



Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)



EIS Overview

- Describes the process for developing a transportation project
- Includes consideration of reasonable alternatives
- Analyzes potential impacts resulting from alternatives
- Demonstrates compliance with other environmental laws and executive orders













Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)



5 Basic Chapters*:

- 1. Purpose and Need: Concise summary of the transportation problems to be addressed
- 2. Alternatives: Describes alternatives development and evaluation process, results
- 3. Environmental Consequences: Describes potential impacts associated with alternatives
- 4. Comments and coordination: Summarizes agency, stakeholder, public involvement outreach
- 5. Preferred Alternative: Describes rationale for preferred alternative and features *plus appendices



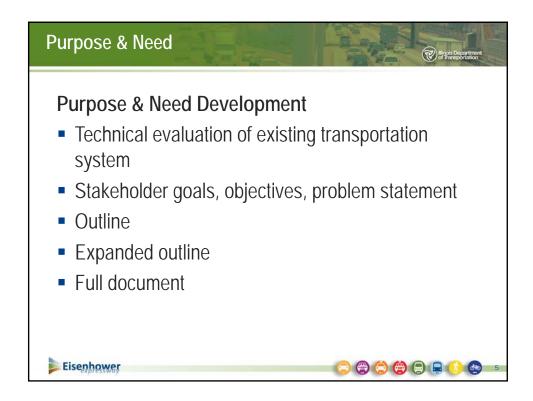




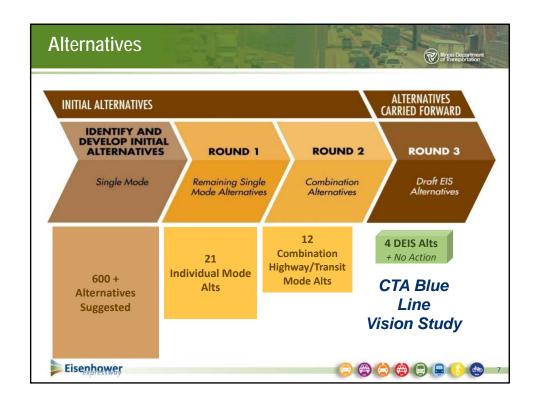


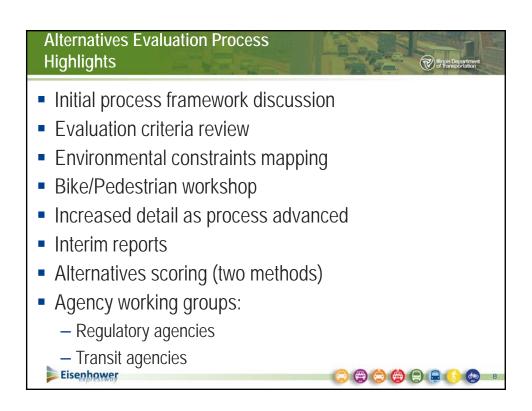












Alternatives Evaluation Process Highlights



- Highway Mode improvements resulted in the greatest congestion improvements
- Transit modes have access to employment improvements
- Blue Line extension accommodated: Supportive land use needed for future extension – corridor preserved for future extension
- Transit improvement focus: Existing system, improved connections to transit
- Blue Line Vision Study referenced in DEIS



