ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE VILLAGE OF GLENVIEW INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS SECTION 219, WRDA 1992, AS AMENDED

September 2024

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Chicago District, Planning Branch
231 South LaSalle Street Ste 1500
Chicago, Illinois 60604

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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

VILLAGE OF GLENVIEW INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
VILLAGE OF GLENVIEW, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Chicago District has conducted an environmental analysis in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended. The Environmental Assessment (EA) dated August 2024, for the Village of Glenview Infrastructure Improvements Project addresses stormwater storage and conveyance in the Village of Glenview, Cook County, IL. The final recommendation is contained in the letter report dated December 2024.

The EA, incorporated herein by reference, evaluated three alternatives that would alleviate local flooding in the study area. The recommended plan is Alternative 1, which includes:

- Construction of 1,700 linear feet of 8-inch PVC water main, 1,300 linear feet of 36-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) storm sewer, 800 linear feet of 12-inch PVC to 24-inch RCP storm sewer, and 2,100 linear feet of roadway reconstruction with curb and gutter rehab in the public right-of-way (ROW) along Blackthorn Drive and Redbud Lane.

The EA evaluated the no action alternative as well as two other alternatives. The alternatives included:

- **No Action Alternative** – This alternative analyzed installing no stormwater storage and conveyance improvements. Under this alternative, the Village of Glenview would continue to frequently experience localized flooding in the southwest portion of the Tall Trees subdivision, particularly at the low areas along Blackthorn Drive and at the intersection of Blackthorn Drive and Redbud Lane. The non-federal sponsor would need to find other sources of funding and technical expertise to complete the desired stormwater improvements, further prolonging the risk of adverse effects to public health and safety within the affected community.

- **Alternative 1 Open Cut Methods** – This alternative includes construction of 1,700 linear feet of 8-inch PVC water main, 1,300 linear feet of 36-inch RCP storm sewer, 800 linear feet of 12-inch PVC to 24-inch RCP storm sewer, and 2,100 linear feet of roadway reconstruction with curb and gutter rehab in the public ROW along Blackthorn Drive and Redbud Lane.

  New storm sewers would connect depressional areas on Blackthorn Drive to previously constructed underground stormwater storage on Basswood Circle. The underground storage on Basswood Circle was constructed in 2022 and was sized to accept flows from the Blackthorn and Redbud ROW. Stormwater that

drains to the underground storage is pumped to the West Fork of the North Branch of the Chicago River via a pump station that was installed in 2023.

The storm sewers would be constructed with open cut methods under the roadway, which would reduce impacts to the trees within the Tall Trees subdivision. A new 8-inch water main would serve the residents along Blackthorn Drive and Rosebud Lane. This water main would also be installed with open cut trench methods. Due to the two trenches in the ROW and the existing conditions of the road, total replacement of the roadway with curb and gutter repairs would occur.

- **Alternative 2 Trenchless Methods** – This alternative is very similar to Alternative 1 but incorporates trenchless installation methods for storm sewer. Trenchless installation requires jacking pits approximately 15-feet by 40-feet and a receiving pit approximately 15-feet by 20-feet. This method provides the same flood protection benefits but substantially increases construction costs and increases impacts to the trees within the Tall Trees subdivision.

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 mitigations	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	☐	☐	☒
Noise levels	☒	☐	☐
Public infrastructure	☐	☐	☒
Socio-economics	☐	☐	☒
Environmental justice	☐	☐	☒

	Insignificant effects	Insignificant effects as a result of mitigations	Resource unaffected by action
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 EA would be implemented to minimize impacts.

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

Public review of the draft EA and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was completed on __ October 2024. A 30-day state and agency review of the Final EA was completed on __ October 2024. __ comments were received from the general public. Responses to comments from state and agency review may be found in Appendix A.

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, USACE determined the recommended plan "May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect" (NLAA) the northern long-eared bat and the tricolored bat. A letter dated August 19, 2024 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) verifies that "consultation on the Action is complete and no further action is necessary" with regard to the northern long-eared bat. This concludes USACE responsibilities for this action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) with respect to the northern long-eared bat. In the letter, USFWS indicated there are no critical habitats for listed species within the project area. USACE sent a letter to USFWS on September 20, 2024 with its determination that the project is NLAA the tri-colored bat. Coordination with USFWS is ongoing. All tree clearing/pruning will occur between October 1st and March 31st to ensure the activity occurs outside of the active period for bats.

Because the project will not affect or modify surface waters, including wetlands, consultation under the Fish & Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA), 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq., is not required. There are no wetlands within the project area.

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, USACE determined that there would be no historic properties affected by the proposed undertaking. USACE notified the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of its no historic properties affected determination on September 04, 2024. In a letter dated September __, 2024, SHPO concurred with this determination and SHPO has no objection to the undertaking proceeding as planned. USACE has consulted with the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin, Hannahville Indian Community, Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, Little Traverse Bay Bands

of Odawa Indians of Michigan, Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation. In an email dated June 26, 2024, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation had no objections to the project. However, if in the event of an inadvertent discovery during the project, they requested an immediate notification, a work stoppage, and consultation with USACE and the Illinois SHPO.

Pursuant to Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended, USACE determined that this law does not apply to the proposed infrastructure project since the project does not involve any discharge or placement of fill into waters of the U.S.

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

Technical, environmental, economic, and cost effectiveness 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
COL, EN
Commanding

VILLAGE OF GLENVIEW
INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

September 2024

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List of Acronyms

APE	Area of Potential Effects
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BMP	Best Management Practice
CEJST	Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
EcoCAT	Ecological Compliance Assessment Tool
EO	Executive Order
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FWCA	Fish & Wildlife Coordination Act
HTRW	Hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste
IDNR	Illinois Department of Natural Resources
IEPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
IPaC	Environmental Conservation Online System Information for Planning and Consultation
LF	Linear Feet
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NLAA	Not Likely to Adversely Affect
NLEB	Northern Long-Eared Bat
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
RCP	Reinforced Concrete Pipe
REC	Recognized Environmental Condition
ROW	Right of Way
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SND	South Navy Ditch
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WFNBCR	West Fork of the North Branch of the Chicago River
WRDA	Water Resources Development Act

CHAPTER 1 – PURPOSE AND NEED

1.1 Purpose

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Chicago District proposes to provide stormwater storage and conveyance in the Village of Glenview, Illinois within the Tall Trees subdivision located along the West Fork of the North Branch of the Chicago River (WFNBCR) at the confluence with the South Navy Ditch (SND) (Figure 1).

1.2 Need for Action

The Village of Glenview, located in Cook County, Illinois, is experiencing historic flooding problems within the Tall Trees subdivision due to the WFNBCR overtopping its banks, overbank flooding from the SND, and a lack of positive drainage from the existing storm sewer system. It has been identified as a flood prone area where approximately 174 single-family homes reside. The area is part of a multi-phase project to alleviate local flooding. Previously constructed phases by the non-federal sponsor include:

- Blackthorn Drive from Silverwillow Drive to Sequoia Trail; and
- Basswood Circle and Silverwillow Drive.

Sequoia Trail from Chestnut Avenue to East Lake Avenue is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2024.

USACE proposes to provide funding for the next phase of this multi-phase project at the following locations:

- Blackthorn Drive from Silverwillow Drive to Sequoia Trial; and
- Redbud Lane between Blackthorn Drive and Basswood Circle.

The improvements proposed on Blackthorn Drive and Redbud Lane are not dependent on any pending construction of other phases. The proposed storm sewer improvements would connect into the underground stormwater storage system previously constructed along Basswood Circle. Figure 2 depicts the locations of the phased improvements with the USACE phase shown in orange.

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 the USACE to provide planning, design, and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure projects.

1.4 Non-federal Sponsor

The project's non-federal sponsor is the Village of Glenview, Cook County, Illinois.

Figure 1: Village of Glenview Infrastructure Improvements Project Vicinity Map.

Figure 2: Locations of Phased Improvements within Tall Trees Subdivision.

CHAPTER 2 – PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 Action Alternatives

Alternative 1 – Open Cut Methods

This alternative includes construction of 1,700 linear feet of 8-inch PVC water main, 1,300 linear feet of 36-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) storm sewer, 800 linear feet of 12-inch PVC to 24-inch RCP storm sewer, and 2,100 linear feet of roadway reconstruction with curb and gutter rehab in the public right-of-way (ROW) along Blackthorn Drive and Redbud Lane.

New storm sewers would connect depressional areas on Blackthorn Drive to previously constructed underground stormwater storage on Basswood Circle. The underground storage on Basswood Circle was constructed in 2022 and was sized to accept flows from the Blackthorn and Redbud ROW. Stormwater that drains to the underground storage is pumped to the WFNBCR via a pump station that was installed in 2023.

The storm sewers would be constructed with open cut methods under the roadway, which would reduce impacts to the trees within the Tall Trees subdivision. A new 8-inch water main would serve the residents along Blackthorn Drive and Rosebud Lane. This water main would also be installed with open cut trench methods. Due to the two trenches in the ROW and the existing conditions of the road, total replacement of the roadway with curb and gutter repairs would occur.

Alternative 2 – Trenchless Methods

This alternative is very similar to Alternative 1 but incorporates trenchless installation methods for storm sewer. Trenchless installation requires jacking pits approximately 15-feet by 40-feet and a receiving pit approximately 15-feet by 20-feet. This method provides the same flood protection benefits but substantially increases construction costs and increases impacts to the trees within the Tall Trees subdivision.

2.2 No Action Alternative

This alternative analyzed installing no stormwater storage and conveyance improvements. Under this alternative, the Village of Glenview would continue to frequently experience localized flooding in the southwest portion of the subdivision, particularly at the low areas along Blackthorn Drive and at the intersection of Blackthorn Drive and Redbud Lane. The non-federal sponsor would need to find other sources of funding and technical expertise to complete the desired stormwater improvements, further prolonging the risk of adverse effects to public health and safety within the affected community.

2.3 Recommended Plan

The recommended plan is Alternative 1 (Figure 3). Alternative 1 includes the desired stormwater improvements at a lower cost and with lower impacts to trees than Alternative 2.

2.4 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, Section 10 of Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, 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.

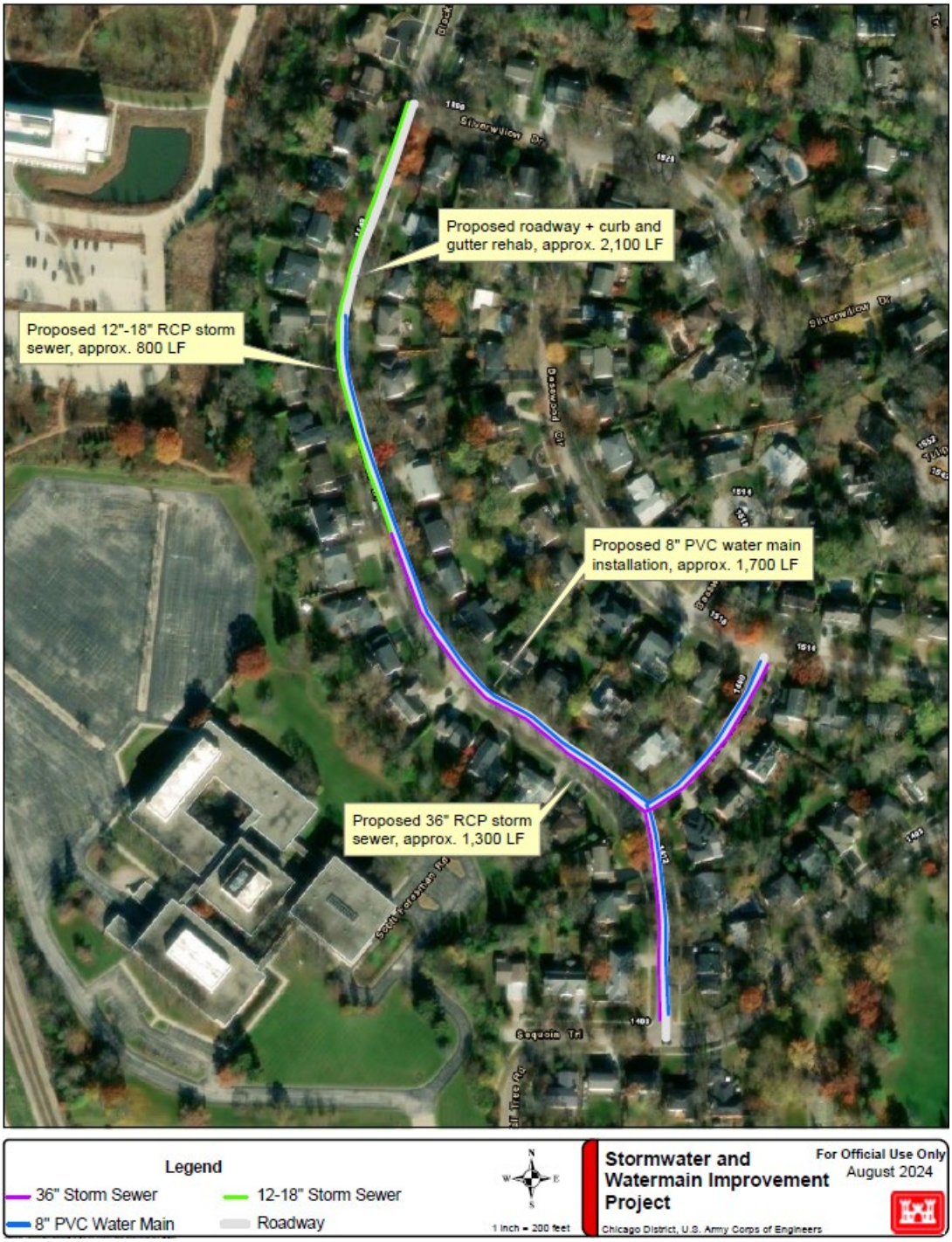

Figure 3: Map Depicting the Recommended Plan for the Village of Glenview Infrastructure Improvements Project.

CHAPTER 3 – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND CONSEQUENCES

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 the recommended plan. Due to the similarity of Alternative 2 to the recommended plan, the potential impacts associated with its implementation are anticipated to be the same for both alternatives unless noted otherwise.

