



Dennis Dreher and Matt Bardol
Cowhey Gudmundson Leder, Ltd.

Project Highlights

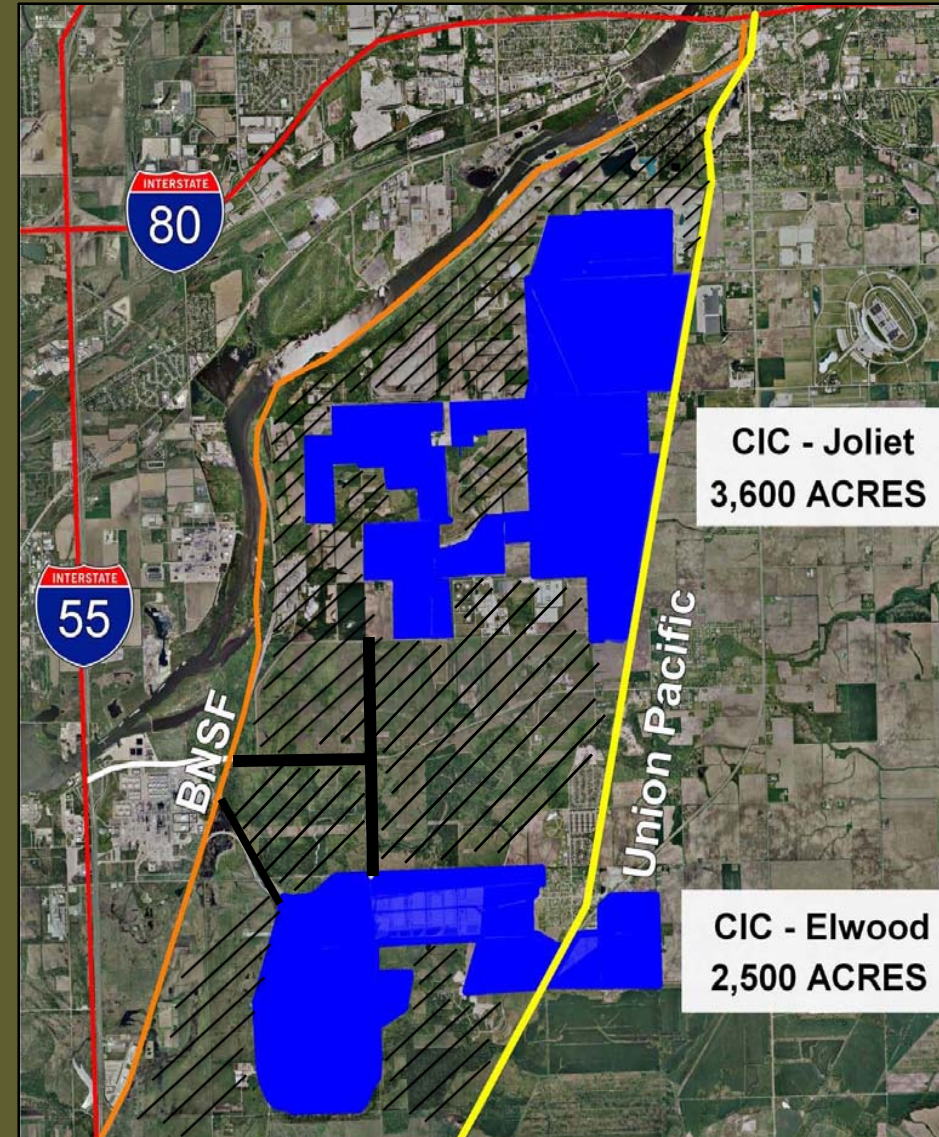
- Exceptional coordination between CenterPoint Properties, City of Joliet, and key regulatory agencies
- Proactive engagement of resource agencies and conservation groups in project planning and design
- Design and quantification of state-of-the-art BMPs
- Design of wetland mitigation to achieve regionally significant biodiversity goals

CENTERPOINT INTERMODAL CENTERS

ELWOOD AND JOLIET

Elements of Integrated Intermodal Center

- Proximity to: I-80 AND I-55
- Proximity to major rail: Burlington Northern and Union Pacific
- Adequate and available labor: Joliet and the SW suburbs
- Relieves rail, truck and commuter congestion in the region
- Integrates warehouses with rail terminals



CIC – Joliet Job Creation

- 14,800+ New Jobs
- Union Construction Jobs = 5,900
- Intermodal Facility Permanent Jobs = 1,300
- Industrial Park Permanent Jobs = 4,500
- Trucking Permanent Jobs = 3,100
- Master Union Labor Agreement with Local Focus

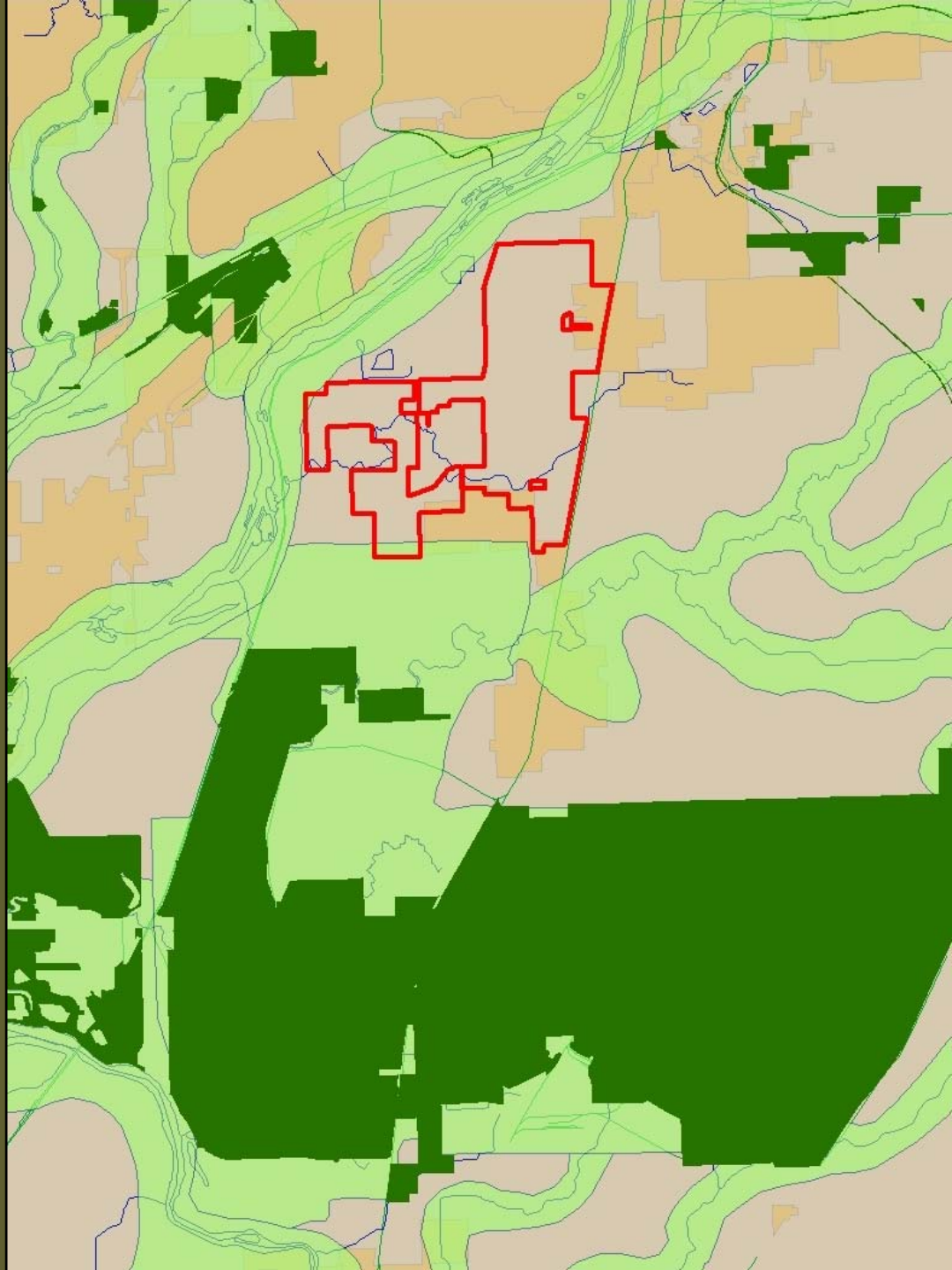


CIC-Joliet Green Initiatives

- » Energy Production -- Solar, wind, renewable energy
- » Energy Reduction – e.g., lighting efficiencies, day lighting
- » Electric Cranes
 - Wide-Span Gantry Cranes engaged in stacking operations, reduce truck activities & noise
- » Preferred Parking for Carpool and Vanpool
- » Centralizes and Minimizes Truck Movements
- » Stormwater Management BMPs
- » Extensive stream buffers
- » Regionally significant wetland and bird habitat mitigation

Regional
Context:

