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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT. CORPS OF ENGINEERS CLOCK TOWER BUILDING-P.O. BOX 2004 ROCK ISLAND. ILLINOIS 61204-2004

CENCR-PD-E

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

MACKINAW RIVER DREDGED MATERIAL PLACEMENT SITE LONZA, INC. (ILLINOIS RIVER MILE 147.8)





NOVEMBER 1988

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) Clean Water Act, Section 404(b)(1) Evaluation Correspondence Distribution List

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT MACKINAW RIVER DREDGED MATERIAL PLACEMENT SITE

LONZA, INC. (ILLINOIS RIVER MILE 147.8)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Mackinaw River, noted for its heavy sediment load, empties into the Illinois River near River Mile 147.8. Chronic shoaling at the mouth of the Mackinaw River has resulted in the need for costly and recurrent dredging in that area to keep the Illinois channel open for navigation. The area has been dredged most recently in 1984, 1985, and 1986, and is scheduled to be dredged again in the spring of 1989.

One problem associated with dredging in this area is that there is no suitable placement site for the dredged material once it is removed from the river. Presently, the material (primarily sand) is hydraulically pumped onto the banks of the Illinois River both upstream and downstream of the mouth of the Mackinaw River. This method is effective in keeping the channel open for navigation, but does not always permanently remove the material from the river system. Due to the heavy sediment load of the Mackinaw, some of the material is eventually washed back into the river, only to be dredged again further downstream.

I. <u>PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION</u>.

In order to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, this Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared to address impacts associated with construction and utilization of a new upland dredged material placement site along the Illinois River. Since this new placement site is classified as a Corps-regulated wetland, a Section 404(b)(1) evaluation, in compliance with the Clean Water Act, is attached to this EA. Impacts of actual dredging operations on the Illinois River have been addressed in earlier reports and are thus "categorically excluded" (CFR 230/ER 200-2-2). However, pertinent information associated with the dredging operation will be included in this report when necessary.

Recommendations concerning the utilization of this site were received from the On-Site Inspection Team (OSIT), comprised of representatives from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the Illinois Department of Conservation; the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency; the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources; and the Corps of Engineers.

The authority for this project is given under the Illinois Waterway Nine-Foot Channel Navigation Project.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.

The site is a 10-acre parcel of land (1,500 feet long and 100 to 300 feet wide) near Mapleton, Illinois (plate 1). It has been selected by the OSIT as the potential location for the new upland dredged material placement site for Aredging activities in this vicinity. The site is located on private property owned by Lonza, Inc. (SW1/4, sec. 29, T. 7 N., R. 7 E., Peoria, County, River Mile 147.8).

Situated between a highly developed industrial area and the Illinois River, the site is bordered by a Caterpillar Company levee on the west side and Pond Lily Lake (also known as Bootjack Lake) on the east side.

Development of this site will facilitate the removal of material from the floodplain by pumping it to this upland placement site. The stockpiled material is then in an accessible location and can be removed at the discretion of the property owner.

III. <u>ALTERNATIVES</u>.

A. <u>Preferred Alternative</u>. The preferred alternative involves clearing approximately 5 to 10 acres of trees and understory growth at the Lonza site before dredged material is placed there. The cleared material will be pushed into berms along the edge of the clearing and covered with hydraulically dredged material pumped from the mouth of the Mackinaw. The U-shaped configuration will contain the dredged material that is pumped into the area. The berms will extend some distance in front of where the material is actually being placed to allow the material time to settle. After settling, the return effluent will flow out of the containment area, along Pond Lily Lake, and back to the Illinois River.

Construction equipment will spread the material within the bermed area to a final maximum elevation of 455.0 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) with 1 vertical on 2 horizontal side slopes. It is estimated that the site will hold between 225,000 and 250,000 cubic yards of material, with Lonza, Inc., expressing an immediate need for approximately 100,000 cubic yards of the material.

B. Other Alternatives.

1. <u>No Action</u>. The No Action alternative would preclude Federal involvement in the project. As a result, no dredging would occur. However, if the mouth of the Mackinaw River is not dredged soon, it is possible that the shoaling could close the Illinois River channel to commercial navigation. Therefore, it is necessary that dredging operations begin early next spring. Thus, the No Action alternative is not a feasible alternative.

2. <u>Present Dredging Scheme</u>. Another alternative considered was to continue with the present dredging scheme that has been implemented in the past -- bankline disposal. However, placing the large volumes of material from the Mackinaw on the banks of the Illinois River impacts local fish and wildlife populations and is not an environmentally favored solution. Due to the frequent need for dredging at the mouth of the Mackinaw River and the fact that material is eroded back into the river system, it is the OSIT's recommendation that the banks of the Illinois River not be used as a placement site in this particular reach of the river. Clearcutting and disposing of material at the Lonza site is more expensive when compared to bankline disposal. However, in this particular location, it is a better alternative environmentally because of the heavy sediment load carried by the Mackinaw River. This unique situation of high volumes of sediment being transported into the Illinois River necessitates removing the material from the river system permanently.

IV. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT.

The environment affected by the scope of this project includes a combination of industrial complexes, riparian habitats along the Illinois and Mackinaw Rivers, and the forested and wetland habitats associated with Pond Lily Lake. The site represents a small parcel of forested wetland habitat isolated within a highly industrialized environment. Because the property is currently privately owned, its future is uncertain. It could be developed commercially if the need arises.

The Corps of Engineers is operating under new guidance for determining and managing its wetlands, with the standard Corps policy being to avoid and minimize impacts to the Nation's wetland areas when feasible. By using a new multiparameter technique for wetland area classification, many areas not previously considered as wetlands now fall into that category. Under the new multiparameter technique utilizing soil types, plant species, and 12.5 percent frequency of inundation during the growing season, the area below elevation 443.9 feet NGVD at the project site is classified as a palustrine forested wetland. This elevation includes all but about 0.5 acre of the proposed site. The attached Section 404(b)(1) evaluation addresses the impacts associated with utilizing this forested wetland site.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE.

The impacts associated with implementation of the preferred alternative include the effects to the forested wetland as well as impacts to Pond Lily Lake, the Illinois River and Mackinaw River systems, and the surrounding communities in the vicinity of the project. These impacts are addressed in the following paragraphs.

A. Air and Noise Quality.

1. <u>Air Quality</u>. Minor impacts to the air quality within the project vicinity are common during such construction projects. However, due to the highly industrialized nature of the area, a temporary increase in exhaust fumes from heavy equipment will not affect any human populations. In addition, the construction and dredging will be short-term in duration, having no permanent impacts on the environment.