The 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.

This chapter discusses the existing conditions by resource category and any potential environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the recommended plan.

3.1 Project Area

The project area is within the Village of Glenview, Cook County, Illinois. The infrastructure improvements project area is located within the Tall Trees subdivision along the WFNBCR at the confluence with the SND (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

3.2 Resources not Evaluated Further

Natural and cultural resources that have no potential to be affected by the recommended plan are identified below. To streamline the NEPA analysis and increase accessibility of this EA document, limited time and effort is expended on these resources, with the primary focus being on the natural and cultural resources that have potential to be, or are likely to be, affected by implementation of the recommended plan.

Aesthetics

Aesthetic preferences are highly subjective. However, there are no protected aesthetic resources present in the study area such as national/state scenic byways or Wild and Scenic Rivers. Potential aesthetic impacts to significant cultural or historic resources are captured in those respective sections below.

Navigation

The project area does not serve a navigation purpose.

Hydrology

The project area does not contain any jurisdictional wetlands or alter hydrology. National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps were reviewed for the proposed project area. NWI mapping did not identify any wetlands within the project area (USFWS 2024).

Invasive Species

The project area is within an urban developed residential area and roadway right of way comprised of turf grass and planted street trees. There are no invasive species within the work areas.

3.3 Physical Resources

3.3.1 Climate

The climate of the study area is predominantly continental with some modifications by Lake Michigan. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Online Weather Data was queried for the Chicago Area since the closest local climatology reporting locations to the project area are in eastern Illinois. Daily and monthly normal for temperature, precipitation, and snowfall between 1981 and 2010 were available (NOAA 2020) (Figure 4). The mean winter high temperature is 31.0°F while the mean winter low temperature is 16.5°F (January). The mean summer high temperature is 84.1°F while the mean summer low temperature is 63.9°F (July). Annual total precipitation normal for the Chicago area is 36.9 inches. In winter, total snowfall is generally heavy with an annual total snowfall normal of 36.3 inches. The majority of snowfall occurs between December and February with total snowfall normal ranging from 8.2 inches (i.e., December) to 9.1 inches (i.e., February) during this timeframe.

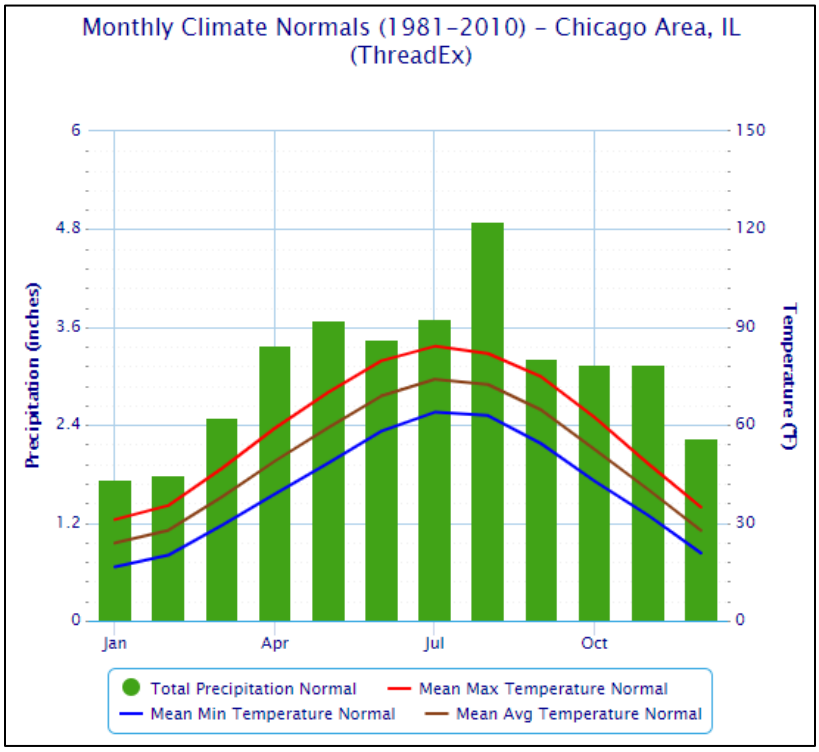

Figure 4: Normal Precipitation and Temperature for the General Project Area between 1981 and 2010 (NOAA 2020).

Only short duration, minor discharges of carbon-based pollutants would occur during construction activities that could contribute to greenhouse gases. Long-term climate trends indicate that the Chicago area will continue to see increased flooding in urban areas due to more intense precipitation events. The recommended plan would not result in direct or indirect, short-term, or long-term adverse impacts to climate.

The no action alternative would not adversely impact climate or climate change and it would not help to offset the impacts of a changing climate.

3.3.2 Geology & Soils

Geology – Glaciation within the project area ended about 13,000 years ago when the glaciers receded from the area for the last time. 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 the region 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 area. According to the web soil survey for the project area, the soil is comprised of 100% Anthroportic Udorthents – Urban land – Elliott complex (Figure 5). The soil is moderately well drained and not prime farmland soil.

Implementation of the recommended plan would include excavation and ground disturbing activities; however, these activities would not impact any unique local geologic features as none are present within the area. The areas where excavation and construction would occur are within previously disturbed soils. Since no unique local geologic features are present within the area, the recommended plan would not have significant adverse direct or indirect, short-term or long-term impacts to local geological features or soils.

No impacts to geologic features or soils are anticipated as part of the no action alternative.

Figure 5: NRCS Map of Soils within the Village of Glenview Project Area (NRCS 2024).

3.3.3 Water Quality

The nearest water resource is the WFNBCR. The WFNBCR (Assessment Unit ID ILHCCB-05) is on the 2022 303(d) list of impaired waters within the State of Illinois for aquatic life and primary contact recreation due to fecal coliform (USEPA 2024).

Construction-related impacts would be short-term and mitigated using Best Management Practices (BMPs), such as placement of silt fences throughout the project area to prevent runoff into adjacent surface waters. Implementation of the recommended plan would not result in significant adverse short or long-term direct environmental impacts to aquatic habitat and water quality.

Under the no action alternative, water quality in the project area would remain unchanged.

3.3.4 Air Quality

The Chicago Metropolitan Area, including the study area, is a non-attainment area for ozone and ozone precursors (Table 1). Existing air quality data are available for Cook, DuPage, and Will counties from the USEPA Air Data database (USEPA, 2022). Although the trends show overall improvement over the last 10 years, individual measurements and monitoring stations still have measurements that exceed the national standards. The existing air quality should be considered marginal but improving over time. Greenhouse gas emissions in the project area are typical for an urbanized area in the Chicago region.

Table 1: Chicago Area Status for National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Six Criteria Pollutants (USEPA 2022).

NAAQS	Area Name	Most Recent Year of Nonattainment	Current Status	Classification
8-Hour Ozone (2015)	Chicago, IL-IN-WI	2022	Nonattainment	Marginal
8-Hour Ozone (2008)	Chicago-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	2022	Nonattainment	Serious
PM-10 (1987)	Southeast Chicago	2004	Maintenance (since 2005)	Moderate
PM-2.5 (1997)	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN	2012	Maintenance (since 2012)	Former Subpart 1
Lead	Chicago, IL	2017	Maintenance (since 2018)	---

During project implementation, construction equipment would cause negligible, temporary air quality impacts. All equipment used would be in compliance with current air quality control requirements for diesel exhaust, fuels, and similar requirements. Long-term, the constructed project would be neutral in terms of air quality, with no features that either emit or sequester air pollutants or greenhouse gases to a large degree. Therefore, the recommended plan would have negligible short-term construction-related adverse impacts and no direct or indirect long-term adverse impacts on air quality within Cook County. Due to the minimal and temporary nature of any air quality impacts, a general conformity analysis was not conducted. Under either proposed action alternative, fewer total greenhouse gases will be emitted during the planning window due to a reduced need for maintenance of infrastructure that has reached the end of its usable lifespan.

No impacts to air quality are anticipated to occur as part of the no action alternative. Continued use of infrastructure that has reached the end of its usable lifespan will

require greater maintenance activity for repair and upkeep. This will result in higher greenhouse gas emissions over the project lifespan.

3.3.5 Land Use

Local zoning designates the infrastructure improvements project area as single family residential. Implementation of the recommended plan is not anticipated to have any negative impacts on land use within the project area. Therefore, the recommended plan would have no direct or indirect short-term or long-term adverse impacts on land use within the project area and is not in conflict with the land uses as designated by the Village of Glenview zoning ordinance.

No impacts to land use would occur as part of the no action alternative.

3.3.6 Floodplains

Executive Order (EO) 11988, as amended, requires federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions to floodplains. In order to determine the recommended plan's potential floodplain impact, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) were queried to determine if the proposed project area is located within a Special Flood Hazard Zone Area or Other Area of Flood Hazard. According to the Flood Map (Area Number 17031C0233J), the proposed project is located within an area of 0.2% annual chance flood hazard (FEMA 2024).

Improvements to infrastructure would result in no adverse impact to floodplain areas as they would occur in previously disturbed soils, resulting in no change in grade or elevation. The recommended plan meets the intent of EO 11988 and no significant direct or indirect short-term or long-term impacts to floodplains are anticipated to occur.

As no construction related activities would be implemented, no impacts to floodplains are anticipated to occur from the no action alternative.

3.3.7 Wetlands

National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps were reviewed for the proposed project area. NWI mapping did not identify any wetlands within the project area (USFWS 2024).

No direct or indirect short-term or long-term impacts to jurisdictional wetlands are anticipated as part of the recommended plan or the no action alternative.

3.4 Biological Resources

3.4.1 Aquatic Communities

Fish

The closest water resource to the project area that supports fishes is the WFNBCR. The project area has no direct connection to a waterway that supports fishes. Fish species in the WFNBCR within the vicinity of the project area are comprised of tolerant and moderately tolerant species including bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), green sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*), gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), and white sucker (*Catostomus commersonii*).

Both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) were coordinated with as part of the NEPA process during project scoping. Their input on the proposed study has been considered and incorporated into this EA, as appropriate, and is documented in Appendix A. No significant direct or indirect short-term or long-term adverse impacts to fish communities are anticipated to occur as a result of implementing the recommended plan.

As no construction related activities would be implemented, no impacts to fish communities are anticipated to occur from the no action alternative.

3.4.2 Terrestrial Communities

Reptiles and Amphibians

Due to the urban nature of the project area, only common species of reptiles and amphibians would be expected to be present. Common species that may occur in the project area could include common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), plains garter snake (*Thamnophis radix*), eastern racer (*Coluber constictor*), and snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*).

Birds

The western shoreline of Lake Michigan is recognized as “one of the most important flyways for migrant songbirds in the United States by many ornithologists and birdwatchers worldwide” (Shilling and Williamson, BCN), and is considered globally significant. An estimated 5 million songbirds use the north-south shoreline of Lake Michigan as their migratory sight line every year. Although the project area is within the vicinity of Lake Michigan, there is no significant bird habitat present within the project area. Birds that may be present within the area would primarily be common species that are fairly habituated to human disturbance. Common species that may be observed include: American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), downy woodpecker (*Picoides*

pubescens), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and northern cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*).

Mammals

Large mammal habitat is degraded or non-extant within the study area; however, coyote (*Canis latrans*) and whitetail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) make up the majority of the large mammal potential for the area. Small mammals that have the potential to occur within the area include common urban species such as black rat (*Rattus rattus*), Norwegian rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), eastern gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), eastern chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), eastern cottontail (*Sylvagius floridanus*), and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).

Construction of the recommended plan would have no direct or indirect short-term or long-term adverse impacts to terrestrial communities. Construction of the recommended plan would occur in a residential area next to existing infrastructure. Therefore, only common species are anticipated to be present. The presence of construction equipment and construction activities is likely to disturb common terrestrial species and cause them to avoid the area in the short-term, however, this would be a negligible impact and the species would be expected to return to the area as soon as construction is complete.

No impacts to terrestrial communities are anticipated to occur from the no action alternative.

3.4.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

Federal

A query of the USFWS's Environmental Conservation Online System Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) (Project Code 2024-0132363; Appendix A) on August 19th, 2024, resulted in an official species list of federally listed species that may be present within the project area. Obtaining the official species list from 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, endangered, or candidate species were identified as potentially occurring within the project area. No Critical Habitat has been designated within the project area.

Northern Long-eared Bat (NLEB)
Status. The NLEB (*Myotis septentrionalis*) is federally listed as endangered.

Distribution and Habitat. The NLEB's range includes much of the eastern and north central United States. The species' range contains 37 states, including Illinois. During the summer, NLEBs roost singly or in colonies underneath bark, in cavities, or in

crevices of both live trees and snags. Males and non-reproductive females may also roost in cooler places, like caves and mines. During the winter, NLEBs hibernate in caves and mines (USFWS 2015).

Potential for Occurrence. There are no known hibernacula within the vicinity of the project. There may be suitable roosting habitat present at the project location, although roosting of the species at this location is not known. There are trees within the action area that are of sufficient size to be potential roosts for bats (i.e. live trees and/or snags ≥ 3 inches diameter at breast height (DBH)) that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and cavities and are located within 1,000 feet of the WFNBCR wooded corridor.

Tricolored Bat

Status. The Tricolored Bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*) is federally listed as proposed endangered.

Distribution and Habitat. Wide ranging across the eastern and central United States and portions of southern Canada, Mexico, and Central America. Hibernate in caves and mines. During summer, roost among live and dead leaf clusters of live or recently dead hardwood trees. Forage in or along the edges of forested areas (USFWS 2019).

Potential for Occurrence. There are no known hibernacula within the vicinity of the project. There may be suitable roosting habitat present at the project location, although roosting of the species at this location is not known. There are trees within the action area that are of a sufficient size to be potential roosts for bats (i.e. live trees and/or snags ≥ 3 inches DBH) that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and cavities and are located within 1,000 feet of the WFNBCR wooded corridor.

Rufa Red Knot

Status. The rufa red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) is federally listed as threatened.

