APPENDIX A

Agency Correspondence
To Whom It May Concern:

The US Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is preparing environmental documentation to assist in the Federal decision-making process concerning the acquisition of approximately 9.6 acres of land located approximately 170 feet west of the existing Camp Butler National Cemetery (CBNC), located at 5063 Camp Butler Road in Springfield (Clear Lake Township), Sangamon County, Illinois, for the proposed future expansion of the CBNC. The locations of the existing CBNC and the proposed CBNC expansion Site are shown in Attachments 1a – 1c.

The Site has been unimproved land since at least 1907. The northern approximately 3.5-acre portion of the Site is wooded land with an overhead electrical easement. The southern approximately 6.1-acre portion of the Site is cultivated agricultural land. The proposed CBNC expansion would include the development of the necessary infrastructure associated with an expanded cemetery (e.g., roads, water supply, grave sites, support structures, and fencing) at the Site.

VA is conducting an Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate the environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic issues associated with the proposed acquisition of the Site for the future expansion of the CBNC pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. §4321 et seq.); the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508); and VA’s Implementing Regulations (38 CFR Part 26, Environmental Analysis of VA Actions).

Information Request: Information your agency can provide on any of the following environmental issue areas (at or in the vicinity of the proposed Site) would be appreciated:

- Potential environmental concerns or issues;
- Surface and groundwater resources, including streams, wetlands, floodplains, open water features, wells, and local aquifers;
- Federally or state listed threatened or endangered species, or any species proposed for such listing, or critical habitat for such species that may occur within a one-mile radius around the proposed Site;
- Parks, nature preserves, conservation areas, designated wild or scenic rivers, migratory bird habitats, or special wildlife issues;
- Natural resource issues;
- Soils and geologic data, including lists of hydric soils;
- Prime and unique farmland (National Resources Conservation Services only);
- Traffic, noise, or socioeconomic concerns;
- Air quality concerns; and
- Additional environmental, cultural, land use, or socioeconomic information or concerns your agency may have with regard to the referenced Site.
Data that you make available will provide valuable and necessary input into the NEPA analytical process, and will serve to scope that analysis. As part of the NEPA process, local citizens, groups, and agencies, among others, will have opportunity to review and comment on the information and alternatives addressed in the document.

**Other Agencies and Organizations**: A listing of agencies and organizations to which this request was sent is provided in [Attachment 2](#). VA will conduct separate consultation regarding the proposed CBNC expansion with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Native American Tribes. *Should you know of any additional agencies or organizations that may have data or concerns relevant to this project or Site, please forward them a copy of this letter, include their information in your response, or contact us directly with this information.*

We look forward to and welcome your participation in this process. **Please respond on or before January 18, 2019** to enable us to complete this phase of the project within the scheduled timeframe. TTL Associates, Inc. is assisting VA in conducting this NEPA process.

**Please send your written responses via regular or e-mail (preferred) to:**

TTL Associates, Inc.
44265 Plymouth Oaks Boulevard
Plymouth, Michigan 48170
ATTN: Paul J. Jackson, Environmental Scientist
pjackson@ttlassoc.com

If you have any questions concerning this request, please direct them to Mr. Jackson at (734) 582-4960.

Sincerely,

Paul J. Jackson
Environmental Scientist

Attachment 1a – 1c: Location Maps
Attachment 2: List of Agencies and Organizations Contacted
ATTACHMENT 1a

Location Map
Proposed Camp Butler National Cemetery Expansion
Springfield (Clear Lake Township), Sangamon County, Illinois

CAMP BUTLER NATIONAL CEMETARY
ATTACHMENT 1b

Topographic Location Map
Proposed Camp Butler National Cemetery Expansion
Springfield (Clear Lake Township), Sangamon County, Illinois
ATTACHMENT 1c

Aerial Location Map
Proposed Camp Butler National Cemetery Expansion
Springfield (Clear Lake Township), Sangamon County, Illinois
Attachment 2
List of Agencies and Organizations Contacted
Department of Veterans Affairs
Proposed Camp Butler National Cemetery Expansion
Springfield (Clear Lake Township), Sangamon County, Illinois

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Illinois – Iowa Ecological Services Field Office
1511 47th Avenue
Moline, Illinois 61265-7022
Phone: (309) 757-5800

US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Phone: (312) 353-2000

US Army Corps of Engineers – Rock Island District
Clock Tower Building
P.O. Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004
Phone: (309) 794-4200

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Land and Water Pollution Regional Office
1021 North Grand Avenue East MC #10
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
Phone: (217) 782-0243

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Air
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
Phone: (217) 782-3397

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Land
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
Phone: (217) 782-3397

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
Phone: (217) 782-3397

Illinois Department of Transportation
Region 4, District 6
126 East Ash
Springfield, Illinois 62704-4792
Phone: (217) 782-7301

Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Endangered Species Consultation
Impact Assessment Section Manager
Office of Realty and Environmental Planning
One Natural Resources Way
Springfield, Illinois 62702
Phone: (217) 785-5500

Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Water Resources
One Natural Resources Way, 2nd Floor
Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271
Phone: (217) 785-3334

Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources
One Natural Resources Way
Springfield, Illinois 62702
Phone: (309) 543-3262

Natural Resources Conservation Service
Springfield Service Center
2623 Sunrise Drive
Springfield, Illinois 62703
Phone: (217) 241-6635

Sangamon County Highway Department
3003 Terminal Avenue
Springfield, Illinois 62707
Phone: (217) 535-3070

Sangamon County Historic Preservation Commission
200 South 9th Street, Room 212
Springfield, Illinois 62701-1629
Phone: (217) 535-3110

Springfield – Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission
200 South 9th Street, Room 213
Springfield, Illinois 62701-1629
Phone: (217) 753-6760

Sangamon County Department of Public Health
2833 South Grand Avenue East
Springfield, Illinois 62703-2175
Phone: (217) 535-3100

Sangamon County Water Reclamation District
Spring Creek Plant
3000 North Eighth Street
Springfield, Illinois 62707
Phone: (217) 528-0491

Clear Lake Township Highway Services
4260 Old Route 36
Springfield, Illinois 62707
Phone: (217) 523-4210

Springfield City Water, Light, and Power
4th Floor, Municipal Center East
800 E. Monroe Street
Springfield, IL 62701
Phone: (217) 789-2116
November 30, 2018

Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois State Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Review and Compliance / Old State Capitol
1 Natural Resources Way
Springfield, IL  62702

RE:  Initiation of Section 106 Consultation
    Acquisition of 9.4 acre parcel, Sangamon County, Illinois

Dear Mr. Appleman,

The National Cemetery Administration (NCA) of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) honors
Veterans and their families with final resting places in national shrines and with lasting tributes that
commemorate their service and sacrifice to our Nation. As part of this service, NCA proposes to acquire a
parcel of land for the expansion of the Camp Butler National Cemetery.

**Undertaking**

VA seeks to acquire 9.4 acres in Sangamon County, northeast of Springfield, Illinois, for the potential future
expansion of the Camp Butler National Cemetery. The parcel is addressed at 4837 Camp Butler Road, near
Springfield (S17, T16N, R4W).

**Area of Potential Effect**

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this undertaking encompasses the proposed acquisition parcel, as
the site of potential future development, and the Camp Butler National Cemetery. A map of the parcel
proposed for acquisition and the associated APE follow in [Appendix A].

**Identification of Historic Properties**

Identification efforts included a pedestrian survey of all acreage of the identified parcel, review of historic
properties records held by the Illinois Historic Preservation Division of the Illinois Department of Natural
Resources (IL SHPO), and review of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) data.

The proposed parcel is presently a vacant lot and does not possess any buildings, objects, or structures that
are listed in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Photos of the parcel follow this letter in [Appendix B].

One NRHP-listed property, the Camp Butler National Cemetery, is located within the APE. The cemetery
was listed in the NRHP in 1997 under Criterion A for its association with the Civil War and under the Civil
War Era National Cemeteries NRHP multiple property submission.

**Archaeological Resources**
Based on a records search conducted October 17, 2018, the IL SHPO has no record of previous archaeological surveys of the project parcel and no sites have been identified within the parcel boundaries.

Two archaeological sites have been identified within the APE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Distance from Parcel</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>NRHP Eligibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SG1,412</td>
<td>0.18 miles to east</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Not reviewed for NRHP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG1,413</td>
<td>0.05 miles to east</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Eligible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Site no. SG1,413 is associated with the historic Camp Butler military camp in use during the Civil War and located on the grounds of the current Camp Butler National Cemetery.

One additional archaeological site has been identified within 1 mile of the parcel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Distance from Parcel</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>NRHP Eligibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SG1,175</td>
<td>0.54 miles to southeast</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Not reviewed for NRHP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Traditional Cultural Resources
No Traditional Cultural Properties were identified in the recommended APE.