Chicago
Wilderness Green
Infrastructure
Vision

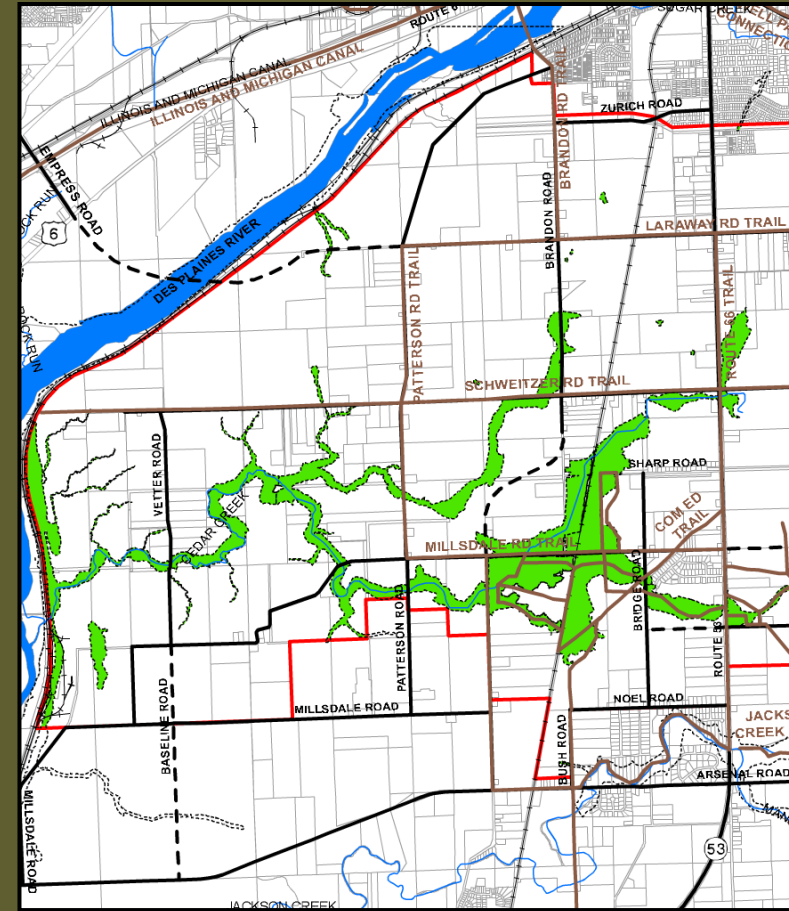


Creative Regulatory Coordination

- City of Joliet
 - Southside Comprehensive Plan
 - Creek Watershed Protection Ordinance
 - Annexation agreement
- Wetland Permitting
 - US Army Corps of Engineers/IEPA
 - Federal, state, and local resource agencies
 - Non-governmental agencies (NGOs)

Joliet South Side Comprehensive Plan: Sustainability Elements

- Protect green space, flood prone areas, wetlands, and wooded areas
- Minimize impervious surfaces
- Minimize stormwater impacts via holistic BMPs
- Install and maintain native vegetation
- Construct interconnected trail systems



- Minimize alterations of watercourses
- Protect and restore stream buffers



Annexation Agreement:

City of Joliet and CenterPoint Properties

- Stipulated key environmental protection and mitigation provisions
 - Tree protection and replacement
 - “Green road” designs
 - Aggressive natural landscaping theme
 - Perimeter berms and buffers
 - Roadsides and parkways
 - Stormwater facilities
 - Stream buffer requirements of 100 feet
 - Dark sky lighting

Synergy with Federal Wetland Permitting

- Unavoidable wetland impacts required:
 - Creative site planning to minimize impacts
 - An innovative wetland mitigation approach
 - AND, holistic implementation of a runoff “treatment train”
- These federal requirements were *consistent with and supported by* the Joliet plans, policies, and regulations

Sustainable Site Design Approach

- Adhered to the Chicago District USACE conservation design checklist and “treatment train” approach
- Followed Joliet’s guidelines and requirements
- The specific BMP approach was tailored to the site characteristics considering:
 - Onsite and downstream aquatic resources
 - Onsite soils and hydrology
 - Development characteristics

Site Design Goal

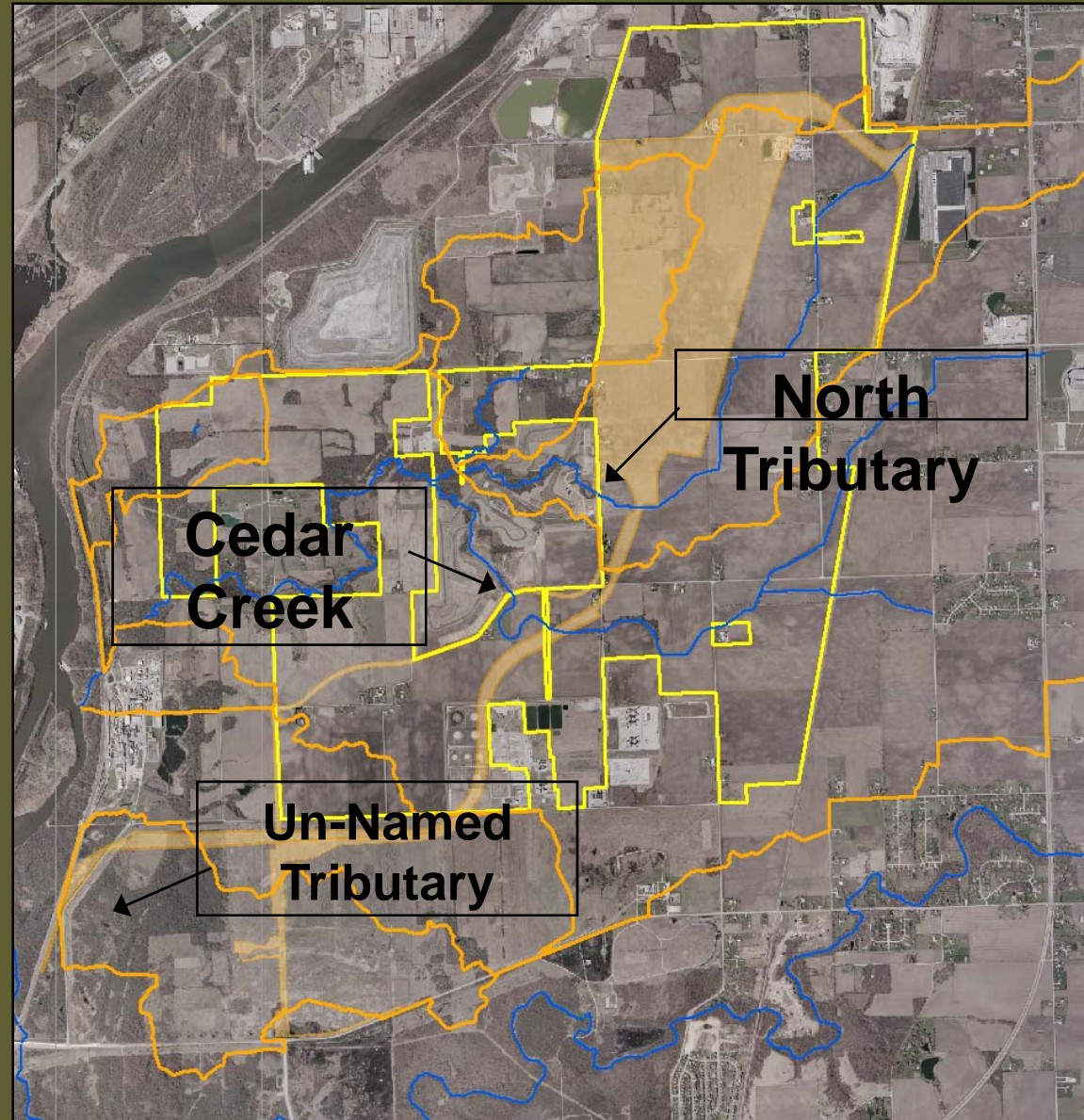
- Protect aquatic resources through preservation and restoration of existing:
 - Hydraulic and hydrologic functions
 - Water quality functions
 - Habitat functions

Basis for Approach

- Regional and National BMP Guidelines
 - *Model BMP Selection Methodology and Lake County Decision-Making Framework*, Price, Dreher, and Schaal, 1994.
- Local Guidelines and Recommendations
 - *City of Joliet South Side Comprehensive Plan and Creek Watershed Protection Ordinance*, February 2007, City of Joliet.
 - Prairie Creek Watershed Committee, 2004, *Prairie Creek Watershed Habitat Protection and Restoration Strategy*.
 - Prairie Creek Watershed Committee, 2006, *Prairie Streams Draft Watershed Plan*.

