Legend

- Solar Light Pole
- Pavement Striping
- Sidewalk
- Parking Island
- ADA Concrete Parking Pad
- Boat Access Work Area
- Vault Toilet
- Boat Ramp Dock
- Boat Parking Lot
- Concrete Boat Access Ramp
- owner_pavement_boundary

Floating Boat Dock Example

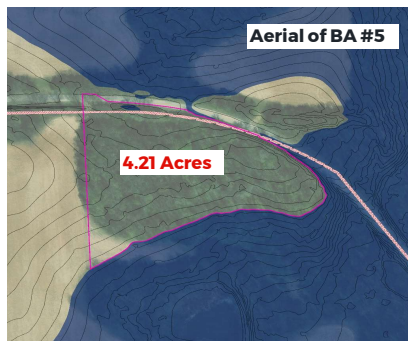
Similar to Sangchris Lake
SP - West Boat Ramp

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Boat Access #5

Features

- Approximate 21,000 (sf) asphalt parking area (Up to 10 trailered vehicles)
- Up to six solar lamp posts and lights
- Approximate 2,000 sf concrete boat ramp with grooving
- Approximate 1,500 sf concrete ADA parking areas (for up to two vehicles and two vehicles with trailers)
- Approximate 300 linear feet of 5-foot-wide concrete sidewalk (ADA compliant)
- Vault toilet
- Kayak/Canoe launch
- One floating boat dock, ADA-compliant, prefabricated with galvanized steel and plastic materials
- Aggregate base/rip-rap stabilization adjacent to boat ramp/docks for approximately 100 ft either side



↑ Floating boat and kayak/canoe launch example



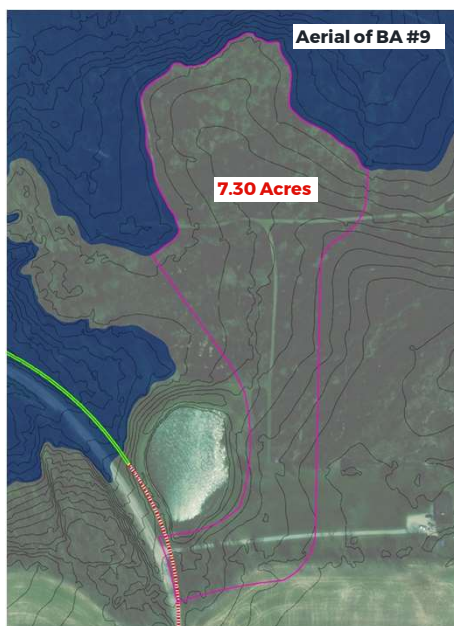
← Similar to Peabody River King State Fish Wildlife Area - Goose Lake Boat Access



Boat Access #9

Features

- Approximate 21,000 (sf) asphalt parking area (Up to 10 trailered vehicles)
- Up to six solar lamp posts and lights
- Approximate 2,000 sf concrete boat ramp with grooving
- Approximate 1,500 sf concrete ADA parking areas (for up to two vehicles and two vehicles with trailers)
- Approximate 300 linear feet of 5-foot-wide concrete sidewalk (ADA compliant)
- Vault toilet
- Kayak/Canoe launch
- One floating boat dock, ADA-compliant, prefabricated with galvanized steel and plastic materials
- Aggregate base/rip-rap stabilization adjacent to boat ramp/docks for approximately 100 ft either side



← Similar to Peabody River King State Fish Wildlife Area - Goose Lake Boat Access