Distribution and Habitat. The rufa red knot nesting range centers in Canada north of the Arctic Circle. Range during the winter primarily is in southern South America. The rufa red knot is known to migrate along the Great Lakes Flyway which includes the Chicago area. The migratory period for the species extends from May 1 through September 30. The rufa red knot uses different habitats for breeding, wintering, and migration. Breeding habitats are elevated and sparsely vegetated ridges or slopes. They are often adjacent to wetlands and lake edges for feeding. Wintering and migration habitats are often muddy or sandy coastal areas, such as the mouths of bays and estuaries, and tidal flats (NatureServe 2019).

Potential for Occurrence. Although the rufa red knot could potentially migrate through the area, there is no suitable habitat within the project area that the species would use. Nearest suitable habitat is the coast of Lake Michigan which is approximately 7 miles east of the project area. Therefore, the rufa red knot is not expected to occur in the project area.

Whooping Crane
Status. The Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*) is federally listed as experimental population, non-essential.

Distribution and Habitat. The whooping crane breeds, migrates, winters and forages in a variety of habitats, including 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. Summer foods include insects, frogs, rodents, small birds, minnows, and berries (USFWS 2011).

Potential for Occurrence. There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project area. Any occurrence would likely be transient in nature as the bird moves through the area to improved habitat.

Eastern Massasaugua
Status. The eastern massasauga (*Sistrurus catenatus*) is federally listed as threatened.

Distribution and Habitat. Eastern massasaugas have a range that extends from central New York and southern Ontario to southcentral Illinois and eastern Iowa. Historically, the snake's range covered this same area, but within this large area the number of populations and numbers of snakes within populations have steadily shrunk. Generally, only small, isolated populations remain. Massasaugas live in wet areas including wet prairies, marshes, and low areas along rivers and lakes. In many areas massasaugas also use adjacent uplands during part of the year. They often hibernate in crayfish burrows but may also be found under logs and tree roots or in small mammal burrows.

Potential for Occurrence. There is no suitable habitat (e.g., fens, sedge meadows, peatlands, wet prairies, open woodlands, and shrublands) within the vicinity of the project for this species. Therefore, the eastern massasauga is not expected to occur within the vicinity of the project location.

Hine's Emerald Dragonfly
Status. The Hine's emerald dragonfly (*Somatochlora hineana*) is federally listed as endangered.

Distribution and Habitat. Historically, the Hine's emerald dragonfly was found in Alabama, Indiana, and Ohio and probably has been extirpated in those states. Today the dragonfly can only be found in Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin. The Hine's emerald dragonfly lives in calcareous (high in calcium carbonate) spring-fed marshes and sedge meadows overlaying dolomite bedrock (USFWS 2006).

Potential for Occurrence. There is no suitable habitat within the vicinity of the project for this species. Therefore, the Hine's emerald dragonfly is not expected to occur within the project area.

Monarch Butterfly
Status. The Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) is federally listed as candidate.

Distribution and Habitat. Monarchs lay their eggs on their obligate milkweed host plant. Monarchs spend winters in forests at high altitudes in the mountains of central Mexico and migrate during the spring to eastern North America. Grasslands with flowering plants from April through October (USFWS 2022).

Potential for Occurrence. There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project area. However, the species may utilize urbanized areas adjacent to the project area. Any occurrence would likely be transient in nature as the butterfly moves through the area to improved habitat.

Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid
Status. The eastern prairie fringed orchid (*Platanthera leucophaea*) is federally listed as threatened.

Distribution and Habitat. The range of this species occurs mostly east of the Mississippi River in fewer than 60 sites in Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin, and in Ontario, Canada. The eastern prairie fringed orchid occurs in a wide variety of habitats, from mesic prairie to wetlands such as sedge meadows, marsh edges, even bogs. A symbiotic relationship between the seed and soil fungi, called mycorrhizae, is necessary for seedlings to become established (USFWS 2005).

Potential for Occurrence. There is no suitable habitat within the vicinity of the project for this species. Therefore, the eastern prairie fringed orchid is not expected to occur within the project area.

Leafy Prairie-Clover
Status. The leafy prairie-clover (*Dalea foliosa*) is federally listed as endangered.

Distribution and Habitat. This species is found in prairie remnants along the Des Plaines River in Illinois, in soils over limestone substrate. It favors sites with a wet spring and fall and a dry summer (USFWS 1997).

Potential for Occurrence. There is no suitable habitat within the vicinity of the project for this species. Therefore, the leafy prairie-clover is not expected to occur within the project area.

In summary, the USACE determined that the recommended plan would have ‘no effect’ directly or indirectly on the following federal-listed species since these species are not expected to be within the vicinity of the proposed project due to lack of suitable habitat:

- rufa red knot,
- whooping crane,

- eastern massasauga,
- Hine's emerald dragonfly,
- eastern prairie fringed orchid,
- leafy prairie-clover.

With regard to the northern long-eared bat and the tricolored bat, the USACE determined that the proposed project "May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect" these species. All tree clearing/pruning will occur between October 1st and March 31st to ensure the activity occurs outside of the active period for bats.

State

The IDNR Ecological Compliance Assessment Tool (EcoCAT) was queried on August 19, 2024, for state-listed species that may be present within the vicinity of the project area (IDNR Project Number 2502405). The review resulted in no record of state-listed threatened or endangered species, Illinois Natural Inventory sites, dedicated Illinois Nature Preserves, or registered Land and Water reserves in the vicinity of the project location.

The Natural Resource Review Results letter generated from EcoCAT dated August 19, 2024 (Appendix A) states that adverse effects are unlikely and consultation is terminated and valid for two years unless new information becomes available that was not previously considered.

3.5 Cultural & Social Resources

3.5.1 Cultural Resources

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 2.54 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. The literature review and records search revealed that there are no previously known archaeological sites or historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the project APE. As the project APE is entirely within disturbed soil, this precludes the presence of any intact archaeological deposits. For these reasons and based on the results of the archival research, USACE has determined that there would be no historic properties affected by the proposed undertaking. USACE notified the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of its no historic properties affected determination on September 04, 2023. Coordination with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office is ongoing.

3.5.2 Recreation

The Village of Glenview has public park facilities spread throughout the village including 34 parks and playgrounds covering more than 290 acres that provide baseball and football fields, afterschool programs, open gyms, and other activities for recreators of various ages. Additional nearby recreation opportunities include Cook County Forest Preserves and a National Historic Landmark called The Grove comprised of 150 acres of ecologically diverse land maintained by the Glenview Park District.

Since the proposed project is confined to the roadways, the recommended plan would have no direct or indirect short-term or long-term impacts to recreation within the project area.

No impacts to recreation are anticipated under the no action alternative.

3.5.3 Social Setting

The project area is located within the city limits of Glenview, Illinois. The U.S. Census Bureau's Quick Facts (U.S. Census Bureau 2024) for Glenview, Cook County, and Illinois were reviewed for socioeconomic information presented in Table 2.

In terms of social justice and evaluating potential impacts, it was analyzed whether construction of the recommended plan 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 Cook County and the State of Illinois was compared to socioeconomic data for the Village of Glenview.

Minorities comprise approximately 35% of the total population in the Village of Glenview. Based on EO 12898 and Council on Environmental Quality guidance, the study area does not appear to meet the definition of an environmental justice community. In addition, the minority population of the Village of Glenview is comparatively less than that of the rest of Cook County (59%) and the State of Illinois (40%). While the recommended plan is not being implemented in an environmental justice community, the recommended plan is expected to have a beneficial impact by improving infrastructure within the Village of Glenview.

A search of the USEPA Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping tool was also conducted and revealed that within the project area vicinity, 11% (21st percentile when compared to the state's low-income population) of the population is considered below the poverty line and 17% (34th percentile when compared to the state's minority population) of the population is considered a minority (Table 3). Since the overall project is expected to have a beneficial impact to the Glenview community by improving infrastructure and would only benefit the surrounding environment and communities, no

adverse effects to any low-income populations and/or minority populations are expected. Overall, the proposed project is in full compliance with this executive order.

Table 2: Vintage Year 2023 U.S. Census Data for Glenview, Cook County, Illinois.

Category	Glenview	Cook County	Illinois
Total Population	46,904	5,087,072	12,549,689
Under 18 years	24.0%	20.7%	21.6%
Under 5 years	6.3%	5.2%	5.3%
White	74.3%	65.2%	76.0%
Black or African American	1.4%	23.3%	14.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%
Asian	16.0%	8.3%	6.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Hispanic or Latino of any race	17.6%	27.0%	19.0%
High School Graduate or Higher	96.4%	88.2%	90.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	69.6%	41.3%	36.7%
Median Household Income	$134,910	$78,304	$78,433
Below Poverty Level	5.0%	13.7%	11.9%

Table 3: USEPA EJSCREEN Data (USEPA, 2024).

EJScreen Community Report	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN STATE	USA AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN USA
ENVIRONMENTAL BURDEN INDICATORS					
Particulate Matter 2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$)	8.48	8.96	19	8.45	61
Ozone (ppb)	73.7	69.3	86	61.8	91
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) (ppbv)	10	10	54	7.8	78
Diesel Particulate Matter ($\mu g/m^3$)	0.255	0.245	57	0.191	77
Toxic Releases to Air (toxicity-weighted concentration)	3,800	6,000	48	4,600	82
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	2,000,000	2,000,000	63	1,700,000	72
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0	0.43	0	0.3	0
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0	0.44	0	0.39	0
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.65	1.1	46	0.57	70
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	3.7	3.5	62	3.5	72
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km^2)	11	8	73	3.6	90
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	11000	31000	49	700000	89
Drinking Water Non-Compliance (points)	0	0.37	0	2.2	0
SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS					
Demographic Index USA	0.53	N/A	N/A	1.34	16
Supplemental Demographic Index USA	1.04	N/A	N/A	1.64	18
Demographic Index State	0.54	1.32	18	N/A	N/A
Supplemental Demographic Index State	0.83	1.41	20	N/A	N/A
People of Color	17%	39%	34	40%	33
Low Income	11%	28%	21	30%	20
Unemployment Rate	7%	6%	67	6%	71
Limited English Speaking Households	0%	4%	0	5%	0
Less Than High School Education	3%	10%	24	11%	23
Under Age 5	3%	6%	27	5%	30
Over Age 64	48%	17%	98	18%	97

*Diesel particulate matter index is 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. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update.

EO 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 6 is a screenshot from the CEJST website and indicates the project area is not within or adjacent to a tract that is considered disadvantaged.

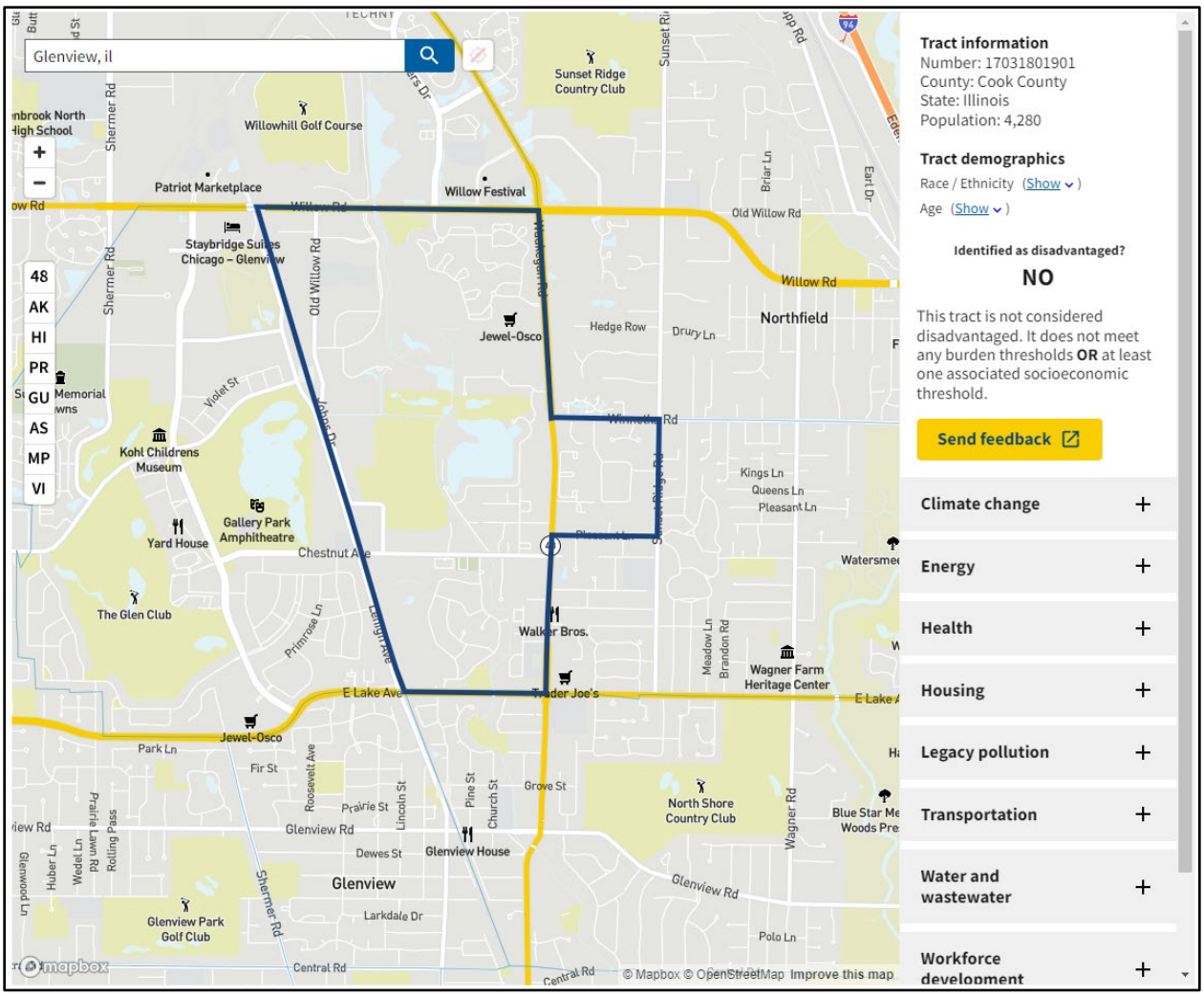

Figure 6: Screenshot of Project Area Vicinity from the CEJST Website.