Receiving Waters Overview

- Cedar Creek
- North Tributary
- Unnamed tributary
- Jackson Creek
- Various wetlands



Cedar Creek



Cedar Creek North Tributary

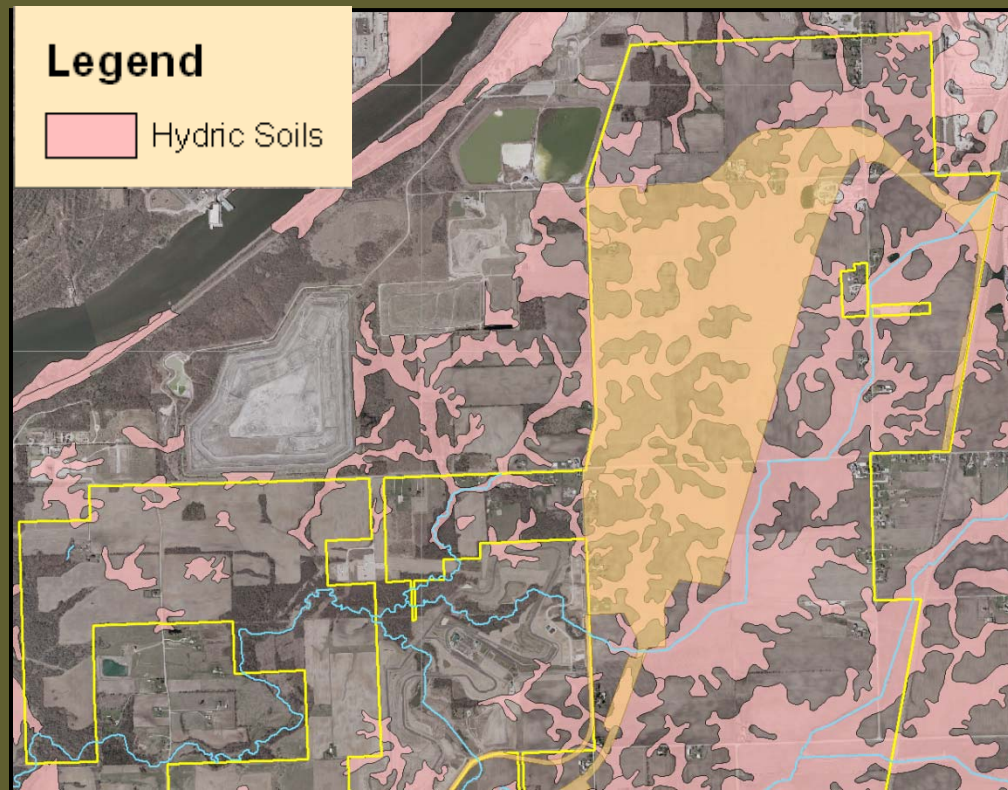


Cedar Creek Downstream: Labeled a "High Quality Aquatic Resource"



Pre-Development Soils and Hydrology

- Mostly poorly drained soils, including drained hydric
- Typical infiltration rate: 0.05 inches/hr.



Principal BMP Objectives

(recommended by regulators)

- Runoff rate attenuation to < existing conditions
 - 2-year control
 - 100-year control
- Runoff sediment and pollutant removal (80% TSS)
- Stream corridor protection and enhancement
- Runoff volume control/infiltration

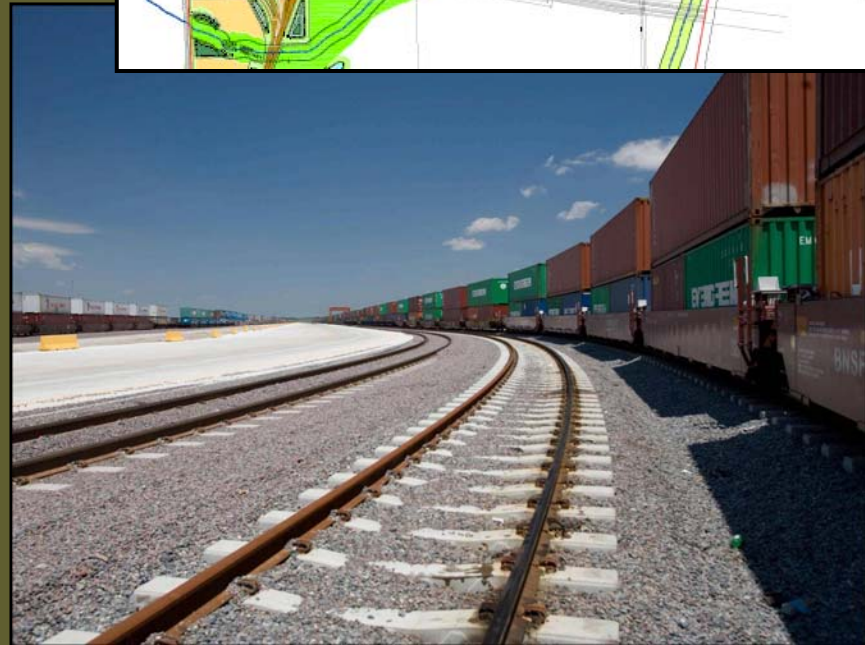
Principal BMPs

(Based on receiving waters, site conditions, and development characteristics)

- Impervious area reduction
- Natural landscaping (all common areas and BMPs)
- Runoff BMPs (filtering and infiltration)
- Naturalized detention
- Protection/mitigation of depressional storage
- Stream protection and riparian area enhancement

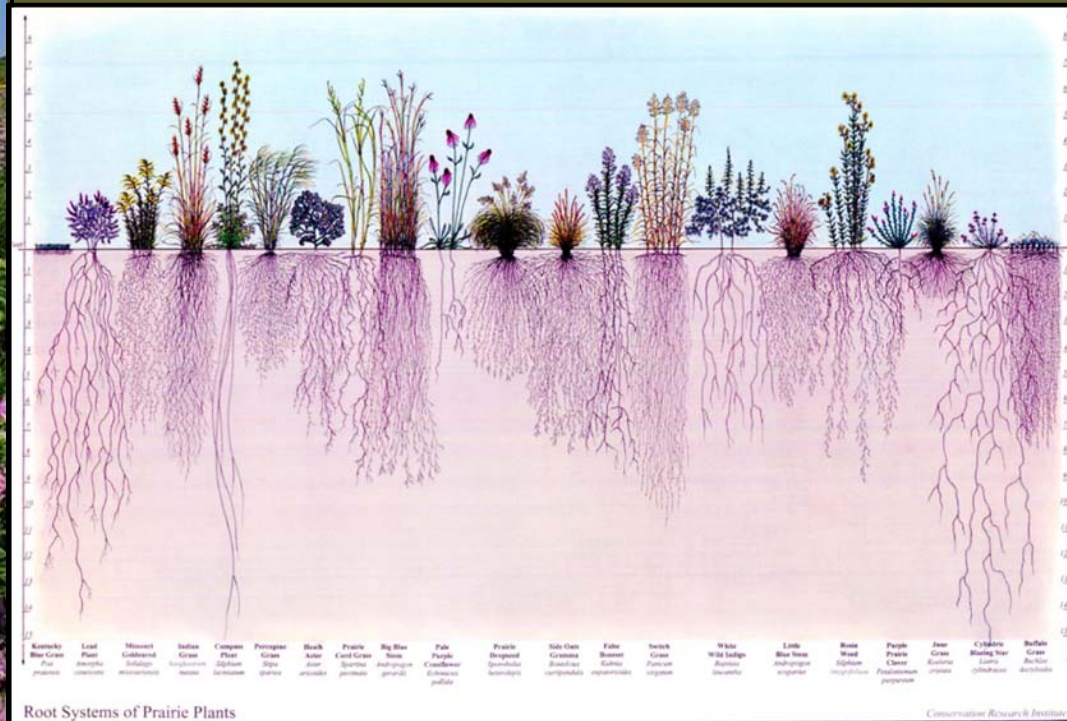
Impervious Area Reduction

- 43% reduction of footprint of main intermodal yard due to state of the art intermodal facility technology and efficient site design
- Use of ballast in rail yards improves permeability (slightly) and rainfall interception



Natural Landscaping

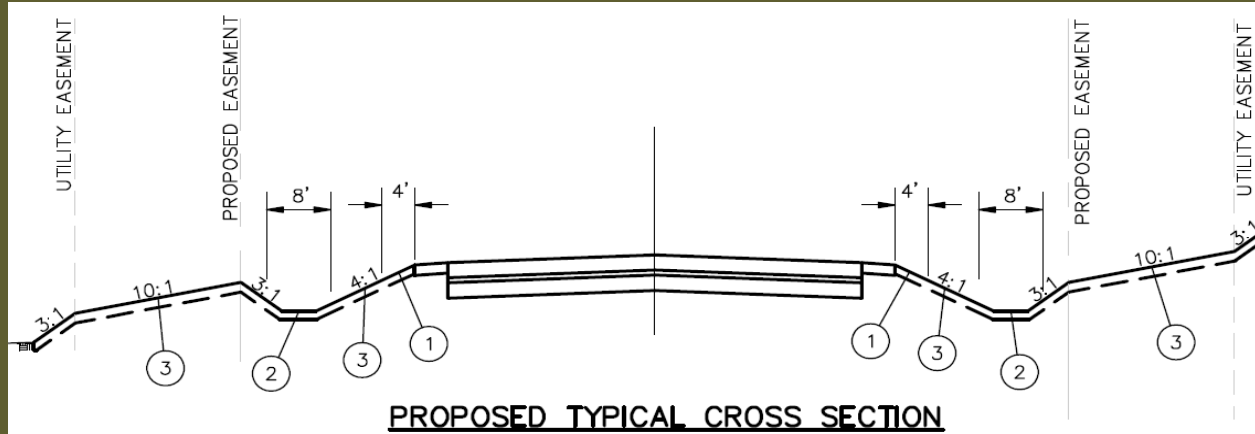
- Used for berms, common areas, and BMPs
- Specified in Joliet/CenterPoint Annexation Agreement for existing and future phases



Runoff BMPs: Filtering and Infiltration

- Naturalized swale/bio-swales
- Filter strips
- Applications:
 - Rural x-section roadways
 - Hybrid x-section roadways
 - All rail lines
 - Future phases

