DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
MATTESON ILLINOIS WATER MAIN IMPROVEMENTS
MATTESON, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
SECTION 219, WRDA 1992, AS AMENDED

February 2024

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Chicago District,
Planning Branch
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Chicago, Illinois 60604

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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

MATTESON ILLINOIS WATER MAIN IMPROVEMENTS
MATTESON, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District (Corps) has conducted an environmental analysis in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended. The final Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment (FR and EA) date to be determined, for the Matteson Illinois Water Main Improvements addresses water supply opportunities and feasibility in Matteson, Cook County Illinois.

The Final FR and EA, incorporated herein by reference, evaluated various alternatives that would improve water supply in the study area. The recommended plan- includes:

- Replacing 1500 feet of 6 inch water main. This option would replace all water main on Violet Lane, from its intersection with Carnation Lane to the north, to the intersection with Rose Lane to the south.

In addition to a "no action" plan, one other action alternative was evaluated. The alternative included a different alignment of water supply improvements. The full array of alternatives are discussed in Chapter 2 of the EA.

For all alternatives, the potential effects were evaluated, as appropriate. A summary assessment of the potential effects of the recommended plan are listed in Table 1:

Table 1: Summary of Potential Effects of the Recommended Plan

	Insignificant effects	Insignificant effects as a result of mitigation*	Resource unaffected by action
Aesthetics	☐	☐	☒
Air quality	☒	☐	☐
Aquatic resources/wetlands	☐	☐	☒
Invasive species	☐	☐	☒
Fish and wildlife habitat	☐	☐	☒
Threatened/Endangered species/critical habitat	☐	☐	☒
Historic properties	☐	☐	☒
Other cultural resources	☐	☐	☒
Floodplains	☐	☐	☒
Hazardous, toxic & radioactive waste	☐	☐	☒
Hydrology	☐	☐	☒
Land use	☐	☐	☒
Navigation	☐	☐	☒

	Insignificant effects	Insignificant effects as a result of mitigation*	Resource unaffected by action
Noise levels	☐	☐	☒
Public infrastructure	☒	☐	☐
Socio-economics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental justice	☐	☐	☒
Soils	☒	☐	☐
Tribal trust resources	☐	☐	☒
Water quality	☒	☐	☐
Climate change	☒	☐	☐

All practicable and appropriate means to avoid or minimize adverse environmental effects were analyzed and incorporated into the recommended plan. Best management practices (BMPs) as detailed in the FR and EA will be implemented, if appropriate, to minimize impacts.

No compensatory mitigation is required as part of the recommended plan.

Public review of the draft FR and EA and FONSI was completed on (to be determined). All comments submitted during the public review period were responded to in the Final FR and EA and FONSI.

Pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determined that the recommended plan will have no effect on federally listed species or their designated critical habitat.

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determined that historic properties would not be adversely affected by the recommended plan. ~~the recommended plan has no potential to cause adverse effects on historic properties.~~ Coordination with the SHPO is ongoing.

All applicable environmental laws have been considered and coordination with appropriate agencies and officials has been completed.

Technical, environmental, and economic criteria used in the formulation of alternative plans were those specified in the Water Resources Council's 1983 Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies. All applicable laws, executive orders, regulations, and local government plans were considered in evaluation of alternatives. Based on this report, the reviews by other Federal, State and local agencies, Tribes, input of the public, and the review by my staff, it is my determination that the recommended plan would not cause significant adverse effects on the quality of the human environment; therefore, preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

Date

KENNETH P. ROCKWELL
COLONEL, Corps of Engineers
District Commander

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CHAPTER 1 PURPOSE AND NEED

1.1 PURPOSE

The proposed project would improve water main service within the Village of Matteson, Illinois by replacing existing water mains.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Chicago District is evaluating its decision to support the Village of Matteson's water main improvements by providing planning assistance and construction funds for the proposed project.

1.2 NEED FOR ACTION

Existing water mains are aging and reaching the end of their useful life. Replacing existing water main infrastructure will allow for continued safe delivery of water within the Village of Matteson.

1.3 AUTHORITY

The study is authorized under Section 219(f)(54) of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1992, Public Law (P.L.) 102-580; as amended by Section 108(d) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001, Public Law 106-554; Section 142 of the Energy and Water Appropriations Act of 2004, Public Law 108-137; Section 1157 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN Act) of 2016, Public Law 114-322.These amended authorities allow USACE to provide planning, design, and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure projects.

1.4 LOCAL SPONSOR

The project's non-federal sponsor is the Village of Matteson, Illinois.

CHAPTER 2 ALTERNATIVES, INCLUDING THE RECOMMENDED PLAN

2.1 LIST OF ALTERNATIVES

There are three alternatives considered to address the inadequate water supply infrastructure in Matteson. The alternatives include:

1. No Action Plan – Under this alternative, water main improvements would not be installed. The existing infrastructure would continue to decay and eventually would fail.

2. Upgrades to water main infrastructure – This alternative would replace 1000 feet of 6-inch water main along the southern ¾ of Violet Lane in Matteson, from Rose Lane to the north to where Violet Lane turns to the west.

3. Northward extension of water main infrastructure – This alternative would include all improvements detailed in Alternative 2 as well as 500 additional feet of water main replacement. This alternative would replace all water mains on Violet Lane, from its intersection with Carnation Lane to the north, to the intersection with Rose Lane to the south.

2.2 RECOMMENDED PLAN

Alternative 3, Northward extension of water main infrastructure – This alternative would replace 1000 feet of 6-inch water main along the southern ¾ of Violet Lane in Matteson, from Rose Lane to the north to where Violet Lane turns to the west. It also includes 500 additional feet of water main replacement. This alternative would replace all water main on Violet Lane, from its intersection with Carnation Lane to the north, to the intersection with Rose Lane to the south.

This plan would effectively address the aging water supply issues in this area.

Work is scheduled to begin in the summer of 2024 with completion anticipated in approximately 12 months.

2.3 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, Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), 16 U.S.C. 1451, 1456 et seq and implementing regulations at 15 CFR Part 930, Section 10 of Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, as amended, Clean Air Act of 1963, as amended, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) 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.

CHAPTER 3 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND ALTERNATIVE IMPACTS

3.1 LEVEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE

This section discusses the existing conditions by resource category and any potential environmental impacts associated with the no action alternative as well as with implementation of Alternative 3.

USACE evaluated the potentially affected environment and the degree of the effects of the action, respectively, to consider whether the proposed action's effects are significant. In considering the potentially affected environment, USACE considered the affected area and its resources. USACE defined effects or impacts to mean changes to the human environment from the proposed action or alternatives that are reasonably foreseeable, including direct, indirect, and cumulative effects. In considering the degree of the effects, USACE considered short- and long-term effects; beneficial and adverse effects; any effects to public health and safety; and whether the action threatens to violate federal, state, or local laws established for the protection of the human and natural environment. USACE considered the severity of an environmental impact as follows:

- None/negligible – No measurable impacts are expected to occur.