2. <u>Noise Levels</u>. The project will have no permanent impacts on noise levels in the project vicinity. Low-level noise will be emitted from the dredge for several weeks during dredging, with additional noise generated by heavy machinery during the clearing and preparation of the new placement site. Again, due to the industrial nature of the area, the impacts of noise generated will be negligible. B. <u>Water Quality</u>. As with any type of dredging activity, a temporary disruption of water quality occurs. Precautions can be taken, however, to minimize the impacts of the activity. In this particular case, a U-shaped confinement berm will be constructed at the project site to contain the dredged material, allowing sediments to settle out before the effluent returns to the Illinois River. The filtering effect of the adjacent Pond Lily Lake wetland may help to improve the water quality by decreasing turbidity in the water. Since Pond Lily Lake has already been modified by local industry, the overall impacts to the lake will be minimal. A buffer zone of trees and vegetation will remain around the edge of the lake on the west side to help prevent other impacts to Pond Lily Lake.

The required Section 401 water quality certification under the Clean Water Act has been received under the maintenance dredging water quality certification granted by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. To ensure that compliance with the State water quality standards will be met throughout the duration of the project, sediment analysis and water quality testing will be performed prior to dredging, and water quality data will be monitored during the dredging activities.

C. <u>Water Conservation</u>. The hydraulic dredging operation will utilize water from the Illinois River as the carrier to remove material in a slurry form. After the sediment settles out in the placement site, the return water will flow back into the Illinois River via Pond Lily Lake.

D. <u>Aquatic Community</u>. In addition to the dredging of the river channel, a deep hole, or pocket, will be dredged at the mouth of the Mackinaw to function as a sediment trap for the sand carried by the river. This deep hole also will serve as short-term habitat for fish and other aquatic organisms found in the river until it becomes filled with sediment.

Pond Lily Lake may be affected indirectly by the dredging operations. Effluent flowing out of the confinement area will flow along the lake's edge on its way back to the Illinois River. However, most of the return water will probably flow into the lake, causing the water levels to fluctuate as much as 6 inches during the dredging operations. Since the lake is used for industrial purposes, it is unlikely that any negative impacts to the aquatic community will result.

E. <u>Terrestrial Habitat and Wildlife</u>. The placement site is dominated primarily by willows, cottonwoods, silver maples, and green ash. The age structure of the stand varies from very young willow growth to mature cottonwood and silver maple trees. Nettles, poison ivy, riverbank grape, beggar ticks, and buttonbush are common species found in the understory growth. Brome grass and moonseed can be found growing at the higher elevations and along the Caterpillar Company levee.

Before the Lonza property can be used as a placement site, the bottomland forest must be clearcut to facilitate the future removal of the material. Prior to clearcutting, a Corps biologist will determine the boundary of the clearing to avoid clearing the older, more mature trees. Terrestrial wildlife that may be affected by implementing this project is probably typical of that found elsewhere in the Illinois River bottomland forests. Common large mammals that may be found in or around the site include white-tailed deer, raccoon, opossum, skunk, and squirrel. Other wildlife, such as muskrat and beaver which would move through and around the project area, should only be affected to the extent of travel disruption. The local songbird population will have to relocate to other areas along the Illinois River bottomland forests. This relocation, however, will not affect the nesting population since the clearing activities will take place this fall and winter.

F. Endangered Species. Correspondence with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Illinois Department of Conservation has been initiated early on in the planning process (attached). In addition to assessing impacts to local wildlife populations, coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that there will be no impact to the Indiana bat (<u>Myotis sodalis</u>) or the bald eagle (<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>), two federally listed endangered species. This coordination fulfills the compliance requirements of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531, et seq.) and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661, et seq.).

The Indiana bat may forage for insects along the Illinois River corridor, but the only critical habitat listed for the species is the caves of Blackball Mines in Pecumsaugen Creek (La Salle County, Illinois). Therefore, the project will not affect the bats or their habitat.

The bald eagle normally migrates south to overwinter along major rivers, like the Illinois. They usually begin to arrive in the area in late November or early December. Foraging for fish where they can find open water, such as the tailwaters below the lock and dam systems, the eagles rest and loaf in the larger trees and snags along the shoreline. The trees provide an excellent vantage point for fishing. In the evening, the eagles seek shelter in roost trees that provide protection from the harsh winter conditions.

Although the clearing of the placement site will take place this fall and continue into early winter, the activity will be concentrated within the Lonza site boundary. If the eagles are present in the area, they will probably be using the trees along the river's edge and will not be affected by the clearing activities. In addition, the entrance from the river to the site will be as narrow as possible to avoid unnecessary clearing. The delineation of the clearing will be flexible enough to avoid clearing the larger, more mature cottonwood trees growing at the edge of the site.

Following the clearing of the site, dredging operations will begin next spring as soon as the river conditions allow. Eagles that have wintered in the area will have begun to migrate back north by this time, and, therefore, dredging activities should not impact the eagles.

G. <u>Manmade Resources</u>. The 9-foot river channel is essential to commercial navigation on the Illinois River. The dredged material removed during routine maintenance of the channel could be considered a manmade resource since the sandy material has many applications. The difficulty of utilizing such a resource is that most placement sites are not usually readily accessible for removal of the material. The Lonza placement site has the potential for beneficial use because the site is accessible, and Lonza, Inc., has already expressed a need for a large quantity of the material as soon as it is available. However, beneficial use of the site by the surrounding community is up to the discretion of Lonza, Inc., since the material will legally belong to them once it is placed on their property.

H. <u>Aesthetic Values</u>. The aesthetics at the proposed placement site would be adversely affected by the project. As previously mentioned, 5 to 10 acres of trees and undergrowth would be removed in order to dispose of 225,000 to 250,000 cubic yards of material. However, the area is a highly developed industrial area. Measures will be taken to minimize impacts along the Illinois River where the pipeline enters the placement site, while a buffer strip of trees will be preserved between the placement site area and Pond Lily Lake. This buffer of trees would reduce the adverse visual impacts associated with the stockpiled material.

I. <u>Cultural Resources</u>. A cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the project area was conducted on August 15, 1988, and it was determined that no historic properties were present in the project area. The Illinois State Historic Preservation Office concurred with this determination by letter dated September 7, 1988. Should any alternative other than the preferred alternative be considered, additional coordination will be required.

J. <u>Community Cohesion</u>. The nature of the project and the lack of residential or recreational development near the placement site indicates that no adverse impacts to community cohesion would be noticed.

K. <u>Community or Regional Growth</u>. No significant effects to community or regional growth would result from the project.

L. <u>Displacement of People</u>. No residential relocations would be necessitated by the project.

M. <u>Displacement of Farms</u>. No farms or farmlands would be affected by the proposed construction of a new placement site near the mouth of the Mackinaw River.