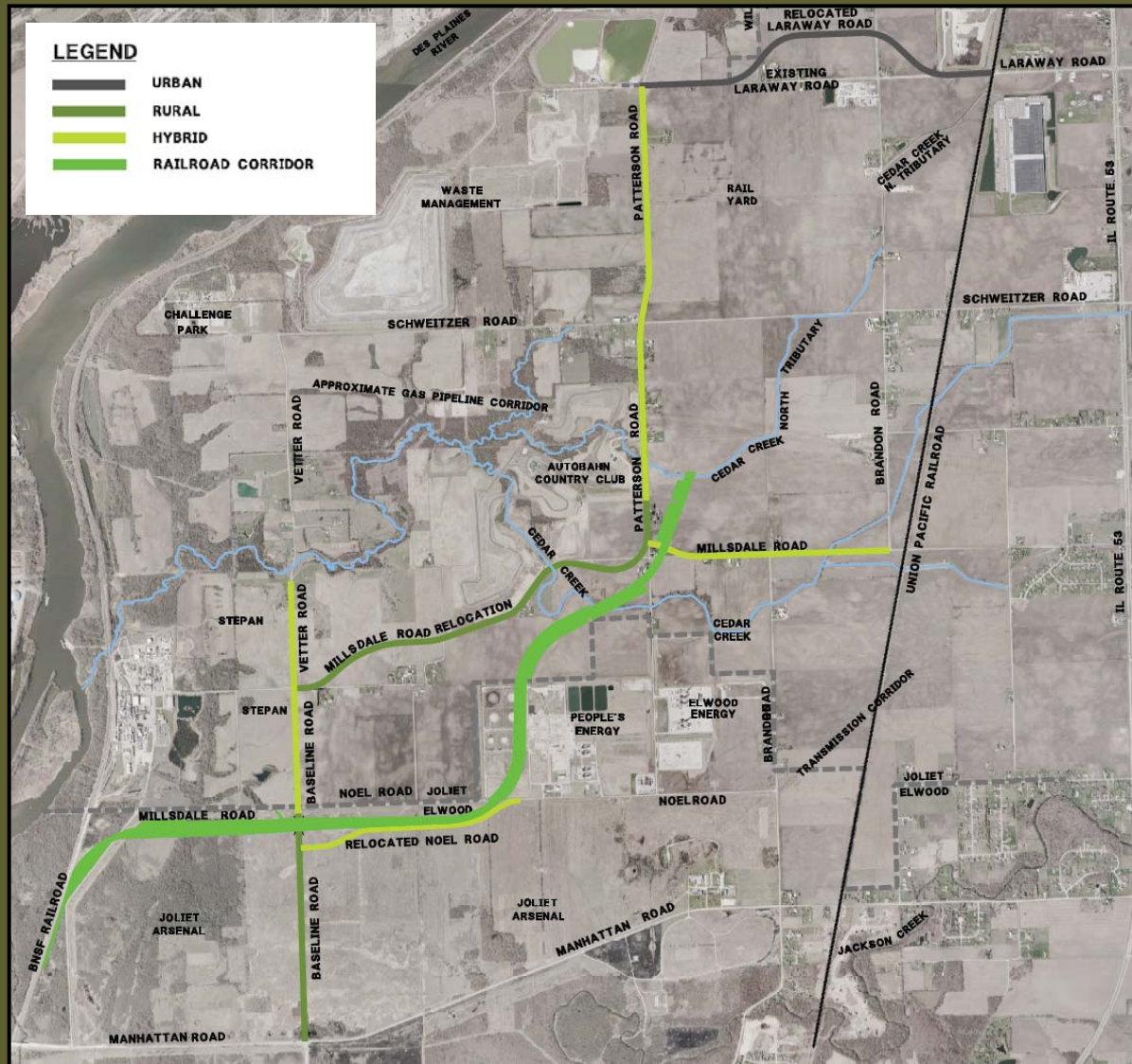
Roadway Bioswales



- ① BUFFALO GRASS (20 LBS/ACRE)
- ② NATURALIZED SWALE SEED MIX
- ③ PRAIRIE SEED MIX

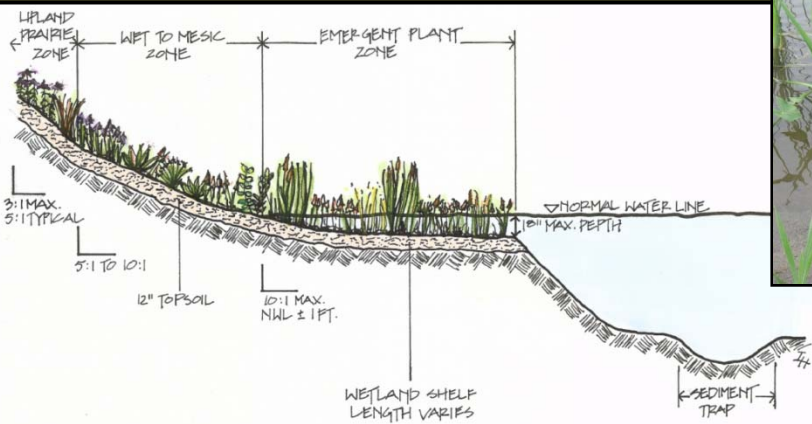


Green Road and Rail Corridors



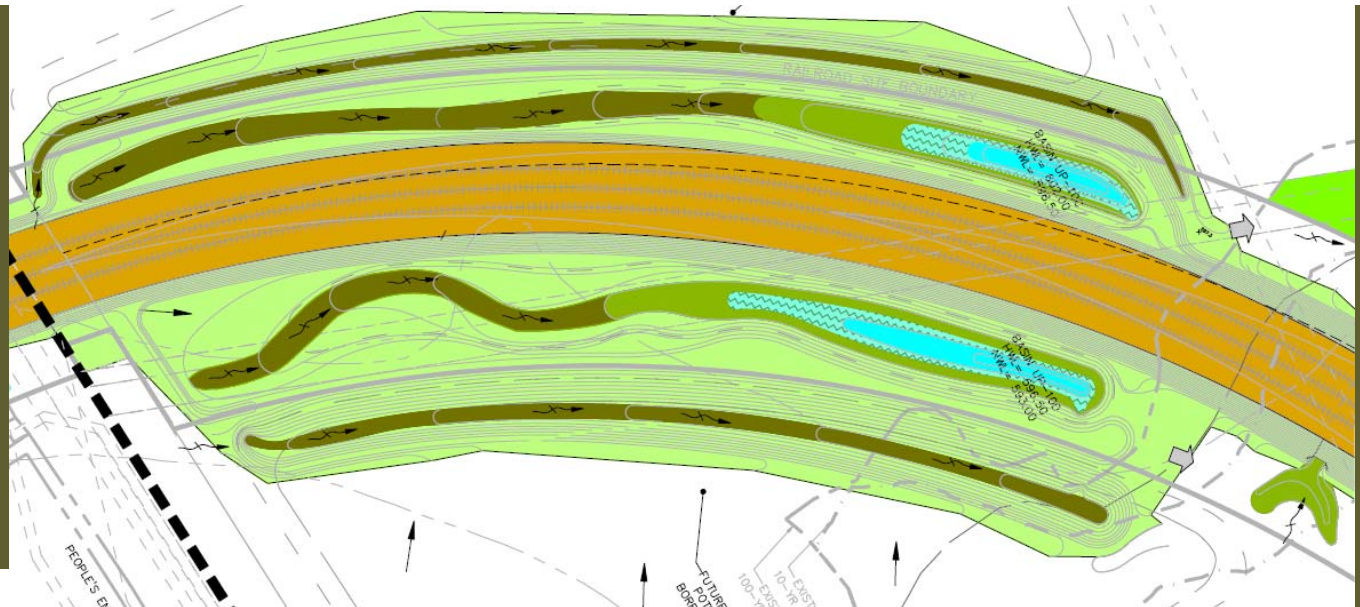
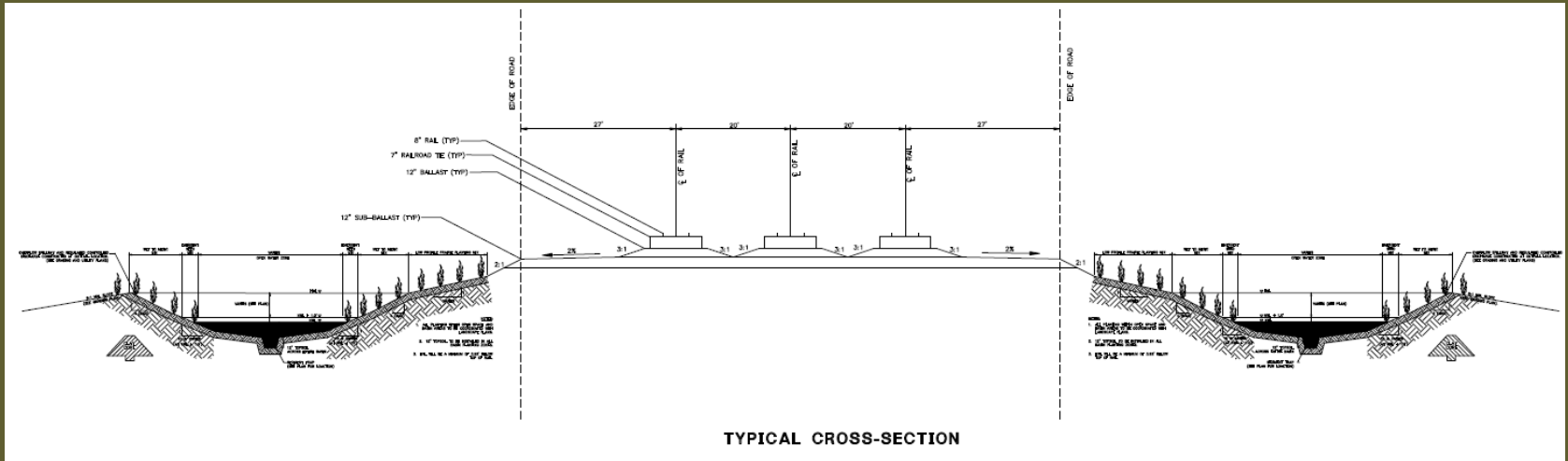
Naturalized Detention

