

**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
CALUMET CITY STORM WATER PUMP STATION INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS
CALUMET CITY, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
SECTION 219, WRDA 1992, AS AMENDED**

June 2019

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Chicago
District, Planning Branch
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SECTION 1 PURPOSE AND NEED

PURPOSE

The proposed project will address the current storm water pump station and inlet located at Yates Pond in Calumet City, Illinois that is in a deteriorating condition. The pond is a storm water retention basin with a pump station located at the northeast of corner of the site. Storm water from the surrounding area collects in the basin and is then pumped out to a nearby treatment facility. The proposed project would include the replacement of two existing turbine pumps and one submersible pump, installation of access hatches, replacement of float switches and existing generators, installation of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) panel, site improvements, other ancillary equipment and restoration in addition to obsolete equipment removal. This project was identified in Calumet City's 2008 Stormwater Capital Plan as an area in need of maintenance and repair. These improvements are designed to increase the evacuation rate of storm water from the site and ultimately reduce potential flood risk and damage to residential property near the station.

NEED FOR ACTION

The pumps within the storm water pump station have exceeded their life expectancy. They are in poor condition due to their age and heavy inflow of silt from Yates Pond. The current conditions of the station has resulted in a significant amount of flooding occurring at this site as well as silt inflow into the wet well of the pump station. This infiltration is resulting in damage being done to the pumps, potentially leading to pump failure. A pump failure would lead to significant maintenance and service disruptions in the evacuation of storm water from the site and ultimately cause flood damage in the surrounding residential community near the station.

AUTHORITY

The study was authorized under Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, as amended by Section 504 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, Section 502 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, Section 108 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001, Section 145 of the Energy and Water Appropriations Act of 2004, and Sections 5075 and 5158 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007. These amended authorities allow the Army Corps of Engineers to provide planning, design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure projects.

LOCAL SPONSOR

The project's non-federal sponsor is the City of Calumet City, Illinois.

SECTION 2 ALTERNATIVES, INCLUDING THE RECOMMENDED PLAN

There are 3 alternatives considered to address the deteriorating Yate Pond Pump Station in Calumet City, Illinois.

- 1. No Action Plan** – Under this alternative, no pumps would be replaced or upgraded and no new equipment would be installed at the site. The existing system would continue to deteriorate and

reoccurring cases of flooding at the pump station will continue to affect the efficiency of the storm water removal process and ultimately result in property damage to nearby residents.

- 2. Replacement of Pumps Nos. 2 & 3** – This alternative would replace existing vertical turbine pumps Nos. 2 and 3. It also includes the installation of new access hatches and upgrades to the guiderail pump removal systems for both pumps; replacement of existing float switches with a new transducer and backup float switches; replacement of the existing generator with new diesel generator with automatic transfer switch; installation of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) panel and integration with the master computer for alarm notification and operational system status; and construction of site improvements, including restoration and fencing.
- 3. Replacement of Pumps Nos. 1, 2, & 3** – This option would replace the two vertical turbine pumps (Nos. 2 & 3) and the submersible pump (No. 1). It also includes the installation of new access hatches and upgrades to the guiderail pump removal systems for both pumps; replacement of existing float switches with a new transducer and backup float switches; replacement of the existing generator with new diesel generator with automatic transfer switch; installation of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) panel and integration with the master computer for alarm notification and operational system status; and construction of site improvements, including restoration and fencing.

RECOMMENDED PLAN

Replacement of Pumps Nos. 1, 2, & 3 – This option would replace the two vertical turbine pumps (Nos. 2 & 3) and the submersible pump (No. 1). It also includes the installation of new access hatches and upgrades to the guiderail pump removal systems for both pumps; replacement of existing float switches with a new transducer and backup float switches; replacement of the existing generator with new diesel generator with automatic transfer switch; installation of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) panel and integration with the master computer for alarm notification and operational system status; and construction of site improvements, including restoration and fencing.

This plan will effectively mitigate pump damage and malfunction/failure, with the result of substantially reducing the flooding at and near the site and will increase the operational efficiency of the storm water pump station.

Work is scheduled to begin in fall 2019 with completion anticipated in approximately 12 months.

COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS

The proposed action is in full compliance with appropriate statutes, executive orders and regulations, including: the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, as amended; Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended; “federal consistency” as referred in the Coastal Zone Management Act, as amended ; Section 10 of Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, as amended; Clean Air Act of 1963, as amended; National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended; Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice); Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands); Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management); and, the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended.

SECTION 3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT AREA

The project area is within the northwest portion of the city of Calumet City, Cook County, Illinois. The proposed improvements will take place within a pump station on the northeastern portion of Yates Pond. This pond is located between Yates Ave to the east, a railroad between 142nd and 143rd streets to the north, Paxton Ave to the west, and an alley for the homes along Harbor Ave to the south.

AIR AND WATER QUALITY

Air and water quality in the project area are typical of what would be expected in a densely populated urban area. According to the USEPA and Illinois EPA standards the air quality is categorized as moderate to good. Most of the impacts to air quality in this area are due to the large number of cars and trucks driven on the extensive road system in this northeastern Illinois metropolitan area. Ground water quality within the project area does not meet applicable water quality standards because of historical impacts of heavy industry in the area.

AQUATIC COMMUNITIES

There are no aquatic communities present in the planned project location. The Calumet River is directly north of the project area, the Grand Calumet River is to the north east, and the Little Calumet River is approximately two miles south of the project site. All three rivers support a number of species typical of rivers in northeastern Illinois. The Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRDGC) operates eight combined sewer outfalls within Calumet City, seven outfall into the Little Calumet River and one empties into the Grand Calumet River. There are other outfalls in the area within the limits of other cities. While the site is a retention pond, it has no direct connection to the neighboring aquatic environments and the only input is from storm water runoff from the surrounding area. As a result the pond itself does not support a natural fishery or serve as a valuable aquatic resource for local flora and fauna.

TERRESTRIAL COMMUNITIES

Calumet City provides suitable habitat for common “urban” wildlife species, including fox and gray squirrel, opossum, cottontail rabbit, striped skunk, mice, red fox, bats, and eastern moles. Typical resident birds include English sparrow, starling, robin, herring gull, Canada geese, mallard, pigeon, cardinal, chickadee, red winged blackbird, purple martin, grackle, and blue jay.

Vegetation within the vicinity of the Calumet City project area contains mowed grass lawns, shrubs, and a variety of tree species include maple, green ash, mulberry, box elder, honey locust, crabapple, and cottonwood.

The proposed construction zone contains no valuable wildlife habitat.

NATURAL AREAS

There are several Cook County Forest Preserve properties in and around Calumet City. The city is also bordered by the Calumet River to the north, Grand Calumet River to the northeast, and Little Calumet River on the south. These open spaces provide a range of vegetation zones and natural areas that provides resting and feeding areas for a variety of wildlife, including a large number of migratory birds during fall and spring migrations.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The project area is primarily residential. It is within the range of the threatened northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), piping plover (*Charadrius melodius*), rufa red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*), the hine's emerald dragonfly (*Somatochlora hineana*), the eastern Massasauga (*Sistrurus catenatus*), the rattlesnake-master borer moth (*Papaipema eryngii*), the rusty patched bumble bee (*Bombus affinis*), the threatened eastern prairie fringed orchid (*Platanthera leucophaea*), and the threatened prairie bush clover (*Lespedeza leotostachya*). However, the project area contains no habitat likely to be used by any of these threatened or endangered species.

ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The City of Calumet City has one property listed by the Illinois Historic Preservation Division of the IL Department of Natural Resources (ILDNR) and no properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Construction in the project area is unlikely to disturb the property listed by the IL DNR as it is approximately a half mile from the site. The surrounding area is primarily residential and has been disturbed by filling, grading, and utility construction and likely contains no intact archaeological material.

LAND USE HISTORY

Calumet City was founded in 1893 and its residents predominantly relied on factories and commerce from Hammond, Indiana for their livelihood. The city was originally named West Hammond, but in 1923 the town residents voted to change its name to the present Calumet City. Since then the city has spent many years improving itself through development and capital projects. As a result, the city has grown steadily to its present state where a multitude of diverse and hardworking businesses and residents call Calumet City home.

Upon review of aerial photographs, between 1939 and 1973, the 9.6 acre site where the pond currently sits appears to be vacant, undeveloped land. There are some mature trees present on the property, but no building structures, and does not appear to have been used for agricultural purposes. Starting in 1983 there is evidence for disturbance at the site, and in 1988 the site has been developed into the current storm water retention pond. The surrounding residential community is seen in aerial photographs for the first time in 1959.