Kayak Accesses 1 & 2

Features

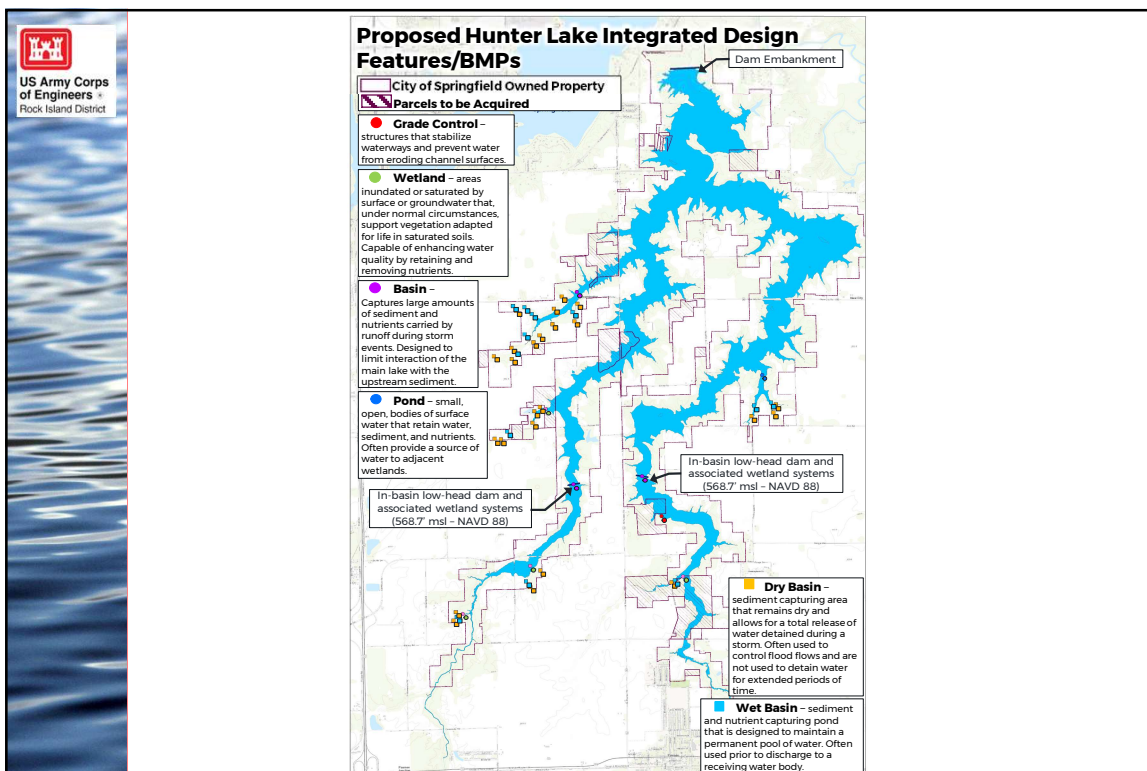
- Provide easy access from existing roadways
- Primitive (aggregate) parking for up to five vehicles, including one ADA-compliant space
- A floating dock and kayak launch
- ADA-compliant walkway to the dock
- One kayak access on Horse Creek and one on Brush Creek



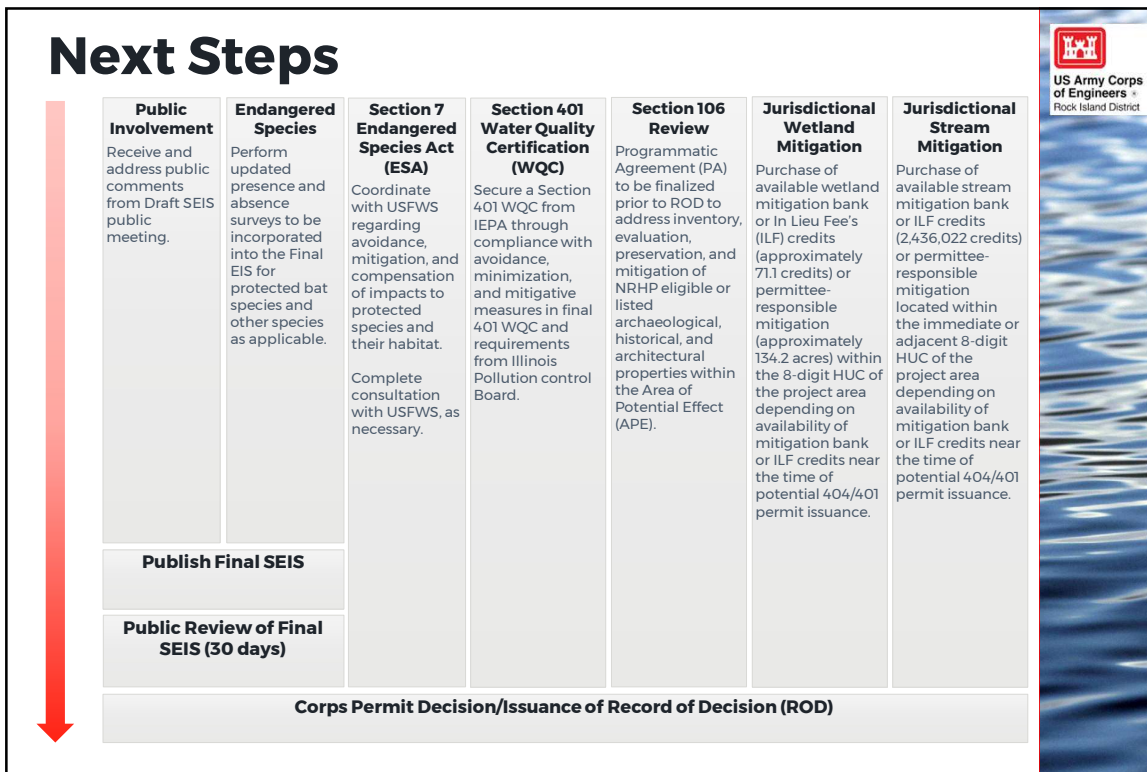
↑
← **Lake Springfield
Kayak/Canoe Launch
Example**