- Minor – A measurable and adverse effect to a resource. A slight impact that may not be readily obvious and is within accepted levels for permitting, continued resource sustainability, or human use. Impacts should be avoided and minimized if possible but should not result in a mitigation requirement.

- Significant – A measurable and adverse effect to a resource. A major impact that is readily obvious and is not within accepted levels for permitting, continued resource sustainability, or human use. Impacts likely result in the need for mitigation.

- Adverse – A measurable and negative effect to a resource. May be minor to major, resulting in reduced conditions, sustainability, or viability of the resource.

- Beneficial – A measurable and positive effect to a resource. May be minor to major, resulting in improved conditions, sustainability, or viability of the resource.

- Short-Term – Temporary in nature and does not result in a permanent long-term beneficial or adverse effect to a resource. For example, temporary construction-related effects (such as, an increase in dust, noise, traffic congestion) that no longer occur once construction is complete. May be minor, significant, adverse or beneficial in nature.

- Long-Term – Permanent (or for most of the project life) beneficial or adverse effects to a resource. For example, permanent conversion of a wetland to a parking lot. May be minor, significant, adverse or beneficial in nature.

USACE used quantitative and qualitative analyses, as appropriate, to determine the level of potential impact from proposed alternatives. USACE analyzed ecological, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, and health effects, as applicable. Based on the results of the analyses, this Environmental Assessment (EA) identifies whether a particular potential impact

would be adverse or beneficial, and to what extent.

3.2 PROJECT AREA

The project area is within the Village of Matteson, Cook County, Illinois. The water supply project is located along Violet Lane between Carnation Lane and Rose Lane (Figure 1).

3.3 ALTERNATIVE IMPACTS

This chapter discusses the existing conditions by resource category and any potential environmental impacts associated with the implementation of Alternative 2 and 3 and the no action alternative. Impacts for Alternative 2 and 3 are similar and collectively analyzed under alternative impacts, unless specified otherwise.

3.4 PHYSICAL RESOURCES

3.4.1 Climate

Existing Condition

The climate of the study area is predominantly continental with some modification by Lake Michigan. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Online Weather Data was queried for Park Forest, IL since this was the closest local climatology reporting location to the project area. Monthly and annual average temperatures and precipitation was queried.(NOAA 2023) (Table 1, Table 2). The mean minimum annual temperature is 49.8 °F. Average yearly precipitation between 2000 and 2023 is 40.1 inches.

Figure 1: Project location map.

Table 1: Normal temperatures for the general project area between 2000 and 2023 (NOAA 2023).

Month	Mean Max Temperature Normal (°F)	Mean Min Temperature Normal (°F)	Mean Avg Temperature Normal (°F)
January	31.1	15.2	23.2
February	35.2	18.4	26.8
March	46.4	28.1	37.2
April	59.3	38.3	48.8
May	70.6	49.3	60.0
June	80.2	58.9	69.5
July	83.9	63.8	73.9
August	82.0	62.0	72.0
September	75.8	54.6	65.2
October	63.1	42.4	52.8
November	48.2	31.4	39.8
December	36.3	21.5	28.9
Annual	59.3	40.3	49.8

Table 2: Monthly precipitation totals for the general project area between 2000 and 2023 (NOAA 2022).

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Sum
2000	1.35	1.49	1.19	4.46	3.28	8.81	2.90	2.09	3.53	2.62	3.14	2.59	37.45
2001	1.43	3.51	1.28	2.83	3.61	2.78	5.36	5.60	2.83	6.70	2.48	1.42	39.83
2002	2.26	1.46	2.70	5.34	7.61	2.50	2.41	1.37	1.85	2.24	1.83	1.62	33.19
2003	0.78	0.56	1.99	3.27	5.80	1.09	11.67	3.73	2.08	2.45	7.09	1.43	41.94
2004	1.10	M	3.87	1.88	8.40	2.98	2.85	6.56	1.32	3.21	4.95	1.94	M
2005	5.36	1.40	1.30	1.75	1.98	3.94	4.60	M	2.60	2.03	2.46	2.40	M
2006	2.85	1.32	3.78	6.31	5.06	2.84	M	9.37	5.91	4.68	3.59	3.40	M
2007	M	2.19	M	M	M	M	M	M	1.42	M	1.73	3.67	M
2008	M	M	M	3.64	3.44	3.95	3.47	M	13.28	2.73	M	M	M
2009	M	3.32	6.42	5.75	3.50	3.89	3.46	M	M	8.88	1.81	3.10	M
2010	1.27	2.23	1.48	3.75	5.37	M	6.38	3.04	3.51	1.98	2.46	2.92	M
2011	1.83	3.55	2.89	6.38	6.32	6.80	5.97	3.55	4.54	2.72	3.35	2.68	M
2012	2.57	2.22	2.71	1.10	3.21	4.19	2.79	5.21	2.01	4.20	1.16	2.25	33.62
2013	3.72	1.99	2.40	8.55	4.89	4.79	1.02	2.08	1.65	3.80	3.51	1.98	40.38
2014	3.74	3.14	1.78	3.32	4.11	7.57	5.64	5.04	4.02	3.05	2.31	0.93	44.65
2015	1.67	1.89	0.57	3.49	5.20	8.42	2.61	5.23	4.32	1.25	4.59	6.16	45.40
2016	0.98	1.86	3.51	2.48	3.73	2.39	7.18	7.42	2.53	3.90	M	M	M
2017	3.39	1.73	6.36	4.47	4.70	2.32	7.66	1.73	0.94	8.84	2.93	0.36	M
2018	0.72	5.69	1.39	2.23	2.31	8.57	6.21	3.71	4.27	3.91	2.68	2.71	44.40
2019	3.65	M	2.88	4.98	10.10	6.71	4.66	2.47	8.55	5.38	1.62	1.74	M
2020	3.22	1.25	2.19	M	7.16	M	M	1.53	3.04	2.04	2.21	2.13	M
2021	2.04	1.51	1.61	1.59	4.37	10.01	1.81	3.09	M	9.93	0.98	3.16	M
2022	0.63	M	4.47	2.99	6.08	2.55	6.02	2.98	1.32	2.78	1.34	2.08	M
2023	2.22	3.58	3.40	3.38	1.56	2.06	8.41	3.31	6.14	M	M	M	M
Mean	2.23	2.29	2.74	3.82	4.86	4.72	4.91	3.96	3.71	4.06	2.77	2.41	40.10
Max	5.36 2005	5.69 2018	6.42 2009	8.55 2013	10.10 2019	10.01 2021	11.67 2003	9.37 2006	13.28 2008	9.93 2021	7.09 2003	6.16 2015	45.40 2015
Min	0.63 2022	0.56 2003	0.57 2015	1.10 2012	1.56 2023	1.09 2003	1.02 2013	1.37 2002	0.94 2017	1.25 2015	0.98 2021	0.36 2017	33.19 2002

Alternative Impact

Construction of the recommended alternative would not have any direct or indirect short-term or long-term impacts to climate. Additional fossil fuels associated with the operation of construction vehicles (e.g., excavator, dump truck, flatbed delivery truck, forklift, etc.) would be needed to construct the improvements, haul the materials to the site, and haul away the old equipment from the area. However, there would be no measurable impact on climate, and negligible increases in greenhouse gas emissions during construction due to the minor amount of

equipment needed for the construction projects.