SOCIAL SETTING

Calumet City has a population of approximately 37,042 (2010). According to the 2015 American Community Survey the median household income is \$38,557 (2015). The median property value is \$101,100 (2017).

RECREATION

The Calumet Memorial Park District provides recreational facilities of all kinds between its 9 public parks and a fitness/community center for both Calumet City and the village of Burnham, IL. Additionally, the Cook County Forest Preserve District maintains a family aquatic center, nature center, golf course, and camping facilities in Calumet City directly or in areas close by. A number of county parks are located along the Little Calumet River close by and provide outdoor recreation opportunities including paddling.

HAZARDOUS, TOXIC AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE (HTRW) INVESTIGATION

A HTRW Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was conducted by Robinson Engineering, Ltd for the proposed Yates Ave Storm Water Pump Station project area in Calumet City, Cook County, Illinois. The Phase I ESA was conducted for the purpose of identifying recognized environmental conditions (RECs) in connection with the site in accordance with ASTM International (ASTM) Standard E1527-13, *Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process*. Results of the investigation are based on review of existing information, historical topographic maps and aerial photographs, database research, recorded land title records, and site reconnaissance.

The HTRW phase I ESA has revealed no RECs in connection with the Yates Avenue storm water pump station site, however, two of the industrial properties located upgradient north of the site are considered RECs for the project area. The Cosden Oil & Chemical Co. (142nd & Paxton Avenue, Calumet City) is an abandoned oil refinery that is currently inactive and a Superfund site owned by Ashland, Inc. This site is not on the National Priority List of Superfund sites and was assigned a Low Corrective Action priority in 1992. This abandoned inactive Superfund site occupies the western half of the 142nd Street and Paxton Avenue industrial properties and originally occupied the western and eastern half of the land area of 142nd Street and Paxton Avenue. The Ashland Specialty Ingredients (14303 Paxton Avenue, Calumet City; located within the Plastics Color Corporation plant) is an active adhesive manufacturing company that is listed in multiple databases reviewed. There is no documentation to suggest releases from these facilities have impacted the project area.

SECTION 4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

IMPACTS OF NO ACTION PLAN

The “no action” plan would not result in any additional impacts, but the storm water pumping station would remain inadequate, and the continuation of siltation into the pumps and periodic flooding of the station and surrounding community would continue.

IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PLAN

SECTION 122, PUBLIC LAW 91-611

Section 122 of Public Law 91-611 identified **17 potential areas** of impact (highlighted in **bold**) that are required to be considered as part of an impact analysis of proposed projects. The proposed plan would not adversely affect **community cohesion, desirable community growth, tax revenues, property values, public services, or desirable regional growth**. No **farms, people, industry or businesses** would be displaced. Impacts of the remaining 17 potential areas follow:

Social Impacts

Project impacts on **natural resources, made resources, and employment** will be short term temporary impacts. Employment could increase slightly during construction, and the region's labor force should be sufficient to provide the necessary workers. There will be no significant adverse effect to **public facilities**. During construction, increased traffic congestion would be localized and intermittent. The construction period is anticipated to be less than 12 months. Any aesthetic degradation would be temporary. The project would have no significant adverse impact on human health or welfare or to municipal or private water supplies. Increased pump rates would decrease the potential flood risk posed to the site and surrounding community.

Air Quality Impacts

The proposed action would cause temporary increases in exhaust emissions from machinery and equipment during construction. These impacts would be minimal because of emission and dust controls required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and local restrictions. The Corps of Engineers specifications (CW-04130 Construction Specifications for Environmental Protection, July 1978) are included in construction contracts to provide protection for the local environment. Regarding the Clean Air Act, construction and operation of the project would not result in significant or long-term adverse impacts to air quality. The project would involve only a de minimis discharge of airborne pollutants, and is therefore in compliance with the Clean Air Act.

Noise Impacts

The proposed action will cause temporary increases in noise from machinery and equipment during construction. These impacts will be temporary and will not result in significant or long-term adverse impacts.