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How to provide your comments

Written comments can be left in comment box or sent to the following:

Mail:
ATTN: Regulatory Division, US. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District
Clock Tower Building
PO Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

E-mail:
cemvr-odpublicnotice@usace.army.mil

Comments must be received on or before **September 25, 2023**

* Please indicate if you are commenting on the Draft SEIS, the permit application, or both. Email comments should have DEIS or Hunter Lake Permit in the subject line.

US Army Corps of Engineers
Rock Island District

The DSEIS is available for review at
<https://www.mvr.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx>
or
<http://supplementalwater.cwlp.com/Documents.aspx>

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US Army Corps
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Rock Island District

REGULATORY FACT SHEET: Springfield Supplemental Water Supply and Aquatic Recreation Project

Current as of: August 24, 2023

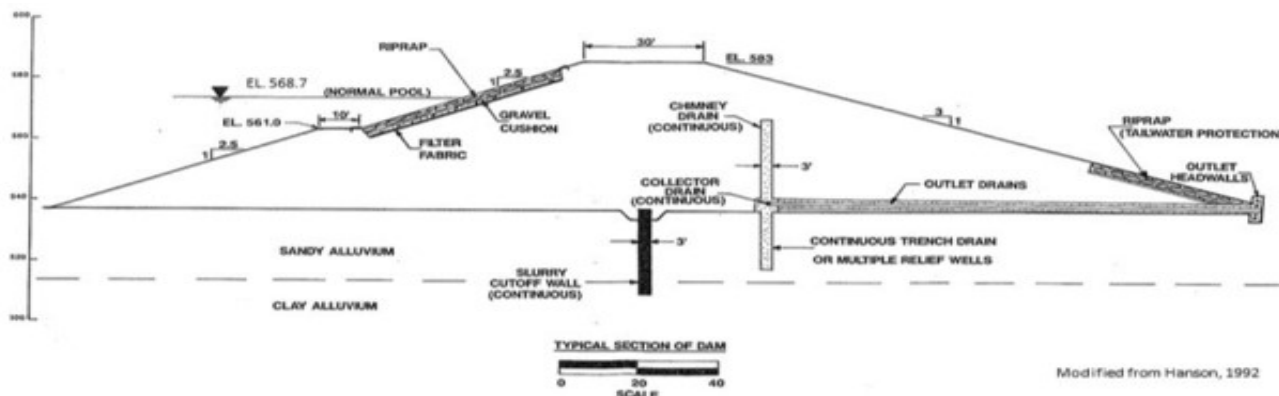
Point of Contact: James Kelley, Project Manager

PROJECT INTRODUCTION: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, (Corps) has received a permit application for Department of the Army (DA) Permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act from City of Springfield, City, Water, Light & Power (CWLP) to gain authorization to excavate and place fill material into Horse Creek, Brush Creek, and various unnamed tributaries as well as wetlands in connection with the construction of a multi-purpose reservoir (known as Hunter Lake).

CWLP desires to construct a multi-use reservoir encompassing approximately 2,650 acres in surface area. The reservoir will have a minimum yield of 12 MGD to meet supplemental water supply demands under drought conditions to the year 2065 and a minimum of 2,500 acres of flat-water area to partially address the unmet water-based recreational demand in the Springfield area. It is anticipated that 71.1 acres of wetland habitat and 241,217 linear feet of stream habitat will be impacted by the proposed project.