No impacts to climate are expected under the No Action Plan.

3.4.2 Geology & Soils

Existing Condition

Geology – Glaciation within the northern Illinois region ended about 13,000 years ago when the glaciers receded from the area for the last time. In northern Illinois the most common type of bedrock is a magnesium-rich limestone called dolomite that was originally deposited on reefs set in shallow seas during the Silurian period about 400 million years ago. The youngest bedrock in northern Illinois dates from the Pennsylvania period about 300 million years ago. Surface features in the region are all made of material deposited by the glaciers or by the lakes that appeared as the glaciers melted. In some places, these deposits are nearly 400 feet thick.

Soils – The U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service's web soil survey was queried for soils present within the project areas. According to the web soil survey for the project area, the soil type present is Orthents, clayey, undulating. There are no unique or prime soils in the project area.

Alternative Impact

Construction of the recommended alternative includes excavation and ground disturbing activities. The project area has been disturbed and it is confined within an urban area. However, these activities would not impact any unique local geologic features as none are present within the area and the existing soils can be found throughout the area. Therefore, the recommended alternative would not have any direct or indirect short-term or long-term adverse impacts to local geological features or soils.

No impacts to geology and soils are expected under the No Action Plan.

3.4.3 Water Resources

Existing Condition

Southern Cook County, Illinois is atop the Silurian-Devonian Aquifer System, the principal bedrock aquifer within the county. In most areas, the aquifer is overlain with approximately 50 to 200 feet of unconsolidated material. More locally, there is groundwater present within the project area starting approximately 2 to 4 feet below grade within a layer of poorly graded fine sand.

Butterfield Creek runs through the project area. It is on the 303d list as impaired for aquatic life and primary contact. Butterfield Creek is a tributary of Thorn Creek.

Alternative Impact

This project would not have any direct or indirect short-term or long-term adverse impacts to water resources. It will have a beneficial long-term impact on the quality of water in the community. The proposed improvements to the water supply system would prevent disruptions in service to the project area.

Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 does not apply because the project does not include construction of any structure in or over any navigable waters. Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management) does not apply as the project will not promote development in the

floodplain. The project does not involve any new discharge to Waters of the U.S. The project is not expected to have any impact to the Silurian Aquifer System, or Butterfield Creek.

No impacts to water resources are expected under the No Action Plan.

3.4.7 Air Quality

Existing Condition

Air quality in the project area is typical of what would be expected in a populated urban area in Northeastern Illinois as shown by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) air quality index (AQI). 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 region. Additionally, the Clean Air Act requires the USEPA to set national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for six criteria pollutants (carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, ozone, and sulfur oxides) which are considered harmful to public health and the environment (Table 4). Areas not meeting the NAAQS for one or more of the criteria pollutants are designated as "nonattainment" areas by the USEPA. The proposed project site is in Cook County, IL. The county is classified as nonattainment for 8-hour ozone (2015), categorized as moderate. The county is in maintenance status for PM-10 (1987), PM-2.5 (1997) and Sulfur Dioxide (2010) (USEPA, 2020). For carbon monoxide (1971), no data on attainment status were available going back to 1992. See Table 4 for additional details.

Table 3: Cook County, IL Status for NAAQS Six Criteria Pollutants (USEPA 2022).

NAAQS	Area Name	Most Recent Year of Nonattainment	Current Status	Classification
8-Hour Ozone (2008)	Chicago-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	2021	Maintenance (since 2022)	Serious
8-Hour Ozone (2015)	Chicago, IL-IN-WI	2023	-	Moderate
Carbon Monoxide (1971)	-	-	-	-
PM-10 (1987)	Cook County; Southeast Chicago, IL	2004	Maintenance (since 2005)	Moderate
PM-2.5 (1997)	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN	2012	Maintenance (since 2013)	Former Subpart 1
Sulfur Dioxide (1971)	Lemont, IL	2019	Maintenance (since 2020)	-

Alternative Impact

The project area, in Cook County, Illinois, is currently within a non-attainment area for only one of the six criteria pollutants for which standards have been established in the NAAQS, 8-hour ozone (2015). During project implementation, construction equipment would cause negligible, temporary air quality impacts. All equipment used would be compliant with current air quality control requirements for diesel exhaust, fuels, and similar requirements. Long-term, once constructed, the project would be neutral in terms of air quality, with no features that either emit or sequester air pollutants to a large degree. Therefore, construction of the project would have negligible short-term impact and no direct or indirect long-term adverse impacts on air quality within Cook County. Due to the short and temporary nature of any air quality impacts, a general

conformity analysis was not conducted.

No impacts to air quality are expected under the No Action Plan.

3.4.9 Land Use

Existing Condition
Existing land use within Matteson is comprised of the following categories: residential, commercial, agricultural, mixed use, institutional, vacant, and infrastructure (e.g., utilities/transportation). Land use within the vicinity of the project area is primarily residential.

Alternative Impact
Land use at the project location is predominantly residential. Construction of the recommended alternative would not change the designation of the area from residential to another land use category, nor would there be any conversion of another land use category (e.g., such as open space) to residential. Therefore, construction of the recommended alternative will have no significant direct or indirect long-term impacts on land use within the project area.

No impacts to land use are expected under the No Action Plan.

3.5 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.5.1 Aquatic Communities

Existing Condition
Butterfield Creek flows through the south end of the project area. The creek and riparian corridor support a wide array of fish, birds, and invertebrate species.

Alternative Impact
Construction of the recommended alternative would have no direct or indirect short-term or long-term adverse impacts to aquatic communities. The creek flows under the roadway but no work is planned on the roadway segment over the creek.

No impacts to aquatic communities are expected under the No Action Plan.

3.5.3 Terrestrial Communities

Existing Condition
Matteson 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, red winged blackbird, purple martin, and blue jay.

Vegetation within the Matteson project area is typical of a residential area and contains mowed grass lawns, shrubs, and a variety of tree species including maple, mulberry, box elder, honey locust, crabapple, and cottonwood.

Alternative Impact
Construction of the recommended alternative occurs along a residential street with low quality

habitat for wildlife. Construction of the recommended plan would have minor direct and indirect short-term impacts to the terrestrial habitat in the immediate project area through general disturbances from construction equipment, with no direct or indirect long-term adverse impacts.

No impacts to terrestrial communities are expected under the No Action Plan.