- Native vegetated shorelines and side slopes
- Flat (10:1) shoreline/emergent zones
- Swale outlets through enhanced stream edge for most discharges
 - Minimizing new pipe discharges into creeks



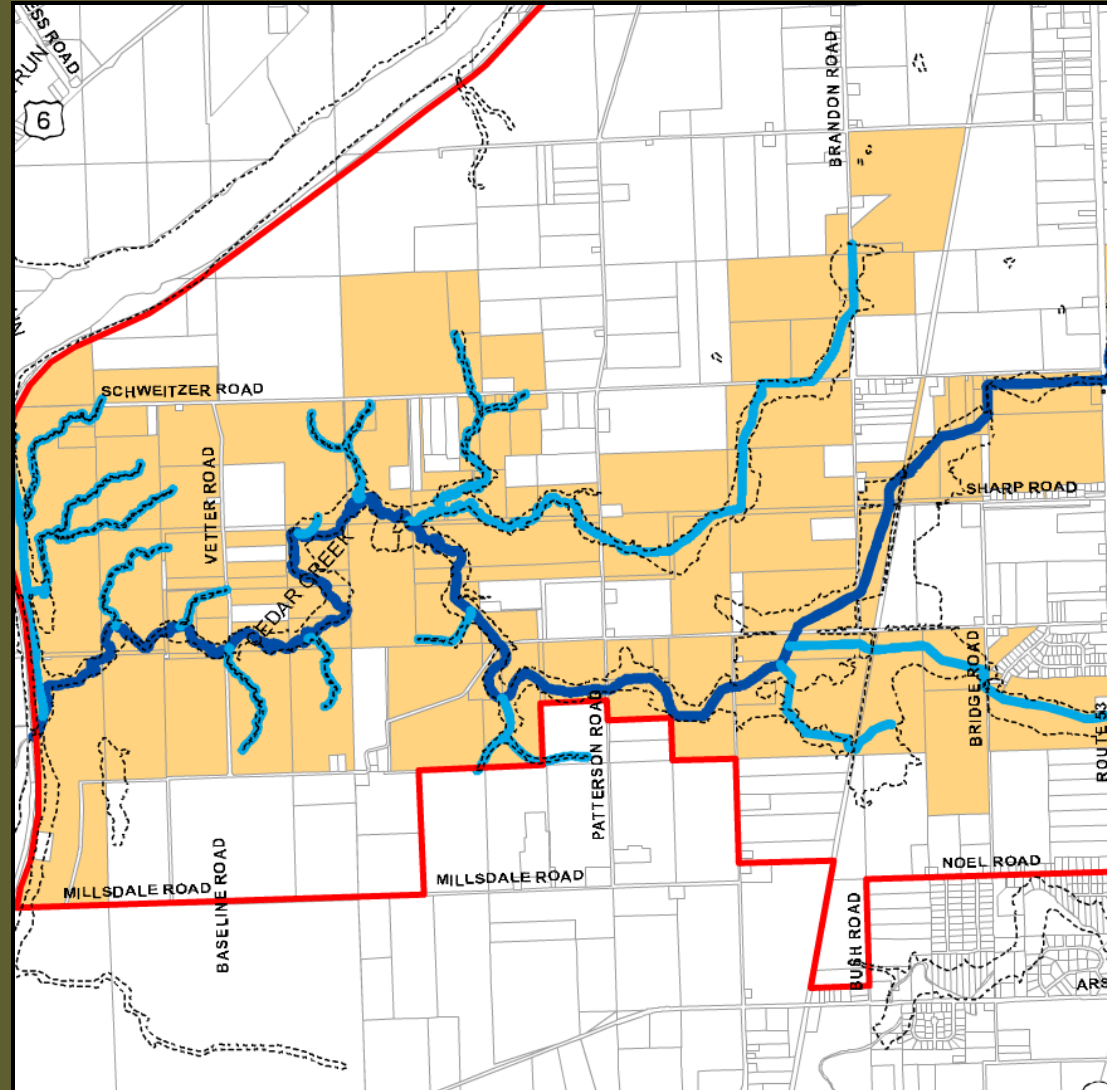
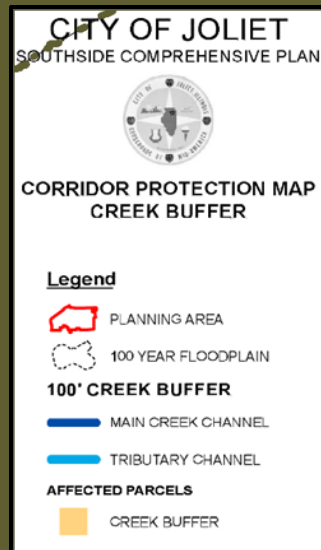
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Illustration of Treatment Train



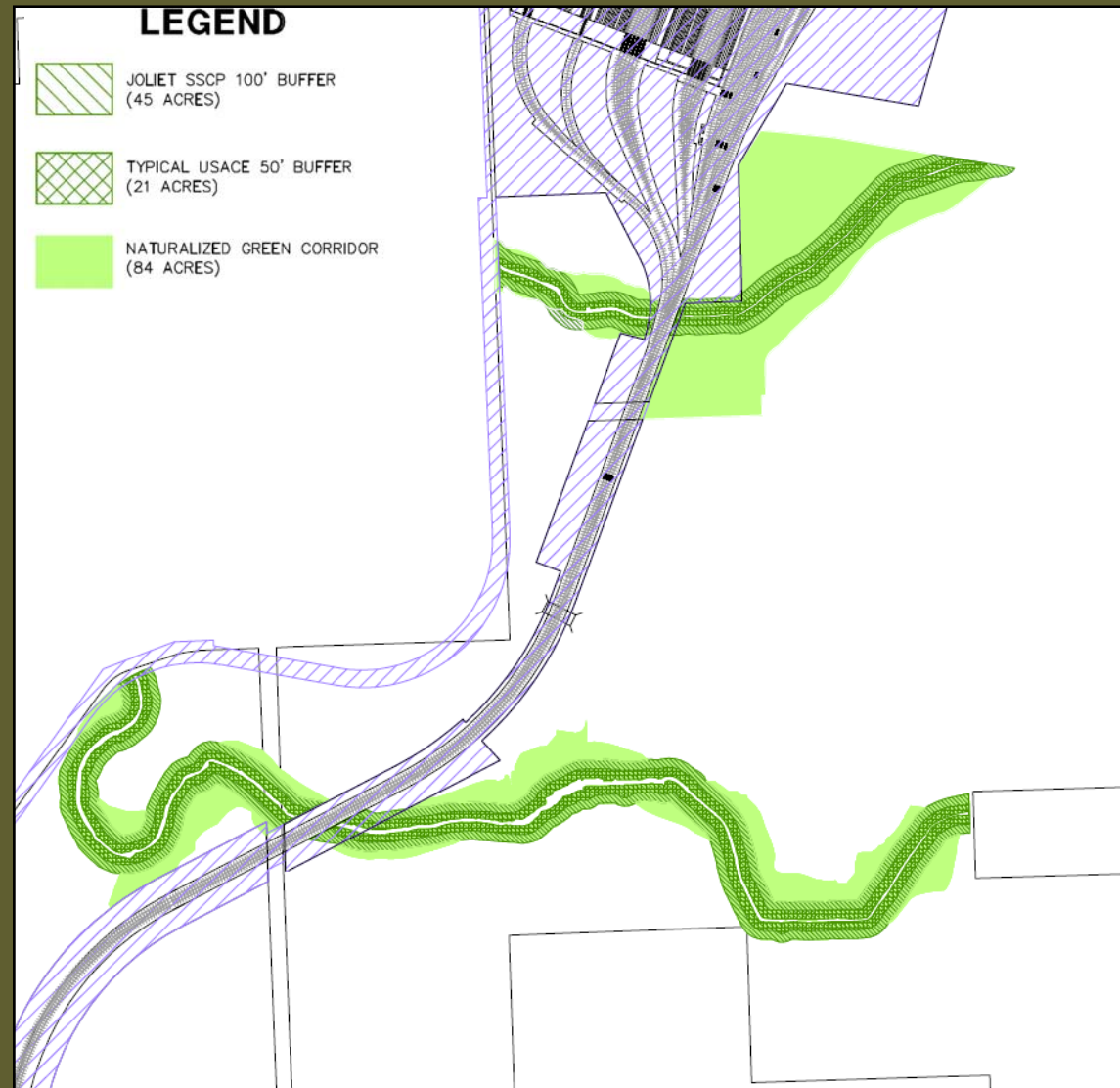
Creek and Riparian Wetland Buffers

- Minimum buffers in Creek Protection Ordinance:
 - Cedar Creek - 100' measured from top of bank
 - North Tributary – 100' measured from centerline