Effects of the Proposed Project on Historic Properties
Acquisition of the proposed parcel will not have a direct or indirect effect on the Camp Butler National Cemetery or the Camp Butler archaeological site; therefore, no historic properties will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed acquisition of the parcel. VA seeks your concurrence with this determination within the time frames established by 36 CFR 800.

We thank you for your organization’s ongoing support of historic properties in our state. We will continue consultation efforts, as appropriate, as we develop plans for this project. If you have any questions about this project, please contact Maina Gakure at maina.gakure@va.gov, 202 461 6849.

Sincerely,

Maina Gakure, DBA
Realty Specialist/Project Manager
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
Office of Real Property (003C4E)
Office of Construction & Facilities Management (CFM)
Washington, DC 20001
Maina Gakure
US Department of Veterans Affairs
Office of Real Property (003C4E)
Office of Construction & Facilities Management
425 1st NW
Washington, DC 20001

December 24, 2018

Dear M. Gakure:

We have reviewed the documentation provided for the above referenced project. In our opinion, the project as proposed will have no adverse effect on the site listed on the National Register of Historic Places as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.5 (b).

If these plans should be modified, please notify our office. Please retain this letter as evidence of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

If you have any further questions please contact Jeff Kruchten, Chief Archaeologist at 217/785-1279 or Jeffery.kruchten@illinois.gov.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Applemann
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
January 23, 2019

Operations Division

SUBJECT: CEMVR-OD-P-2019-0055

Mr. Paul Jackson
TTL Associates, Inc.
44265 Plymouth Oaks Boulevard
Plymouth, Michigan  48170

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Our office reviewed all of your submitted information received December 26, 2018, concerning the proposed expansion of Camp Butler National Cemetery in Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois. This project is located in Section 17, Township 16 North, and Range 4 West.

We have determined that your project activities as proposed do not occur in a water of the United States and therefore does not require a Department of the Army (DA) Section 404 permit. The decision regarding this action is based on information found in the administrative record which documents the District’s decision-making process, the basis for the decision, and the final decision. No indication of discharge of dredged or fill material was found to occur in waters of the United States (including wetlands). Therefore, this determination resulted.

This letter contains an approved jurisdictional determination for the subject site. If you object to this jurisdictional determination, you may request an administrative appeal under Corps regulations found at 33 CFR Part 331. Enclosed is a Notification of Appeal Process (NAP) fact sheet and Request for Appeal (RFA) form. If you request to appeal this approved jurisdictional determination, you must submit a completed RFA form to the Mississippi Valley Division Office at the following address:

Administrative Appeals Officer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mississippi Valley Division
ATTN: CEMVD-PD-KM
Post Office Box 80
Vicksburg, Mississippi  39181-0080

In order for an RFA to be accepted by the Corps, the Corps must determine that it is complete, that it meets the criteria for appeal under 33 CFR Part 331.5, and that it has been received by the Division Office within 60 days of the date of the NAP.

It is not necessary to submit an RFA form to the Division Office if you do not object to the approved jurisdictional determination contained in this letter.
You are advised that this determination for your project is valid for five years from the date of this letter. If the project is not completed within this five-year period or your project plans change, you should contact our office for another determination.

Although an individual DA permit will not be required for the project, this does not eliminate the requirement that you must still acquire other applicable Federal, state, and local permits.

The Rock Island District Regulatory Branch is committed to providing quality and timely service to our customers. In an effort to improve customer service, please take a moment to complete the attached postcard and return it or go to our Customer Service Survey found on our web site at http://corpsmap.usace.army.mil/cm_apex/?p=regulatory_survey. (Be sure to select "Rock Island District" under the area entitled: Which Corps office did you deal with?)

Should you have any questions, please contact our Regulatory Branch by letter, or telephone Brant Vollman at 309-794-5380.

Sincerely,

Donna M. Jones, P.E.
Chief, Illinois/Missouri Permit Section
Regulatory Branch

Copies Furnished:

Mr. Stephen Altman, P.E.
Office of Water Resources
IL Department of Natural Resources
One Natural Resources Way
Springfield, Illinois 62701-1271
Steve.Altman@illinois.gov (email)
Regulatory Program

INTERIM APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in the Interim Approved Jurisdictional Determination Form User Manual.

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (AJD): 22 Jan 2019

B. ORM NUMBER IN APPROPRIATE FORMAT (e.g., HQ-2015-00001-SMJ): 2019-0055

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
State: IL  County/parish/borough: Sangamon
City: Springfield
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 39.4958, Long. -89.3348.
Map(s)/diagram(s) of review area (including map identifying single point of entry (SPOE) watershed and/or potential jurisdictional areas where applicable) is/are:  □ attached □ in report/map titled
☐ Other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc.) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different jurisdictional determination (JD) form. List JD form ID numbers (e.g., HQ-2015-00001-SMJ-1):

D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION:
☐ Office (Desk) and Field Determination. Office/Desk Dates:  Field Date(s):

SECTION II: DATA SOURCES
Check all that were used to aid in the determination and attach data/maps to this AJD form and/or references/citations in the administrative record, as appropriate.
☐ Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant. Title/Date:
☐ Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
☐ Data sheets/delineation report are sufficient for purposes of AJD form. Title/Date:
☐ Data sheets/delineation report are not sufficient for purposes of AJD form. Summarize rationale and include information on revised data sheets/delineation report that this AJD form has relied upon:
Revised Title/Date:
☐ Data sheets prepared by the Corps. Title/Date:
☐ CorpsMap ORM map layers. Title/Date: Wetlands 2019.
☐ USGS Hydrologic Atlas. Title/Date:
☐ USGS, NHD, or WBD data/maps. Title/Date:
☐ USGS 8, 10 and/or 12 digit HUC maps. HUC number:
☐ USGS maps. Scale & quad name and date: Springfield East, IL.
☐ USDA NRCS Soil Survey. Citation: On line version.
☐ USFWS National Wetlands Inventory maps. Citation: Online wetland mapper.
☐ State/Local wetland inventory maps. Citation:
☐ FEMA/FIRM maps. Citation:
☐ Photographs: ☑ Aerial. Citation:  ☐ or ☐ Other. Citation: Google Earth.
☐ LiDAR data/maps. Citation:
☐ Previous JDs. File no. and date of JD letter:
☐ Applicable/supporting case law:
☐ Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
☐ Other information (please specify):

Page 1 of 7  Version: October 1, 2015
SECTION III: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Complete ORM "Aquatic Resource Upload Sheet" or Export and Print the Aquatic Resource Screen from ORM for All Waters and Features. Regardless of Jurisdictional Status – Required

A. RIVERS AND HARBORS ACT (RHA) SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION:
☐ "navigable waters of the U.S." within RHA jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area.
  - Complete Table 1 - Required

 NOTE: If the navigable water is not subject to the ebb and flow of the tide or included on the District's list of Section 10 navigable waters list, DO NOT USE THIS FORM TO MAKE THE DETERMINATION. The District must continue to follow the procedure outlined in 33 CFR part 329.14 to make a Section 10 RHA navigability determination.

B. CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA) SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION: “waters of the U.S.” within CWA jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328.3) in the review area. Check all that apply.

☐ (a)(1): All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. (Traditional Navigable Waters (TNWs))
  - Complete Table 1 - Required

☐ (a)(2): All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands.
  - Complete Table 2 - Required

☐ (a)(3): The territorial seas.
  - Complete Table 3 - Required

☐ (a)(4): All impoundments of waters otherwise identified as waters of the U.S. under 33 CFR part 328.3.
  - Complete Table 4 - Required

☐ (a)(5): All tributaries, as defined in 33 CFR part 328.3, of waters identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(3) of 33 CFR part 328.3.
  - Complete Table 5 - Required

☐ (a)(6): All waters adjacent to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(5) of 33 CFR part 328.3, including wetlands, ponds, lakes, oxbows, impoundments, and similar waters.
  - Complete Table 6 - Required

☐ Bordering/Contiguous.
  - Complete Table 7 for the significant nexus determination. Attach a map delineating the SPOE watershed boundary with (a)(7) waters identified in the similarly situated analysis. - Required

☐ Includes water(s) that are geographically and physically adjacent per (a)(6), but are being used for established, normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities (33 USC Section 1344(f)(1)) and therefore are not adjacent and require a case-specific significant nexus determination.

☐ (a)(8): All waters located within the 100-year floodplain of a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(3) of 33 CFR part 328.3 not covered by (c)(2)(ii) above and all waters located within 4,000 feet of the high tide line or OHWM of a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(5) of 33 CFR part 328.3 where they are determined on a case-specific basis to have a significant nexus to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(3) of 33 CFR part 328.3.
  - Complete Table 8 for the significant nexus determination. Attach a map delineating the SPOE watershed boundary with (a)(8) waters identified in the similarly situated analysis. - Required

☐ Includes water(s) that are geographically and physically adjacent per (a)(6), but are being used for established, normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities (33 USC Section 1344(f)(1)) and therefore are not adjacent and require a case-specific significant nexus determination.
C. NON-WATERS OF THE U.S. FINDINGS:

Check all that apply:

☐ The review area is comprised entirely of dry land.