The recommended plan would have no direct or indirect short-term or long-term adverse impacts to the social setting within the area. The recommended plan is expected to have a beneficial impact because of infrastructure improvements. The recommended plan would not have a disproportionate impact to minorities or low-income households.

During construction, increased traffic congestion would be localized to the area in the immediate vicinity of the project area and would be intermittent. Employment could increase slightly during construction, and the region's labor force should be sufficient to provide the necessary workers. Noise levels would be increased during construction activities and as a result of increased truck traffic. Construction equipment would not be operated during the night and would not exceed night-time residential noise levels. Once construction is complete, the ambient noise level would return to what it was prior to project construction. BMPs would be deployed to minimize any on site impacts of

runoff from construction activities. This would include silt fences to prevent run-off into local sewers. Any aesthetic impacts would be negligible and temporary. Temporary air quality impacts associated during construction may include exhaust and emissions from construction vehicles and equipment, fugitive dust, and increased traffic. All construction vehicles would comply with federal vehicle emission standards. Emergency vehicle access to properties and areas within the vicinity of the project area would be maintained. Potential increases in delay for emergency response vehicles would be minimized through coordination with local authorities such as police and fire departments as well as identifying detour routes. Public safety within the project area is provided by emergency response units including the local police and fire department. Park closures are not expected to occur within the vicinity of the project. The proposed plan would have no significant adverse effect on human health or welfare, municipal or private water supplies.

The no action alternative could have a long-term adverse impact to the social setting within the project area due to continued frequent localized flooding in the southwest portion of the subdivision.

Other Social Effects

Potential impacts to other social effects such as security of life, health, and safety were also considered for the impact analysis. A proposed action could have a beneficial or adverse impact depending on whether it 1) reduces/increases/does not change risk of flood, drought, or other disaster affecting the security of life, health, and safety; 2) reduces/increases/does not change the number of disease-carrying insects and related pathological factors; 3) reduces/increases/does not change the concentration and exposure to water and air pollution; and 4) reduces/increases/does not change to providing a year-round consumer choice of food that contributes to the improvement of national nutrition. The recommended plan would potentially have a beneficial impact to life, health, and safety, by improving infrastructure within the Village of Glenview.

3.6 Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW)

A Phase I Hazardous, Toxic, or Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was completed for the project area in 2021 in accordance with ASTM Practice E 1527-13 and USACE Engineer Regulation 1165-2-132. The investigation relied on site reconnaissance and a review of reasonably ascertainable environmental records, including regulatory database information and historic information, to determine the likelihood that the project area contains a recognized environmental condition (REC) or HTRW. The Phase I ESA was conducted in general accordance with ASTM Standard Practice E-1527-13 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). A limited

investigation using online regulatory database information was completed; no RECs or HTRW were identified in the 2021 ESA or during the limited update.

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. Where HTRW contaminated areas or impacts cannot be avoided, response actions must be acceptable to the USEPA and applicable state regulatory agencies. All HTRW response actions, including off-site disposal of materials containing CERCLA regulated substances, are 100% non-federal project sponsor responsibility. Results of the Phase I HTRW environmental site assessment suggests that it is low risk that HTRW will be encountered during construction. Excess soil management and waste disposal will be conducted in accordance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. No short-term or long-term impacts due to the potential release of HTRW is anticipated under the proposed and no action alternatives.

3.7 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

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

3.8 Short-term Use of the Human Environment and Maintenance of Long-term Productivity

NEPA, Section 102(2)(C)(iv) calls for a discussion of the relationship between local short-term uses of the human environment and maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity in an environmental document. The short-term use of man's environment would consist of disturbances including construction noise and minor traffic disruptions.

The negative short-term effects resulting from the recommended plan are of minor concern when compared with the positive long-term benefits that would be realized as a result of implementation. Long-term reduction in frequent localized flooding would improve the public services and safety to the community.

Under the no action alternative, the Village of Glenview would continue to frequently experience localized flooding in the southwest portion of the subdivision, potentially resulting in unsafe conditions for its residents.

3.9 Probable Adverse Effects Which Cannot be Avoided

There are no probable adverse effects which cannot be avoided from the implementation of the recommended plan.

3.10 Cumulative Impacts

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 would affect the same resources. When assessing cumulative effects, the key determinate of importance or significance is whether the incremental effects of the proposed action would 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. This guidance provides 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. 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-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. Increased growth in water consumption.
2. Climate change may increase the number of severe storm events.

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 aquatic communities and positive effects on water quality from reduced non-point source pollution.

Cumulative Effect of Terrestrial Resources

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

Cumulative Effects on Air Quality

The project would have no long-term cumulative effect on air quality.

Cumulative Effects on Land Use

The project would have positive cumulative effect on land use from reduced flooding.

Cumulative Effects on Aesthetic Values

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

Cumulative Effects on Public Facilities

The project would have long-term positive effects on public facilities.

Cumulative Effects on Cultural Resources

This project would 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 CEQ (Table 4). 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 4: Cumulative Effects 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	major adverse	insignificant effects	no impact	positive effects
Sediment Quality	major adverse	no impact	no impact	no impact
Aquatic Resources	major adverse	no impact	no impact	no impact
Terrestrial Resources	adverse	no impact	no impact	no impact
Air Quality	no impact	insignificant effects	no impact	no impact
Land Use	adverse	no impact	no impact	positive effects
Aesthetics	no impact	insignificant effects	no impact	no impact
Cultural Resources	no impact	no impact	no impact	no impact

3.11 Summary of Potential Effects

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 5:

Table 5: Environmental Impact Summary

	Insignificant effects	Insignificant effects as a result of mitigations	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	☐	☐	☒

	Insignificant effects	Insignificant effects as a result of mitigations	Resource unaffected by action
Hazardous, toxic & radioactive waste	☐	☐	☒
Hydrology	☐	☐	☒
Land use	☐	☐	☒
Navigation	☐	☐	☒
Noise levels	☒	☐	☐
Public infrastructure	☐	☐	☒
Socio-economics	☐	☐	☒
Environmental justice	☐	☐	☒
Soils	☒	☐	☐
Tribal trust resources	☐	☐	☒
Water quality	☒	☐	☐
Climate change	☒	☐	☐

CHAPTER 4 – COORDINATION AND COMPLIANCE

4.1 Regulatory Requirements

The proposed action is in full compliance with appropriate statutes, executive orders and regulations, including but not limited to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, as amended, Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, Section 10 of Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, Clean Air Act, as amended, National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, EO 12898 (Environmental Justice), EO 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), EO 11988 (Floodplain Management), EO 13653 (Consideration of Climate Change), EO 14008 (Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad), and the Clean Water Act, as amended.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT:

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 300101, et seq.) requires federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed federal undertakings on historic properties included on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The implementing regulations for Section 106 (36 C.F.R. § 800) require federal agencies to consult with various parties, including the SHPO and Indian tribes, to identify and evaluate historic properties, and to assess and resolve effects to historic properties. USACE has consulted with the Illinois SHPO to identify and evaluate historic properties, and to assess and resolve effects to historic properties pursuant to regulations for Section 106 (36 CFR § 800) of the NRHP (54 U.S.C. § 300101, et seq.). USACE has determined that there would be no historic properties affected by the proposed undertaking. USACE notified the Illinois SHPO of its no historic properties affected determination on September 04, 2024. USACE anticipates SHPO concurrence with this determination. Coordination is ongoing.

Pursuant to regulations for Section 106 (36 CFR § 800) of the NRHP (54 U.S.C. § 300101, et seq.), the USACE is consulting with the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin, Hannahville Indian Community, Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians of Michigan, Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT:

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires USACE to ensure its activities are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of federally listed species or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habit. USACE accessed the USFWS IPaC website on August 19th, 2024 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 (Project Code 2024-0132363; Appendix A). The results of the IPaC search are shown in Section 3.4.3. The

USACE used best available information to evaluate whether the species on the IPaC list would be potentially affected by the action. The USACE accessed the IPaC to conduct a Northern Long Eared Bat 4(d) consultation form (Appendix A). A letter from USFWS dated August 19th, 2024 stated that the project "May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect" the northern long-eared bat species and "Unless the Service advises you within 15 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that consultation on the Action is complete and no further action is necessary..." USACE sent a letter to USFWS on September 20, 2024 with its determination that the project is NLAA the tri-colored bat. Coordination with USFWS is ongoing. All tree clearing/pruning will occur between October 1st and March 31st to ensure the activity occurs outside of the active period for bats resulting in a "May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect" determination.

FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT:

Because the project will not affect or modify surface waters, including wetlands, consultation under the Fish & Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA), 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq., is not required.

4.2 Public Review and Agency Coordination

Coordination with federal and state agencies, tribal organizations, and other stakeholders was conducted as set forth in policy. The following describes coordination, including scoping and public and agency review, that has occurred. The NEPA scoping process extended from May 22nd through June 22nd, 2024. In total, no responses were received from agencies and stakeholders. Public and agency review occurred from September __nd through October __th, 2024. __ comments were received from the general public. All comments from state and agency review received during public review were considered, incorporated into the final EA, as appropriate, and are maintained in Appendix A.

4.2.1 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

USACE coordinated with the USFWS as discussed in Section 4.1. In a letter dated August 19, 2024, USFWS concurred with USACE's "May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect" determination. Consultation with the USFWS is complete and no further action is necessary.

4.2.2 State Historic Preservation Office

USACE coordinated with the Illinois SHPO as discussed in Section 4.1. In a letter dated September __, 2024, SHPO concurred with our determination and have no objection to the undertaking proceeding as planned.

4.2.3 Tribal Coordination

USACE coordinated with the Tribes as discussed in Section 4.1. In an email dated June 26, 2024, the Citizen Potawatomi Nation had no objections to the project. However, if in the event of an inadvertent discovery during the project, they requested an immediate notification, a work stoppage, and consultation with USACE and the Illinois SHPO.

4.2.4 Illinois Department of Natural Resources

The Illinois DNR was consulted during the scoping period and during public and agency review.

4.2.5 Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

The Illinois EPA was consulted during the scoping period and during public and agency review.

CHAPTER 5 - BIBLIOGRAPHY

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A1. Agency Coordination
Scoping

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

May 22, 2024

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 Glenview, Illinois pursuant to Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, as amended.

The Village of Glenview is working with USACE to improve the municipal water distribution system along Blackthorn Drive (Enclosure 1). The proposed project would include the installation of new storm sewers and the replacement of deteriorated 60-year-old cast iron pipe (CIP) water mains. Approximately 800 linear feet of 12-inch to 18-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) storm sewer will be installed along Blackthorn Drive extending south from the intersection at Silverwillow Drive. Additionally, 1,300 linear feet of 36-inch RCP storm sewer is proposed along Blackthorn Drive north of Tall Trees Road and Redbud Lane.

Approximately 1,700 linear feet of 8-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) water main may be installed along Blackthorn Drive and Redbud Lane to replace the existing CIP at that location. The proposed project would include the rehabilitation of existing roadway, curb and gutter throughout the project limits, to include roughly 2,100 linear feet of right-of-way along Blackthorn Drive from Silverwillow Drive to Tall Trees Road and Redbud Lane.

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 22, 2024 to Mr. Robbie Sliwinski, Biologist, via email at robbie.sliwinski@usace.army.mil.

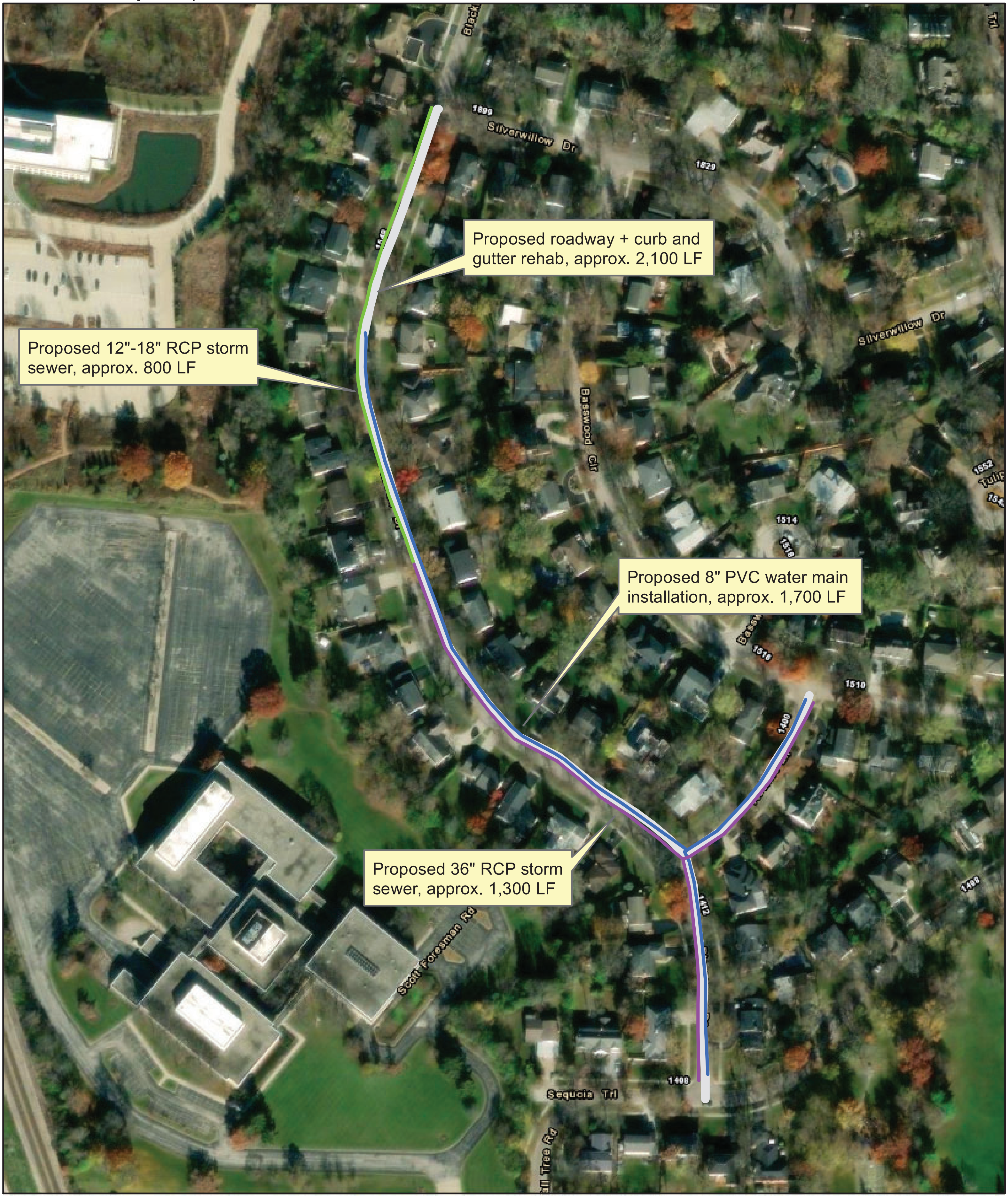
Sincerely,

BUCARO.DAVID.F.1245178677
Digitally signed by BUCARO.DAVID.F.1245178677
Date: 2024.05.22 15:39:18 -05'00'

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

Enclosures
1 – Project Map
2 – Distribution List

Enclosure 1 - Project Map



Legend

- 36" Storm Sewer
- 12-18" Storm Sewer
- World Transportation
- 8" PVC Water Main
- Roadway

N E S W

1 inch = 200 feet

Stormwater and Watermain Improvement Project

For Official Use Only

May 2024

Chicago District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Enclosure 2 - Distribution List

Mr. Bobb A. Beauchamp
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Mr. Kraig McPeek
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Village President Michael Jenny
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Senator Laura Fine
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Enclosure 2 - Distribution List

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The Honorable James Crawford, Chairman
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Olivia Nunway
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Enclosure 2 - Distribution List

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CITIZEN POTAWATOMI NATION

June 26, 2024

David F. Bucaro, P.E., PMP, WRCP
Chief, Planning Branch
United States Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District

Re: Section 219 Glenview Environmental Infrastructure Project

Mr. Bucaro,

I have reviewed the project information provided. In addition, I have reviewed historic and modern maps for the area in question. The Citizen Potawatomi Nation THPO office has determined that the undertaking referenced in your letter will not impact any known Potawatomi sites.