N. <u>Property Values and Tax Revenues</u>. A slight increase in the value of the placement site could result from the project. The placement site would be filled to a maximum elevation 455.0 feet NGVD and will be less prone to flooding from the Mackinaw or Illinois Rivers. This may make the site more attractive for prospective industrial development.

Although tax revenues could be affected by any change in area property values, no significant change is expected.

0. <u>Public Facilities and Services</u>. The proposed construction and use of a new placement site would positively impact public facilities and services. The project is part of the Illinois Waterway Nine-Foot Channel Navigation Project. By constructing the new placement site, both short- and long-term dredging requirements might be reduced.

It should be noted that Pond Lily Lake, adjacent to the proposed placement site, is not used for recreational purposes. It is owned by two separate industrial firms and used for industrial activities. Construction of the placement site on adjacent property would not impact area recreation.

P. <u>Life. Health and Safety</u>. The current method of dredged material placement poses no threat to the life, health, or safety of recreationists or others in the vicinity. The construction and use of a new placement site would not alter current conditions in regard to these areas of concern.

Q. <u>Employment and Labor Force</u>. Construction of a new dredged material placement site would have limited, short-term impacts on employment in the project vicinity. No permanent effect on area employment would result.

R. <u>Business and Industrial Development</u>. An increase in business and industrial activity would be noticed during project construction. However, no long-term effects on business or industrial activity would result. Construction of a new placement site does not require any business or industrial relocations.

The owner of the proposed placement site, Lonza, Inc., has immediate plans to utilize approximately 100,000 cubic yards of the dredged material for fill on adjacent property. Lonza, Inc., will benefit from acquiring the free dredged material, and has indicated that they might make the material available for beneficial (public) use in the future.

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF NONPREFERRED ALTERNATIVE.

The Mackinaw River presents a unique situation in regard to Illinois River dredging operations. The Mackinaw carries an unusually high sediment load as it empties into the Illinois River. This large volume necessitates frequent dredging in the area. In addition, some of the dredged material erodes into the river system, only to be dredged again downstream. Since bankline disposal does not utilize a containment area to allow settling of the material, turbidity levels are much higher than confined disposal. Consequently, members of the OSIT concur that using the banks of the Illinois River near the mouth of the Mackinaw is not an environmentally sound alternative because of the large volume of sediment involved.

VII. PROBABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED.

Disposal areas are becoming more and more difficult to locate each year. The OSIT has been trying to develop an upland placement site in this area for many years. To date, the Lonza site is the only site available that meets the criteria for placement of material.

The OSIT members concur that one of the primary goals of this project is to reduce the impacts of dredging at the mouth of the Mackinaw River. This involves a tradeoff of resources in order to obtain that goal. The tradeoff is the clearcutting of up to 10 acres of bottomland forest on Lonza's property. Although the habitat is of lower quality, it still represents habitat. Discussion with the OSIT members indicates that the preservation of the public natural resource along the Illinois River helps offset the clearing of timber on the Lonza site.

VIII. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USE AND LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY.

The short-term productivity of the Lonza site is permanently removing dredged material from the Illinois River floodplain. The long-term productivity depends on whether or not the site is opened as a beneficial use area in the future. While most placement sites cannot be used for beneficial use because they are usually inaccessible by land and too costly to remove material by water, the Lonza site is accessible, but at the discretion of Lonza, Inc.

IX. ANY IRREVERSIBLE OR IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS IF THE PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTED.

The clearing of approximately 10 acres of trees and understory is potentially an irreversible commitment since it is unlikely that the site will be revegetated once it is cleared.

Fuel consumed, manpower expended, and the commitment of construction materials are considered irretrievable. In addition, the beneficial use of the sand, a manmade resource, is also considered irretrievable but is not a limited resource.

X. <u>RELATIONSHIP TO LAND-USE PLANS</u>.

Currently the site functions as an isolated parcel of habitat for local wildlife populations. Although it is lower quality habitat, it is located within a highly developed industrial area. The uncertainty of the Lonza site's future weighs in favor of clearcutting the site now and using it for placement of dredged material.

Future industrial development of the area may require clearcutting the forest at a later date. Implementing the preferred alternative will serve several purposes. If the site is needed for future industrial development, the sand can be completely removed from the area and the site is ready for development. On the other hand, if the site is opened for beneficial use, it may be used for many years to come depending on the amount of material removed each year. Either way, the impacts to the Illinois River are reduced. In the meantime, the OSIT may find additional solutions to the sedimentation problem on the Mackinaw River.

XI. COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY STATUTES.

Compliance with WRC-Designated Environmental Statutes that have not been specifically addressed earlier in this report are covered in table EA-1.

TABLE EA-1

Compliance of the Preferred Plan With WRC-Designated Environmental Statutes

Federal Policies	<u>Compliance</u>
Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 469, et seq.	Full compliance
Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 165h-7, et seq.	Full compliance
Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act), 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.	Full compliance
Coastal Zone Management Act, 16 U.S.C. 1451, et seq.	Not applicable
Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531, et seq.	Full compliance
Estuary Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1221, et seq.	Not applicable
Federal Water Project Recreation Act, 16 U.S.C. 460-1(12), et seq.	Full compliance
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, 16 U.S.C. 460-1(12), et seq.	Full compliance
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, 16 U.S.C. 4601, et seq.	Full compliance
Marine Protection Research and Sanctuary Act, 33 U.S.C. 1401, et seq.	Not applicable
National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 4321, et seq.	Full compliance
National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 470a, et seq.	Full compliance
Rivers and Harbors Act, 33 U.S.C. 401, et seq.	Full compliance
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, 16 U.S.C. 1001, et seq.	Full compliance
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, 16 U.S.C. 1271, et seq.	Not applicable

XII. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND COORDINATION.

Coordination with the public and governmental agencies has been maintained during the planning process. Under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Illinois Department of Conservation, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service were contacted by letter for their agency's input on the project (see attached correspondence). The agencies agree with the evaluation that the net effect of the proposed action would be offset by the reduction in impacts to the Illinois River banks. Individual agency concerns were addressed earlier in this report.

Additional coordination of this EA is accomplished by circulating it for review and comment by various individuals, and local, State, and Federal agencies as shown on the distribution list.



FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Having reviewed the information contained in this Environmental Assessment, I find that construction of the Lonza, Inc., Dredged Material Placement Site will have no significant adverse effects on the environment. In addition, this project is not a major Federal action and therefore preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required. This determination may be reevaluated if warranted by later developments.