☐ Potential-(a)(7) Waters: Waters that DO NOT have a significant nexus to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(3) of 33 CFR part 328.3.

- Complete Table 9 and attach a map delineating the SPOE watershed boundary with potential (a)(7) waters identified in the similarly situated analysis. - Required

☐ Includes water(s) that are geographically and physically adjacent per (a)(6), but are being used for established, normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities (33 USC Section 1344(f)(1)) and therefore are not adjacent and require a case-specific significant nexus determination.

☐ Potential-(a)(8) Waters: Waters that DO NOT have a significant nexus to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(3) of 33 CFR part 328.3.

- Complete Table 9 and attach a map delineating the SPOE watershed boundary with potential (a)(8) waters identified in the similarly situated analysis. - Required

☐ Includes water(s) that are geographically and physically adjacent per (a)(6), but are being used for established, normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities (33 USC Section 1344(f)(1)) and therefore are not adjacent and require a case-specific significant nexus determination.

☐ Excluded Waters (Non-Waters of U.S.), even where they otherwise meet the terms of paragraphs (a)(4)-(a)(8):

- Complete Table 10 - Required

☐ (b)(1): Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the CWA.

☐ (b)(2): Prior converted cropland.

☐ (b)(3)(i): Ditches with ephemeral flow that are not a relocated tributary or excavated in a tributary.

☐ (b)(3)(ii): Ditches with intermittent flow that are not a relocated tributary, excavated in a tributary, or drain wetlands.

☐ (b)(3)(iii): Ditches that do not flow, either directly or through another water, into a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(3).

☐ (b)(4)(i): Artificially irrigated areas that would revert to dry land should application of water to that area cease.

☐ (b)(4)(ii): Artificial, constructed lakes and ponds created in dry land such as farm and stock watering ponds, irrigation ponds, settling basins, fields flooded for rice growing, log cleaning ponds, or cooling ponds.

☐ (b)(4)(iii): Artificial reflecting pools or swimming pools created in dry land.

☐ (b)(4)(iv): Small ornamental waters created in dry land.

☐ (b)(4)(v): Water-filled depressions created in dry land incidental to mining or construction activity, including pits excavated for obtaining fill, sand, or gravel that fill with water.

☐ (b)(4)(vi): Erosional features, including gullies, rills, and other ephemeral features that do not meet the definition of tributary, non-wetland swales, and lawfully constructed grassed waterways.


☐ (b)(5): Groundwater, including groundwater drained through subsurface drainage systems.

☐ (b)(6): Stormwater control features constructed to convey, treat, or store stormwater that are created in dry land.

☐ (b)(7): Wastewater recycling structures created in dry land; detention and retention basins built for wastewater recycling; groundwater recharge basins; percolation ponds built for wastewater recycling; and water distributary structures built for wastewater recycling.

☐ Other non-jurisdictional waters/features within review area that do not meet the definitions in 33 CFR 328.3 of (a)(1)-(a)(8) waters and are not excluded waters identified in (b)(1)-(b)(7).

- Complete Table 11 - Required.

D. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT AJD:

No "Waters of the U.S." were identified within the review area.

Please note: Four pages of unnecessary tables were deleted. This is page 3 of 3.

1 In many cases these excluded features will not be specifically identified on the AJD form, unless specifically requested. Corps Districts may, in case-by-case instances, choose to identify some or all of these features within the review area.
-----Original Message-----
From: Pyle, Hal - NRCS, Springfield, IL [mailto:Hal.Pyle@il.usda.gov]
Sent: Friday, January 18, 2019 3:53 PM
To: Paul Jackson
Subject: Sangamon Co_Illinois_Clear lake TWSP Camp Butler expansion

Some soil info for the attached site. Due to gov't shutdown some information is not available such as federal/state T_E's..etc

Harold B Pyle (Hal)
District Conservationist
Logan_Menard_Sangamon District Group
Phone: 217-331-7100
Fax2mail: 855-288-1480

USDA-NRCS
2623 Sunrise Dr.
Ste.1
Springfield, IL. 62703

Your message is ready to be sent with the following file or link attachments:

Sangamon Co_Illinois_Clear lake TWSP Camp Butler expansion

Note: To protect against computer viruses, e-mail programs may prevent sending or receiving certain types of file attachments. Check your e-mail security settings to determine how attachments are handled.

This electronic message contains information generated by the USDA solely for the intended recipients. Any unauthorized interception of this message or the use or disclosure of the information it contains may violate the law and subject the violator to civil or criminal penalties. If you believe you have received this message in error, please notify the sender and delete the email immediately.
MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Sangamon County, Illinois
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 12, 2018

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 18, 2012—May 18, 2016

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.
# Map Unit Legend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Unit Symbol</th>
<th>Map Unit Name</th>
<th>Acres in AOI</th>
<th>Percent of AOI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17A</td>
<td>Keomah silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>64.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86B</td>
<td>Osco silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119C2</td>
<td>Elco silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257A</td>
<td>Clarksdale silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279B</td>
<td>Rozetta silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals for Area of Interest</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>11.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hydric Soils

This table lists the map unit components that are rated as hydric soils in the survey area. This list can help in planning land uses; however, onsite investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site (National Research Council, 1995; Hurt and others, 2002).

The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin and others, 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985). Criteria for all of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

Map units that are dominantly made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units dominantly made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

The criteria for hydric soils are represented by codes in the table (for example, 2). Definitions for the codes are as follows:
1. All Histels except for Folists, and Histosols except for Folists.

2. Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls subgroup, Historthels great group, Histoturbels great group, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that:
   A. Based on the range of characteristics for the soil series, will at least in part meet one or more Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, or
   B. Show evidence that the soil meets the definition of a hydric soil;

3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long or very long duration during the growing season.
   A. Based on the range of characteristics for the soil series, will at least in part meet one or more Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, or
   B. Show evidence that the soil meets the definition of a hydric soil;

4. Map unit components that are frequently flooded for long duration or very long duration during the growing season that:
   A. Based on the range of characteristics for the soil series, will at least in part meet one or more Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, or
   B. Show evidence that the soil meets the definition of a hydric soil;

Hydrick Condition: Food Security Act information regarding the ability to grow a commodity crop without removing woody vegetation or manipulating hydrology.

References:

Report—Hydric Soils
### Hydric Soils—Sangamon County, Illinois

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map symbol and map unit name</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Percent of map unit</th>
<th>Landform</th>
<th>Hydric criteria</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17A—Keomah silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes</td>
<td>Rushville</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Depressions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Denny</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Depressions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sable</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Swales</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86B—Osco silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes</td>
<td>Sable</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Swales</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Denny</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Depressions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257A—Clarksdale silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes</td>
<td>Denny</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Depressions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Virden</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ground moraines</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279B—Rozetta silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes</td>
<td>Sable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Swales</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Sangamon County, Illinois  
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 12, 2018
Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, provide information on the composition of map units and properties of their components.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Sangamon County, Illinois

Map Unit: 17A—Keomah silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Keomah (90%)

The Keomah component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ground moraines, till plains. The parent material consists of loess. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, April, May. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.
Component: Rozetta (5%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rozetta soil is a minor component.

Component: Denny (2%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Denny soil is a minor component.

Component: Rushville (2%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rushville soil is a minor component.

Component: Sable (1%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Sable soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 86B—Osco silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Osco (90%)
The Osco component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on till plains, ground moraines. The parent material consists of loess. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Sable (3%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Sable soil is a minor component.

Component: Ipava (3%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Ipava soil is a minor component.

Component: Muscatine (3%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Muscatine soil is a minor component.
**Component:** Denny (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Denny soil is a minor component.

**Map Unit:** 119C2—Elco silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

**Component:** Elco (97%)

The Elco component makes up 97 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 10 percent. This component is on ground moraines, till plains. The parent material consists of loess over paleosol formed in till. Depth to a root restrictive layer, dense material, is 20 to 59 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Map Unit:** 257A—Clarksdale silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

**Component:** Clarksdale (90%)

The Clarksdale component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ground moraines, till plains. The parent material consists of loess. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 15 inches during January, February, March, April, May. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Greenbush (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Greenbush soil is a minor component.

**Component:** Rozetta (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rozetta soil is a minor component.

**Component:** Denny (2%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Denny soil is a minor component.

**Component: Virden (2%)**
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Virden soil is a minor component.

**Map Unit:** 279B—Rozetta silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

**Component: Rozetta (90%)**
The Rozetta component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on till plains, ground moraines. The parent material consists of loess. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Clarksdale (3%)**
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Clarksdale soil is a minor component.