In the event of an inadvertent discovery please cease all activities and notify my office immediately. Please feel free to contact me if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

Tracy Wind
Assistant THPO
Citizen Potawatomi Nation
Cultural Heritage Center
Ph: (405) 878-5830

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Chicago Ecological Service Field Office
U.s. Fish And Wildlife Service Chicago Ecological Services Office
230 South Dearborn St., Suite 2938
Chicago, IL 60604-1507
Phone: (312) 485-9337

In Reply Refer To: 08/19/2024 23:24:20 UTC
Project Code: 2024-0132363
Project Name: Section 219 Glenview Infrastructure Improvements

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

Additionally, please note that on March 23, 2022, the Service published a proposal to reclassify the northern long-eared bat (NLEB) as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia has ordered the Service to complete a new final listing

determination for the NLEB by November 2022 (Case 1:15-cv-00477, March 1, 2021). The bat, currently listed as threatened, faces extinction due to the range-wide impacts of white-nose syndrome (WNS), a deadly fungal disease affecting cave-dwelling bats across the continent. The proposed reclassification, if finalized, would remove the current 4(d) rule for the NLEB, as these rules may be applied only to threatened species. Depending on the type of effects a project has on NLEB, the change in the species' status may trigger the need to re-initiate consultation for any actions that are not completed and for which the Federal action agency retains discretion once the new listing determination becomes effective (anticipated to occur by December 30, 2022). If your project may result in incidental take of NLEB after the new listing goes into effect this will first need to addressed in an updated consultation that includes an Incidental Take Statement. If your project may require re-initiation of consultation, please contact our office for additional guidance.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and

their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and 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".

This species list is provided by:

Chicago Ecological Service Field Office
U.s. Fish And Wildlife Service Chicago Ecological Services Office
230 South Dearborn St., Suite 2938
Chicago, IL 60604-1507
(312) 485-9337

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0132363
Project Name: Section 219 Glenview Infrastructure Improvements
Project Type: Water Supply Pipeline - Maintenance/Modification - Below Ground
Project Description: The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Chicago District proposes to provide stormwater storage and conveyance in the Village of Glenview, Illinois within the Tall Trees subdivision located along the West Fork of the North Branch of the Chicago River (WFNBCR) at the confluence with the South Navy Ditch (SND).

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@42.08304735,-87.8063907716131,14z

Counties: Cook County, Illinois

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 9 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 1 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Endangered
Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Rufa Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened
Whooping Crane *Grus americana* Population: U.S.A. (AL, AR, CO, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NC, NM, OH, SC, TN, UT, VA, WI, WV, western half of WY) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	Experimental Population, Non-Essential

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Eastern Massasauga (=rattlesnake) *Sistrurus catenatus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2202	Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Hine's Emerald Dragonfly *Somatochlora hineana* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7877	Endangered
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid *Platanthera leucophaea* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:	Threatened

NAME STATUS

- Follow the guidance provided at https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/section7/s7process/plants/epfos7guide.html

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/601

Leafy Prairie-clover *Dalea foliosa* Endangered

Population:

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5498

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Army Corps of Engineers
Name: Robbie Sliwinski
Address: 231 S. LaSalle St., Suite 1500
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip: 60604
Email robbie.sliwinski@usace.army.mil
Phone: 3128465486

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Chicago Ecological Service Field Office
U.s. Fish And Wildlife Service Chicago Ecological Services Office
230 South Dearborn St., Suite 2938
Chicago, IL 60604-1507
Phone: (312) 485-9337

In Reply Refer To: 08/19/2024 23:48:37 UTC
Project code: 2024-0132363
Project Name: Section 219 Glenview Infrastructure Improvements

Federal Nexus: yes
Federal Action Agency (if applicable): Army Corps of Engineers

Subject: Federal agency coordination under the Endangered Species Act, Section 7 for 'Section 219 Glenview Infrastructure Improvements'

Dear Robbie Sliwinski:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on August 19, 2024, for 'Section 219 Glenview Infrastructure Improvements' (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code 2024-0132363 and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number. **Please carefully review this letter. Your Endangered Species Act (Act) requirements may not be complete.**

Ensuring Accurate Determinations When Using IPaC

The Service developed the IPaC system and associated species' determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and based on a standing analysis. All information submitted by the Project proponent into IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project.

Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the Northern Long-eared Bat Rangewide Determination Key (DKey), invalidates this letter. ***Answers to certain questions in the DKey commit the project proponent to implementation of conservation measures that must be followed for the ESA determination to remain valid.***

Determination for the Northern Long-Eared Bat

Based upon your IPaC submission and a standing analysis completed by the Service, your project has reached the determination of "May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect" the northern long-eared bat. Unless the Service advises you within 15 days of the date of this letter that your

IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that consultation on the Action is complete and no further action is necessary unless either of the following occurs:

- new information reveals effects of the action that may affect the northern long-eared bat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered; or,
- the identified action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the northern long-eared bat that was not considered when completing the determination key.

15-Day Review Period

As indicated above, the Service will notify you within 15 calendar days if we determine that this proposed Action does not meet the criteria for a “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” (NLAA) determination for the northern long-eared bat. If we do not notify you within that timeframe, you may proceed with the Action under the terms of the NLAA concurrence provided here. This verification period allows the identified Ecological Services Field Office to apply local knowledge to evaluation of the Action, as we may identify a small subset of actions having impacts that we did not anticipate when developing the key. In such cases, the identified Ecological Services Field Office may request additional information to verify the effects determination reached through the Northern Long-eared Bat DKey.

Other Species and Critical Habitat that May be Present in the Action Area

The IPaC-assisted determination for the northern long-eared bat does not apply to the following ESA-protected species and/or critical habitat that also may occur in your Action area:

- Eastern Massasauga (=rattlesnake) *Sistrurus catenatus* Threatened
- Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid *Platanthera leucophaea* Threatened
- Hine's Emerald Dragonfly *Somatochlora hineana* Endangered
- Leafy Prairie-clover *Dalea foliosa* Endangered
- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate
- Rufa Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa* Threatened
- Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* Proposed Endangered
- Whooping Crane *Grus americana* Experimental Population, Non-Essential

You may coordinate with our Office to determine whether the Action may affect the species and/or critical habitat listed above. Note that reinitiation of consultation would be necessary if a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the identified action before it is complete.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or need further assistance, please contact the Chicago Ecological Service Field Office and reference Project Code 2024-0132363 associated with this Project.

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

Section 219 Glenview Infrastructure Improvements

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'Section 219 Glenview Infrastructure Improvements':

> The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Chicago District proposes to provide stormwater storage and conveyance in the Village of Glenview, Illinois within the Tall Trees subdivision located along the West Fork of the North Branch of the Chicago River (WFNBCR) at the confluence with the South Navy Ditch (SND).

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@42.08304735,-87.8063907716131,14z

DETERMINATION KEY RESULT

Based on the answers provided, the proposed Action is consistent with a determination of “may affect, but not likely to adversely affect” for the Endangered northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*).

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Does the proposed project include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, intentional take of the northern long-eared bat or any other listed species?

   Note: Intentional take is defined as take that is the intended result of a project. Intentional take could refer to research, direct species management, surveys, and/or studies that include intentional handling/encountering, harassment, collection, or capturing of any individual of a federally listed threatened, endangered or proposed species?

   No

2. The action area does not overlap with an area for which U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service currently has data to support the presumption that the northern long-eared bat is present. Are you aware of other data that indicates that northern long-eared bats (NLEB) are likely to be present in the action area?

   Bat occurrence data may include identification of NLEBs in hibernacula, capture of NLEBs, tracking of NLEBs to roost trees, or confirmed NLEB acoustic detections. Data on captures, roost tree use, and acoustic detections should post-date the year when white-nose syndrome was detected in the relevant state. With this question, we are looking for data that, for some reason, may have not yet been made available to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

   No

3. Does any component of the action involve construction or operation of wind turbines?

   Note: For federal actions, answer ‘yes’ if the construction or operation of wind power facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for a federal agency action (federal permit, funding, etc.).

   No

4. Is the proposed action authorized, permitted, licensed, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency in whole or in part?

   Yes

5. Is the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), or Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

   No

6. Are you an employee of the federal action agency or have you been officially designated in writing by the agency as its designated non-federal representative for the purposes of Endangered Species Act Section 7 informal consultation per 50 CFR § 402.08?

   Note: This key may be used for federal actions and for non-federal actions to facilitate section 7 consultation and to help determine whether an incidental take permit may be needed, respectively. This question is for information purposes only.

   Yes

7. Is the lead federal action agency the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC)? Is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Federal Communications Commission (FCC) funding or authorizing the proposed action, in whole or in part?

   No

8. Is the lead federal action agency the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)?

   No

9. Have you determined that your proposed action will have no effect on the northern long-eared bat? Remember to consider the effects of any activities that would not occur but for the proposed action.

   If you think that the northern long-eared bat may be affected by your project or if you would like assistance in deciding, answer “No” below and continue through the key. If you have determined that the northern long-eared bat does not occur in your project’s action area and/or that your project will have no effects whatsoever on the species despite the potential for it to occur in the action area, you may make a “no effect” determination for the northern long-eared bat.

   Note: Federal agencies (or their designated non-federal representatives) must consult with USFWS on federal agency actions that may affect listed species [50 CFR 402.14(a)]. Consultation is not required for actions that will not affect listed species or critical habitat. Therefore, this determination key will not provide a consistency or verification letter for actions that will not affect listed species. If you believe that the northern long-eared bat may be affected by your project or if you would like assistance in deciding, please answer “No” and continue through the key. Remember that this key addresses only effects to the northern long-eared bat. Consultation with USFWS would be required if your action may affect another listed species or critical habitat. The definition of Effects of the Action can be found here: https://www.fws.gov/media/northern-long-eared-bat-assisted-determination-key-selected-definitions

   No

10. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.5 miles of a known northern long-eared bat hibernaculum?

    Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency.

    Automatically answered
    No

11. Does the action area contain any caves (or associated sinkholes, fissures, or other karst features), mines, rocky outcroppings, or tunnels that could provide habitat for hibernating northern long-eared bats?

    No

12. Is suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat present within 1000 feet of project activities?
    (If unsure, answer "Yes.")

    Note: If there are trees within the action area that are of a sufficient size to be potential roosts for bats (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥3 inches (12.7 centimeter) dbh), answer "Yes". If unsure, additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat can be found at: https://www.fws.gov/media/northern-long-eared-bat-assisted-determination-key-selected-definitions

    Yes

13. Will the action cause effects to a bridge?

    No

14. Will the action result in effects to a culvert or tunnel?

    No

15. Does the action include the intentional exclusion of northern long-eared bats from a building or structure?

    Note: Exclusion is conducted to deny bats' entry or reentry into a building. To be effective and to avoid harming bats, it should be done according to established standards. If your action includes bat exclusion and you are unsure whether northern long-eared bats are present, answer "Yes." Answer "No" if there are no signs of bat use in the building/structure. If unsure, contact your local U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services Ecological Services Field Office to help assess whether northern long-eared bats may be present. Contact a Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator (NWCO) for help in how to exclude bats from a structure safely without causing harm to the bats (to find a NWCO certified in bat standards, search the Internet using the search term "National Wildlife Control Operators Association bats"). Also see the White-Nose Syndrome Response Team's guide for bat control in structures

    No

16. Does the action involve removal, modification, or maintenance of a human-made structure (barn, house, or other building) **known or suspected to contain roosting bats?**

    No

17. Will the action directly or indirectly cause construction of one or more new roads that are open to the public?

    Note: The answer may be yes when a publicly accessible road either (1) is constructed as part of the proposed action or (2) would not occur but for the proposed action (i.e., the road construction is facilitated by the proposed action but is not an explicit component of the project).

    No

18. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase average daily traffic on one or more existing roads?

    Note: For federal actions, answer ‘yes’ when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.). .

    Yes

19. Will the increased vehicle traffic occur on any road that lies between any two areas of contiguous forest that are each greater than or equal to 10 acres in extent and are separated by less than 1,000 feet? Northern long-eared bats may cross a road by flying between forest patches that are up to 1,000 feet apart.