Factors that were considered in making this determination that an EIS was not required are:

a. The On-Site Investigation Team recommends that the Lonza site be implemented as a new placement site for the dredged material removed from the mouth of the Mackinaw River.

b. Impacts to local wildlife and aquatic communities will be minimal and offset by not using the Illinois River banks in this area for placement of dredged material.

c. The site has the potential for beneficial use in the future with Lonza, Inc., expressing an immediate need for approximately 100,000 cubic yards of the material.

d. No agricultural land or other property will be affected by construction of this project.

Date

Neil A. Smart Colonel, U.S. Army District Engineer



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT. CORPS OF ENGINEERS CLOCK TOWER BUILDING-P.O. BOX 2004 ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS 61204-2004

CENCR-PD-E

MACKINAW RIVER DREDGED MATERIAL PLACEMENT SITE LONZA, INC. (ILLINOIS RIVER MILE 147.8)

> CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 404(b)(1) EVALUATION

> > NOVEMBER 1988

MACKINAW RIVER DREDGED MATERIAL PLACEMENT SITE LONZA, INC. (ILLINOIS RIVER MILE 147.8)

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 404(b)(1) EVALUATION

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WITH THE RESTRICTIONS ON DISCHARGE

6

MACKINAW RIVER DREDGED MATERIAL PLACEMENT SITE LONZA, INC. (ILLINOIS RIVER MILE 147.8)

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 404(b)(1) EVALUATION

SECTION 1 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

LOCATION

The proposed dredged material placement site is located on private property owned by Lonza, Inc., (SW1/4, sec. 29, T. 7 N., R. 7 E., Peoria, County, Illinois River Mile 147.8) near Mapleton, Illinois (see plate 1 of the Environmental Assessment).

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Mackinaw River, noted for its heavy sediment load, empties into the Illinois River near River Mile 147.8. Dredging has been a recurrent problem for many years at this location since there is no suitable placement site for the large volumes of material. Currently, dredged material is hydraulically pumped onto the banks of the Illinois River both upstream and downstream of the mouth of the Mackinaw River. This method does not remove all of the material from the river system permanently. Some of the material is washed back into the river, only to be dredged again further downstream.

AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE

An On-Site Inspection Team (OSIT) comprised of representatives from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the Illinois Department of Conservation; the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency; the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Water Resources; and the Corps of Engineers has been trying to develop an upland placement site for dredging activities in this area for many years. The selected site is a 10-acre parcel of land owned by Lonza, Inc. The purpose of this project is to develop a site that facilitates removing the dredged material from the floodplain permanently. An added feature of the Lonza site is that it has the potential to be opened as a beneficial use area. This is not the case with most placement sites since they are usually inaccessible by land and it is too costly to remove material by water.

Under new guidance for the determination and management of wetlands, the Lonza site is classified as a Corps-regulated wetland. Through implementation of a new multiparameter technique for wetland area classification, many areas not previously considered as wetlands now fall under that category. The Lonza site happens to be classified as one of these sites. Standard Corps policy is to avoid and minimize impacts to the Nation's wetland areas when feasible, and, as a result, a Section 404(b)(1) evaluation is required before material can be placed at the site. This evaluation will address the impacts associated with the development and use of this new placement site. The authority for this project is the Illinois Waterway Nine-Foot Channel Navigation Project.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DREDGED AND FILL MATERIAL

According to past dredging records, the mouth of the Mackinaw has been dredged most recently in 1984, 1985, and 1986. Dredging of an estimated 150,000 cubic yards of material is scheduled for early spring of next year. Analysis of the past sediments indicates that it is primarily sand, with 0.4 to 15.5 percent of the sediment passing through a No. 230 sieve.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DISCHARGE SITES

The placement site is approximately 10 acres (1,500 feet long and 100 to 300 feet wide) of undeveloped timber owned by Lonza, Inc. Situated within a highly developed industrial area, the site is bordered by a Caterpillar Company levee on one side and Pond Lily Lake (also known as Bootjack Lake) on the other. When completed, the site is estimated to hold between 225,000 and 250,000 cubic yards of material.

Using a multiparameter technique of soil types, plant species, and 12.5 percent frequency of inundation during the growing season, the area below elevation 443.9 feet NGVD (National Geodetic Vertical Datum) has been determined to be a palustrine forested wetland. This encompasses all but about 0.5 acre of the site. The tree species growing there are primarily willows, cottonwoods, silver maples, and green ash. The age structure of the stand varies from very young willow growth to mature cottonwood and silver maple.

DESCRIPTION OF DISPOSAL METHOD

Before material can be placed at the proposed placement site, between 5 and 10 acres of trees and understory growth will have to be cleared. The actual delineation of the clearing will be coordinated with a Corps of Engineers staff biologist. The vegetation will be pushed into berms along the edge of the clearing. Material will be hydraulically dredged from the mouth of the Mackinaw and pumped to the placement site through sections of pipe. The dredged material will be used to cover the berms, creating the U-shaped outline of the confinement area. The berm will extend some distance in front of where the material is actually being placed to allow the material time to settle out before the effluent flows out of the confinement area and back into the river.

SECTION 2 - FACTUAL DETERMINATIONS

PHYSICAL SUBSTRATE DETERMINATIONS

The current elevation of the project location varies from 440 to 444.1 feet NGVD. Several isolated areas of higher elevations (447, 449, and 451 NGVD) also exist. These areas are probably remnants of very early dredged material piles that were placed along the banks of the Illinois River.

Bulldozers will be used within the confinement area to stockpile the material to a maximum elevation of 455.0 feet NGVD with 1 vertical on 2 horizontal side slopes. Once material is placed there, it will be out of the floodplain and no subsequent movement is expected (except for beneficial use).

Impacts to the adjacent Pond Lily Lake area will be minimized by preserving a buffer strip of vegetation around the lake and by having a Corps biologist assist in the delineation of the clearcutting zone. The project is designed to minimize the impacts to the riparian habitat along the Illinois River by using an upland placement site rather than the bankline of the river.

WATER CIRCULATION. FLUCTUATION. AND SALINITY DETERMINATIONS

1. <u>Water</u> - The proposed action would only temporarily affect the water quality of the Illinois River. There would be no significant effects to the existing water chemistry or temperature. The proposed project will have no significant effect on the dissolved gas levels, nutrient levels, or eutrophication potential of the river.

2. <u>Current Patterns and Circulation</u> - Minor changes in current patterns or flows may result from the dredging of the Illinois River channel and creation of the sediment trap at the mouth of the Mackinaw River. However, dredging is necessary in this stretch of the river in order to keep the navigation channel open. Use of the new placement site will not affect current or circulation patterns.

3. <u>Normal Water Level Fluctuation</u> - The proposed placement site is located out of the floodway and will not affect Illinois River water levels.

4. <u>Salinity Gradient</u> - Not applicable.