**Component: Keomah (3%)**
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Keomah soil is a minor component.

**Component: Stronghurst (2%)**
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Stronghurst soil is a minor component.

**Component: Sable (2%)**
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Sable soil is a minor component.

**Data Source Information**

Soil Survey Area: Sangamon County, Illinois
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 12, 2018
Prime and other Important Farmlands

This table lists the map units in the survey area that are considered important farmlands. Important farmlands consist of prime farmland, unique farmland, and farmland of statewide or local importance. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use.

In an effort to identify the extent and location of important farmlands, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with other interested Federal, State, and local government organizations, has inventoried land that can be used for the production of the Nation's food supply.

*Prime farmland* is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Prime farmland is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

For some of the soils identified in the table as prime farmland, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures.

A recent trend in land use in some areas has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.
Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, such as citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, and other fruits and vegetables. It has the special combination of soil quality, growing season, moisture supply, temperature, humidity, air drainage, elevation, and aspect needed for the soil to economically produce sustainable high yields of these crops when properly managed. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Nearness to markets is an additional consideration. Unique farmland is not based on national criteria. It commonly is in areas where there is a special microclimate, such as the wine country in California.

In some areas, land that does not meet the criteria for prime or unique farmland is considered to be farmland of statewide importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. The criteria for defining and delineating farmland of statewide importance are determined by the appropriate State agencies. Generally, this land includes areas of soils that nearly meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some areas may produce as high a yield as prime farmland if conditions are favorable. Farmland of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by State law.

In some areas that are not identified as having national or statewide importance, land is considered to be farmland of local importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. This farmland is identified by the appropriate local agencies. Farmland of local importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by local ordinance.

**Report—Prime and other Important Farmlands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Symbol</th>
<th>Map Unit Name</th>
<th>Farmland Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17A</td>
<td>Keomah silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes</td>
<td>Prime farmland if drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86B</td>
<td>Osco silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes</td>
<td>All areas are prime farmland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119C2</td>
<td>Elco silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded</td>
<td>Farmland of statewide importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257A</td>
<td>Clarksdale silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes</td>
<td>Prime farmland if drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>279B</td>
<td>Rozetta silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes</td>
<td>All areas are prime farmland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Source Information**

Soil Survey Area: Sangamon County, Illinois  
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 12, 2018
January 18, 2019

TTL Associates, Inc.
ATTN: Paul J. Jackson
44265 Plymouth Oaks Boulevard
Plymouth, MI 48170

Dear Mr. Jackson:

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA) Federal Site Remediation Section (FSRS) evaluated your December 20, 2018 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 42 USC 4321 et seq.) Scoping Letter. The letter seeks information regarding the environmental condition of property identified for expansion of the Camp Butler National Cemetery. This information is needed to conduct an Environmental Assessment of the land slated for cemetery expansion pursuant to NEPA.

Please be informed that Illinois EPA’s FSRS notes no known sites under its purview affected by or located near or on the property planned for the cemetery expansion. FSRS focuses on sites subject to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), including sites listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) and properties for which the Department of Defense is subject to CERCLA, including those on the NPL, Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS), or base realignment and closure (BRAC) facilities.

FSRS also queried the other Bureau of Land, Air and Water programs to determine if they had any additional information regarding the environmental condition of the property in question. No additional information was received from the other Illinois EPA programs.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 217-785-7728 or at paul.lake@illinois.gov.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Paul T. Lake, Acting Section Manager
Federal Site Remediation Section
Bureau of Land

cc: Todd Rettig, Chief, Bureau of Land
Charlene Falco, BOL/FSRS
January 16, 2019

Mr. Paul J. Jackson  
44265 Plymouth Oaks Blvd.  
Plymouth, MI 48170

RE: NEPA Scoping Proposed Camp Butler National Cemetery Expansion  
Endangered Species Consultation Program  
EcoCAT Review #1906209

Dear Mr. Jackson:

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources has reviewed the above-mentioned project as part of the NEPA scoping process and has no objections to the project described.

However, the project proponent should be aware there is a record of the state-threatened Franklin’s Ground Squirrel (Poliocitellus franklinii) less than 1 mile to the west of the proposed expansion. Suitable habitat may either be present on the site or could be incorporated into the project to benefit the species. The Department recommends this species be included in your assessment of potential environmental impacts.

Also, please note that the Department of Veterans Affairs is coordinating directly with the SHPO on cultural resources separate from this office. Additionally, this review does not preclude permit decisions made by the IDNR Office of Water Resources under the Illinois Rivers, Lakes, and Streams Act if jurisdiction under this statute applies.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Please contact Mr. Brad Hayes of this office at 217-782-0031 or bradley.hayes@illinois.gov for additional information regarding this review, or if providing a response to this correspondence.

Thank you,

Nathan Grider  
Manager, Consultation Services  
Office of Realty & Capital Planning  
Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources  
One Natural Resources Way  
Springfield, IL  62702-1271  
nathan.grider@illinois.gov  
Phone: (217) 557-0483

cc: IDNR – Director’s Office  
IDNR – ORC  
IDNR - OWR
Paul Jackson,

We are in receipt of the request concerning the expansion of the Camp Butler National Cemetery received on December 24th, 2018. This email is in response to the information requests received by the following agencies:

- Springfield-Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission
- Sangamon County Historic Preservation Commission

As requested, the transmittal of this email addresses those issues for which our office has information available.

- It appears that the area is undermined. Please follow this link: ILGS-ILMINES – Coal Mines in Illinois Viewer. You may also contact that Illinois Sate Geological Service for additional information.
- The area is identified as Grade C Mixed Timer in the inventory of Sangamon County Natural Areas report prepared by LaGesse & Associates. For the full report, please follow the link.
- Regarding traffic, noise, or socioeconomic concerns, there is a storage unit business located at 4595 Camp Butler Road. While we do not believe that it will have an adverse impact on the proposed Camp Butler development, I have attached the plans that were approved for the storage unit development for your information.
- Except for the historic significance of the Camp Butler Cemetery, there are no other known historical features or landmarks in the immediate area.

Please feel free to contact me at 217-753-6749 if you have any additional questions.

Thanks,

Joseph A. Zeibert
Senior Planner
Springfield-Sangamon County
Regional Planning Commission
The property is within the District’s Facility Planning Area. However, there is no plan at this time to extend sewer to the property. The area will likely require a pump station to reach any available sewer. Riverton, east of site, owns and maintains their sewer system. However, this would require crossing the Sangamon River.

Jason Jacobs
District Engineer

217-528-0491
217-528-0497 (fax)

Statement of Confidentiality
This email or fax and any files transmitted within it contain information from the Sangamon County Water Reclamation District which may be confidential and/or privileged. This information is intended only for the use of the named recipient. If you are not the named recipient, please note that any disclosure, photocopying, distribution or use of the contents of this electronic or fax information may be strictly prohibited. If you have received this in error, please notify us immediately by telephone, collect if necessary, at (217) 528-0491.

From: Paul Jackson [mailto:pjackson@ttlassoc.com]
Sent: Monday, January 14, 2019 8:30 AM
To: Jason Jacobs
Subject: RE: Camp Butler

Mr. Jacobs:
Does that mean that sanitary sewer is unlikely to be available to that area then? Or would another entity be the sanitary sewer provider?

Thanks,
Paul Jackson
Environmental Scientist
TTL Associates, Inc.
44265 Plymouth Oaks Boulevard | Plymouth, MI 48170 | ttlassoc.com
Direct: (734) 582-4960 | Fax: (734) 582-4961
From: Jason Jacobs [mailto:jjjacobs@scwrd.org]
Sent: Wednesday, December 26, 2018 2:36 PM
To: Paul Jackson
Subject: Camp Butler

Paul,

The proposed Camp Butler National Cemetery Expansion (PIN 1517040000039) is outside the District Boundary of the Sangamon County Water Reclamation District and over one mile from the nearest District owned sanitary sewer. No other information is available.

Jason Jacobs
District Engineer

217-528-0491
217-528-0497 (fax)

Statement of Confidentiality

This email or fax and any files transmitted within it contain information from the Sangamon County Water Reclamation District which may be confidential and/or privileged. This information is intended only for the use of the named recipient. If you are not the named recipient, please note that any disclosure, photocopying, distribution or use of the contents of this electronic or fax information may be strictly prohibited. If you have received this in error, please notify us immediately by telephone, collect if necessary, at (217) 528-0491.
This email is in response to your letter dated December 20, 2018 regarding the Proposed Camp Butler National Cemetery Expansion. After checking our records, we do not have any information on this property. You may want to try the agency below:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency [http://www.epa.state.il.us/foia/faqs.html](http://www.epa.state.il.us/foia/faqs.html)

Sincerely,

Carol Graham  
Executive Assistant to the Director  
Sangamon County Department of Public Health  
2833 South Grand Avenue East, Springfield, IL  
217-535-3100 ext. 3703  
Carol.Graham@co.sangamon.il.us
December 31, 2018

TTL Associates, Inc.
44265 Plymouth Oaks Boulevard
Plymouth, Michigan 48170

Attn: Paul J. Jackson, Environmental Scientist

Dear Mr. Jackson,

After consulting with the Township Supervisor, Thomas Runyon, we both find no issues or concerns pertaining to the proposed Camp Butler National Cemetery Expansion. We wish you all the best in this endeavor.