3.5.5 Threatened and Endangered Species

Existing Condition

A query of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System Information for Planning and Consultation (ECOS-IPaC) on September 29, 2023 resulted in an official species list of federally-listed species that may be present within the project area. Obtaining the official species list from ECOS-IPaC fulfills the requirement for federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action". Nine federally-listed threatened or endangered species were identified through the IPaC query as potentially occurring within the project area (Table 4). There are no critical habitats within the project area for any species listed below. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources stated in a letter on December 8, 2023 that adverse effects to protected resources are unlikely.

Table 4: Federally-listed Species with the Potential of Occurring within the Project Area.

Species Name	Federal Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*)	Threatened	Hibernates in caves and mines – swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. Roosts and forages in upland forests and woods during the summer.	Not expected to occur; lack of suitable habitat.
Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*)	Endangered	Coastal habitats include sand spits, small islands, tidal flats, shoals and sandbars with inlets	Not expected to occur; lack of suitable habitat.
Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*)	Threatened	Dynamic and ephemeral features including sand spits, islets, shoals, and sandbars, features often associated with inlets.	Not expected to occur; lack of suitable habitat
Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*)	Experimental population, non-essential	Coastal marshes and estuaries, inland marshes, lakes, open ponds, shallow bays, salt marsh and sand or tidal flats, upland swales, wet meadows and rivers, pastures and agricultural fields.	Not expected to occur; lack of suitable habitat

Species Name	Federal Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus)*	Candidate	Prefer grassland ecosystems with native milkweed and nectar plants.	Not expected to occur; lack of suitable habitat.
Hine's Emerald Dragonfly (*Somatochlora hineana*)	Endangered	Wetlands that are dominated by graminoids and fed primarily by water from a mineral source or fens.	Not expected to occur; lack of suitable habitat.
Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid (*Platanthera leucophaea*)	Threatened	Wet to mesic prairie, wetland communities, including sedge meadow, fen, marsh and marsh edge.	Not expected to occur; lack of suitable habitat.
Leafy Prairie-clover (*Dalea foliosa*)	Endangered	Open habitats with thin calcareous soils.	Not expected to occur; lack of suitable habitat.
Eastern Massasauga (*Sistrurus catenatus*)	Threatened	Shallow wetlands and surrounding upland areas.	Not expected to occur; lack of suitable habitat.

Alternative Impact

USACE has determined that the construction and operation of the recommended alternative would have 'no effect' directly or indirectly on federally listed species.

No impacts to threatened and endangered species are expected under the No Action Plan.

3.6 CULTURAL & SOCIAL RESOURCES

3.6.1 Cultural Resources

Existing Condition

The area encompassed by modern Matteson was settled in the late 1800s. Platted in 1855, Matteson had nearly 500 residents when it incorporated as a village in 1889. The village's namesake is Joel Aldrich Matteson, who served as Illinois' tenth governor from 1853 to 1857. The 20th century saw improvements in plumbing, the electrification of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the construction of Matteson's school district, resulting in significant population growth to more than 3,000 residents by the end of the 1960s. Today, Matteson is home to nearly 20,000 residents and hundreds of businesses and is in close proximity of two major hospitals.

Alternative Impact

The recommended alternative would have no direct or indirect, short-term or long-term effects on historic properties. USACE has coordinated its review of cultural resources impacts under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking totals approximately 2.7 acres. USACE believes that the APE is sufficient to identify and consider potential effects of the proposed project. USACE has conducted an archival review for the project APE on the Illinois Inventory of Archaeological Sites and the National Register of Historic Places. USACE has conducted a records search and

literature review of the project APE on the Illinois Inventory of Archaeological Sites and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The literature review and records search revealed that there are no previously known archaeological sites or properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the project APE. USACE has made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties that may be affected by this undertaking. As the project APE is entirely within the footprint of the existing right of way and previously disturbed properties, this precludes the presence of any intact archaeological deposits. For this reason and based on the results of the archival research, USACE has determined that there would be "No Historic Properties Affected" by the proposed undertaking. Coordination with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office is ongoing.

No impacts to cultural resources are expected under the No Action Plan.

3.6.2 Recreation

Existing Condition

The project area is entirely residential. Totentine Park, in neighboring Olympia Fields, is the closest recreational feature to the project area.

Alternative Impact

Due to the distance of the project areas from recreational areas, there would be no direct or indirect short-term or long-term adverse impacts to recreation from the recommended alternative.

No impacts to recreation are expected under the No Action Plan.

3.6.3 Social Setting

Existing Condition

Matteson is home to 18,439 (2022) people according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Median household income is $88,591 (2022). A summary of demograpghic, educational, and income information from the Census Bureau is included as Table 5. The Chicago District conducted an evaluation of potential environmental justice impacts using minority and low-income populations as criteria. This evaluation was conducted to ensure that no minority and/or low-income population in the area were disproportionately affected due to activities from this project. The project area experiences standard suburban noise and the aesthetic environment is typical for a residential area.

As defined in Executive Order 12898 and CEQ guidance, a minority population occurs where one or both of the following conditions are met within a given geographic area:

- The American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, Pacific Islander, Black, or Hispanic population of the affected area exceeds 50 percent.
- The minority population percentage of the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis.

A minority population also exists if more than one minority group is present and the aggregate minority percentage meets one of the above conditions. The selection of the appropriate unit of geographic analysis could be a governing body's jurisdiction, a neighborhood, census tract, or

other similar unit. Note that the Hispanic/Latino population is a multi-racial group, which may overlap with other minority groups.

Executive Order 12898 does not provide criteria to determine if an affected area consists of a low-income population. For this assessment, the CEQ criteria for defining a minority population has been adapted to identify whether or not the population in an affected area constitutes a low-income population. An affected geographic area is considered a low-income population (i.e., below the poverty level, for purposes of this analysis) where one or both of the following conditions are met within a given geographic area:

- The poverty rate of the total population is above 50 percent.
- The percentage of individuals in poverty is meaningfully greater than in the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis.

Matteson has a higher minority population (89%) than both Illinois (39%) and the national average (39%). The city also has a lower percentage of its population classified as low income (22%) than the State (29%) and the nation (31%).

This demographic information was confirmed using the USEPA's environmental justice tool (EJ Screen) available on their website (https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen). This tool identifies environmental justice communities and their associated demographics Summary data from EJ Screen is available as Figure 2.

Executive Order 14008 was signed in 2021 and ordered the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) to develop a new tool called the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST). The tool provides information to identify disadvantaged communities experiencing burdens in eight different categories, climate change, energy, health, housing, legacy pollution, transportation, water and wastewater, and workforce development. Census tracts appear shaded on the website's mapping tool if they are experiencing these burdens. Figure 3 is a screenshot from the CEJST website and indicates the project area is not within or adjacent to a tract that is considered disadvantaged.