SUSPENDED PARTICULATE/TURBIDITY DETERMINATIONS

Temporary increases in particulates and turbidity are common during dredging operations. The end result of the project should be an overall decrease in

the sediment load carried by the river since the dredged material will be permanently removed from the river system.

CONTAMINANT DETERMINATIONS

Water quality testing will be performed on the material being pumped to the Lonza site, as well as on the return water flowing back to the river to ensure that, if contaminant material is present, it will not be brought into the Lonza site from the river or vice versa.

AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM AND ORGANISM DETERMINATIONS

1. <u>Effects on Plankton and Nekton</u> - No effect expected. The sediment trap dredged at the mouth of the Mackinaw River will create short-term habitat for the local fish populations until sediments from the Mackinaw River refill the hole.

2. <u>Effects on the Aquatic Food Web</u> - No significant or long-term effects are expected.

3. <u>Effects on Special Aquatic Sites</u> - Although the proposed placement site is classified as a Corps-regulated wetland, the impacts associated with using this site are offset by not having to deposit on the banks of the Illinois River. This project represents a tradeoff of privately owned land for the preservation of natural resources along the Illinois River.

4. <u>Effects on Benthos</u> - The placement site is an upland site; therefore, the only impacts to benthic organisms will be a temporary disruption caused by the actual dredging operations. However, the benthic community is dynamic and will recover quickly from this disturbance.

5. Effects on Biota - In comparison to the highly industrial nature of the surrounding area, the Lonza site offers a small parcel of marginal habitat to local wildlife populations. Although the habitat is of lower quality, the loss of trees and vegetation does represent a minor impact to the area. As a result of the clearing, the species inhabiting the Lonza site will have to relocate to other riparian habitat along the Illinois and Mackinaw Rivers. Justification for the loss of habitat lies in the tradeoff of the Lonza site land for the reduction of impacts to the river bank habitat along the Illinois River. The sooner an upland placement site can be located and utilized, the sooner the impacts to the riparian habitat will be reduced. The Lonza site offers just such an opportunity.

6. <u>Threatened and Endangered Species</u> - Correspondence with the Illinois Department of Conservation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been initiated early in the project through direct contact with individual agencies and through the OSIT participation in the project. It has been determined that the proposed action will have no effect on State or Federal threatened or endangered species.

PROPOSED DISPOSAL SITE DETERMINATIONS

1. <u>Mixing Zone Determination</u> - Not applicable since the material will not be dispersed.

2. Determination of Compliance with Applicable Water Quality Standards -The Section 401 Water Quality certification, in compliance with the Clean Water Act, is covered under an existing water quality certification permit granted by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. This permit includes routine maintenance dredging on the Illinois River.

3. Potential Effects on Human-Use Characteristics - Implementation of the project will have no adverse effects on municipal or private water supplies; recreation or commercial fisheries; or water-related recreation aesthetics, parks, national historic monuments, or similar preserves. The Lonza site presents a unique opportunity for beneficial use of a manmade resource (sand). Lonza, Inc., has expressed a need for the dredged material as soon as it is available. Whether or not the site is opened to the public for beneficial use is up to the discretion of Lonza, Inc. Once material is placed on their property, it legally belongs to them. However, the more material that can be removed from the site, the longer the site will remain useful.

ACTIONS TAKEN TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

Several measures have been included in the project to minimize impacts to the local environment. The delineation of the clearcutting will be coordinated with a Corps biologist to determine the maximization of the site with only minimal impacts to the environment. A buffer strip of vegetation will remain around Pond Lily Lake. The construction of a U-shaped berm will allow the slurry to settle out completely before the water returns to the river. If Lonza, Inc., opens the site for beneficial use, impacts to the Illinois River banks will be further reduced.

DETERMINATION OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON THE AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM

Implementation of this project will generate benefits for the aquatic community as a whole. Removing the dredged material from the floodplain reduces the possibility of having it erode into the river system in the future. Maintenance dredging of the river channel and creation of a sediment trap at the mouth of the Mackinaw River should improve the fisheries habitat in the area.

DETERMINATION OF SECONDARY EFFECTS ON THE AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM

One of the most important secondary effects resulting from this project is minimizing the impacts to the Illinois River banks near the mouth of the Mackinaw. The use of the Lonza site with its potential for beneficial use would reduce the need to use the river banks in this reach of the river, thus allowing revegetation to eventually reclaim the area naturally.

SECTION 3 - FINDINGS OF COMPLIANCE OR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE RESTRICTIONS ON DISCHARGE

1. No significant adaptations of the guidelines were made relating to this evaluation.

2. Alternatives which were considered in addition to the proposed action were as follows:

a. No Federal Action

b. Present dredging scheme

3. Certification under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act has been obtained from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The project will thus be in compliance with the water quality requirements of the State of Illinois.

4. The project would not introduce toxic substances into nearby waters or result in appreciable increases in existing levels of toxic materials.

5. No significant impact to federally listed endangered species will result from this project. This determination is supported by a letter received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, dated July 11, 1988.

6. The project is located along a freshwater inland river system. No marine sanctuaries are involved or would be affected.

7. No municipal or private water supplies would be affected. There will be no adverse impacts to recreational fishing, but one special aquatic site (Corps-regulated wetland) will be affected by the project. However, no adverse changes to the ecology of the river system will result from this action.

8. Project construction materials will be chemically and physically stable. No contamination of the river is anticipated.

9. The placement of dredged material into the Corps-regulated wetland is necessary to reduce the impacts to the Illinois River natural resources in the vicinity. No other practical alternatives have been identified. The proposed project is in compliance with the guidelines for Section 404(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act, as amended.

10. The proposed project will not significantly impact water quality or the integrity of the aquatic ecosystem.

Date

Neil A. Smart Colonel, U.S. Army District Engineer

CORRESPONDENCE

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

2200 Churchill Road, Springfield, IL 62706



217/782-1696

Rock Island District Corps of Engineers Maintenance Dredging - Illimois River, Miles 80.2 to 230.2 Log # C - 516-87 [Supplemental #3]

October 9, 1987

Mr. Henry G. Pfiester, P.E. Chief of Operations Rock Island District Corps of Engineers Clock Tower Building Rock Island, Illinois 61221



Dear Mr. Pfiester:

This Agency received a request on July 30, 1987, from the Rock Island District Corps of Engineers requesting necessary comments for environmental consideration concerning the maintenance dredging of the Illinois River, miles 80.2 to 230.2. We offer the following comments.

Based on the information included in this submittal, it is our engineering judgment that the proposed project may be completed without causing water pollution as defined in the illinois Environmental Protection Act, provided the project is carefully planned and supervised.