Creek Corridor Enhancement Areas

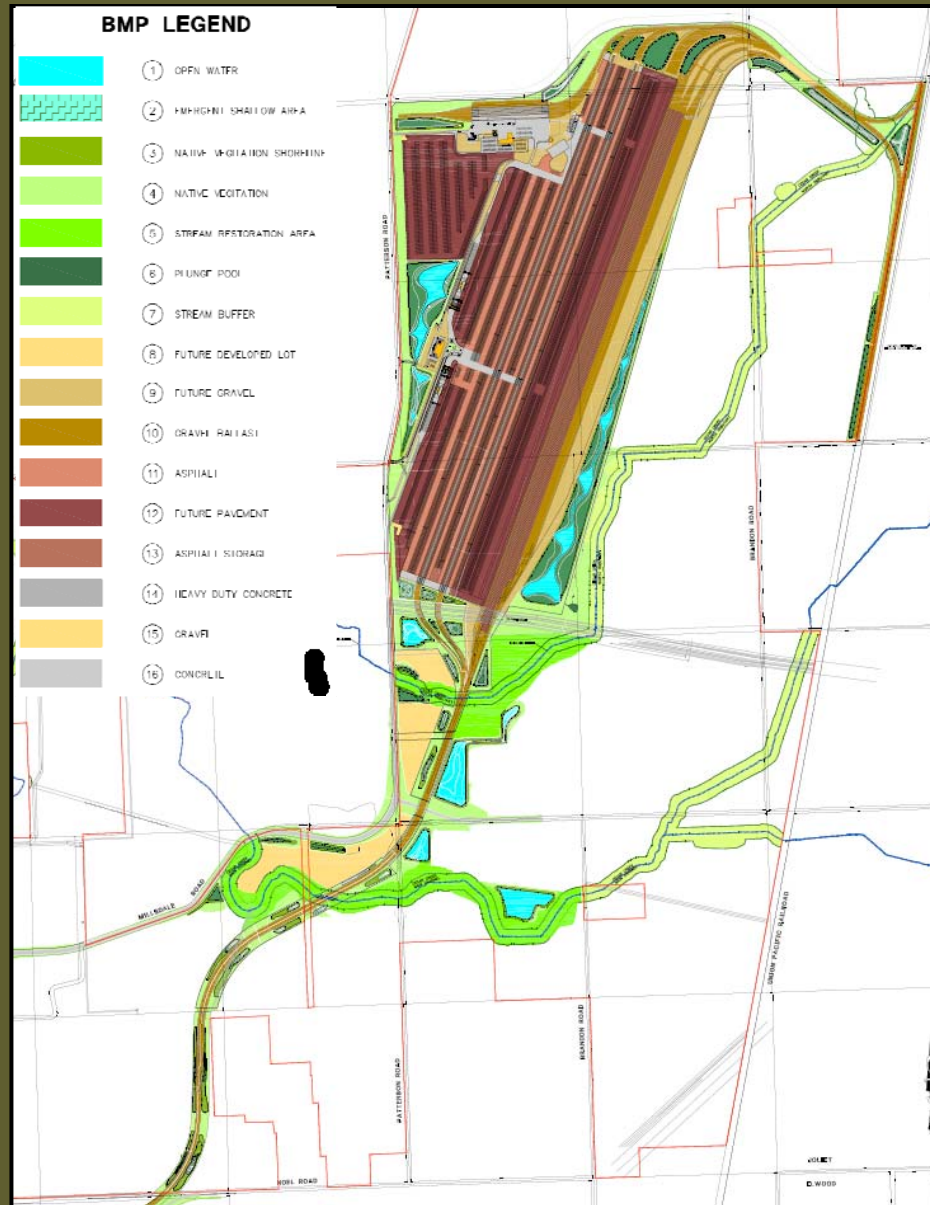
- USACE 50' buffer
 - 21 acres
- Joliet 100' buffer
 - 45 acres
- Proposed buffer
 - 84 acres



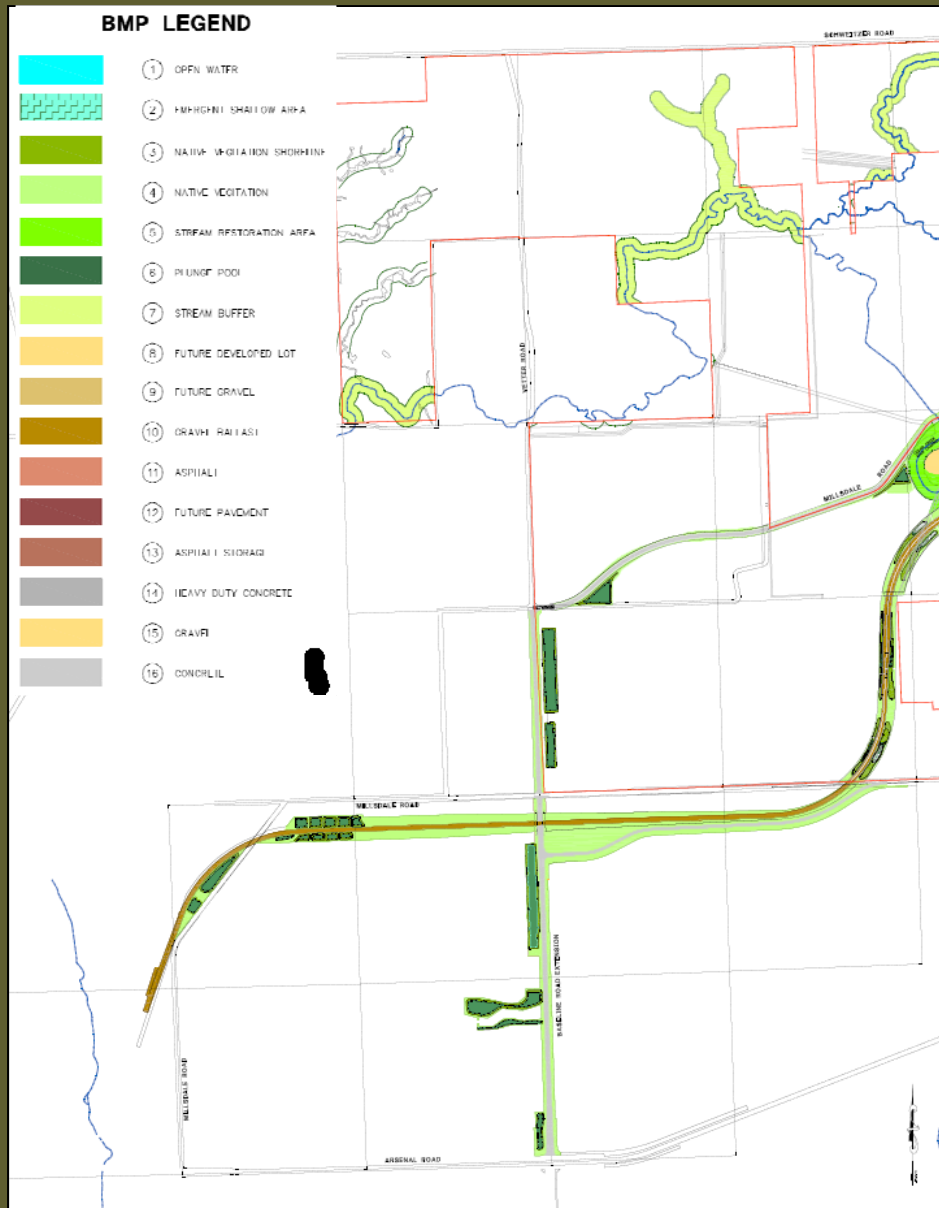
Typical Riparian Zone Vegetative Enhancement