Sincerely,

V. Alex Lyons
Highway Commissioner
APPENDIX B

Native American Consultation
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS  
Office of Construction & Facilities Management  
Washington, DC 20420

December 19, 2018

Mr. Lester Randall, Chairman 
Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas 
1107 Goldfinch Road 
Horton, Kansas 66439

SUBJECT: Proposed Acquisition of a 9.6-Acre Parcel for the Expansion of the Camp Butler National Cemetery, Springfield (Clear Lake Township), Sangamon County, Illinois. Tribal Consultation

Dear Mr. Randall:

The National Cemetery Administration (NCA) of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) honors Veterans and their families with final resting places in national shrines and with lasting tributes that commemorate their service and sacrifice to our Nation. As part of this service, NCA proposes to acquire an approximately 9.6-acre undeveloped parcel of land located approximately 170 feet west of Camp Butler National Cemetery (5063 Camp Butler Road), near Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois (Site), for the future expansion of the Camp Butler National Cemetery (CBNC). The locations of the existing CBNC and the proposed CBNC expansion Site are shown in Attachments 1a – 1c.

The Site has been unimproved land since at least 1907. The northern approximately 3.5-acre portion of the Site is wooded land with an overhead electrical easement. The southern approximately 6.1-acre portion of the Site is cultivated agricultural land.

VA completed a pedestrian survey of the Site, reviewed historic properties records held by the Illinois Historic Preservation Division of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (Illinois SHPO), and reviewed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) data and found that the Site does not possess any buildings, objects, or structures that are listed in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

We understand your Tribe to have an interest in the preservation of Native American cultural resources of significance in this region of the country. VA wishes to formally initiate consultation with your Tribe on the proposed Site acquisition in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended (54 U.S.C. 306108), and its implementing regulations (36 C.F.R. Part 800). VA looks forward to receiving your input on the proposed project.

VA would also like to inform you that a preliminary documentation package has been submitted to the Illinois SHPO. This package included a finding of no potential adverse effect to historic or cultural resources for the proposed Site acquisition. VA plans further consultation with the Illinois SHPO and other interested parties as plans for the proposed cemetery expansion at the Site are developed.
If you would like more information, to participate in the Section 106 compliance process as a consulting party, or confer with Project Management within VA, please contact me by telephone at (202)-461-6849, or by email at maina.gakure@va.gov.

Sincerely,

Maina Gakure, DBA  
Realty Specialist/Project Manager  
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs  
Office of Real Property (003C4E)  
Office of Construction & Facilities Management (CFM)  
425 I Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20001
ATTACHMENT 1b

Topographic Location Map
Proposed Camp Butler National Cemetery Expansion
Springfield (Clear Lake Township), Sangamon County, Illinois
ATTACHMENT 1c

Aerial Location Map
Proposed Camp Butler National Cemetery Expansion
Springfield (Clear Lake Township), Sangamon County, Illinois

PROPOSED EXPANSION SITE

CAMP BUTLER NATIONAL CEMETERY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact, Title</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas</td>
<td>Lester Randall, Chairman</td>
<td>1107 Goldfinch Road, Horton, KS 66439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Estavio Elzondo, Chairman</td>
<td>P.O. Box 70, McLoud, OK 74851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin</td>
<td>David Grignon, THPO</td>
<td>P.O. Box 910, Keshena, WI 54315-0910</td>
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<td>Miami Tribe of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Diane Hunter, THPO</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1326, Miami, OK 74355</td>
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<td>Osage Nation</td>
<td>Dr. Andrea Hunter, THPO</td>
<td>627 Grandview Avenue, Pawhuska, OK 74056</td>
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<td>Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma</td>
<td>John Froman, Chief</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1527, Miami, OK 74355</td>
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</table>
APPENDIX C

Photograph Log
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo #1: Looking north along the eastern site boundary

Photo #2: Looking southeast across the site

Photo #3: Looking northwest across the site

Photo #4: Looking southwest across the site

Photo #5: Looking west across the northern portion of the site

Photo #6: A view of the wooded area in the northern portion of the site.
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo #7: A view of the wooded area in the northern portion of the site.

Photo #8: A view west along the overhead electrical lines along the northern site boundary, including the north adjoining property.

Photo #9: Looking west along the northern site boundary, including the north adjoining property.

Photo #10: East adjoining property.

Photo #11: South adjoining property.

Photo #12: West adjoining property.

Proposed CBNC Expansion, Springfield, Illinois
TTL Project No. 1746803

October 2018
APPENDIX D

Other Relevant Environmental Data
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Camp Butler National Cemetery

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 5063 Camp Butler Road □ not for publication N/A
city or town Springfield □ vicinity N/A
state Illinois code IL county Sangamon code 167 zip code 62707

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets □ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant.

Kathleen E. Hare, Federal Preservation Officer
Department of Veterans Affairs

In my opinion, the property meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William Miller, Director
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain):

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

8/15/97
Camp Butler National Cemetery  
Name of Property: Camp Butler National Cemetery  
Sangamon County, Illinois  
County and State: Sangamon County, Illinois  

5. Classification  

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Name of related multiple property listing  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Number of Resources within Property  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register  
N/A

6. Function or Use

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<th>Current Functions</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Funerary: Cemetery</td>
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</table>

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Late 19th and early 20th century American movements)

Materials  
(Concrete, Brick, Fiberglass, Iron)

Narrative Description  
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
Camp Butler National Cemetery

Name of Property

Sangamon County, Illinois

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Available National Register Criteria
(Select one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

[ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
[ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
[ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
[ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

[ ] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
[ ] B removed from its original location.
[ ] C a birthplace or grave.
[ ] D a cemetery.
[ ] E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
[ ] F a commemorative property.
[ ] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance
1865-1939

Significant Dates
1865

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

[ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
[ ] previously listed in the National Register
[ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
[ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
[ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

[ ] State Historic Preservation Office
[ ] Other State agency
[ ] Federal agency
[ ] Local government
[ ] University
[ ] Other

Name of repository
Department of Veterans Affairs
Camp Butler National Cemetery

Name of Property

Sangamon County, Illinois

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Ac. of Property 39.2

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

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Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Therese T. Sammartino, Staff Assistant, National Cemetery System
date June 5, 1997
organization Department of Veterans Affairs
street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
telephone (202) 565-4895
city or town Washington, D.C.
state state
zip code 20420

Additional Documentation

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(name) Department of Veterans Affairs
street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
telephone

city or town Washington, D.C.
state
zip code 20420

Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
DESCRIPTION (Continued)

MATERIALS:

Walls: Concrete
Other: Marble

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Camp Butler National Cemetery is located at 5063 Camp Butler Road, at the intersection of U. S. Highway No. 36 and Sangamon Avenue, six miles northeast of Springfield, Illinois, in Sangamon County. The original cemetery located in the southwest corner of the present cemetery was enclosed by a brick wall. In 1949, this wall was removed, and a new wall enclosing the west and south boundaries of the expanded cemetery was constructed, as well as the main entry gate. The wall has a concrete base, six to twelve inches high, brick piers, and iron fencing between piers. The main entrance is situated at the center of the south side and is protected by a wrought-iron gate. The design was the standard used by the Corps of Engineers, except that the four piers are brick rather than limestone. Iron picket fencing forms an arc on each side of the gates. The remainder of the cemetery is enclosed by chain link fencing. The lodge is located west of the main entrance. The utility building is situated near the northeast corner of the cemetery. A rostrum is located just north of the lodge. There are three additional gates: one west of the lodge and office, which is open to the public; and two others, a service gate east of the lodge and a closed gate near the Confederate section.

The cemetery was established in 1862. Graves were originally marked by headboards, properly lettered, and are now marked by upright marble headstones, except for Section L. In 1982, a policy decision by the Department of Veterans Affairs provided for the use of flat markers in national cemeteries. As a result, the graves in this section are marked with flat granite markers. This decision was later reversed by the passage of Public Law 99-576, which mandated that for all interments that occur on or after January 1, 1987, the grave markers will be upright. As of February 28, 1997, there were 12,500 graves used for the interment of 14,186 casketed remains and 670 sites used for the interment of 853 cremated remains. Interments of casketed remains in occupied graves and reserved graves continue. As of February 28, 1997, there were 904 gravesites available (187 reserved) for the interment of casketed remains and 2,407 sites available for the interment of cremated remains. The cemetery is expected to remain open until 2003.