These comments are directed at the effect on water quality of the construction procedures involved in the above described project and is <u>not</u> an approval of any discharge resulting from the completed facility, nor an approval of the design of the facility. These comments do <u>not</u> supplant any permit responsibilities of the applicant towards this Agency.

This Agency hereby issues c \pm rtification under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (PL 95-217), subject to the applicant's compliance with the following conditions:

- 1. The applicant shall not cause:
 - a. violation of applicable water quality standards of the Illinois Pollution Control Evard, Title 35, Subtitle C: Water Pollution Rules and Regulations;
 - b. water pollution as cefined and prohibited by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act; and
 - c. interference with water use practices near public recreation areas or water supply intakes.
- 2. The applicant shall provide adequate planning and supervision during the project construction period for implementing construction methods, processes and cleanup procedures necessary to prevent water pollution and control erosion.



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency 2200 Churchill Road, Springfield, IL 62706

Page 2

- 3. Site specific evaluations are required for each dredging and disposal site. This should include a dredge site inspection report, which should specify data in the following areas:
 - Dredge site information (identification, location); a.
 - Disposal site(s) information (type of disposal, location, affected b. surroundings):
 - Inspection techniques (observation, sampling); c.
 - Conclusions regarding disposal site(s) (habitat impacts, water d. quality, erosion control);
 - Recommended disposal site (location, other recommendations); and e.
 - f. Inspection team.

The site inspection team should include personnel from the Illinois Department of Conservation, Illinois Department of Transportation (DWR), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Corps of Engineers and this Agency. The purpose of inspection and investigation of the sites would be to determine if selective placement could be used to preserve or enhance the environment. On-site coordination of the inspection team is not required in cases involving emergency dredging; however, dredge site inspection reports and material analysis (see conditions 5 and 6) are required. All reporting under this condition and conditions 5 and 6 shall be made prior to January 31 following each dredging season.

- 4. Prior to dredging the Corps of Engineers shall notify the Agency by submittal of the hydrographic survey.
- 5. Open water or bank disposal is permitted only if the material is considered reasonably settleable, environmentally acceptable and free from unnatural or significant levels of fines, clay or other materials capable of causing violations of Subtitle C. The following criteria should be used to define non-polluted materials:
 - Material free from toxic levels of contaminants; a.
 - Material which will not cause an effluent or conditions resulting in b. offensive discharges: and
 - Materials which have settling velocities of sand or larger sized с. material, larger than 62 microns (0.062 mm), material which will not exceed 20% passage by weight for a #230 U.S. sieve.

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency 2200 Churchill Road, Springfield, 11, 62706

Page 3

All dredged material not meeting the above criteria are not appropriate for open water or bank disposal.

- 6. Polluted material and material containing large amounts of fines as defined in Condition 5 must be disposed in confined areas. For all polluted dredged material a supernatant test must demonstrate prior to dredging that any substantial release of chemical constituents, above background concentrations, would not result in violation of water quality standards for the following parameters: total suspended solids, volatile suspended solids, ammonia-nitrogen as N, lead (total) and zinc (total).
- 7. Conditions 1 through 6 of this certification shall be adhered to unless revised or replaced by order of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, PCB 87-38 dated September 17, 1987, which are incorporated herein by reference.
- 8. This certification expires on September 4, 1992.
- 9. This certification becomes effective when the Department of the Army. Corps of Engineers, includes the above conditions #1 through 8 as conditions of the requested permit issued pursuant to Section 404 of PL. 95-217

This certification does not grant immunity from any enforcement action found necessary by this Agency to meet its responsibilities in prevention, abatement, and control of water pollution.

Very truly yours mil

Thomas G. McSwiggin, P.E. Manager, Permit Section Division of Water Pollution Control

TGM:BY:jd/3789g/42-44

Attachment

cc: IEPA, DWPC, Records Unit DWPC, Field Operations Section, Region 1, 3, 5 IDOT, Division of Water Resources. Springfield USEPA, Region V IDOC USFWS, Rock Island

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency 2200 Churchill Road, Springfield, IL 62706

217/782-1696

Rock Island District Corps of Engineers Maintenance Dredging - Illinois River, Miles 80.2 to 291.0 Log No. C-516-87 [Supplemental No. 4]

April 26, 1988

Mr. James H. Blanchar, P.E. Chief, Operations Division Rock Island District Corps of Engineers Clock Tower Building Rock Island, Illinois 61204

Dear Mr. Blanchar:

This responds your request for Section 401 Certification dated April 14, 1988 for the maintenance dredging of the Illinois River between miles 230.2 and 291.0.

The Section 401 Certification issued October 9, 1987 as C-516-87 [Supplemental No. 3] is hereby modified as follows:

- The certification shall include Illinois River (Waterway) miles 80.2 1. to 291.0.
- 2. Condition No. 7 of the certification does not apply to miles 230.2 to 291.0. All other conditions shall apply and shall remain in full force and effect.

If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Bruce Yurdin of my staff.

Very truly yours,

Hy Keller Thomas G. McSwiggin, Manager, Permit Section Division of Water Pollution Control

TGM:BY:1ab/1129j, 68

cc: IEPA. Records DWPC, FOS, REGS 1, 2, 3 & 5 IDOT, DWR, Springfield USEPA, Region V IDOC USF & WS, Rock Island





LINCOLN TOWER PLAZA + 524 SOUTH SECOND STREET + SPRINGFIELD 62701-1787 CHICAGO OFFICE + ROOM 4-300 + 100 WEST RANDOLPH 60601 MARK FRECH, DIRECTOR

July 8, 1988

Mr. James H. Blanchar Chief, Operations Division Department of the Army Rock Island District, Corps of Engineers Clock Tower Building, P.O. Box 2004 Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Dear Mr. Blanchar:

RE:16605Z

Reference is made to the application by the Rock Island District for a permit authorizing the construction of a dredged material disposal site adjacent to the Illinois River at approximate mile 147.8 near Mapleton, Tazewell County, Illinois.

Department staff have been involved in early coordination for this project through their participation in the Illinois River On-Site Inspection Team (OSIT) for navigational dredging. The area chosen for the proposed disposal site currently supports a low quality palustrine forested wetland dominated by willows and cottonwoods. While the Department is concerned about the loss of this area to clearing and filling, it appears that a net benefit to fish and wildlife may result since spoil from future dredging operations can be placed at the site rather than being discharged back into the river or into higher quality wetland areas elsewhere. We note that sediment entering the Illinois River from the Mackinaw River immediately opposite the proposed disposal facility requires frequent dredging in this reach.

In light of the above considerations, the Department has no objections to the project. We do recommend that a sufficient setback be maintained along the eastern edge of the site to prevent filling or other disturbances to Pond Lily (Boot Jack) Lake, and that the clearing of trees between the facility and the Illinois River be minimized to the extent possible.