Water Quality Impacts

The project will have a beneficial long-term impact on the quality of water in the community. The increased capacity provided by new pumps will lower the possibility of a local flooding event. It will also decrease the chance that there will be further system backups upstream of the site caused water not being quickly conveyed out of the system.

Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 does not apply since there is no construction or placement of fill within navigable waters. The project will not involve any new discharge to the waters of the United States, therefore Section 401 water quality certification is not required and no Section 404(b)(1) evaluation has not been prepared pursuant to the Clean Water Act. The project will have no significant long-term adverse impacts on the quality of water in any of the tributaries to Lake Michigan. The project would comply with all applicable water quality standards.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11988

Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management) - The project will not promote development in the floodplain.

LAKE MICHIGAN COASTAL PROGRAM

This project is located within the state of Illinois' Lake Michigan Coastal Program (LMCP) boundaries. However, the state of Illinois Department of Natural Resources Coastal Management Program has determined that Federal Consistency is not required in a letter dated 14 June 2019.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice) - An investigation of the Environmental Protection Agency website (Accessed May 6, 2019) indicates that minority and low-income populations live near the project area. This project, however, will not have an adverse effect on any low-income populations or minority populations in the project area.

AQUATIC IMPACTS

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act - The project will not have a negative impact on aquatic wildlife or

habitat. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been sent a letter regarding this project. The project will have beneficial impacts to aquatic wildlife and habitat in that it will increase the rate of flow at the pump station, lessening the likelihood of local area flooding at the site or possible systems backups in areas upstream of the pond.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11990

Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) - The project will have no negative impact on wetlands.

TERRESTRIAL IMPACTS

The project will not have an adverse impact on any valuable wildlife or habitat. The Illinois DNR and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have been sent a letter regarding this project.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES IMPACTS

Illinois Endangered Species -The project would not affect state-listed threatened or endangered species, or habitat likely to be used by such species. The State of Illinois has been sent a letter regarding this project.

Endangered Species Act of 1973 -The project will not affect federal-listed, threatened, or endangered species, or habitat likely to be used by such species. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been sent a letter soliciting their input about the proposed project.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC IMPACTS

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended – The proposed construction would have no adverse effect on archaeological or historic properties. The Illinois State Historic Preservation Office of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources has been sent a letter regarding this project. Several Native American Tribes that are known to have archaeological and culturally significant sites within the region have been sent a letter regarding this project.

HAZARDOUS, TOXIC AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE (HTRW) INVESTIGATION

A HTRW Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was conducted by Robinson Engineering, Ltd for the proposed Yates Ave Storm Water Pump Station project area in Calumet City, Cook County, Illinois. The investigation revealed no RECs in connection with the Yates Avenue storm water pump station site, however, two of the industrial properties located up gradient north of the site are considered RECs for the project area. There is no documentation to suggest releases from these facilities have impacted the project area. Given the proximity of the industrial properties to the project area, and the nature of the construction activities, probability of release of contamination as a result of the project and the risk of encountering contamination during project implementation is low.

In accordance with ER 1165-2-132 Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste for USACE Civil Works projects, construction of civil works projects in HTRW contaminated areas should be avoided where practicable. If HTRW contaminated areas or impacts cannot be avoided, the appropriate response actions, including excess soil management and/or disposal, and treatment, discharge, and/or disposal of groundwater for each identified REC, must be coordinated between the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, local sponsor, and design engineer to ensure all appropriate regulatory requirements are included in the construction contract. If contamination is encountered during construction, the appropriate entities will be contacted and the project will comply with whatever requirements are needed. All HTRW response actions are 100% non-Federal project sponsor expense.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

ASSESSMENT OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Consideration of cumulative effects requires a broader perspective than examining just the direct and indirect effects of a proposed action. It requires that reasonably foreseeable future impacts be assessed in the context of the past and present effects to important resources. Often it requires consideration of a larger geographic area than just the immediate “project” area. One of the most important aspects of cumulative effects assessment is that it requires consideration of how actions by others (including those actions completely unrelated to the proposed action) have and will affect the same resources. When assessing cumulative effects, the key determinate of importance or significance is whether the incremental effects of the proposed action will alter the sustainability of resources when added to other present and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

Cumulative environmental effects for the proposed infrastructure project were assessed in accordance with guidance provided by the President’s Council on Environmental Quality (USEPA, EPA 315-R-99-002, May 1999). This guidance provides an eleven-step process for identifying and evaluating cumulative effects in NEPA analysis.