Table 5 - US Census Summary Data

Category	Matteson	Cook County	Illinois
Total Population	18,439	5,109,292	12,582,515
Under 18 years	20.6%	20.9%	21.6%
Under 5 years	4.7%	5.4%	5.4%
White	11.9%	65.1%	76.1%
Black or African American	80.4%	23.6%	14.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%
Asian	3.1%	8.3%	6.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Hispanic or Latino of any race	1.7%	26.3%	18.3%
High School Graduate or Higher	94.2%	88.2%	90.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	40.5%	41.3%	36.7%
Median Household Income	$88,591	$78,304	$78,433
Below Poverty Level	10.9%	13.7%	11.9%

SELECTED VARIABLES	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN STATE	USA AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN USA
POLLUTION AND SOURCES					
Particulate Matter (µg/m^3)	10	9.44	73	8.08	91
Ozone (ppb)	64.1	63.6	42	61.6	70
Diesel Particulate Matter (µg/m^3)	0.325	0.358	49	0.261	73
Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	20	24	0	25	5
Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.3	0.29	36	0.31	31
Toxic Releases to Air	3,500	6,000	45	4,600	81
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	120	200	59	210	60
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.13	0.44	22	0.3	39
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.045	0.095	45	0.13	40
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.22	0.72	41	0.43	60
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.42	1.7	36	1.9	47
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km^2)	1.6	8.6	32	3.9	54
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.012	38	31	22	69
SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS					
Demographic Index	56%	34%	78	35%	79
Supplemental Demographic Index	12%	14%	46	14%	44
People of Color	89%	39%	86	39%	88
Low Income	22%	29%	44	31%	41
Unemployment Rate	9%	7%	76	6%	79
Limited English Speaking Households	0%	4%	56	5%	57
Less Than High School Education	6%	11%	43	12%	41
Under Age 5	6%	6%	56	6%	58
Over Age 64	18%	17%	61	17%	59
Low Life Expectancy	21%	20%	69	20%	67

*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update.

Figure 2 - EJ Screen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

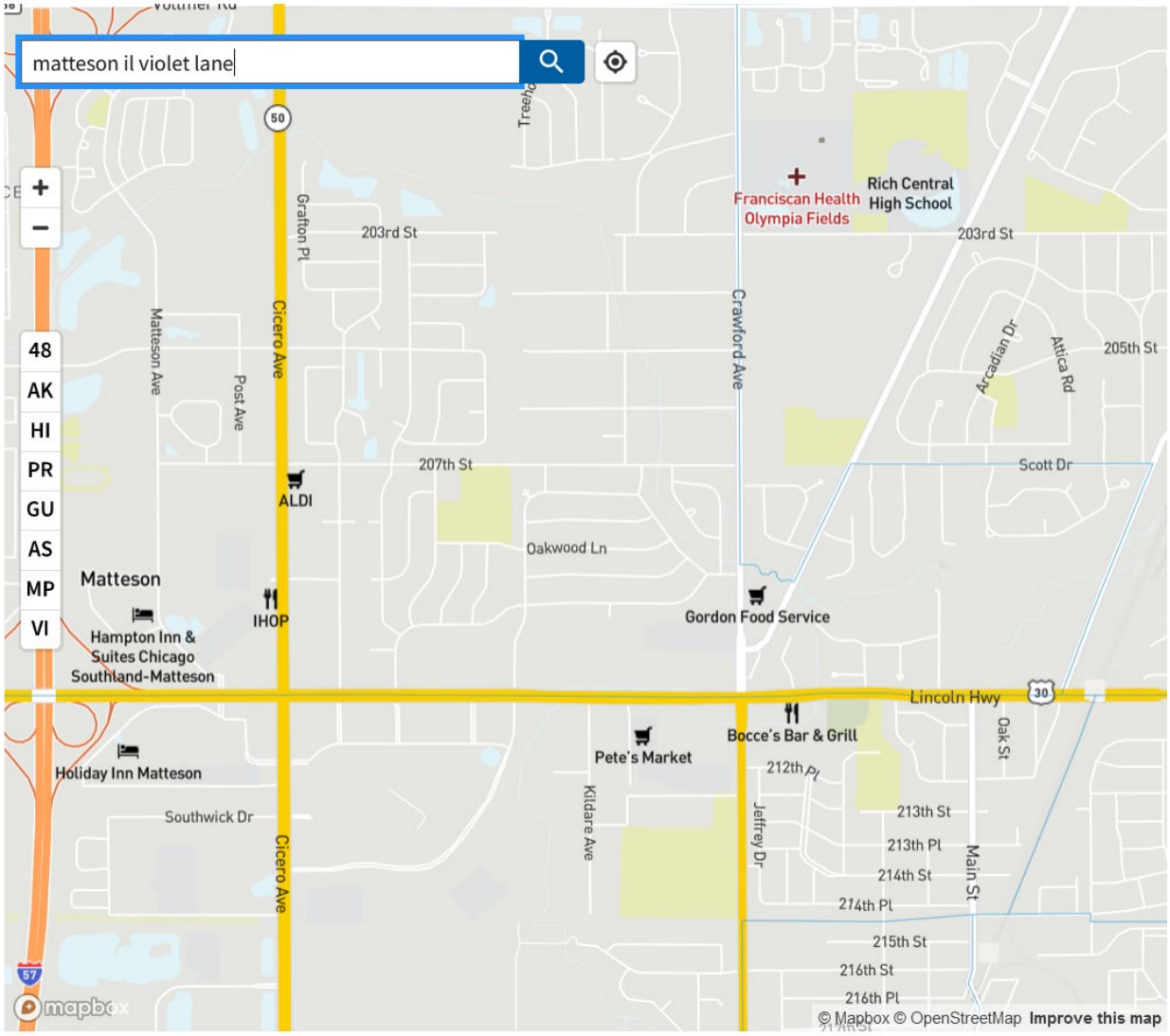

Figure 3 - Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool Map

Alternative Impact

The recommended alternative would have no direct or indirect short-term or long-term adverse impacts to the social setting within the area. Temporary and insignificant impacts to noise and aesthetics are expected during project construction, with no lasting impacts. The recommended alternative is expected to have a beneficial impact to the rest of the social setting since with the implementation of the new water supply results with more reliable service.

In terms of social justice and evaluating potential impacts, it was analyzed whether construction of the recommended alternative would have a disproportionate impact to minorities, low-income households, or children (i.e., under the age of 18). To evaluate potential disproportional impacts to minority populations or to low-income households, socioeconomic data from the State of Illinois nationwide was compared to socioeconomic data for Matteson. Additionally, the EPA's environmental justice screening and mapping tool was consulted.

Approximately 89% of the population in Matteson is comprised of minority individuals. In addition, the minority population of Matteson exceeds the State of Illinois (39%) and nationwide (39%). Therefore, the recommended alternative is being implemented in an area where there is a significant minority population since the minority population percentage exceeds 50 percent and exceeds the minority population of the state and nation. Overall, the recommended alternative is expected to have a beneficial impact to the Matteson community by improving reliability of water supply.