Please contact me if we can provide any further information or assistance.

Sincerely,

Rot W. Silagle

Robert W. Schanzle Permit Program Manager Division of Planning

cc: IEPA (Yurdin) DOWR (Kennedy) IAG (Morgan) COE (Baker/Slater) USFWS (Bade) USEPA (Ecton)



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

ROCK ISLAND FIELD OFFICE (ES) 1830 Second Avenue, Second Floor Rock Jaland, Illinois 61301

COM: 309/793-5800 FT5: 386-5800

IN REPLY REFER TO:

July 11, 1988

Colonel Neil A. Smart District Engineer U.S. Army Engineer District Rock Island Clock Tower Building, P.O. Box 2004 Rock Island, Illinois 61201-2004

Dear Colonel Smart:

This refers to your proposal to develop an area as a channel maintenance disposal site which is located adjacent to the Illinois Waterway at river mile 147.8R west of Pekin, Illinois. The purpose of the project is to provide a disposal facility that is out of the floodway so as to help alleviate dredging problems below the mouth of the Mackinaw River.

Two federally listed endangered species may occur in the area. The Indiana bat (<u>Myotis sodalis</u>) is listed as statewide in distribution but it frequents small stream corridors with well developed riparian zones of mature trees. It forages for insects by flying beneath the overhanging tree canopy, occasionally dropping to the water surface to obtain a drink. It roosts and rears its young under the loose bark of dead trees that are generally greater than sixteen inches in diameter. It also utilizes the wooded ravines that are found among the bluffs adjacent to large rivers like the Illinois. The only Critical Habitat delineated for this species in Illinois is the Blackball Mine on Pecumsaugen Creek in LaSalle County.

The habitat at the project site is not typical of habitat utilized by this species. Therefore, there will be no effect on the Indiana bat due to the development of this site.

The bald eagle (<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>) is listed as wintering along major rivers, such as the Illinois. During the winter, bald eagles feed in open areas created by the tailwaters of dams or by the effluents of water treatment facilities and power plants. The more severe the winter and the greater the ice conditions, the more concentrated the eagles become. They roost in groups in ravines among the the bluffs adjacent to the river which are protected from the harsh winter elements. There is no Critical Habitat designated for the bald eagle in Illinois. Provided no construction occurs during the winter months (November to March), there will be no effect on the bald eagle due to the development of this site.

This precludes the need for further action on this project as required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Should the project be modified or new information indicate that endangered species may be affected, consultation should be initiated.

The following comments regard the impacts of the development of the site on other species of fish and wildlife. The site is vegetated by young willows with a few mature cottonwood trees mixed in. It is classified by the Fish and Wildlife Service as a palustrine forested wetland. On the east side of the site is the western shore of Boot Jack Lake which is a palustrine emergent wetland. On the west side of the site is an industrial levee. On the north is industrially developed land and on the south is the Illinois River.

It is our understanding that 10 to 15 acres of trees would be cleared, including some of the large cottonwoods. A dike would be constructed around the site using the cut trees and brush and dredged material. During dredging and filling of the site, the return water would flow back to the river through Boot Jack Lake. Following dredging, some of the material may be removed by the property owner for use elsewhere but it is unlikely that it would all be removed and the site is not, therefore, totally reusable.

The project represents a trade-off of habitat losses. Previously, dredged material from the area was disposed along the shoreline, primarily the left bank above and below the mouth of the Mackinaw River. Due to the large volume of sediment that is carried by the Mackinaw, dredging is frequent and three or four miles of shoreline have been impacted. Some of the material finds its way back into the water only to exacerbate the dredging problem. This Service and the Illinois Department of Conservation have been interested for some time in locating a disposal site that would preclude shoreline disposal. The Corps of Engineers has been interested in reducing dredging requirements and feels that continued shoreline disposal will only serve to make matters worse. The Illinois Division of Water Resources is interested in removing the material from the floodway.

On the other hand, the development of the site represents the loss of up to 15 acres of floodplain forested habitat. While most of this acreage is young willow and of low value to fish and wildlife, there are some very large cottonwood trees that would be removed. The site does provide a vegetative buffer for the eastern end of Boot Jack Lake and the emergent wetland found there. Development of the site represents an incremental loss of floodplain habitat that has been experienced throughout the Illinois River corridor. Routing the return water through Boot Jack Lake may impact it and the wetland located there through scouring and redeposition of material.

Inasmuch as dredging must occur and will continue to occur at the mouth of the Mackinaw River, a more permanent solution to the disposal problems of the area needs to be devised. Locating sites out of the floodplain that are not otherwise developed or in agricultural use has been difficult. Given the current technology with regard to dredging and disposal operations, the selected site may be the only alternative available at this time. While we do not condone the loss of floodplain forested habitat, neither do we believe the continued shoreline disposal of dredged material in the area to be in the best interests of fish and wildlife. We are convinced that the trade-off is necessary and equitable. Therefore, we have no objection the implementation of this project.

This letter provides comment under the authority of and in accordance with provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended; the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended; and in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Service's Mitigation Policy.

Sincer Richard C. Nelson

Field Supervisor

cc: IDOC (Schanzle) ILEPA (Yurdin) IDOT/DOWR (Kennedy)



TRI-COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

632 WEST JEFFERSON STREET MORTON, ILLINOIS 61550-1540 PHONE (309) 694-4391 or (309) 266-9941

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1st VICE-CHAIRMAN

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SECRETARY

James R. Conklin Mayor City of Delevan

TREASURER

Harold E. Sparks Woodlard County Board July 22, 1988

Colonel Neil Smart District Engineer Rock Island District U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Clock Tower Building, P. O. Box 2004 Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Re: CENCR-16605Z

Dear Colonel Smart:

We have reviewed the above referenced permit application. It does appear that the proposed work site is located outside of the designated floodway of the Illinois River (Community-Panel Number 170533-0200 Dtd. 6/1/83) in Peoria County.

We do not object to this proposed work provided that it is outside of the designated floodway and that it does not increase flood heights in the area above the allowable limit or adversely affect Peoria County's participation in the Federal Flood Insurance Program.

Sincerely Interim Executive Trector

DGM:vjm

cc: Donald R. Vonnahme Div. of Water Resources





217/785-4512

PEORIA COUNTY CENCR-16605Z Maintenance dredging and disposal Illinois River Mi. 147.8 Mapleton

September 7, 1988

James H. Blanchar, P.E. Acting Chief, Operations Division District Engineer, US Corps of Engineers Rock Island District Clock Tower Building Post Office Box 2004 Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Gentlemen:

Thank you for requesting comments from our office concerning the possible effects of the project referenced above on cultural resources. Our comments are required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties".