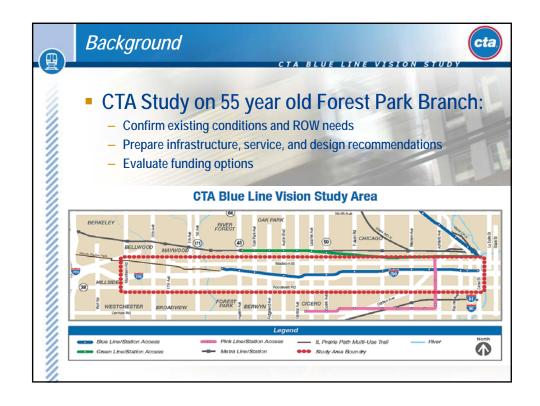




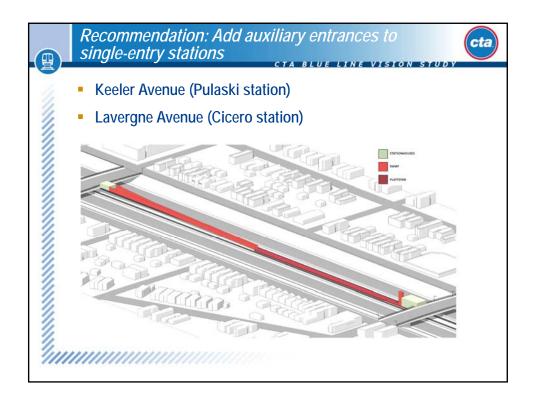


















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Cost Estimate/Construction



- Cost is based on conceptual planning study which will be refined in design
- \$1.7B in 2016, including:
 - ✓ Track and related infrastructure
 - Reconstruction of Forest Park Yard, maintenance shop and terminal
 - ✓ Stations from UIC-Halsted to Forest Park
 - ✓ 6 substations

- Construction start contingent on identifying funding
 - ✓ CTA will continue to work closely with IDOT
 - Construction would be sequenced in coordination with reconstruction of the highway.

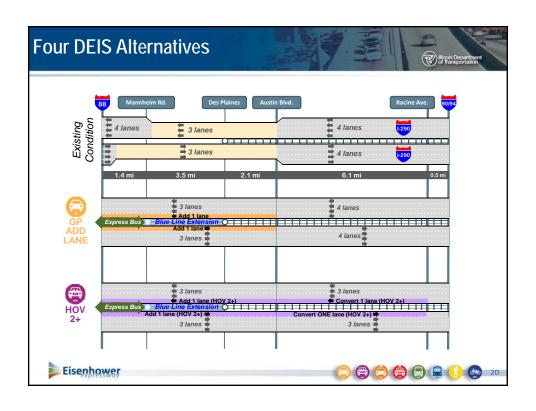


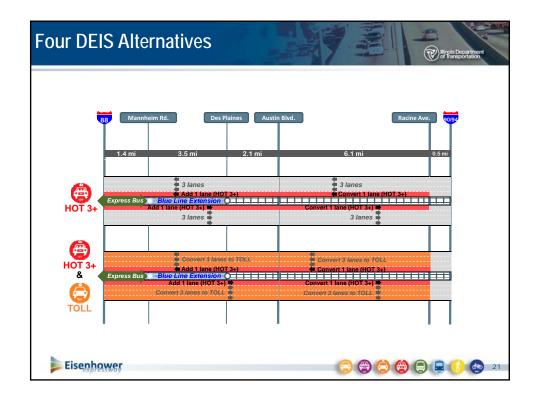
Next Steps

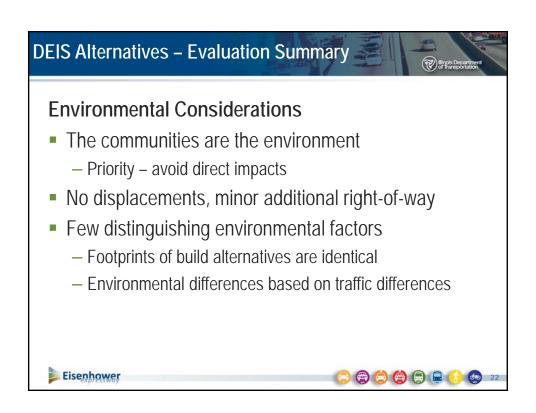


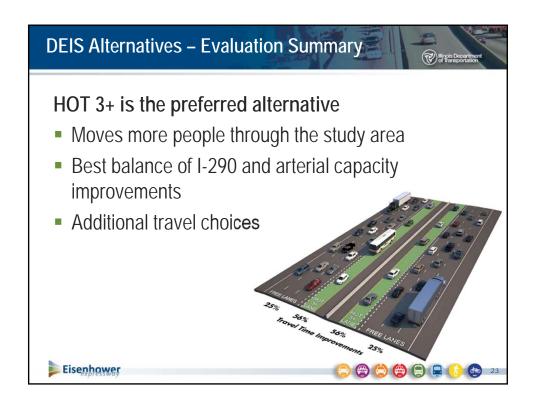
- Participate in a joint IDOT/CTA Public Hearing on January 25 and 26, 2017
- Complete the CTA Blue Line Forest Park Branch Feasibility Vision Study
- Upcoming Phases include:
 - ✓ NEPA, Design and Construction Procurement
- Seek federal, state and local funds for upcoming project phases
- Continue to work closely with IDOT and other project stakeholders throughout project development