The Rock Island District prepared a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) to analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the proposed Springfield Supplemental Water Supply and Aquatic Recreation Project (previously referred to as the Springfield Supplemental Water Supply Project) in Sangamon County, IL. The purpose of the Draft SEIS is to provide decision-makers and the public with information pertaining to the Proposed Action and alternatives, and to disclose environmental impacts and identify mitigation measures to reduce impacts. The Draft SEIS was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.

Through the NEPA process, the Corps will decide to issue, issue with modification, or deny the DA Permit for the proposed project. The SEIS will assess the potential social, economic, and environmental effects of construction and operation of the proposed project. This SEIS is intended to be of sufficient scope to satisfy Federal, State and local requirements, and DA permit reviews.



Conceptual Design of Hunter Lake Dam Configuration

PURPOSE AND NEED: Water Supply: Based on an analysis of the storage and capacity, the Illinois State Water Survey had determined that Lake Springfield is an inadequate water supply system with a 50% probability of not meeting expected water supply demands. Under conditions of reduced water availability, the City is at risk of not meeting demands (both existing and future) for commercial and residential water use, for

industrial water supply (health care and energy generation needs), and for providing water for adjacent wholesale communities. The quantity of supplemental water needed to fulfill the existing and future water demand of the City was conservatively calculated to be 12 Million Gallons per Day (MGD).

Aquatic Recreation: The City hired the University of Illinois to conduct an aquatic recreation supply and demand study which focused on fishing, fishing tournaments, waterfowl bird watching & hunting, boating, kayaking, canoeing, swimming, and water skiing within a 50+ mile radius of Springfield. The study concluded that there is an unmet demand for 12,773 acres of these aquatic recreation activities within the 50+ mile radius of Springfield to the year 2035. The City wishes to meet a portion of the unmet demand for aquatic recreation activities to meet current and future demands to the year 2035.

FAST FACTS:

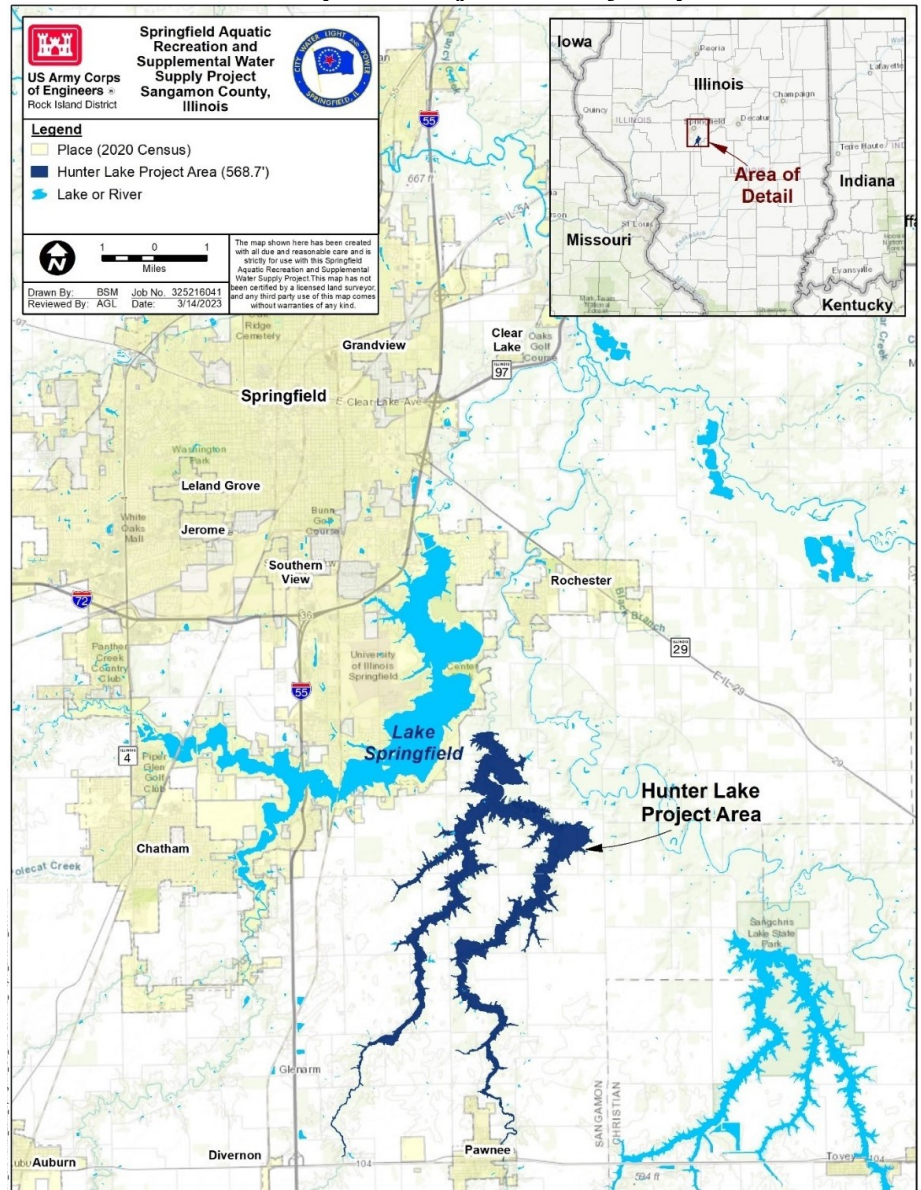
Project type: Supplemental water supply and aquatic recreation