In terms of poverty, 22% of households in Matteson are classified as low income as compared to 29% for the State of Illinois and 31% for the nation. These percentages indicate that there are fewer households in poverty within the project area, and the median household income is higher than the median household income for the State and nation. Overall, the recommended alternative is expected to have a beneficial impact to the Matteson community by improving reliability of water supply.

No impacts to social setting are expected under the No Action Plan.

3.6.4 Public Utilities and Infrastructure

Existing Condition

The project area is in a residential area serviced by gas, electric, and water supply utilities.

The transportation system in Matteson area is comprised of U.S. Highway, state, county, and local road systems. The project area is along the far eastern edge of the village and is in a relatively isolated area.

Alternative Impact

The project would have beneficial effects on water supply and no long-term effect on other utilities. The project's goal is to improve water supply and standard construction practices will include locating other utilities before construction to avoid impacts to them.

The recommended alternative would have a direct and indirect short-term minor impact to transportation and traffic circulation within the area. Disruption to typical traffic patterns would be impacted mainly along Lathrop Avenue. Traffic mitigation would be observed during construction so as to not disrupt traffic. Therefore, the proposed project would have a minor, short-term impact to transportation and traffic circulation, lasting only the duration of construction activities. Following construction, transportation and traffic circulation would return to the existing condition.

No impacts to utilities, transportation, and traffic circulation are expected under the No Action Plan.

3.7 HAZARDOUS, TOXIC, AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE (HTRW)

Existing Condition

A Phase I Hazardous, Toxic, or Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was completed for the project area in accordance with ASTM Practice E 1527-21 and USACE Engineer Regulation 1165-2-132. The investigation relied on user provided information, site reconnaissance, and a review of reasonably ascertainable environmental records to determine the likelihood that the project area contains a recognized environmental condition

(REC), or HTRW. The Phase I ESA was conducted in accordance with ASTM Standard Practice E-1527-21 and constitutes “all appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and uses of the property consistent with good commercial or customary practice,” as defined at 42 USC §9601(35) (B). No RECs were identified in the HTRW Phase I ESA.

Alternative Impact

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 will be avoided where practicable. Where HTRW contaminated areas or impacts cannot be avoided, response actions, including excavation and disposal of contaminated soils, would be implemented in accordance with USEPA and applicable state regulatory agency requirements. All HTRW response actions, including off-site disposal of materials containing elevated concentrations of contaminants, are 100% non-federal project sponsor responsibilities. Excess soil management and/or waste disposal would be conducted in accordance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

No impacts to HTRW contaminated areas are expected under the No Action Plan.

3.9 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

The recommended alternative would not entail significant irretrievable or irreversible commitments of resources. Long-term sustainability actions were included for the benefit of environmental resources.

3.10 SHORT-TERM USES OF MAN’S ENVIRONMENT AND LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

NEPA, Section 1502.16(a)(3) calls for a discussion of the relationship between local short-term uses of man’s environment and maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity in an environmental document. The recommended alternative would replace the aging and undersize water supply infrastructure in the area. This would reduce the potential for water supply disruptions and reduce the chances of catastrophic failure within the project area. Under the no action alternative, no project would be implemented, therefore, the potential for failure would increase over time and the potential for backups would not be reduced and the project area vicinity habitat and groundwater would remain unchanged.

3.11 PROBABLE ADVERSE EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED

There are no probable effects which cannot be avoided from the implementation of the preferred alternative.

3.12 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Consideration of cumulative impacts requires a broader perspective than examining just the direct and indirect impacts of a proposed action. It requires that reasonably foreseeable future impacts be assessed in the context of the past and present impacts 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 impacts 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 impacts, the key determinate of importance or significance is whether the incremental impacts of the proposed action will alter the sustainability of resources when added to other present and

reasonably foreseeable future actions.

Cumulative environmental impacts for the proposed infrastructure project were assessed in accordance with guidance provided by the President's Council on Environmental Quality. This guidance provides a for identifying and evaluating cumulative impacts in NEPA analysis.

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

The cumulative impacts 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 impacts 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 residential area and surrounding streets served by the infrastructures to be improved. The temporal boundaries are:

1. Past-1834, when settlement and development of the area began.
2. Present-2024, when the selection plan was being developed.
3. Future-2074, 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. Climate change may increase the number of severe storm events.

Cumulative Impacts on geology and soils

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

Cumulative Impacts on Water Quality and Aquatic Communities

The project would have no cumulative impacts on water quality or aquatic communities.

Cumulative Impact of Terrestrial Resources

The project will have no cumulative impacts terrestrial resources, plants or animals.

Cumulative Impacts on Air Quality

The project will have no long-term cumulative impact on air quality.

Cumulative Impacts on Land Use

The project will have no cumulative impact on land use.

Cumulative Impacts on Aesthetic Values

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

Cumulative Impacts on Public Facilities

The project will have no cumulative adverse impacts on public facilities.

Cumulative Impacts on Cultural Resources

This project will have no cumulative adverse impacts on cultural resources.

Cumulative Impacts Summary

Along with direct and indirect impacts, cumulative impacts of the proposed project were assessed following the guidance provided by the Presidents' Council on Environmental Quality (Table 5). There have been numerous impacts to resources from past and present actions, and reasonably foreseeable future actions can also be expected to produce both beneficial and adverse impacts. The impacts of the proposed project are relatively minor.

Table 6: Cumulative Impacts Summary

Potential Impact Area	**Past Actions**	**Proposed Direct Impacts**		**Cumulative Impact**
		Construction	**Operation**	
Geology & Soils	adverse	insignificant effects	no impact	no impact
Hydrology	adverse	no impact	no impact	no impact
Water Quality	adverse	no impact	no impact	no impact
Sediment Quality	adverse	no impact	no impact	no impact
Aquatic Resources	adverse	no impact	no impact	no impact
Terrestrial Resources	adverse	no impact	no impact	no impact
Air Quality	no impact	insignificant impacts	no impact	no impact
Land Use	adverse	no impact	no impact	no impact
Aesthetics	no impact	insignificant impacts	no impact	no impact
Cultural Resources	no impact	no impact	no impact	no impact

CHAPTER 4 COORDINATION

During preparation of this environmental assessment numerous federal and state agencies and others were consulted including the USFWS, IL SHPO, IL DNR, and Tribal stakeholders. The NEPA scoping process extended from May 19, 2023 through June 23, 2023. For correspondence regarding coordination refer to Appendix A.

Public review of the draft EA and FONSI was started in February 2024. The public was notified of the EA via notices to identified project stakeholders, postings on the district's webpage and social media accounts, local stakeholders informing them, and through their local library branch. Refer to Appendix B for distribution list.

The final environmental assessment will be made available for access by the general public on the USACE Digital Library and will be linked to on the Chicago District's webpage (https://www.lrc.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works-Projects/).