Records show that the first superintendent's lodge, a brick, one-story structure with three rooms and a piazza on the sides covered by the extension of the roof, was constructed circa 1870. This structure was replaced by the existing lodge, constructed in 1908. It is a two-story, eight-room brick structure...
with exposed concrete foundation wall. The original roof was slate, but has been replaced with fiberglass shingles. In 1936, the rear porch was enclosed to provide an additional room. The front porch was removed in 1937, and a new concrete porch was constructed. This porch was enclosed with brick and glass in 1942. The lodge is now used as the cemetery office. The design of this lodge was the standard for the national cemeteries in the first decade of this century, when many original Meigs lodges were replaced. Because of the time it was built, there are some Arts and Crafts influences.

The concrete block utility building with a fiberglass shingle roof was constructed in 1997. It is located near the northeastern corner of the cemetery.

The original rostrum was a wrought-iron “Chippendale,” octagon with a brick foundation and copper roof. It was constructed in 1908 and demolished circa 1936. The existing rostrum, 20 feet by 14 feet 4 inches, was constructed in 1939. The walls are Bedford limestone, and the roof is copper. The design is Classical Revival.

A brick and concrete utility building, 20 feet by 40 feet, with a flat built-up roof, was constructed in 1935, and contained public restrooms. This building was constructed on the same site as the stable, built in 1906, which was demolished. Additions were added in 1941 and 1962. This utility building was located about fifty feet east of the lodge and was demolished in 1997.

A brick and concrete pump house with a copper roof, was located in the Confederate section. This structure was built in 1934 and was removed in the early 1970’s.

A public restroom building is scheduled to be constructed in 1998. It will be brick with metal standing seam roof, and will be located at the northeast corner of the lodge.

The numbers shown for contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

**Buildings**: Lodge

**Sites**: Cemetery

**Structures**: Gates (4), perimeter wall
NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The numbers shown for non-contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

- **Buildings**: Utility building
- **Structures**: Committal service tent
- **Objects**: Flagpole

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Camp Butler National Cemetery is significant under Criterion A, and is an important component of the multiple property submission of Civil War Era National Cemeteries. It is significant under Criterion A because of its association with the Civil War. The cemetery is also significant beyond the Civil War era, as it contains the remains of veterans associated with every war and branch of service who have served their country throughout its history. The cemetery also meets Criteria Consideration D, because it has been designated by Congress as a primary memorial to the military service of the United States.

The period of significance ends in 1939, the year that the rostrum was constructed.

The area of Camp Butler National Cemetery comprises a portion of what was the second largest concentration (training) camp in Illinois during the Civil War. Camp Douglas, south of Chicago on the shore of Lake Michigan, was the largest Illinois training camp.

With the fall of Fort Sumter on April 13, 1861, war between the Government of the United States and the secessionist states became a fact. Demands were made upon the state governments of the North for troops to aid in the war that had begun. Under date of April 15, 1861, Simon Cameron, President Abraham Lincoln’s Secretary of War, dispatched the following message to Governor Richard Yates of Illinois: “Call made on you by tonight’s mail for six regiments of militia for immediate service.”

The State of Illinois was almost entirely unprepared for this call for troops, there being no available armed and organized militia companies. Continuing demands for troops made necessary the establishment of facilities for reception and training of troops. General William T. Sherman was sent to Springfield by the War Department to select a site for such a camp ground, bringing with him a letter to Governor Yates. The governor, being unacquainted with localities near Springfield suitable to the purpose, solicited the aid of Honorable William Butler, State Treasurer of Illinois, and a long-time
NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

resident of Springfield. Treasurer Butler, along with General Sherman and O. M. Hatch, a former Illinois Secretary of State, drove by carriage to the vicinity of Riverton, some six miles northeast of Springfield. Their trip resulted in the choice of a training camp site that was to be named Camp Butler. This site was named for Treasurer Butler and was situated on the banks of Clear Lake, a spring-fed pond nearly 3/4 mile long and 1/4 mile wide. The land chosen had high ground for camping purposes and lower and more level ground for drill and training, as well as space for a cemetery. The Sangamon River was in close proximity, and the Wabash Railroad was conveniently located nearby. The camp was considered to be far enough from the city of Springfield to render it easier to prevent dissipation and violation of discipline.

As originally conceived in late July of 1861, Camp Butler was to be the primary center of concentration and training for Union recruits in Illinois, and was intended to replace Camp Yates. Camp Yates was located on the west side of Springfield on the old state fairgrounds but had proven unacceptable because of many complaints of damaged property, stolen poultry, and harassment by drunken soldiers. It was decided to establish Camp Butler in an area much more conducive to the training of large bodies of men and to the maintenance of public order.

The first small units reported on August 3, 1861. Colonel Stephen G. Hicks was in nominal command of the camp until August 12, when Governor Richard Yates appointed Captain Thomas G. Pitcher, the Federal mustering officer for Illinois, commandant of Camp Butler with the rank of Colonel. The entire camp covered an area of about a mile and a half, into which poured nearly twenty thousand men during a five-month period.

Training was usually conducted with sticks instead of muskets because firearms, like uniforms, were in short supply. Because of the critical need for fighting men, the time in Camp Butler was relatively brief, usually only thirty or forty days. Colonel Pitcher would officially muster the men into Federal service and, in only a matter of days, the newly formed regiment would receive marching orders. By the middle of October 1861, Pitcher was ordered to turn over command of the camp to Lieutenant Charles B. Watson. Watson had helped to train and organize more than 16,000 men.

Watson received the rank of Colonel and the camp over which he assumed command began to deteriorate. Governor Yates and Illinois military officials sought Washington’s permission to close all the state’s temporary camps and to centralize all training at Camp Butler and Camp Douglas. Officials felt that Camp Butler should be located closer to a rail line to permit easy movement of men and material. The new site, called Lincoln Barracks, was about six miles from Springfield. Work began in November and on December 27, Thomas G. Allen, the camp’s new commander, moved his
NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

men to their winter quarters. Adjutant General Fuller ordered the consolidation of regiments that had to be filled. Colonel Pitcairn Morrison was sent by the War Department to consolidate recruiting and training. He had taken command of Camp Butler on January 31, 1862. By early February 1862, only a few troops remained and on February 22, 2,000 out of 15,000 Rebels captured at Fort Donelson, were escorted into camp. On April 13, Morrison’s task was further complicated by the arrival of over 1,000 more Confederates captured at Island No. 10, located in the great bend of the Mississippi River at the juncture of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Many prisoners escaped and many became ill. Hardly a day passed without the removal of 4 or 5 bodies from the prison hospital wards to what was called the “dead house.”

Colonel Morrison was relieved of his duties on June 22, and his replacement was Major John G. Fonda. An enormous recruitment followed, and Governor Yates opened temporary camps throughout the state. Camp Butler and Camp Douglas remained the primary training sites. Colonel Fonda later became the new commander of the 118th Illinois Infantry, and Colonel William F. Lynch was appointed commandant of Camp Butler. In January 1863, 1,665 Confederates captured at Arkansas Post and Murfreesboro were on their way to Springfield, and 500 additional men arrived during the next two months. The camp was not prepared for such an influx of prisoners. Supplies were slow in coming and weather conditions were deplorable. Many prisoners came down with pneumonia and smallpox claimed a number of victims, forcing the creation of a separate hospital in a building outside the stockade. Lynch was then ordered to prepare the prisoners for exchange. By May 19, 1,834 were on their way to City Point, Virginia.

Illinois had until January 5, 1864, to meet its quota of 19,771 men before a draft would be forced upon the state. As Governor Yates rushed to meet the quota, hundreds of men drilled at Camp Butler and were mustered into service. Throughout the first three months of 1864, Camp Butler housed several thousand new recruits and returning veterans. A revised date of February 2 was set for the states to meet their quotas. Illinois was required to provide 34,046 men by March 1 or face a draft. The new call guaranteed that Camp Butler would remain active throughout the spring. On July 18, President Lincoln issued another call for 500,000 more men to serve for a period of one to three years. Illinois’ quota was 16,182 men by September 5, or a draft would be imposed upon the state. In order to promote enlistments, Governor Yates was able to get approval for one new regiment, mainly composed of re-enlisting veterans, that was to serve for one year. On December 19, Lincoln called for 300,000 men to serve for one to three years, and Illinois’ quota was 32,892 additional men. The state failed to meet its quota, and a draft was called for February 11, 1865.
NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

A month after the last Illinois regiment left Camp Butler, Union forces entered Richmond, and General Robert E. Lee began his final retreat toward Appomattox Court House. On April 14, only a few hours before President Lincoln was shot, orders were received to stop recruiting troops.