    Note: "Contiguous forest" of 10 acres or more may includes areas where multiple forest patches are separated by less than 1,000 feet of non-forested area if the forested patches, added together, comprise at least 10 acres.

    No

20. Will the proposed action involve the creation of a new water-borne contaminant source (e.g., leachate pond pits containing chemicals that are not NSF/ANSI 60 compliant)?

    No

21. Will the proposed action involve the creation of a new point source discharge from a facility other than a water treatment plant or storm water system?

    No

22. Will the action include drilling or blasting?

    No

23. Will the action involve military training (e.g., smoke operations, obscurant operations, exploding munitions, artillery fire, range use, helicopter or fixed wing aircraft use)?

    No

24. Will the proposed action involve the use of herbicide or other pesticides (e.g., fungicides, insecticides, or rodenticides)?

    No

25. Will the action include or cause activities that are reasonably certain to cause chronic nighttime noise in suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat? Chronic noise is noise that is continuous or occurs repeatedly again and again for a long time.

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat can be found at: https://www.fws.gov/media/northern-long-eared-bat-assisted-determination-key-selected-definitions

    No

26. Does the action include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, the use of artificial lighting within 1000 feet of suitable northern long-eared bat roosting habitat?

    Note: Additional information defining suitable roosting habitat for the northern long-eared bat can be found at: https://www.fws.gov/media/northern-long-eared-bat-assisted-determination-key-selected-definitions

    No

27. Will the action include tree cutting or other means of knocking down or bringing down trees, tree topping, or tree trimming?

    Yes

28. Has a presence/probable absence summer bat survey targeting the northern long-eared bat following the Service's Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern Long-Eared Bat Survey Guidelines been conducted within the project area? If unsure, answer "No."

    No

29. Does the action include emergency cutting or trimming of hazard trees in order to remove an imminent threat to human safety or property? See hazard tree note at the bottom of the key for text that will be added to response letters

    Note: A "hazard tree" is a tree that is an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety, or improved property and has a diameter breast height of six inches or greater.

    No

30. Are any of the trees proposed for cutting or other means of knocking down, bringing down, topping, or trimming suitable for northern long-eared bat roosting (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥3 inches dbh that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and/or cavities)?

    Yes

31. [Semantic] Does your project intersect a known sensitive area for the northern long-eared bat?

    Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your state agency or USFWS field office

    Automatically answered
    No

32. Will all tree cutting/trimming or other knocking or bringing down of trees be restricted to the inactive season for the northern long-eared bat?

    Note: Inactive Season dates for summer habitat outside of staging and swarming areas can be found here: https://www.fws.gov/media/inactive-season-dates-swarming-and-staging-areas.

    Yes

33. Will the action cause trees to be cut, knocked down, or otherwise brought down across an area greater than 10 acres?

    No

34. Will the action cause trees to be cut, knocked down, or otherwise brought down in a way that would fragment a forested connection (e.g., tree line) between two or more forest patches of at least 5 acres?

    The forest patches may consist of entirely contiguous forest or multiple forested areas that are separated by less than 1000’ of non-forested area. A project will fragment a forested connection if it creates an unforested gap of greater than 1000’.

    No

35. Will the action result in the use of prescribed fire?

    No

36. Will the action cause noises that are louder than ambient baseline noises within the action area?

    Yes

37. Will the action cause noises during the active season in suitable summer habitat that are louder than anthropogenic noises to which the affected habitat is currently exposed? Answer 'no' if the noises will occur only during the inactive period.

    Note: Inactive Season dates for areas within a spring staging/fall swarming area can be found here: https://www.fws.gov/media/inactive-season-dates-swarming-and-staging-areas.

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat can be found at: https://www.fws.gov/media/northern-long-eared-bat-assisted-determination-key-selected-definitions

    Yes

PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE

Will all project activities by completed by November 30, 2024?

No

In what extent of the area (in acres) will trees be cut, knocked down, or trimmed during the inactive (hibernation) season for northern long-eared bat? **Note:** Inactive Season dates for spring staging/fall swarming areas can be found here: https://www.fws.gov/media/inactive-season-dates-swarming-and-staging-areas

3.30

Enter the extent of the action area (in acres) from which trees will be removed - round up to the nearest tenth of an acre. For this question, include the entire area where tree removal will take place, even if some live or dead trees will be left standing.

3.30

In what extent of the area (in acres) will trees be cut, knocked down, or trimmed during the active (non-hibernation) season for northern long-eared bat? **Note:** Inactive Season dates for spring staging/fall swarming areas can be found here: https://www.fws.gov/media/inactive-season-dates-swarming-and-staging-areas

0

Will all potential northern long-eared bat (NLEB) roost trees (trees ≥3 inches diameter at breast height, dbh) be cut, knocked, or brought down from any portion of the action area greater than or equal to 0.1 acre? If all NLEB roost trees will be removed from multiple areas, select ‘Yes’ if the cumulative extent of those areas meets or exceeds 0.1 acre.

No

Enter the extent of the action area (in acres) from which all potential NLEB roost trees will be removed. If all NLEB roost trees will be removed from multiple areas, entire the total extent of those areas. Round up to the nearest tenth of an acre.

0

For the area from which all potential northern long-eared bat (NLEB) roost trees will be removed, on how many acres (round to the nearest tenth of an acre) will trees be allowed to regrow? Enter ‘0’ if the entire area from which all potential NLEB roost trees are removed will be developed or otherwise converted to non-forest for the foreseeable future.

0

Will any snags (standing dead trees) ≥3 inches dbh be left standing in the area(s) in which all northern long-eared bat roost trees will be cut, knocked down, or otherwise brought down?

No

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Army Corps of Engineers
Name: Robbie Sliwinski
Address: 231 S. LaSalle St., Suite 1500
City: Chicago
State: IL
Zip: 60604
Email robbie.sliwinski@usace.army.mil
Phone: 3128465486

EcoCAT
Ecological Compliance Assessment Tool

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Applicant: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Contact: Robbie Sliwinski
Address: 231 S. LaSalle Street Suite 1500
Chicago , IL 60604

IDNR Project Number: 2502405
Date: 08/19/2024

Project: Section 219 Glenview Infrastructure Improvements
Address: Redbud Ln and Blackthorn Dr, Glenview

Description: The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Chicago District proposes to provide stormwater storage and conveyance in the Village of Glenview, Illinois within the Tall Trees subdivision located along the West Fork of the North Branch of the Chicago River (WFNBCR) at the confluence with the South Navy Ditch (SND).

Natural Resource Review Results

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database contains no record of State-listed threatened or endangered species, Illinois Natural Area Inventory sites, dedicated Illinois Nature Preserves, or registered Land and Water Reserves in the vicinity of the project location.

Consultation is terminated. This consultation is valid for two years unless new information becomes available that was not previously considered; the proposed action is modified; or additional species, essential habitat, or Natural Areas are identified in the vicinity. If the project has not been implemented within two years of the date of this letter, or any of the above listed conditions develop, a new consultation is necessary. Termination does not imply IDNR's authorization or endorsement.

Location

The applicant is responsible for the accuracy of the location submitted for the project.

County: Cook

Township, Range, Section:
42N, 12E, 26

IL Department of Natural Resources Contact
Alex Davis
217-785-5500
Division of Ecosystems & Environment

Government Jurisdiction
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Disclaimer

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database cannot provide a conclusive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of natural resources in Illinois. This review reflects the information existing in the Database at the time of this inquiry, and should not be regarded as a final statement on the site being considered, nor should it be a substitute for detailed site surveys or field surveys required for environmental assessments. If additional protected resources are encountered during the project's implementation, compliance with applicable statutes and regulations is required.

Terms of Use

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1. The IDNR EcoCAT website was developed so that units of local government, state agencies and the public could request information or begin natural resource consultations on-line for the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act, Illinois Natural Areas Preservation Act, and Illinois Interagency Wetland Policy Act. EcoCAT uses databases, Geographic Information System mapping, and a set of programmed decision rules to determine if proposed actions are in the vicinity of protected natural resources. By indicating your agreement to the Terms of Use for this application, you warrant that you will not use this web site for any other purpose.

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Unauthorized use, tampering with or modification of this system, including supporting hardware or software, may subject the violator to criminal and civil penalties. In the event of unauthorized intrusion, all relevant information regarding possible violation of law may be provided to law enforcement officials.

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

September 04, 2024

Environmental & Cultural Resources Section
Planning Branch

Ms. Natalie Phelps Finnie
State Historic Preservation Officer
Old State Capitol Building
One Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, IL 62701

SUBJECT: Village of Glenview Storm Water and Water Main Improvement Project, Cook County, Illinois

Dear Ms. Phelps Finnie:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District (USACE) proposes to replace storm water and water main infrastructure (undertaking) in the Village of Glenview, Cook County, Illinois (Figure 1). The purpose of the project is to improve the municipal water distribution system. As part of our review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, USACE has determined that the proposed federal action is an undertaking that has the potential to affect historic properties. This letter provides a brief project description, documents the area of potential effect (APE), summarizes the efforts to identify historic properties, and provides agency findings as provided at 36 C.F.R. § 800.4. We request your agreement with our finding that there will be no historic properties affected by the proposed undertaking.

The proposed project involves the construction of 1,700 linear feet of 8-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) water main, 1,300 linear feet of 36-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) storm sewer, 800 linear feet of 12-inch PVC to 24-inch RCP storm sewer, and 2,100 linear feet of roadway reconstruction with curb and gutter rehab in the public right-of-way along Blackthorn Drive and Redbud Lane (Figure 2). New storm sewers would connect depressional areas on Blackthorn Drive to previously constructed underground stormwater storage on Basswood Circle. The excavation area would be a maximum of 5,410 feet long, eight feet wide, and eight feet deep. All work would be conducted in previously disturbed soil of the public rights-of-way.

The undertaking is in Section 26, Township 42 North, Range 12 East in Cook County, Illinois (Figure 3). The APE for the undertaking encompasses the project area, including staging and access routes, and totals approximately 2.54 acres. USACE believes that the APE is sufficient to identify and consider potential effects of the proposed project.

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 historic properties listed in the NRHP within the project APE.

USACE is making a good faith effort to gather information from affected Tribes identified pursuant to 36 C.F.R.§ 800.3(f). We have notified the Citizen Potawatomi of Oklahoma, the Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin, the Hannahville Indian Community of Michigan, the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians of Michigan, Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation to assist in identifying properties which may be of religious and cultural significance.

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 existing footprint of Blackthorn Drive, Redbud Lane, and Basswood Circle, 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.

USACE requests your review and agreement with our finding of No Historic Properties Affected within 30 days of receipt of this letter. If you have any questions or desire additional information, please contact the project archaeologist, Ms. Alexis Jordan, at alexis.m.jordan@usace.army.mil or (312) 846-5445.