The overall cumulative impact of the project is considered to be beneficial environmentally, socially, and economically.

Cumulative Effects Scoping

The cumulative effects issues and assessment goals are established in this environmental assessment, the spatial and temporal boundaries are determined, and reasonably foreseeable future actions are identified. Cumulative effects are assessed to determine if the sustainability of any of the resources are adversely affected with the goal of determining the incremental impact to key resources that would occur should the proposal be permitted. The spatial boundary for the assessment encompasses the parkland and the associated facilities and surrounding streets served by the infrastructures to be improved. The temporal boundaries are:

1. Past-1893, when settlement and development of the area began.
2. Present-2019, when the selection plan was being developed.
3. Future-2069, the year used for determining project life end

Projecting reasonably foreseeable future actions is difficult at best. Clearly, the proposed action is reasonably foreseeable, however, the actions by others that may affect the same resources are not as clear. Projections of those actions must rely on judgment as to what are reasonable based on existing trends and where available, projections from qualified sources. Reasonably foreseeable does not include unfounded or speculative projections. In this case, reasonably foreseeable future actions include:

1. Increased development and impervious surfaces, increasing rainwater runoff in the vicinity
2. Continued application of environmental requirements such as the Clean Water Act.
3. Potential for shifting weather patterns to alter the amount of rainfall for the area

Cumulative Effects on geology and soils

The topography and soils of the area have been affected by filling, excavations, construction, and the burial of utilities. The proposed project would not alter soil chemistry.

Cumulative Effects on Water Quality and Aquatic Communities

The project would have no adverse effects on water quality or aquatic communities in Lake Michigan, the Grand Calumet River or other tributaries in the area. Long term adverse impacts to significant resources are not expected to occur. The project is anticipated to have beneficial impacts to water quality and aquatic communities by reducing the number of storm sewer overflow events that discharge into those water bodies.

Cumulative Effect of Terrestrial Resources

Relatively small modifications for this project will have no long-term adverse or cumulative effects to terrestrial resources, plants or animals.

Cumulative Effects on Air Quality

The project will have no long term cumulative effect on Air Quality.

Cumulative Effects on Land Use

The project will have no cumulative effect on land use.

Cumulative Effects on Aesthetic Values

The project will have no cumulative adverse effects on the visual setting of the project area.

Cumulative effects on Public Facilities

The project will have no long-term adverse effects on public facilities.

Cumulative effects on Cultural Resources

This project will have no adverse effects on cultural resources.

Cumulative Effects Summary

Along with direct and indirect effects, cumulative effects of the proposed project were assessed following the guidance provided by the Presidents' Council on Environmental Quality (Table 1). There have been numerous effects to resources from past and present actions, and reasonably foreseeable future actions can also be expected to produce both beneficial and adverse effects. The effects of the proposed project are relatively minor.

Table 1 – Environmental Impact Summary

Potential Impact Area	Past Actions	Proposed Direct Impacts		Cumulative Impact
		Construction	Operation	
Geology & Soils	adverse	no impact	no impact	no impact
Hydrology	adverse	no impact	no impact	no impact
Water Quality	major adverse	no impact	Beneficial	Beneficial

Sediment Quality	major adverse	no impact	no impact	no impact
Aquatic Resources	major adverse	no impact	no impact	Beneficial
Terrestrial Resources	adverse	Minor temporary negative impact	no impact	no impact
Air Quality	no impact	Minor temporary negative impact	no impact	no impact
Land Use	adverse	no impact	no impact	no impact
Aesthetics	no impact	no impact	no impact	no impact
Archaeology/Historic	no impact	no impact	no impact	no impact

SECTION 5 COORDINATION

During preparation of this environmental assessment numerous Federal and state agencies and others were consulted including the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (ILEPA), and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Agency (ILSHPO). Copies of the respondents' letters are attached in the Correspondence Section of this assessment.

The public has been notified of the creation of this EA via postings on the district's webpage and social media(s), local stakeholders informing them, and through their local library branch. The initial and final drafts of this environmental assessment have been made available on the Chicago District's project webpage (<https://www.lrc.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works-Projects/>) for access by the general public.

The following agencies, groups, and individuals received a copy of this environmental assessment:

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