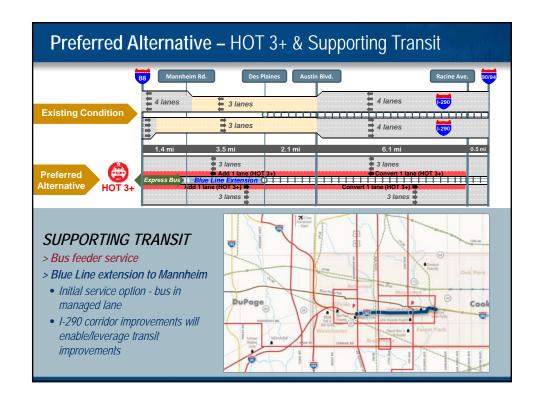


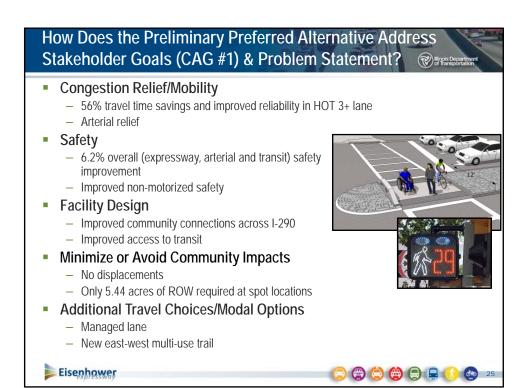


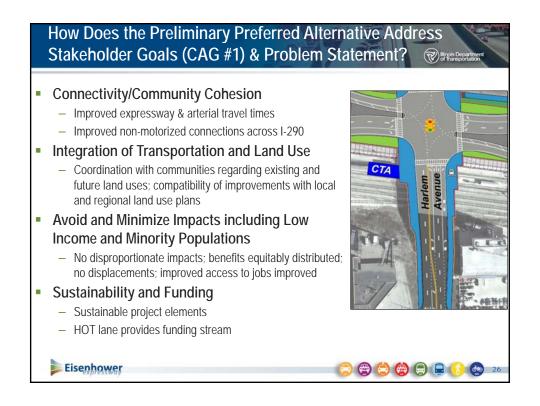












Environmental Effects



- Urban Corridor / built existing environment
 - few natural resources effected
- Primary environmental effects associated with I-290 include:
 - Environmental Justice
 - Air Quality
 - Traffic Noise
 - Special Lands (parks & recreation areas)
 - Indirect & Cumulative
 - Section 106









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Environmental Justice Environmental Justice definition: "Identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse effects of the agency's programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations to achieve an equitable distribution of benefits and burdens" - FHWA I-290 Study: ✓ Extensive stakeholder outreach ✓ No displacements ✓ Improved travel times to employment centers ✓ Non motorized travel improvements - East-west path Wider sidewalks/ADA

Environmental Justice - Continued



- Tolling
 - surveys in Minnesota, California and Washington state: income not a driving factor
 - Outside three lanes of I-290 remain toll free
 - Carpool and transit options in I-290 managed lane

Conclusion: no impacts or disproportionate impacts identified

















Air Quality

- The preferred alternative would result in improvements to 2040 regional air quality due to travel improvements
- Pollutant Burden Reductions:
 - Hydrocarbons, Nitrogen Oxides, CO, Particulate Matter
 - -92 tons annually
- Mobile Source Air Toxics (MSAT) Reduction
 - Benzene, Diesel PM, Formaldehyde, Acrolein, Naphthalene, Butadiene
 - 300 pounds annually
- Green House Gas Emissions (GHG)
 - Carbon dioxide equivalents
 - -721 tons annually















Traffic Noise

- Most receptors along I-290 already over Federal Noise Abatement Criteria (67 decibels)
- Build alternatives generally do not cause any perceptible change
 - Ramp design at Harlem reduces noise
- Noise forums fall 2015 and summer 2016
- Voting process completed
 - 46 of 63 wall favored
 - Decision will be revisited with communities during final design process

