BMP Plan North



BMP Plan South

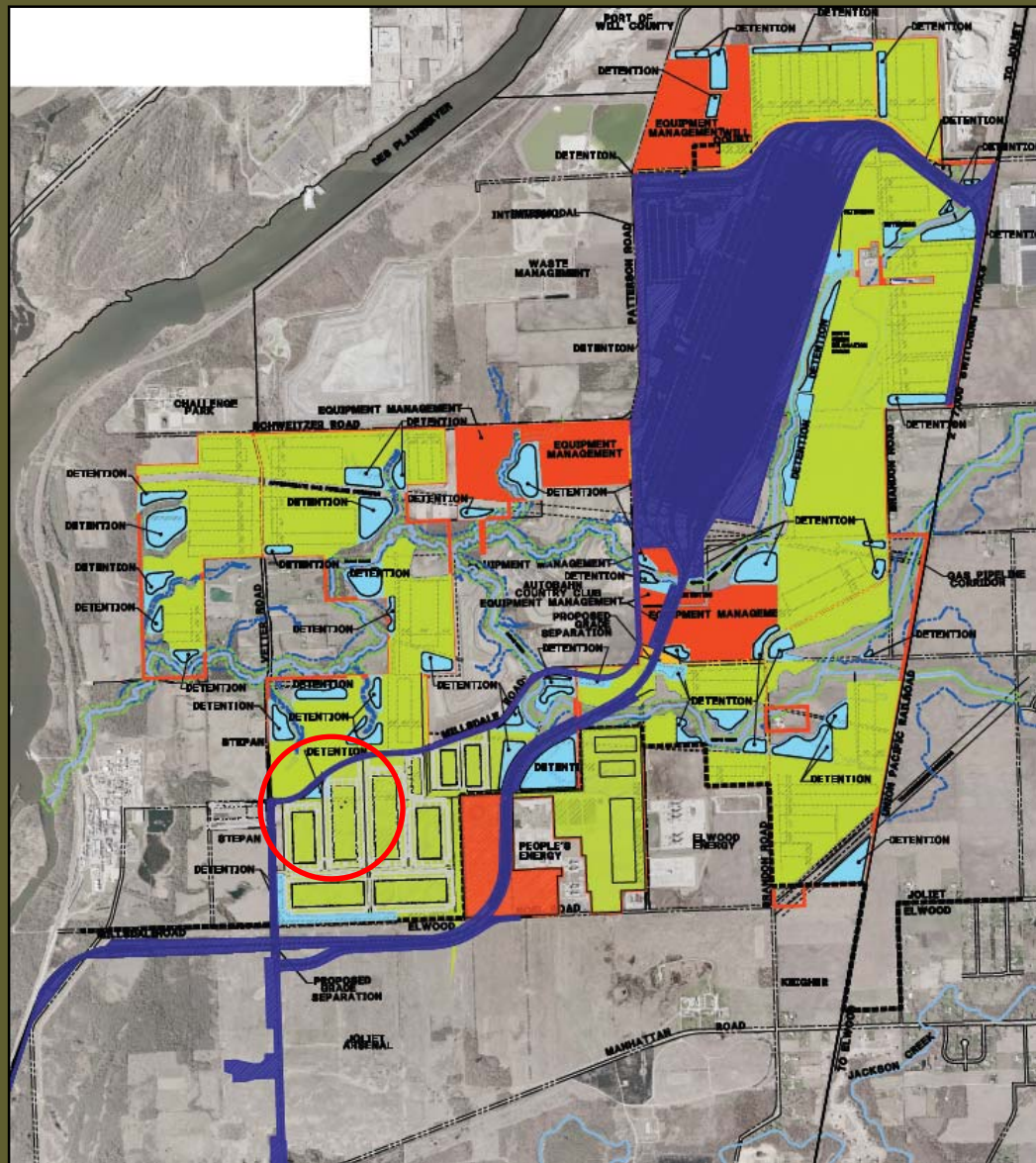


Quantification of BMP Effectiveness

- Modeling was performed to quantify:
 - Pollutant removal
 - Runoff rate control
 - Preservation of existing hydrology and infiltration
 - Preservation of instream flow rates
- Models included WinSLAMM, PondPack, and HEC-RAS
- Conclusion: all BMP objectives were met or exceeded

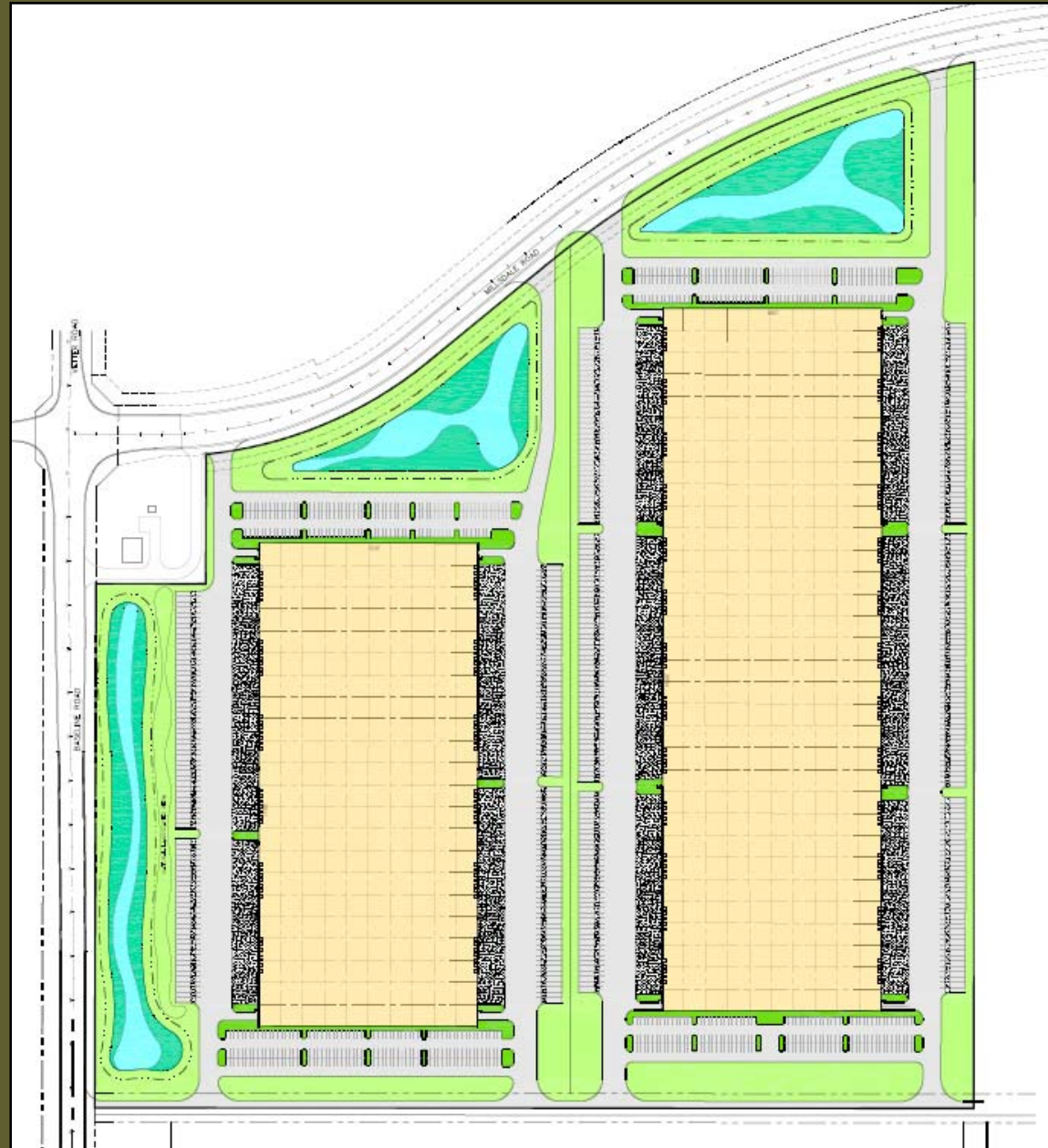
Future Phase Best Management Practices

- Must conform to progressive principles of Joliet/CenterPoint annexation agreement and ordinance
- In addition, Corps of Engineers and USFWS requested:
 - Quantitative analysis of future runoff infiltration
 - Commitment to runoff infiltration goals (derived from Wisconsin NR-151 runoff standards)



Distribution Facility Template

% Impervious	% Stay-on
75%-80%	66%





Quantification of Entire Site (3900+ acres)

COMPONENT	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>% IMPERVIOUS</u>	<u>% STAY-ON</u>
INTERMODAL YARD	701.7	80%	40%
RAIL CORRIDOR	148.7	35%	91%
ROADWAY	194.0	58%	100%
NATURALIZED OPEN SPACE (Formerly Agricultural)	446.3	0	150%
NATURALIZED OPEN SPACE (Stream corridor)	35.2	0	100%
FUTURE DISTRIBUTION CENTERS	2,466.2	75% - 80%	66%
AGGREGATE TOTAL	3,992.1	65%-68%	74%



Permit Conditions Established for Imperviousness and Runoff Infiltration

- Maximum aggregate imperviousness of 68% (over 3900-acre CIC-Joliet site)
- Meet a “stay-on” goal of 74%
- Develop covenants, conditions, and restrictions (CCRs) with Joliet for future development
 - Include a conservation design/treatment train approach
 - Emphasize natural landscaping, bioswales, and naturalized detention

Proposed Management of BMPs and Open Space

- Owner/Management Entities:
 - CenterPoint
 - Railroads
 - Joliet
 - Army/Midewin
- Long-term funding through CenterPoint, Railroad, and/or Property Owners Association
- Clear performance criteria established
- Covenants will spell out details

Wetland Permitting

- Under jurisdiction of US Army Corps of Engineers and IEPA
- Approach:
 - Minimize wetland and stream impacts through creative site planning
 - Discuss creative mitigation alternatives
 - Mitigation bank
 - Mitigation on adjacent federal lands

- High Quality Jurisdictional Wetlands (FQI 20+, Native Mean C 3.5+)
 - Total Acreage – 6.90 ac
- Low Quality and Indirect Wetland Impacts
 - Total Acreage – 10.72 ac
- Total Wetland/Waters Impacts: 17.62 ac
- Total Mitigation Required: 43.68 acres



Wetland Mitigation Engagement

- USACE and IEPA (the regulators)
- Federal, state, and local resource agencies
 - USFWS
 - USEPA
 - IDNR
 - US Forest Service – Midewin
- U.S. Army
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
 - The Nature Conservancy (in cooperation w/Midewin)
 - Seven other conservation organizations that commented on Public Notice (mostly CW members)

Wetland Mitigation Issues

- Where to mitigate?
 - Could purchase wetland restoration credits at adjacent mitigation bank: **43.68 acres**
- Are unique circumstances and mitigation opportunities present?
 - Agency response: YES