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The USFWS IPaC website was used to determine whether endangered, threatened, proposed, or candidate species could potentially be present in the action area, and if the action area overlapped with any designated or proposed critical habitat. The results of the IPaC search are shown in Section 3.5.5: Threatened and Endangered Species. Using the list provided by IPaC, the Chicago District used best available information to evaluate whether the species on the IPaC list would be potentially affected by the action. Pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determined the recommended plan will have "no effect" on federally listed species or their designated critical habitat, due to the project occurring in areas where there is no suitable habitat present for the identified species.

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act requires consultation with the USFWS for recommendations to minimize impacts on fish and wildlife resources. In a letter dated June 1, 2023, the USFWS stated that there are no particular issues that should be addressed.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

USACE submitted a finding of No Historic Properties Affected. Coordination with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office is ongoing.

TRIBAL COORDINATION

Pursuant to regulations for Section 106 (36 CFR § 800) of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 306108), USACE has consulted with the Citizen Potawatomi of Oklahoma, the Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin, Hannahville Indian Community of Michigan, Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians of Michigan, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan and Indiana, and the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation. The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma and Forest County Potawatomi Community responded and had no objection to the project. However, if human remains or archeological materials are discovered during the project, they requested an immediate notification, a work stoppage, and consultation with USACE and the state Historic Preservation Office.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources stated in a letter on December 8, 2023 that adverse effects to protected resources are unlikely.

CHAPTER 5 REFERENCES

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). 2023. National Weather Service Forecast Office, Lowell, IN. Available at: https://w2.weather.gov/climate/xmacis.php?wfo=lot

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). 2023. Natural Resources Conservation Service Soils. Available at: https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). 2023. Illinois Nonattainment / Maintenance Status for Each County by Year for all Criteria Pollutants. Available at: https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/anayo_in.html

Appendix A: Coordination

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CHICAGO DISTRICT
231 SOUTH LASALLE STREET, SUITE 1500
CHICAGO IL 60604

May 19, 2023

Planning Branch
Planning, Programs and Project Management

Dear Recipient:

The U.S Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District (USACE) will be preparing a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document on the effects associated with a proposed environmental infrastructure project located in the Village of Matteson, Illinois pursuant to Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, as amended.

The Village of Matteson is working with USACE to improve the municipal water distribution system within the Matteson Farms subdivision. The proposed project includes the replacement of 1,000 linear feet of 6-inch water main along Violet Lane starting from the intersection with Lindenwood Ave and proceeding north. There's an optional portion of the project which includes the replacement of an additional 500 linear feet of 6-inch water main along Violet Lane all the way to the intersection of Violet Lane and Carnation Lane (Enclosure 1).

As part of the NEPA scoping process, USACE is seeking comments or concerns regarding potential impacts from the proposed project. Enclosure 2 is a list of state and federal agencies, tribal nations, and elected officials receiving this request. If you have any comments or concerns, please provide them in writing by June 23, 2023, to Mr. Jason Zylka, Ecologist, via email at jason.zylka@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

David F. Bucaro, P.E., PMP, WRCP
Chief, Planning Branch
Chicago District

Enclosures
1 – Project Map
2 – Distribution List

Enclosure 1 - Project Map

May 19, 2023 NEPA Scoping Letter - Village of Matteson, Illinois 219

Mr. Bobb Beauchamp
Federal Aviation Administration
Chicago Airports District Office, CHI-ADO-600
Bobb.Beauchamp@faa.gov

Mr. Scott Beckerman
USDA APHIS Wildlife Services
Sc.Beckerman@aphis.usda.gov

Director Colleen Callahan
Illinois DNR
colleen.callahan@Illinois.gov

Ms. Louise Clemency
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Chicago Field Office
Louise_Clemency@fws.gov

Senator Michael E Hastings
IL General Assembly – Senate
outreach@senatorhastings.com

Senator Tammy Duckworth
U.S. Senate
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Senator Dick Durbin
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clarisol_duque@durbin.senate.gov
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Village President Sheila Y. Chalmers-Currin
Village President of Matteson
SChalmers-Currin@villageofmatteson.org

Representative Debbie Meyers-Martin
IL General Assembly – House of Representatives
StateRepDebbiemm@gmail.com

Representative Robin Kelly
U.S. House of Representatives
Rick.Bryant@mail.house.gov

Mr. Bradley Hayes
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Office of Realty and Environmental Planning
Bradley.Hayes@illinois.gov

Governor J.B. Pritzker
Office of the Governor
governor@state.il.us

Mr. Todd Rettig
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water
todd.rettig@illinois.gov

Mr. Loren Wobig
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Office of Water Resources
loren.wobig@illinois.gov

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R5NEPA@epa.gov

Elizabeth Pelloso
NEPA Implementation Section USEPA, Region 5
Pelloso.Elizabeth@epa.gov

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Ned.DanielsJr@fcpotawatomi-nsn.gov

Mr. Ben Rhodd
Forest County Potawatomi Executive Council
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Ms. Melissa Wiatrolik
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Chairperson Kenneth Meshigaud
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Chief Douglas Lankford
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
dlankford@miamination.com

Ms. Diane Hunter
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
dhunter@miamination.com
THPO@MiamiNation.com

From: Cirton, Shawn
To: Zylka, Jason J CIV USARMY CELRC (USA)
Cc: kraig_mcpeek@fws.gov; Samara, Imad CIV USARMY CELRC (USA)
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] Re: [EXTERNAL] Scoping letter for Matteson 219 Environmental Infrastructure project
Date: Thursday, June 1, 2023 3:26:56 PM

Jason,

We received your letter, dated May 19, 2023, indicating that the Chicago District is preparing a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document on the impacts associated with an environmental infrastructure project in Matteson, Illinois. We are not aware of any particular issues that should be addressed during the scoping process regarding this project. We will plan to respond to your request to review the NEPA documents when they are complete.

Sincerely,

Shawn Cirton
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Chicago Illinois Field Office
230 South Dearborn Street, Suite 2938
Chicago, IL 60604
(847)366-2345

From: Clemency, Louise <Louise_Clemency@fws.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, May 23, 2023 11:08 AM
To: Jason.J.Zylka@usace.army.mil <Jason.J.Zylka@usace.army.mil>; Imad.N.Samara@usace.army.mil <Imad.N.Samara@usace.army.mil>
Cc: McPeek, Kraig <kraig_mcpeek@fws.gov>; Cirton, Shawn <shawn_cirton@fws.gov>
Subject: Fw: [EXTERNAL] Scoping letter for Matteson 219 Environmental Infrastructure project

Hello Jason, I hope you are well. I am in a new job and no longer at the Chicago office. I will forward your messages to Kraig McPeek (now supervising the Chicago office staff) and Shawn Cirton. Thank you, Louise

---

From: Zylka, Jason J CIV USARMY CELRC (USA) <Jason.J.Zylka@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Tuesday, May 23, 2023 10:24 AM
To: Samara, Imad CIV USARMY CELRC (USA) <Imad.N.Samara@usace.army.mil>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Scoping letter for Matteson 219 Environmental Infrastructure project

From: Benjamin Rhodd
To: Zylka, Jason J CIV USARMY CELRC (USA)
Subject: [URL Verdict: Neutral][Non-DoD Source] RE: Scoping letter for Matteson 219 Environmental Infrastructure project
Date: Tuesday, May 30, 2023 4:57:04 PM

Mr. Zylka,

Pursuant to consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966 as amended) the Forest County Potawatomi Community (FCPC), a Federally Recognized Native American Tribe, reserves the right to comment on Federal undertakings, as defined under the act.

The Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) staff has reviewed the information you provided for this project. Upon review of site data and supplemental cultural history within our Office, the FCPC THPO is pleased to offer a finding of No Historic Properties affected of significance to the FCPC, however, we request to remain as a consulting party for this project.

As a standard caveat sent with each proposed project reviewed by the FCPC THPO, the following applies. In the event an Inadvertent Discovery (ID) occurs at any phase of a project or undertaking as defined, and human remains or archaeologically significant materials are exposed as a result of project activities, work should cease immediately. The Tribe(s) must be included with the SHPO in any consultation regarding treatment and disposition of an ID find.

Thank you for protecting cultural and historic properties and if you have any questions or concerns, please contact me at the email or number listed below.

Respectfully,

Ben Rhodd, MS, RPA, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Forest County Potawatomi
Historic Preservation Office
8130 Mish ko Swen Drive, P.O. Box 340, Crandon, Wisconsin 54520
P: 715-478-7354 C: 715-889-0202 Main: 715-478-7474
Email: Benjamin.Rhodd@fcp-nsn.gov
www.fcpotawatomi.com

From: Zylka, Jason J CIV USARMY CELRC (USA) <Jason.J.Zylka@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Tuesday, May 23, 2023 10:25 AM
To: Samara, Imad CIV USARMY CELRC (USA) <Imad.N.Samara@usace.army.mil>
Subject: Scoping letter for Matteson 219 Environmental Infrastructure project

Greetings,

A scoping letter is attached to this email for improvements to the municipal water distribution system in Matteson, Illinois.

Project details and comment submittal instructions are included in the scoping letter.

Illinois Department of Natural Resources
JB Pritzker, Governor • Natalie Phelps Finnie, Director
One Natural Resources Way • Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271
www.dnr.illinois.gov

Office of Water Resources • 2050 West Stearns Road • Bartlett, Illinois 60103

June 5, 2023

Gordon Hardin
Public Works Director
Village of Matteson
21146 Tower Ave
Matteson, IL 60443

Dear Mr. Hardin:

Water Main Replacement – Butterfield Creek – Cook County

By copy of a May 19, 2023 notice form the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, we have learned of your project. The project site is located within the Matteson Farms subdivision, along Violet Lane starting at the intersection with Rose Lane and proceeding north until the intersection with Carnation Lane The project site is located in the Northeast quarter of Section 22 of Township 35 North, Range 13 East of the 3rd Principal Meridian in Cook County.

According to Panel 739 of the Cook County Flood Insurance Rate Map the site of the proposed work is located in the designated floodway of the Butterfield Creek. An Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Water Resources permit is required. However, be advised that the work can be automatically authorized by our Regional Permit No. 3 (RP3). Provided the proposed work is planned and constructed in accordance with the applicable Terms and Conditions of RP3 it is considered automatically authorized. A copy of RP3 can be found on our website at https://dnr.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/dnr/waterresources/documents/resmanregionalpermit3.pdf.

This determination does not exempt the project from meeting the requirements of any other local, state or federal agency.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 847/608-3116.

Sincerely,

William T. Boyd

William T. Boyd, P.E.
Chief, Northeastern Illinois Regulatory Programs Section
WTB/SN:

cc: Jason Zylka, Corps of Engineers Chicago District (email)

Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
3410 P St. NW, Miami, OK 74354 • P.O. Box 1326, Miami, OK 74355
Ph: (918) 541-1300 • Fax: (918) 542-7260
www.miamination.com

Via email: jason.zylka@usace.army.mil

June 15, 2023

Jason Zylka
Ecologist
US Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District
231 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 1500
Chicago, IL 60604-1437

Re: Village of Matteson Water Distribution System Upgrades, Cook County, Illinois – Comments of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Zylka:

Aya, kweehsitoolaani– I show you respect. The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, a federally recognized Indian tribe with a Constitution ratified in 1939 under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936, respectfully submits the following comments regarding Village of Matteson Water Distribution System Upgrades in Cook County, Illinois.

The Miami Tribe offers no objection to the above-referenced project at this time, as we are not currently aware of existing documentation directly linking a specific Miami cultural or historic site to the project site. However, given the Miami Tribe's deep and enduring relationship to its historic lands and cultural property within present-day Illinois, if any human remains or Native American cultural items falling under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) or archaeological evidence is discovered during any phase of this project, the Miami Tribe requests immediate consultation with the entity of jurisdiction for the location of discovery. In such a case, please contact me at 918-541-8966 or by email at THPO@miamination.com to initiate consultation.

The Miami Tribe accepts the invitation to serve as a consulting party to the proposed project. In my capacity as Tribal Historic Preservation Officer I am the point of contact for consultation.

Respectfully,

Diane Hunter

Diane Hunter
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Appendix B: Draft EA Distribution List

Ms. Amy Hanson
Federal Aviation Administration
Chicago Airports District Office, CHI-ADO-600
amy.hanson@faa.gov

Mr. Scott Beckerman
USDA APHIS Wildlife Services
Sc.Beckerman@aphis.usda.gov

Natalie Phelps Finnie
Director
Illinois DNR
natalie.finnie@illinois.gov

Ms. Louise Clemency
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Chicago Field Office
Louise_Clemency@fws.gov

Senator Michael E Hastings
IL General Assembly – Senate
outreach@senatorhastings.com

Senator Tammy Duckworth
U.S. Senate
Lizzy_Olsen@duckworth.senate.gov
Dylann_Middleton@duckworth.senate.gov

Senator Dick Durbin
U.S. Senate
clarisol_duque@durbin.senate.gov
Alyssa_Fisher@durbin.senate.gov

Village President Sheila Y. Chalmers-Currin
Village President of Matteson
SChalmers-Currin@villageofmatteson.org

Representative Debbie Meyers-Martin
IL General Assembly – House of Representatives
StateRepDebbiemm@gmail.com

Representative Robin Kelly
U.S. House of Representatives

Mr. Bradley Hayes
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Office of Realty and Environmental Planning
Bradley.Hayes@illinois.gov

Governor J.B. Pritzker
Office of the Governor
governor@state.il.us

Mr. Todd Rettig
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water
todd.rettig@illinois.gov

Mr. Loren Wobig
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Office of Water Resources
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R5NEPA@epa.gov

Elizabeth Pelloso
NEPA Implementation Section USEPA, Region 5
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Ms. Melissa Wiatrolik
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