- Historic properties: Those listed, or eligible for listing in National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
 - List basic criteria for NRHP listing
- Area of potential effect (APE) coordinated with agencies and consulting parties
 - 1,150 properties reviewed
 - 80 identified for additional evaluation
 - 37 properties intensively evaluated
 - 14 properties recommended NRHP eligible
- Next steps: determine effects and complete coordination





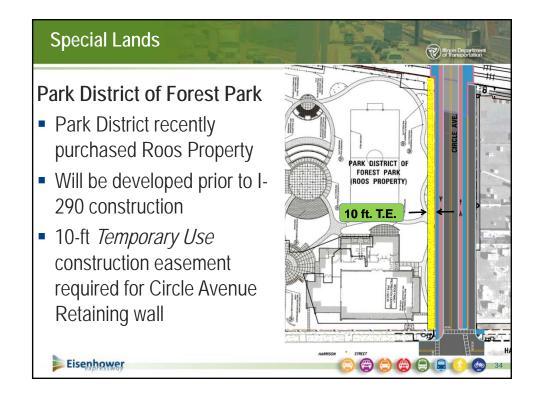
















Indirect & Cumulative Impacts

 Socioeconomic - Study Area is mature urban/suburban character, with limited open space for new development

Forecast	2040 No Build	2040 Build	Change
Population	649,215	651,912	0.4%
Employment	309,334	310,967	0.5%

- Other resources discussed in DEIS:
 - Cultural, air quality, noise, energy, natural resources, groundwater, floodplains, water resources, wetlands, special waste, special lands
- No substantive impacts anticipated





✓ One on one meetings

✓ Community Focused meetings

- Over 140

- Oak Park

Maywood







Comments & Coordination



- ✓ Corridor Advisory Group
 - 22 meetings
- ✓ Public Meetings
 - 3 rounds
- ✓ Noise forums
 - 7 events
- ✓ Project website
- ✓ Speakers Bureau
- ✓ Agency working groups
 - Transit
 - Resource Agencies





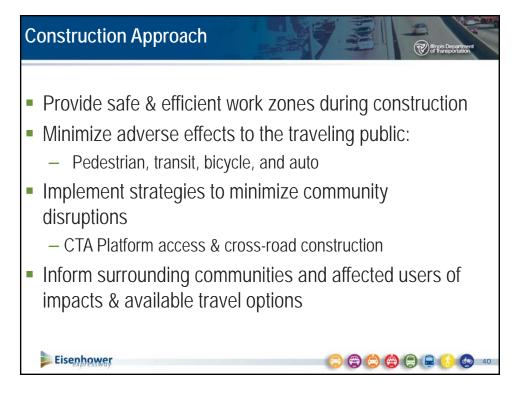




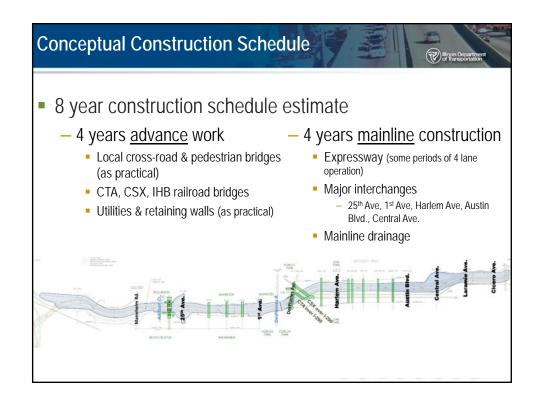


Results: Stakeholder guidance throughout the planning process Commitments documented via: Letters of Intent (LOI) Future Intergovernmental Agreements (IGA) Environmental Impact Statement (Environment Related) Design Report

Eisenhower







Construction Effects Mitigation



Construction Specifications:

- Vibration:
 - No driven Shafts
 - Monitoring Plan ID Locations, monitor during construction, corrective actions/shutdowns.
- Noise: Type of work, time of day, contractor means & methods
- Dust Dust control, erosion control

Best Practices:

- Detailed analysis & coordination
- Local point of contact & full time IDOT contact
- Hotline, website, signage