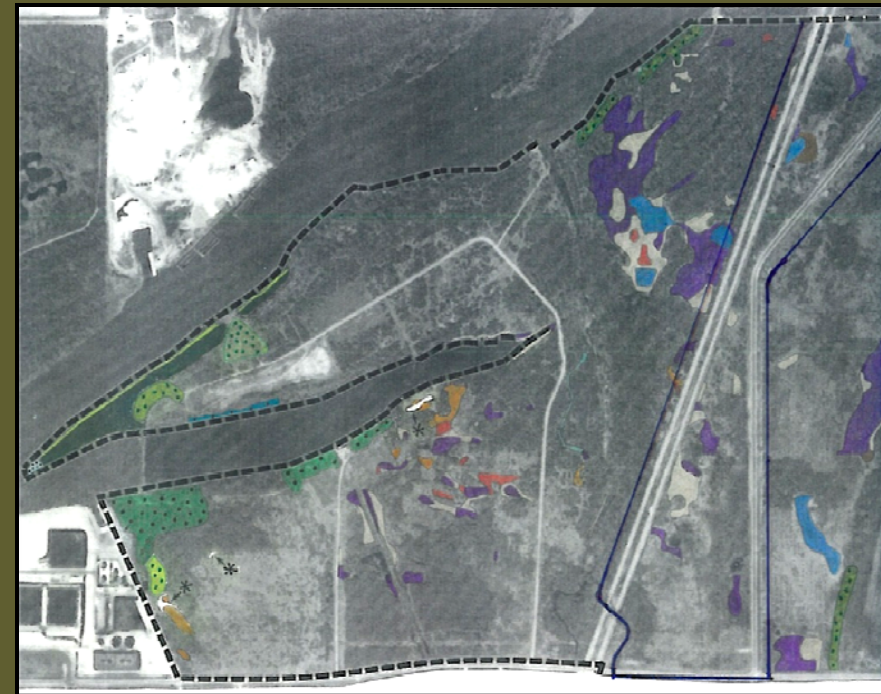
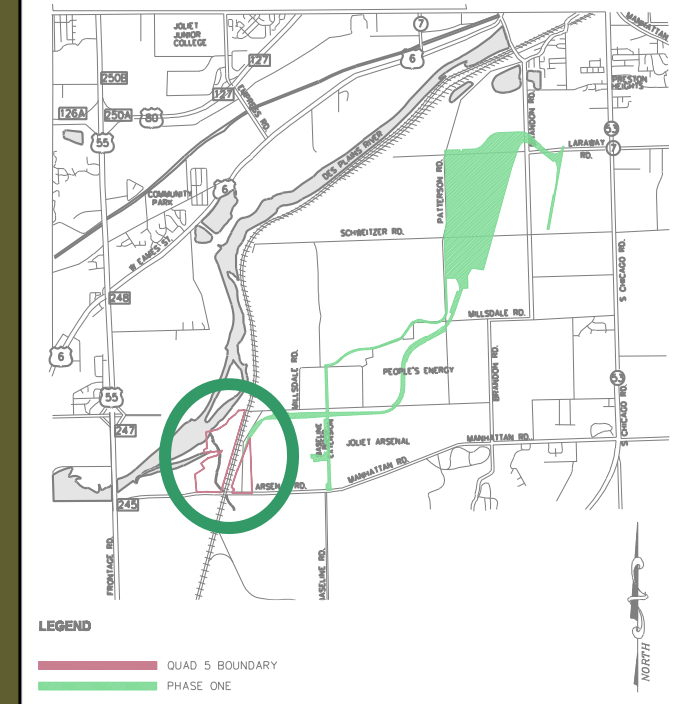
Recommended Mitigation Plan

- Perform “enhancement” of dolomite prairie on the adjacent Army JTA site
- Four acres of enhancement are needed for each acre of required mitigation
 - results in **175 acres** of required enhancement



Dolomite Prairie at Army JTA

- Habitat significance
 - “Imperiled Globally”
 - Chicago Wilderness “highest tier” conservation target
 - Less than 150 acres identified regionwide in INAI

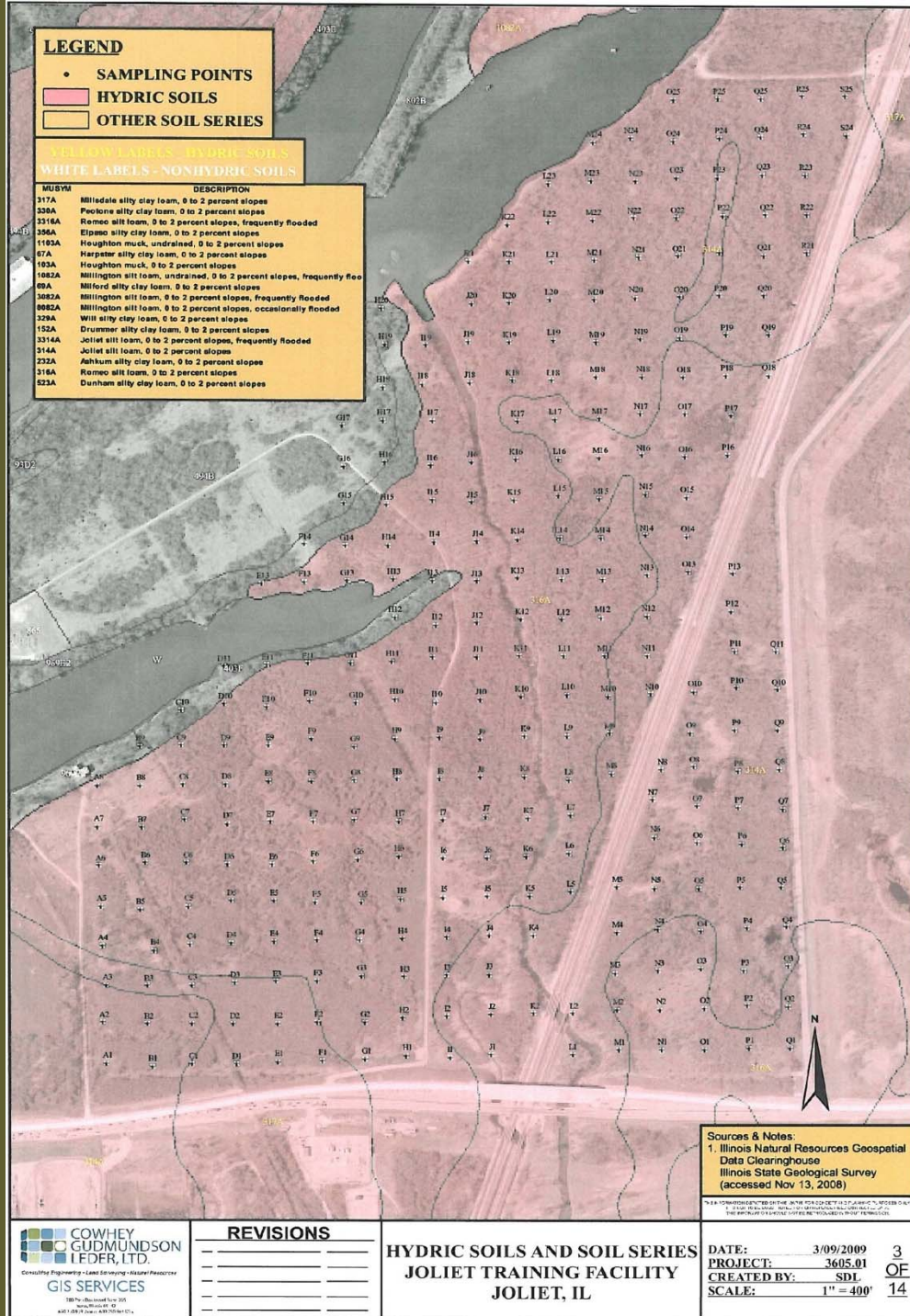


Mitigation Site Inventory Conducted

- Verified suitability for mitigation
- Quantified baseline conditions
- Refined the boundaries of the mitigation area for concurrence by the Agencies

Hydric Soils

(surveyed 298 plots)



Percent Woody Canopy Density



1939 Aerial



Source & Notes:
 1. Illinois Natural Resources Survey
 Data Collection
 Illinois State Geological Survey
 (processed Nov 13, 2003)
 2. Historic aerials not projected, thus
 scale is a close approximation.

Mitigation Performance Criteria

- Elimination of a minimum of 90% of tree and brush cover.
- Elimination of herbaceous invasives.
- Establishment of conditions that support an effective burn over the majority of the site within the 5-year monitoring period.

Mitigation Concept Plan



Conclusions

- Compatibility between Joliet policies and the federal requirements:
 - Provided a comfort level to the state and federal regulatory agencies (e.g., BMP requirements stipulated in the Annexation Agreement)
 - Expedited the design and approval of required BMPs

Conclusions

- Proactive (vs. reactive) engagement of resource agencies and conservation groups:
 - Allowed CenterPoint and consultants to anticipate concerns, and responses, in advance of permit submittal
 - Expedited the overall time of permit review and approval

Conclusions

- Design and quantification of state-of-the-art BMPs:
 - Added *slightly* to the cost of design, modeling, and analysis.
- But:
 - Incorporation of holistic BMPs expedited permit approvals.
 - Implementation costs of BMPs were probably less than conventional designs.

Conclusions

- Design of mitigation to achieve regionally significant biodiversity goals:
 - Improved the likelihood of permit approvals.
- The scale and the regional importance of the mitigation – e.g., dolomite prairie – could provide a models for future large development projects.