Purpose: To develop a supplemental water supply for municipal, commercial, and industrial customers to address concerns over the adequacy of its supplemental water supply and to meet water based recreational demands for the Springfield area.

Need: Under conditions of reduced water availability, such as drought conditions, the City is at risk of not meeting water supply demands. The City has had to impose water use restrictions on its customers in 1988, 2000, and 2012. A study conducted by the University of Illinois concluded that there is an unmet demand for aquatic recreation in the Springfield area.

Areas affected: Horse Creek, Brush Creek, and various unnamed tributaries as well as wetlands in connection with the construction of a multi-purpose reservoir.

Proposed Project Vicinity Map



COMMENTS: You may submit comments to the Regulatory Branch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, by mail or e-mail:

Attn: Regulatory Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District Clock Tower Building
P.O. Box 2004
Rock Island, IL 61204-2004

E-mail: cemvr-odpublicnotice@usace.army.mil

(Emailed comments, including attachments, should be provided in .doc, .docx, .pdf, or .txt formats.)

For more information about the proposed project, visit: <http://supplementalwater.cwlp.com/Documents.aspx>



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
Rock Island District

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PUBLIC MEETING
Springfield Supplemental Water Supply
and Aquatic Recreation Draft SEIS**

WRITTEN COMMENT FORM

NAME (Please print): _____

ADDRESS (Street and Number): _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ TELEPHONE NO. _____

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO PROVIDE WRITTEN COMMENTS ON THIS PROJECT, YOU MAY RESPOND BELOW AND PLACE IN THE COMMENT BOX OR MAIL TO THE CORPS BY **SEPTEMBER 25, 2023** AT:

**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, REGULATORY DIVISION, ATTN:
MR. JAMES KELLEY
ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT
CLOCK TOWER BUILDING
P.O. Box 2004
Rock Island, IL 61204**

ALTERNATIVELY, YOU MAY EMAIL COMMENTS TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: cemvr-odpublicnotice@usace.army.mil by **SEPTEMBER 25, 2023**. Please indicate if you are commenting on the Draft SEIS, the permit application, or both. Email comments should have DEIS or Hunter Lake Permit in the subject Line.

COMMENTS

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT

AUTHORITY: 33 CFR 327

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: Distributed at Public Meetings and Workshops to provide a record of attendees, and to develop a mailing list for future public meetings in keeping with the policy of OCE to conduct Civil Works Program in an atmosphere of public understanding, trust and mutual cooperation. All interested individuals and agencies are to be informed and afforded an opportunity to be heard and their views considered in arriving at conclusions, decisions, and recommendations in the formulation of civil works proposals, plans, projects, and on the proposed uses of navigable waters.

ROUTINE USES: Utilized for determining attendance at Public Meetings; determining who desires to speak at Corps Public Meetings and developing mailing lists for various Corps studies.

DISCLOSURE: Voluntary. Failure to provide information may result in not being contacted for future public meetings, etc.



US Army Corps
of Engineers ®
Rock Island District

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
PUBLIC MEETING
Springfield Supplemental Water Supply
and Aquatic Recreation Draft SEIS

COMMENTS CONTINUED

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT

AUTHORITY: 33 CFR 327

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