Sincerely,

Alex Hoxsie

Alex Hoxsie
Chief, Environmental & Cultural Resources
Chicago District

Enclosures

Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map

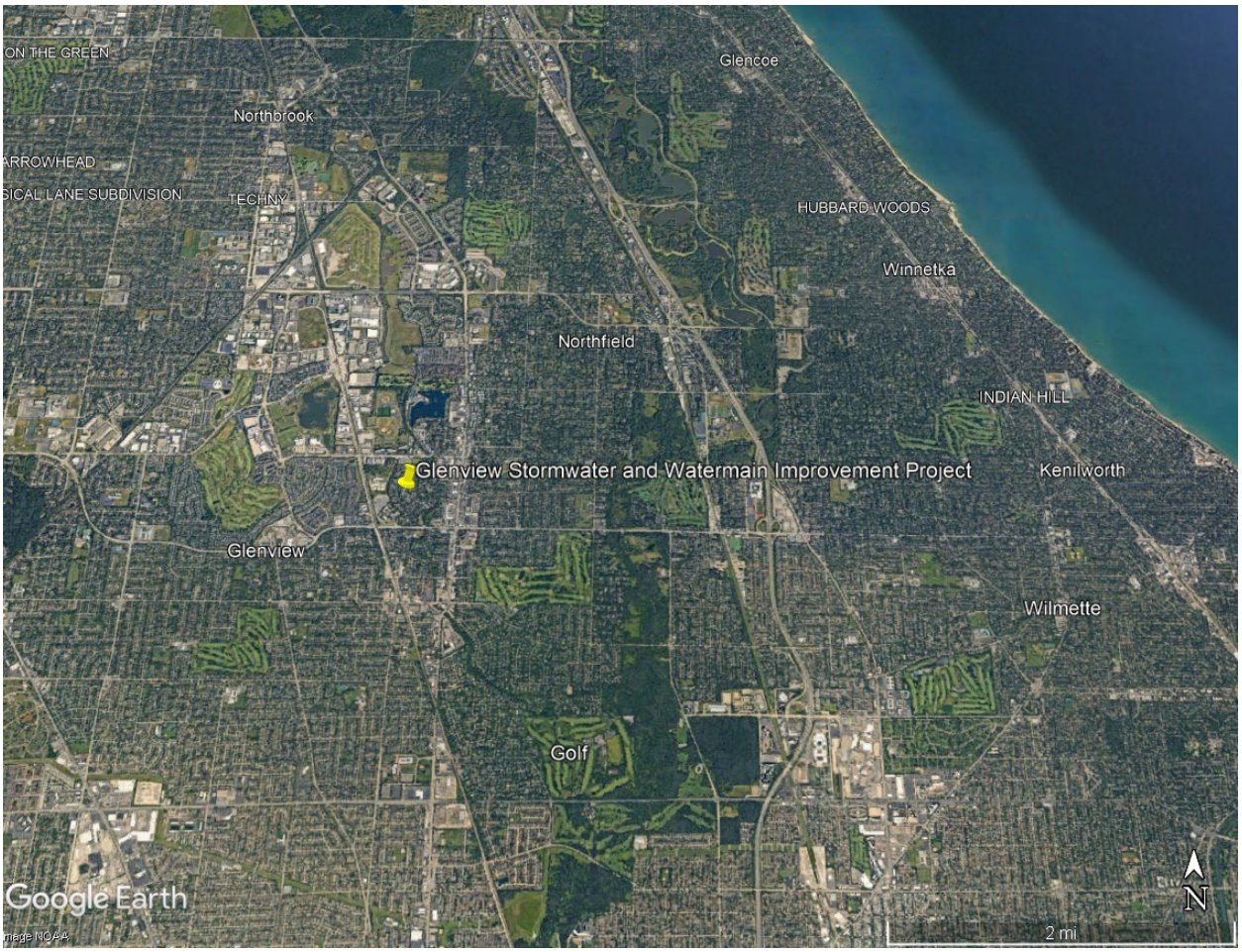


Figure 2: Project Specifications

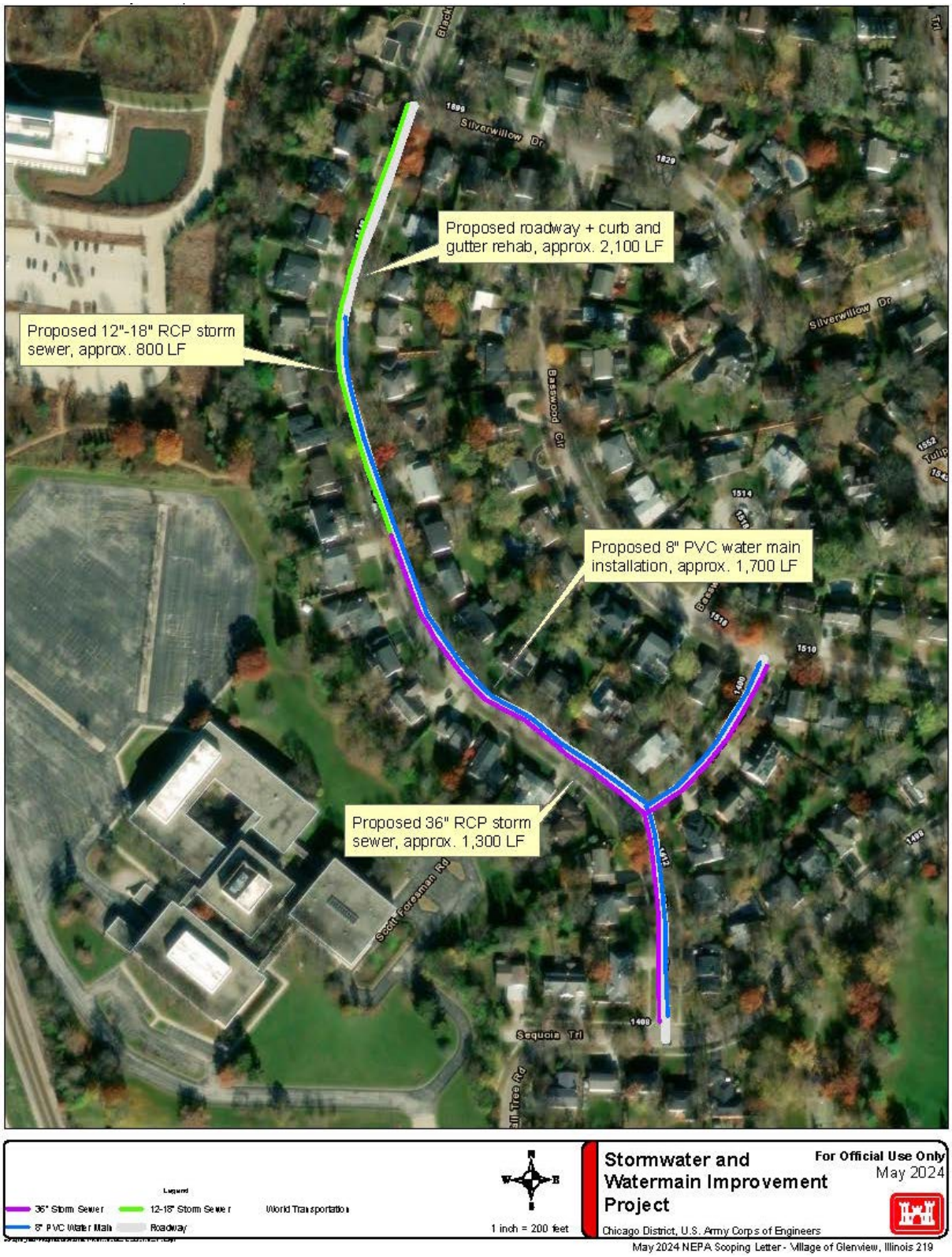
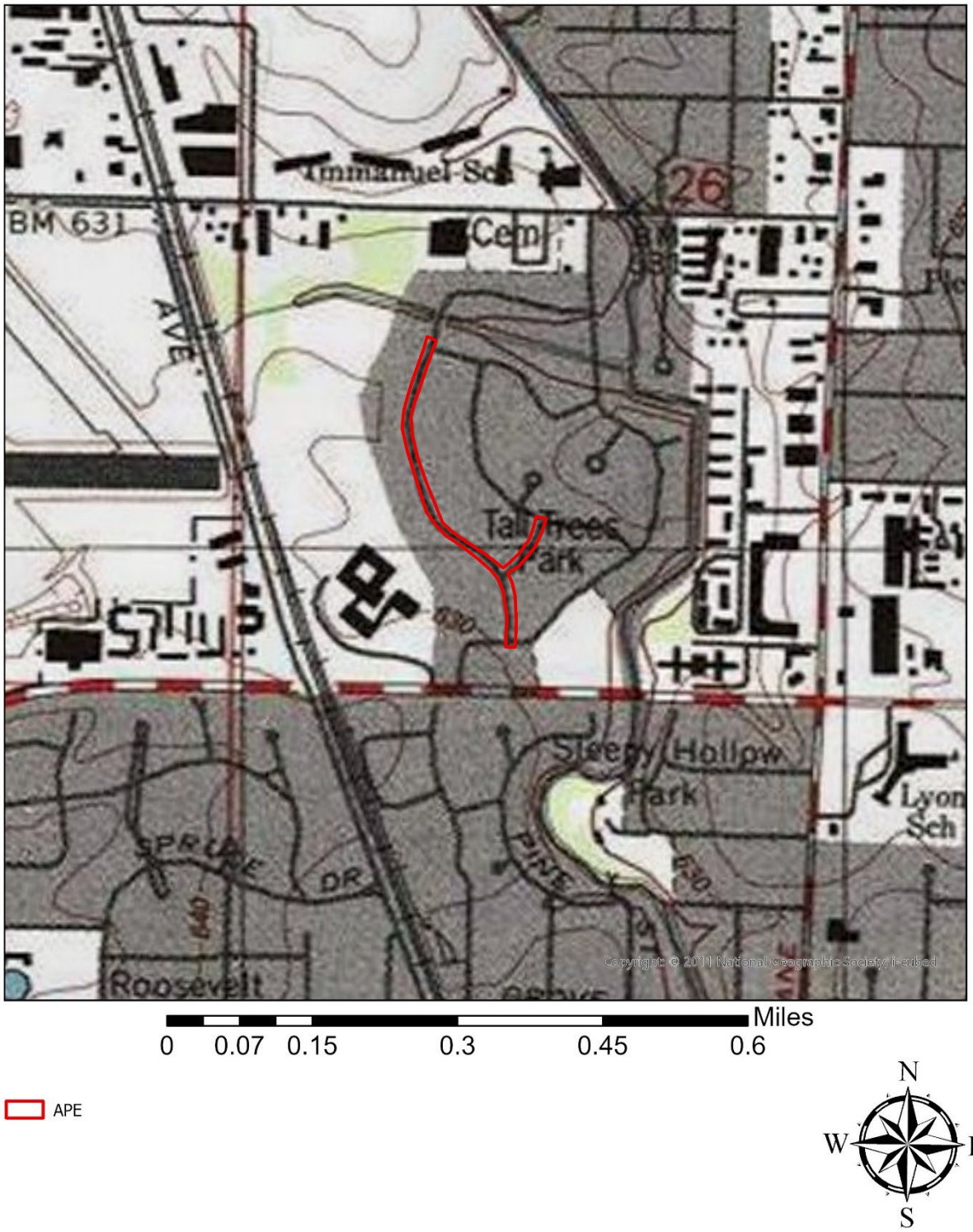


Figure 3: Project APE

Glenview Storm Water and Water Main Improvement Project



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

September 6, 2024

Environmental & Cultural Resources Section
Planning Branch

The Honorable John Barrett, Chairman
Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma
1601 South Gordon Cooper Dr.
Shawnee, OK 74801

SUBJECT: Village of Glenview Storm Water and Water Main Improvement Project, Cook County, Illinois

Dear Chairman Barrett,

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District (USACE) proposes to replace storm water and water main infrastructure (undertaking) in the Village of Glenview, Cook County, Illinois (Figure 1). The purpose of the project is to improve the municipal water distribution system. To assist in our review, we are requesting your assistance in gathering information you might have to identify properties which may be of religious or cultural significance that may be affected by the project, as specified by the implementing regulations for Section 106 as provided by the National Historic Preservation Act (36 C.F.R.§ 800.4(a)(4). Additionally, USACE would appreciate any comments, concerns, or modifications you might have about any potential environmental or social impacts from this proposed project. We request that you provide your comments by October 6, 2024.

The proposed project involves the construction of 1,700 linear feet of 8-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) water main, 1,300 linear feet of 36-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) storm sewer, 800 linear feet of 12-inch PVC to 24-inch RCP storm sewer, and 2,100 linear feet of roadway reconstruction with curb and gutter rehab in the public right-of-way along Blackthorn Drive and Redbud Lane (Figure 2). New storm sewers would connect depressional areas on Blackthorn Drive to previously constructed underground stormwater storage on Basswood Circle. The excavation area would be a maximum of 5,410 feet long, eight feet wide, and eight feet deep. All work would be conducted in previously disturbed soil of the public rights-of-way.

The undertaking is in Section 26, Township 42 North, Range 12 East in Cook County, Illinois (Figure 3). The APE for the undertaking encompasses the project area, including staging and access routes, and totals approximately 2.54 acres. USACE believes that the APE is sufficient to identify and consider potential effects of the proposed project.

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 historic properties listed in the NRHP within the project APE.

If you have information, comments, or concerns regarding properties which may be of religious or cultural significance that you believe may be affected by this project, please contact Alexis Jordan, Project Archaeologist at alexis.m.jordan@usace.army.mil or (312) 846-5445. A copy of this letter with enclosures will be furnished to Blake Norton, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.