Camp Butler remained active even when the war was nearly over. In addition to recruits waiting to be sent to their regiments, there were problems of demobilization and the caring for the sick and wounded as they returned home.

On May 4, 1865, the train bearing President Abraham Lincoln’s body arrived in Springfield, and men from Camp Butler were assigned as a guard of honor for the funeral and later as sentries at the gravesite.

The War Department did not start to release regiments from active service until the end of May, and it took several more weeks before they could be transported to Camp Butler for their final pay and release from the Army. The bulk of the regiments came to camp in July and August, and by mid-September, most troops had returned to the state. Early in September, Camp Douglas was discontinued as a rendezvous center, and Camp Butler was the state’s only remaining center for rendezvous. On June 18, 1866, the last Illinois regiment received its pay and left for home, and on June 19, Camp Butler was formally closed as a military rendezvous. Of all the rendezvous centers within the state, Camp Butler handled the largest number of men, for nearly 200,000 passed through the encampment during its existence.

In October, Governor Oglesby requested repair funds from the War Department and suggested that a new hospital be built closer to Springfield. The War Department agreed to the repairs, but the Surgeon General ordered the hospital closed, and the 221 patients were to be transferred to the regimental hospitals within the camp.

The following verse, which appeared in the Illinois State Journal on October 14, 1862, describes in ensuing fashion the bustling war-time activity at Camp Butler. Written in acrostic fashion, the first letters of each line spell out the words “Camp Butler.”
NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

"Camp Butler, what a busy hive
A nest of humans all alive
Men of all minds make up the nest
Posted on sciences the best
Boys here are found that are not wise
Until they are they will not rise
The bulk exceed the rural masses
Let some deny we have all classes
Evil and good, foolish and wise
Rebellion though, they all despise"

Most of the land on which the stockade and the west camp stood was returned to cropland or occupied
by a few private residences. Part of the south camp and its adjacent drill fields are now part of
Roselawn Cemetery. All that remains of Camp Butler is the national cemetery.

Although the national cemetery was established in 1862, the initial purchase of land did not occur
until 1865. By deed dated September 6, 1865, 6.0 acres were purchased from Polly Miller, executrix
of the estate of George Miller. This land was part of the site used as a concentration camp and for
mobilization during the Civil War as stockades for Confederate prisoners. It includes Sections 1
through 4, as well as the Confederate Section. By deed dated June 25, 1948, from Arthur E. Miller,
33.2 acres were conveyed to the United States. The total acreage is 39.2 acres.

When established in 1862, one half of the Camp Butler National Cemetery was used for the burial of
Union soldiers and the other half for interment of deceased Confederate soldiers who died while
prisoners of war at Camp Butler. Confederate soldiers taken as prisoners of war and held at Camp
Butler were principally from the states of Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Inadequate and poorly
constructed barracks for housing prisoners, lack of sufficient sanitation facilities, the heat of summer,
the severe cold of northern winters, as well as poor discipline among the prisoners which prevented
proper care and policing of quarters, were among the factors at Camp Butler which encouraged the
spread of contagious diseases such as smallpox, typhus, and pneumonia. The mortality rate among the
prisoners of war was high.

It is estimated that between 840 and 860 Confederate soldiers are buried in the Camp Butler National
Cemetery. Also interred in the cemetery are sixteen alien prisoners of World War II and Korea who
were held in mid-western prisoner of war camps (fourteen Germans, one Italian, and one Korean). Under
the terms of the Geneva Convention, they were accorded decent and self-respecting burial. Two were
reinterred from Camp Grant, Illinois in June 1946; three from Camp McCoy, Wisconsin in June 1947; and eleven from Fort Robinson, Nebraska in July 1947. On June 26, 1970, sixteen German and three Italian nationals who were originally buried at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, were reinterred in the Camp Butler National Cemetery. Camp Atterbury, an Army post near Edinburg in Johnston County, Indiana, was discontinued.

One of the five private monuments in the old section of the cemetery is that of George W. Ford. He was appointed superintendent of the national cemetery in 1906 and served for 24 years until he retired at age 82 in 1930. A veteran of the Indian wars, he served as a major in the Spanish-American War. He is buried in Section 3, Grave 869.

There is one Medal of Honor recipient buried in the cemetery:

**John Hugh Catherwood, Ordinary Seaman, United States Navy** - While attached to the USS Pampang, Catherwood was one of a shore party moving in to capture Mundang, on the island of Basilan, Philippine Islands, on the morning of September 24, 1911. Advancing with the scout party to reconnoiter a group of nipa huts close to the trail, Catherwood unhesitatingly entered the open area before the huts, where his party was suddenly taken under point-blank fire and charged by approximately 20 enemy Moros coming out from inside the native huts and from other concealed positions. Struck down almost instantly by the outlaws’ deadly fire, Catherwood, although unable to rise, rallied to the defense of his leader and fought desperately to beat off the hostile attack. Catherwood died on November 18, 1930, and was originally interred in the Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, in 1930. At the request of his family, his remains were moved to Camp Butler and reinterred in Section F, Grave 1, on July 17, 1987.

**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

National Cemetery System Microfilm Records

Department of Veterans Affairs Historic Preservation Office

Report of Inspector of the National Cemeteries of the United States for 1869

Report of the Inspector of the National Cemeteries for the years 1870 and 1871
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Continued)

Peterson, William S. *A History of Camp Butler, 1861-1866.*


GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - UTM REFERENCES (Continued)

5. 16 281040 4412390

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Cemetery System has used the existing boundaries of the cemetery.
Civil War Era National Cemeteries
Camp Butler National Cemetery
Sangamon County, Illinois

All negatives are stored with Technical Support Service (401B), National Cemetery System, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420

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<th>Photo</th>
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<tr>
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<td>VIEW OF: Gate near Confederate Section</td>
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<td>NEG. NO. 7423-19</td>
<td>PHOTO 11 of 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEG. NO. 7423-20</td>
<td>PHOTO 12 of 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section number</td>
<td>PHOTO</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIEW OF: Committal service tent  
NEG. NO. 7423-16  
PHOTO 13 of 17  

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northeast  
NEG. NO. 7423-21  
PHOTO 14 of 17  

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northeast  
NEG. NO. 7423-15  
PHOTO 15 of 17  

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest  
NEG. NO. 7423-17  
PHOTO 16 of 17  

VIEW OF: Confederate section, view looking southeast  
NEG. NO. 7423-23  
PHOTO 17 of 17  

Civil War Era National Cemeteries  
Camp Butler National Cemetery  
Sangamon County, Illinois
Sketch Map
Camp Butler National Cemetery
Sangamon County, Illinois

Note: Numbered arrows correspond to the views in the accompanying photographs.
In Reply Refer To: October 25, 2018
Consultation Code: 03E18000-2019-SLI-0108
Event Code: 03E18000-2019-E-00258
Project Name: CBNC Expansion, Springfield, IL

Subject: Updated list of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The attached species list identifies any federally threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project or may be affected by your proposed project. The list also includes designated critical habitat if present within your proposed project area or affected by your project. This list is provided to you as the initial step of the consultation process required under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act, also referred to as Section 7 Consultation.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by Federal agencies not jeopardize federally threatened or endangered species or adversely modify designated critical habitat. To fulfill this mandate, Federal agencies (or their designated non-federal representative) must consult with the Service if they determine their project “may affect” listed species or critical habitat.

Under 50 CFR 402.12(e) (the regulations that implement Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act) the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally. You may verify the list by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ at regular intervals during project planning and implementation and completing the same process you used to receive the attached list. As an alternative, you may contact this Ecological Services Field Office for updates.

Please use the species list provided and visit the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Region 3 Section 7 Technical Assistance website at - http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/section7/s7process/index.html. This website contains step-by-step instructions which will help you
determine if your project will have an adverse effect on listed species and will help lead you through the Section 7 process.

For all wind energy projects, please contact this field office directly for assistance, even if no federally listed plants, animals or critical habitat are present within your proposed project or may be affected by your proposed project.