Our staff has reviewed the Archaeological Survey Short Report submitted by Floyd Mansberger, Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois for the proposed project referenced above.

The Phase I survey and assessment of the archaeological resources appear to be adequate. No archaeological material was recorded within the boundaries of the proposed dredge disposal area. Accordingly, we have determined, based upon this report, that no significant historic, architectural, and archaeological resources are located in the 10.2 acre project area.

Please retain this letter in your files as evidence of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.



Page 2 James Blanchar Letter CENCR-16605Z - Mapleton September 7, 1988

If you have any further questions, please contact Ms. Paula G. Cross, Staff Archaeologist, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois 62701, 217/785-4997.

Theodore H. Hild Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

TWH:PGC:bv

cc: Julia A. Hertenstein Dudley Hanson, CoE, Planning Division Floyd Mansberger

CONVERSATION	RECORD	THE	DATE	t <u>ober</u> 7, 198	
NPE CONTRACT		TELEPI		ROUTING	~
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Mr. Bob Schanzle		t of Conserva	tion		-
Mackinaw River/Lonza	Dredged Material P	lacement Site		}	
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				<u> </u>	
LIMMARY In reference to a rec	ent On-Site meetin	g, Bob called	to inquire :	if his agenc	<u>y</u>
needed to provide additional	written comments	on the propos	ed placement	site at Lon	za
Inc. After discussing the p	project at length,	he and I agre	ed that the	letter provi	ded
by his agency in reference t	to the Corps of Eng	ineers permit	application	would suffi	ce
(letter dated July 8, 1988).	I questioned Bob	as to whethe	r or not the	re would be	any
threatened or endangered spe	ecies affected by t	he project.	He indicated	that there	wou]
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We agreed that this t	elecon would sufficient	ce as the nec	essary docum	entation and	the
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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT MACKINAW RIVER DREDGED MATERIAL PLACEMENT SITE LONZA, INC. (ILLINOIS RIVER MILE 147.8)

DISTFIBUTION -- EXTERNAL

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HONORABLE ALAN J. DIXGN, UNITED STATES SENATE WASHINGTON, DC 20510

HONCRABLE PAUL SIMON, UNITED STATES SENATOR 462 SENATE DIRKSEN OFFICE BLDG, WASHINGTON DC 23510

HONCRABLE ALAN J DIXCN, UNITED STATES SENATOR 230 South Dearborn St, Room 3996 Chicago IL 62701

HONORABLE PAUL SIMON, UNITED STATES SENATOR KLUCZYNSKI BLDG - SUITE 3892, 230 SOUTH DEARBORN ST CHICAGO IL 60604

HONORABLE EDWARD R. MADIGAN, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 2312 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BLDG, WASHINGTON DC 20515

HONGRABLE ROBERT H NICHEL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 2212 RAYBURN HOUE OFFICE BLDG, WASHINGTON DC 20515

HONGRABLE EDWARD R. MADIGAN, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS 2461 E WASHINGTON, BLOOMINGTON, IL 61731

DIRECTOR. OFFICE OF HABITAT PROTECTION NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE, NOAA WASHINGTON DC 21235

UR DAVID CLAPP, OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR CNTR FOP ENV HEALTHAINJ CONTROL/F 2. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL ATLANTA GA 30333

MR JAMES C GRITHAN-REGIONAL DIRECTO, U.S.FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FEDERAL BLOG FORT SNELLING, TWIN CITIES MN 55111

REGIONAL FORESTER, FOREST SERVICE US DEPT OF AGRICULTURE, 310 W WISCONSIN AVE-SUITE 500 MILVAUKEE WI 53003

MR RICHARD NELSON - FIELD SUPRVR. U.S.FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE 1835 SECOND AVE. - 2ND FLOOR, ROCK ISLAND.IL 61201

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NO COPIES. 12 OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL FROJ REVIEW, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR MS 4239-MIR, 18TH & C STREETS NW - ROOM 4241 WASHINGTON DC 21245 ASSOCIATE DIPECTOR, HYDROLOGY, NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OFFICE OF HYDROLOGY. NOLA SILVER SPRINGS, MD 2091 MIDNEST REGIONAL BIOLOGIST, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE 100 CENTENNIAL MALL, NORTH FEDERAL BUILDING LINCOLN NE 68538 MR VALDAS J ADAMKUS - ADMINISTRATOR, US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGCY 3 230 S DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO IL 60634 REGIONAL ENGINEEP, FERC REGIONAL OFFICE FEDERAL BLDG - 31ST FLOOR, 230 S DEARBORN ST CHICAGO IL 60604 OWEN INGRAM, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE 2950 COURT ST, PEKIN IL 61554 TED SHEPPARD, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE 407 E CENTER ST, EUREKA IL 61530 STATE CONSERVATIONIST, SULL CONSERVATION SVC USDA 2 301 N RANDOLPH, CHAMPAIGN IL 6182 DIRECTOR. WATER RESOURCES CENTER UNIVERSITY OF ILLINCIS, 2.8 N ROMINE URFANA IL 61611 COMMANDER, US ARMY ENGP DIVISION, N. CENTRAL ATTN: NCOPD. 536 SOLTH CLARK ST. CHICAGO, IL 606 5 PEORIA PROJECT OFFICE, ATTN & ZERBONIA US FRMY COFFS OF ENGINEERS, FOOT OF GRANT ST PEOPIA JL 616-3

HONORABLE JAMES & THOPPSON, GOVERNOR OF ILLINCIS STATE CAPITOL, SPRINGFIELD IL 62705

SUPERINTENDENT, DIVN OF NATURAL RESOURCES IL DEPT OF AGRN- JR LIVESTOCK BLOG, ILLINOIS STATE FAIRGROUNDS SPRINGFIELD, IL 62716

RICHARD & SENONIN - CHIEF, ILLINOIS STATE WATER SURVEY 2204 GRIFFITH DRIVE, CHAMPAIGN IL 61820

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, ATTN: TON BERKSHIRE STATE OF ILLINDIS, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62796

NR MARK FRECH - DIRECTOR, ILLINOIS DEPT OF CONSERVATION LINCOLN TOWER PLAZA, 524 SOUTH 2ND STREET SPRINGFIELD IL 627J1-1787-1787

MR DONALD VONNAHME - DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF VATER RESOURCES IL DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, 2300 SOUTH DIRKSEN PARKWAY Springfield IL 62764

GREGG TICHACEK, IL DEPT OF CONSERVATION LINCOLN TOWER PLAZA, 524 S 2ND ST SPRINGFIELD IL 62706

DR MICHAEL DEVINE, STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER HISTORIC PRESERVATION AGENCY, OLD STATE CAPITOL BLDG Springfield IL 62701

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