Sincerely,

Alex Hoxsie
Chief, Environmental & Cultural Resources
Chicago District

Enclosures

Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map

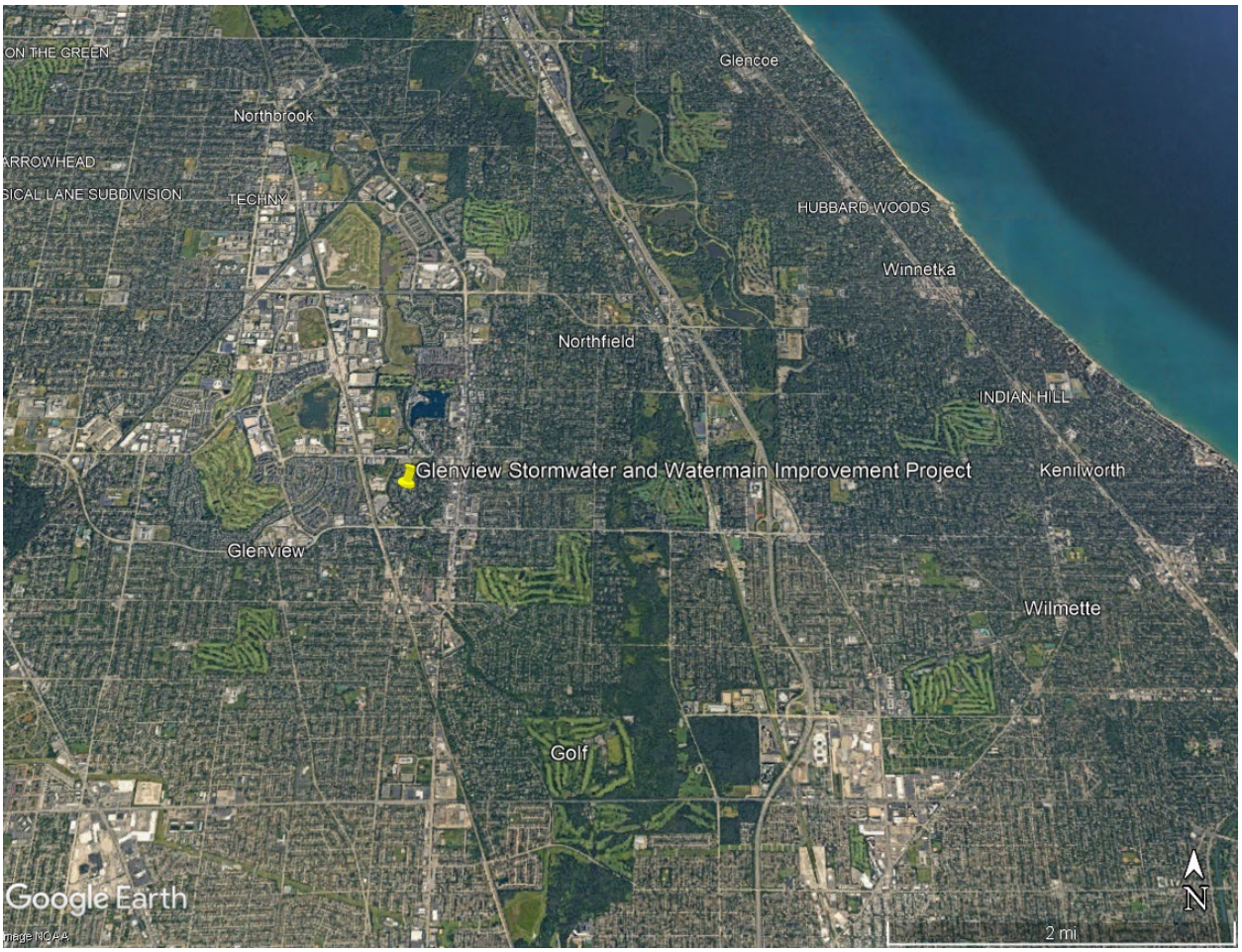


Figure 2: Project Specifications

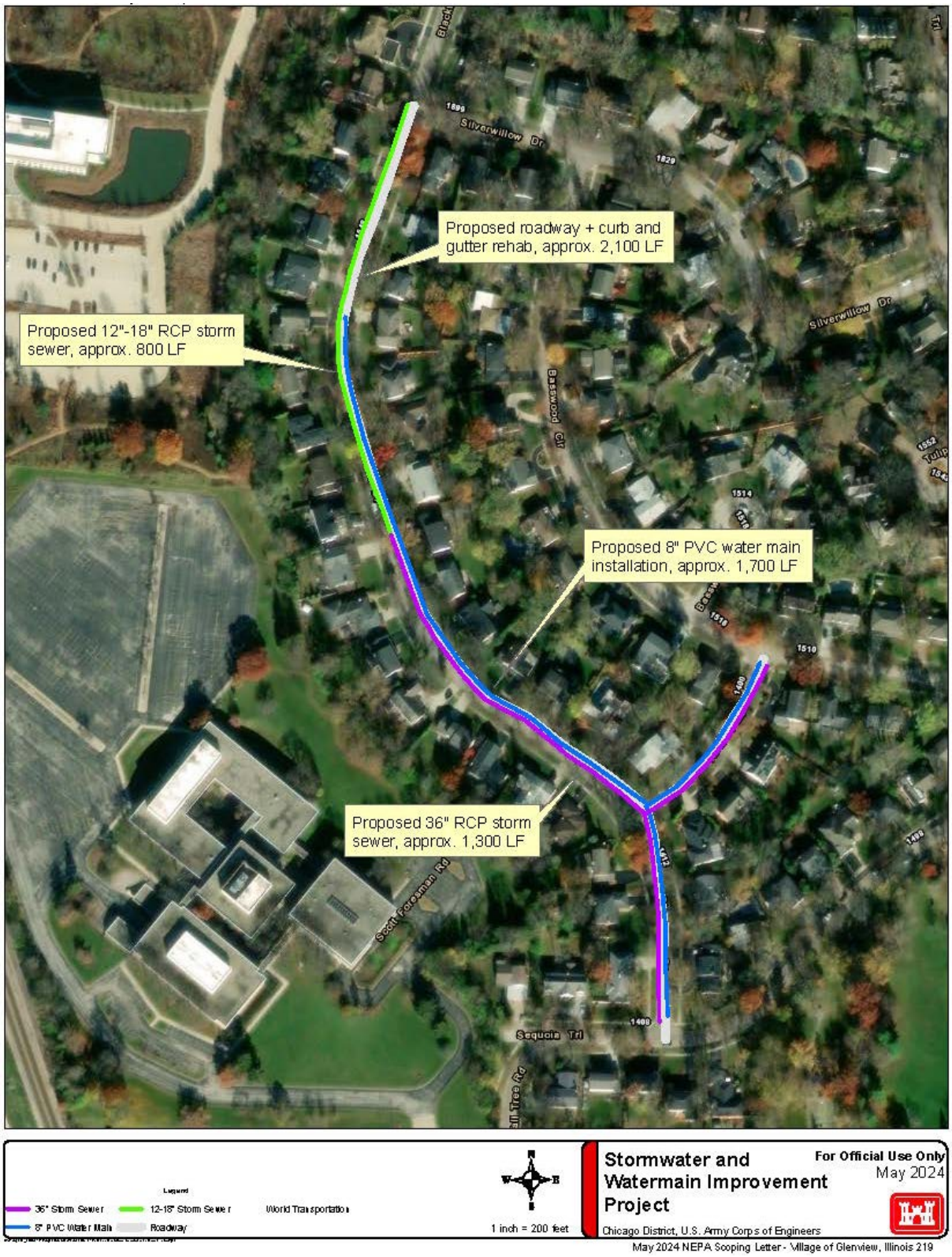
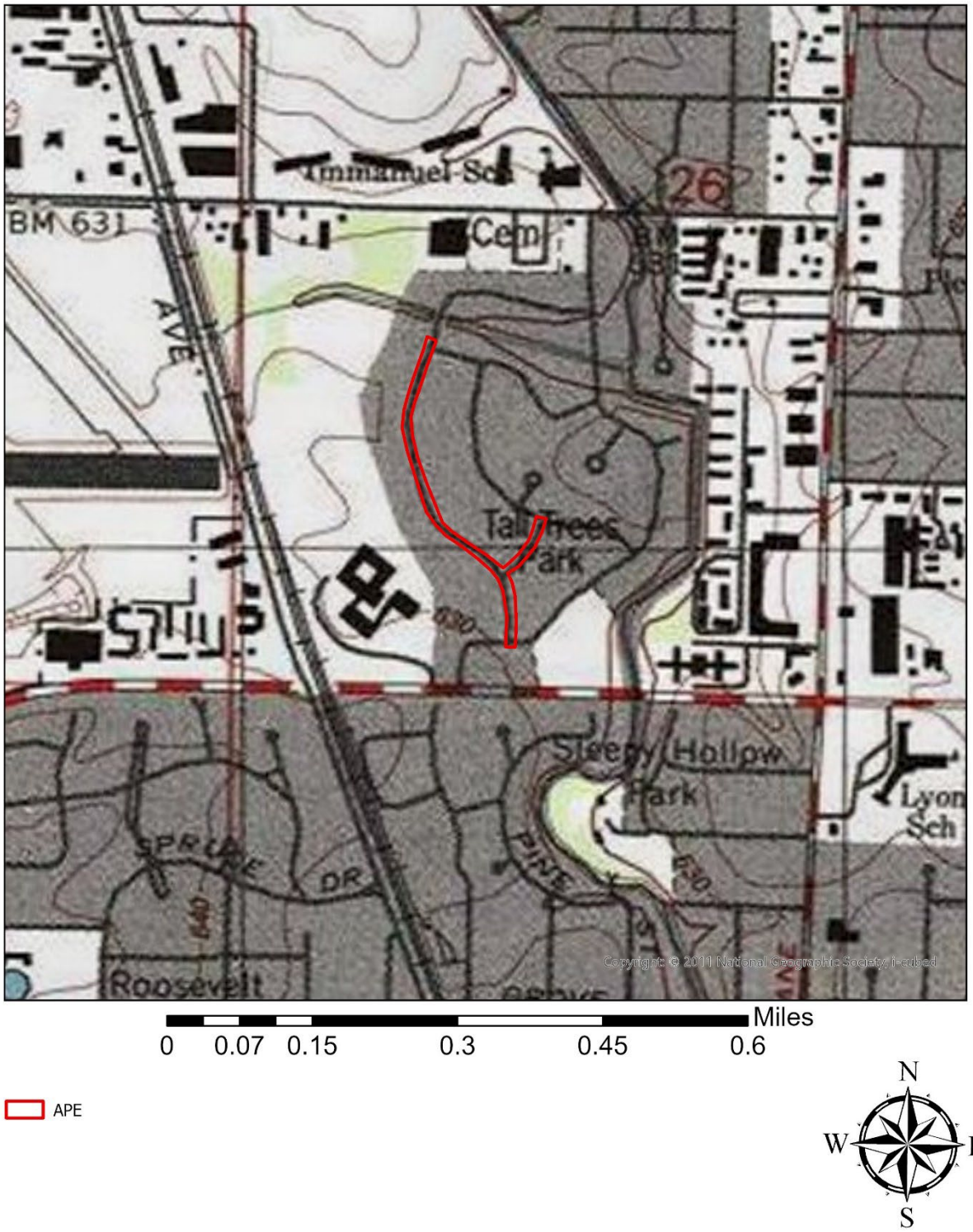


Figure 3: Project APE

Glenview Storm Water and Water Main Improvement Project



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

September 19, 2024

Environmental & Cultural Resources Section
Planning Branch

Reference: IPaC Project Code: 2024-0132363

Mr. Kraig McPeek, Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services Field Office
230 South Dearborn St., Suite 2938
Chicago, IL 60604

Dear Mr. McPeek:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District (USACE) is proposing to provide stormwater storage and conveyance in the Village of Glenview, Illinois within the Tall Trees subdivision located along the West Fork of the North Branch of the Chicago River (WFNBCR) at the confluence with the South Navy Ditch (Figure 1). The proposed project includes construction of water main, reinforced concrete pipe storm sewer, and roadway reconstruction with curb and gutter rehab in the public right-of-way along Blackthorn Drive and Redbud Lane (Figure 2).

A query of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) Environmental Conservation Online System Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) on August 19, 2024 resulted in an official list of federally listed species that “may be present” within the proposed project area. The species list indicates there is no designated critical habitat in the proposed project area.

There may be suitable roosting habitat present at the project location for the tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), although roosting of the species at this location is not known. There are trees within the action area that are of a sufficient size to be potential roosts for bats that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and cavities and are located within 1,000 feet of the WFNBCR wooded corridor. USACE determined that the proposed project “May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect” this species. All tree clearing/pruning will occur between October 1st and March 31st to ensure the activity occurs outside of the active period for bats.

USACE respectfully requests the Service’s concurrence with this determination or additional guidance to the end that concurrence may be made. Any questions regarding this correspondence can be directed to Mr. Robbie Sliwinski at Robbie.Sliwinski@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Alex R. Hoxsie
Chief, Environmental & Cultural Resources
Chicago District

Figure 1: Village of Glenview Infrastructure Improvements Project Vicinity Map.

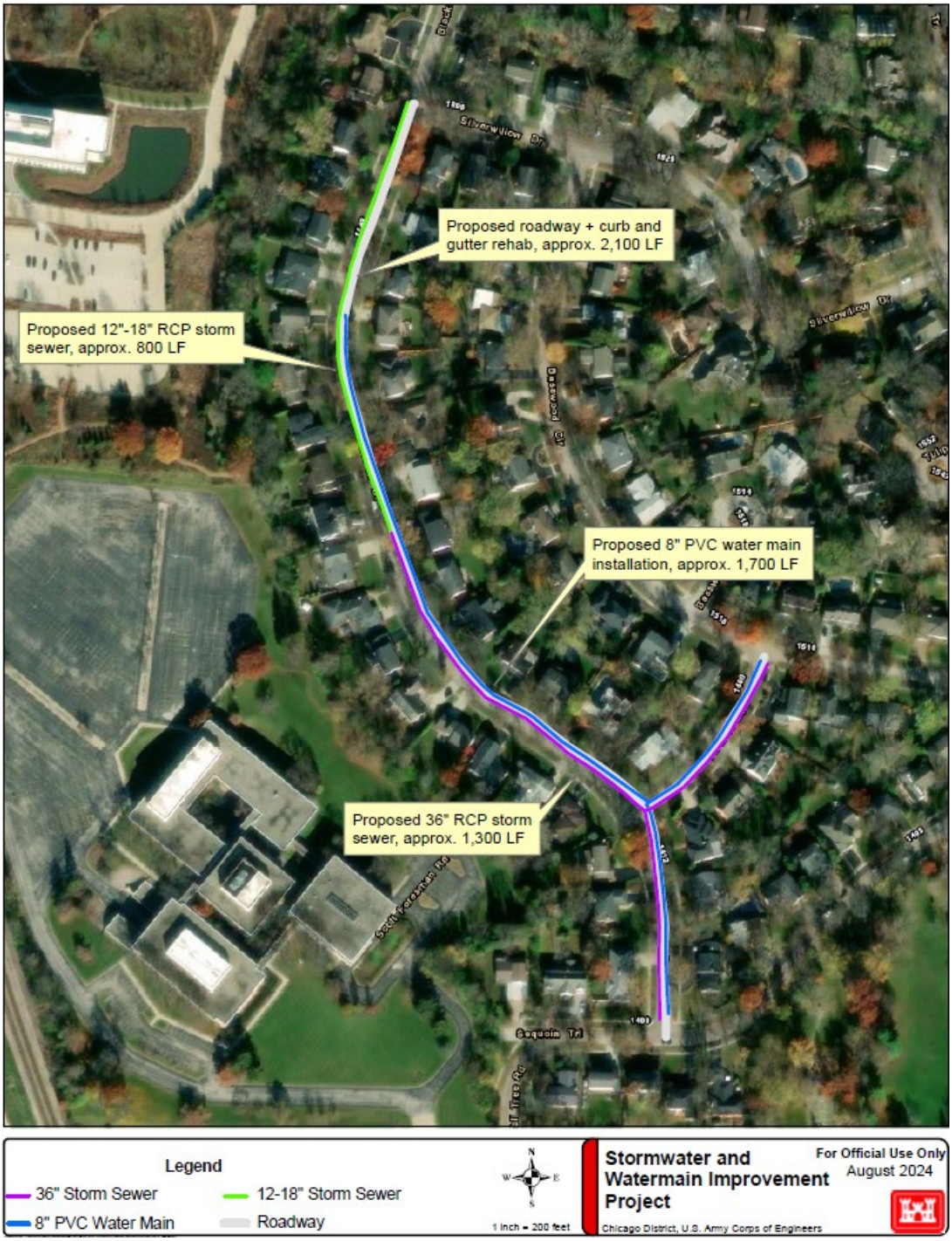


Figure 2: Map Depicting the Recommended Plan for the Village of Glenview Infrastructure Improvements Project.

A1. Agency Coordination
Public Review

Agency and Public Review Distribution List

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

Mr. Johnathan Walls
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Johnathan.Walls@usda.gov

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

Mr. Kraig McPeek
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Chicago Field Office
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U.S. Senate
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Loren_Harris@duckworth.senate.gov

Senator Dick Durbin
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Alyssa_Fisher@durbin.senate.gov

Mr. Bradley Hayes
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Impact Assessment Section
Bradley.Hayes@illinois.gov

Village President Michael Jenny
Glenview Village President
mjenny@glenview.il.us

Representative Jan Schakowsky
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leslie.combs@mail.house.gov

Governor J.B. Pritzker
Office of the Governor
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Mr. James Jennings
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Mr. Loren Wobig
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Office of Water Resources
loren.wobig@illinois.gov

USEPA, Region 5
R5NEPA@epa.gov

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

Representative Jennifer Gong-Gershowitz
IL General Assembly – House of Representatives
info@gonggershowitz.com

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