Although no longer protected under the Endangered Species Act, be aware that bald eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.) and Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq), as are golden eagles. Projects affecting these species may require measures to avoid harming eagles or may require a permit. If your project is near an eagle nest or winter roost area, see our Eagle Permits website at http://www.fws.gov/midwest/midwestbird/EaglePermits/index.html to help you determine if you can avoid impacting eagles or if a permit may be necessary.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number 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
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Wetlands
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:

Illinois-Iowa Ecological Services Field Office
Illinois & Iowa Ecological Services Field Office
1511 47th Ave
Moline, IL 61265-7022
(309) 757-5800
Project Summary

Consultation Code: 03E18000-2019-SLI-0108

Event Code: 03E18000-2019-E-00258

Project Name: CBNC Expansion, Springfield, IL

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: CBNC Expansion, Springfield, IL

Project Location:
Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/39.83374788880067N89.56240004863122W

Counties: Sangamon, IL
Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 3 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.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries, 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indiana Bat <em>Myotis sodalis</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Northern Long-eared Bat <em>Myotis septentrionalis</em></th>
<th>Threatened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Flowering Plants

**Critical habitats**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid <em>Platanthera leucophaea</em></td>
<td>Threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/601">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/601</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

REFUGE INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE WHEN THIS SPECIES LIST WAS GENERATED. PLEASE CONTACT THE FIELD OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.
Wetlands

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.
IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as trust resources) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

**Project information**

**NAME**
CBNC Expansion, Springfield, IL

**LOCATION**
Sangamon County, Illinois

**DESCRIPTION**
CBNC Expansion, Springfield, IL

**Local office**
Illinois-Iowa Ecological Services Field Office

(309) 757-5800
(309) 757-5807

Illinois & Iowa Ecological Services Field Office
1511 47th Ave
Moline, IL 61265-7022
Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population, even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can only be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Log in to IPaC.
2. Go to your My Projects list.
3. Click PROJECT HOME for this project.
4. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species

$ and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are not shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information.

2. 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.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:
Mammals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indiana Bat Myotis sodalis</td>
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<td>There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949</a></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flowering Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/601">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/601</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

**THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.**

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act\(^1\) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act\(^2\).

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.


Additional information can be found using the following links:

• Nationwide conservation measures for birds

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. &quot;BREEDS ELSEWHERE&quot; INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)</th>
<th>Breeds Oct 15 to Aug 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus</td>
<td>This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.'</td>
<td>Breeds May 10 to Sep 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-headed Woodpecker Melanerpes erythrocephalus</td>
<td>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in ' the continental USA and Alaska.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur
and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures and/or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the E-bird Explore Data Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds:

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range 'anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);'
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the 'continental USA; and'
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.
Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ “What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location”. Please be aware this report provides the “probability of presence” of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the “no data” indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ “Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds” at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a Compatibility Determination conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.
Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

THERE ARE NO KNOWN WETLANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.
Camp Butler Expansion Wetland Map

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.
### QuickFacts

**Springfield city, Illinois; Sangamon County, Illinois; Illinois**

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a population of 5,000 or more.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Springfield city, Illinois</th>
<th>Sangamon County, Illinois</th>
<th>Illinois</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALL TOPICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td>114,868</td>
<td>196,452</td>
<td>12,802,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population estimates, July 1, 2017, (V2017)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>12,741,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population estimates, July 1, 2017, (V2017)</td>
<td>114,868</td>
<td>196,452</td>
<td>12,802,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2010)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>12,831,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>-0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2017, (V2017)</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
<td>-0.5%</td>
<td>-0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, Census, April 1, 2010</td>
<td>116,250</td>
<td>197,465</td>
<td>12,830,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age and Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons under 5 years, percent</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons under 18 years, percent</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons 65 years and over, percent</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female persons, percent</td>
<td>52.5%</td>
<td>52.0%</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race and Hispanic Origin</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White alone, percent</td>
<td>73.2%</td>
<td>82.4%</td>
<td>77.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American alone, percent  (a)</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent  (a)</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian alone, percent  (a)</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent  (a)</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races, percent</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino, percent  (b)</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent</td>
<td>71.6%</td>
<td>80.5%</td>
<td>61.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population Characteristics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born persons, percent, 2013-2017</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units, July 1, 2017, (V2017)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>91,745</td>
<td>5,359,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2013-2017</td>
<td>62.2%</td>
<td>69.4%</td>
<td>66.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2013-2017</td>
<td>$125,600</td>
<td>$136,100</td>
<td>$179,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2013-2017</td>
<td>$1,178</td>
<td>$1,225</td>
<td>$1,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2013-2017</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$513</td>
<td>$603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median gross rent, 2013-2017</td>
<td>$765</td>
<td>$779</td>
<td>$952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building permits, 2017</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>24,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Families &amp; Living Arrangements</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households, 2013-2017</td>
<td>50,693</td>
<td>83,673</td>
<td>4,818,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per household, 2013-2017</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>2.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2013-2017</td>
<td>81.3%</td>
<td>84.1%</td>
<td>86.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2013-2017</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Computer and Internet Use</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with a computer, percent, 2013-2017</td>
<td>86.2%</td>
<td>87.7%</td>
<td>86.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2013-2017</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
<td>78.7%</td>
<td>78.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017</td>
<td>91.4%</td>
<td>92.4%</td>
<td>88.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2013-2017</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
<td>34.2%</td>
<td>34.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Health
- With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2013-2017: 11.2% 10.0% 7.1%
- Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent: 6.9% 4.6% 7.8%

### Economy
- In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017: 62.9% 64.8% 65.2%
- In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2013-2017: 59.1% 61.0% 60.4%
- Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 ($1,000) (c): 383,404 439,213 27,937,381
- Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 ($1,000) (c): 2,436,285 2,559,578 83,431,778
- Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 ($1,000) (c): 497,302 D 281,037,755
- Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 ($1,000) (c): 2,386,013 3,372,045 295,456,992
- Total retail sales, 2012 ($1,000) (c): 2,625,327 3,128,622 166,634,514
- Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c): $22,415 $15,700 $12,942

### Transportation
- Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2013-2017: 17.6 19.6 28.7

### Income
- Poverty
  - Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2017 dollars), 2013-2017: $32,162 $33,277 $32,924
  - Persons in poverty, percent: 20.3% 15.4% 12.6%

### BUSINESSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Businesses</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total employer establishments, 2016</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4,969</td>
<td>319,605²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total employment, 2016</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>86,003</td>
<td>5,513,071¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual payroll, 2016 ($1,000)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3,481,997</td>
<td>295,308,470²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total nonemployer establishments, 2016</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>12,284</td>
<td>981,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All firms, 2012</td>
<td>9,006</td>
<td>14,862</td>
<td>1,135,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men-owned firms, 2012</td>
<td>4,041</td>
<td>6,901</td>
<td>609,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women-owned firms, 2012</td>
<td>3,787</td>
<td>5,904</td>
<td>417,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority-owned firms, 2012</td>
<td>1,810</td>
<td>2,169</td>
<td>311,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonminority-owned firms, 2012</td>
<td>6,489</td>
<td>11,804</td>
<td>795,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran-owned firms, 2012</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>1,253</td>
<td>89,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012</td>
<td>7,465</td>
<td>12,473</td>
<td>1,006,885</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GEOGRAPHY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population per square mile, 2010</td>
<td>1,954.4</td>
<td>227.4</td>
<td>231.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land area in square miles, 2010</td>
<td>59.48</td>
<td>868.30</td>
<td>55,518.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIPS Code</td>
<td>1772000</td>
<td>17167</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About datasets used in this table

Value Notes
1. Includes data not distributed by county.

⚠️ Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources.

Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Qi left of each row in TABLE view to learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2018) refers to the final year of the series (2010 thru 2018). Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.

Fact Notes
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data

Value Flags
- Either no or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the interval of an open ended distribution.
D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
F Fewer than 25 firms
FN Footnote on this item in place of data
NA Not available
S Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
X Not applicable
Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

the User Specified Area, ILLINOIS, EPA Region 5
Approximate Population: 253
Input Area (sq. miles): 1.18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Variables</th>
<th>State Percentile</th>
<th>EPA Region Percentile</th>
<th>USA Percentile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for PM2.5</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for Ozone</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for Superfund Proximity</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for RMP Proximity</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.
Sites reporting to EPA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Superfund NPL</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Selected Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>State Avg.</th>
<th>%ile in State</th>
<th>EPA Region Avg.</th>
<th>%ile in EPA Region</th>
<th>USA Avg.</th>
<th>%ile in USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in μg/m³)</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>9.53</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone (ppb)</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATA® Diesel PM (μg/m³)</td>
<td>0.593</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.932</td>
<td>&lt;50th</td>
<td>0.938</td>
<td>&lt;50th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATA® Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>&lt;50th</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>&lt;50th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATA® Respiratory Hazard Index</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>50-60th</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>&lt;50th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.091</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Indicators

- **Demographic Index**: 23% 34% 44 28% 55 36% 38
- **Minority Population**: 12% 38% 28 25% 47 38% 27
- **Low Income Population**: 35% 31% 62 32% 61 34% 56
- **Linguistically Isolated Population**: 2% 5% 52 2% 69 4% 54
- **Population With Less Than High School Education**: 13% 12% 68 10% 72 13% 62
- **Population Under 5 years of age**: 7% 6% 63 6% 65 6% 62
- **Population over 64 years of age**: 12% 14% 45 15% 38 14% 43

*The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA’s ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment.*

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For additional information, see: [www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice](http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice)
APPENDIX E

Public Notices and Comments