



VIA E-MAIL

October 13, 2011

Edwin Bakowski
Manager, Permit Section
Bureau of Air
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
1021 North Grand Avenue East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois

Re: Universal Cement, LLC - Construction Permit
Site ID No. 031600GVX
Application No. 081200H

Dear Mr. Bakowski:

As you are aware, the Illinois EPA has published a proposed permit for the construction of Universal Cement, LLC's proposed cement plant at 117th and Torrence Avenues in Chicago. We understand that the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency reviewed environmental justice concerns in the course of its review of the Universal Cement application and has reached out to the local community as well as members of its Environmental Justice Advisory Committee to invite comment and participation in public meetings and the public hearing to be held on this project.

By this letter, we would like to advise you of Universal Cement's additional outreach to the local community and review of environmental justice concerns.

1. Universal Cement commissioned a study, consistent with USEPA guidelines, to identify any potential for disparate air pollution impacts in minority and low income neighborhoods in the vicinity of the proposed plant. *Attachment 1* to this letter is a copy of the Environmental Justice Analysis commissioned by Universal Cement.
2. Universal Cement paid for the copying of the complete Illinois EPA record on the Universal Cement permit application to be made available at no charge to members of the public.
3. Universal Cement has reached out to community groups, local officials, local businesses, local trade unions, and potentially interested regional environmental groups. Universal Cement has also participated in and hosted a number of large and small meetings with members of the local community. *Attachment 2* is a list of a number of Universal Cement's community outreach activities to date.

4. Universal Cement has opened lines of communication with many members of the community and plans to continue its outreach and to maintain lines of communication with the public throughout both the construction and operational stages of the project.

We request that this letter, along with *Attachments 1 and 2* be made a part of the record in this permit proceeding.

Best Regards,



Rex Jameson, P.E.
Vice President, Cement Development

cc w/ attachments: Chris Romaine (IEPA)
 Bob Smet (IEPA)
 Brad Frost (IEPA)
 Ken Page (IEPA)
 Pat Sharkey (Environmental Law Counsel, LLC)

Attachments (2)



ATTACHMENT 2

2011 COMMUNITY OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

1. April, 2011 – Presentation and Q & A session with community group representatives regarding the proposed plant at Alderman Pope's office.
2. June, 2011 – Issue a press release on the proposed plant to local newspapers, which prompted a June 30, 2011 article in the Southtown Star and a July 7, 2011 article in the Northwest Indiana Times online newspaper.
3. July, 2011 – Conduct interview with the *Chicago Local Reporting Initiative* for article on industrial developments on the East Side.
4. July, 2011 – Personal outreach to the President of the Midwest Chapter of the Sierra Club to discuss proposed plant.
5. August 3, 2011 –Provide information on the proposed plant to the *Engineering News Record*, ultimately included in published article.
6. September 7, 2011 – Presentation to the board of the Calumet Area Industrial Commission (CAIC) regarding the proposed plant.
7. September 8, 2011 – Meeting with the President of Olive-Harvey College to begin dialogue on local workforce development and the proposed plant.
8. September 12, 2011 – Participate in City of Chicago “Listening Tour” public meeting at 9265 S. Harbor Avenue hosted by CAIC and the City of Chicago Department of Housing and Economic Development and attended by members of the public as well as local businesses, local utilities, and various city officials.
9. September 21, 2011 – Participate in the Illinois Environmental Council’s Annual Leadership Dinner meeting, including outreach to its leadership and member organizations.
10. September 23, 2011 – Personal outreach to the Director of the Chicago Environmental Law Clinic.
11. September 26, 2011 – Presentation and Q & A session regarding the proposed plant with community group representatives at Alderman Pope's office.
12. September 30, 2011 – Provide updated information regarding the proposed plant to the *Engineering News Record*.

13. September 30 – October 6 – Arrange and pay for copying of additional documents in Illinois EPA permit file to allow Illinois EPA to provide all documents in the record to members of the public at no charge.
14. September - October, 2011 – Coordinate with Illinois EPA Community Relations Coordinator and Illinois EPA Environmental Justice Officer regarding Universal Cement's public outreach efforts.
15. September – October 12 – Together with Alderman Pope, plan and advertise public meeting regarding the proposed plant and air permit. Outreach regarding meeting, including neighborhood flyers, email, personal contacts and two local newspapers.
16. October 4, 2011 – Additional personal outreach to the Director of the Chicago Environmental Law Clinic
17. October 6, 2011 – Outreach to member organizations of the Illinois EPA's Environmental Justice Advisory Committee, including personal notification of Alderman Pope's public meeting and Illinois EPA's public hearing regarding the air permit for the proposed plant.
18. October 6 or 7, 2011 – Additional personal outreach to the leadership of the Illinois Environmental Council.
19. October 11, 2011 – Personal outreach to the leadership of the Chicago Lung Association.
20. October 12, 2011 – Meet with Chair of Illinois EPA's Environmental Justice Advisory Group
21. October 12, 2011 – Sponsor public meeting (together with Alderman Pope) at local community center, including presentation and Q & A session regarding the proposed plant and air permit.
22. October 12, 2011 – Establish webpage to facilitate public access to information regarding the proposed plant. www.universalcementllc.com

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ASSESSMENT FOR

PSD PERMIT APPLICATION

No. 081200H

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

UNIVERSAL CEMENT, LLC

Site No. 081200H

Prepared By

David Gossman, FAIC

Gossman Consulting, Inc.

October 2011

Portions adapted from “Project Summary for a Construction Permit Application from Universal Cement, LLC for a Portland Cement Manufacturing Plant in Chicago, Illinois”

Executive Summary

INTRODUCTION

Executive Order 12898 entitled “Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” states that “each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.¹”

Based on this Executive Order, the EPA’s Environmental Appeals Board (EAB) has held that environmental justice issues must be considered in connection with the issuance of federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permits issued by EPA Regional Offices and states acting under delegations of Federal authority.² The EAB reinforced the importance of completing an environmental justice analysis in an opinion discussed in a recent decision.³

EPA Regional Offices or their delegates in the states have for several years incorporated environmental justice considerations into their processing of applications for PSD permits. Recently, USEPA has published Plan EJ 2014, a roadmap for integrating environmental justice into USEPA’s programs and policies. A key goal in this recent USEPA publication is the consideration of environmental justice in permitting procedures that affect “overburdened communities.”⁴

As the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (“Illinois EPA”) acts under a delegation of USEPA authority in administering the Illinois PSD permit program, Illinois EPA has reviewed the proposed Universal Cement, LLC (Universal Cement) PSD permit application for compliance with PSD regulations. This report has been prepared at the request of Universal Cement to help the company assess the impact on the communities that may be affected by its proposed operations. It is anticipated that this report will also assist Illinois EPA in reviewing the application for compliance with USEPA environmental justice guidance and consistency with EAB decisions.

¹ Section 1-101 of Exec. Order 12898, 59 Fed. Reg. 7629, (Feb. 16, 1994) “Federal agencies are required to implement this order consistent with, and to the extent permitted by, existing law.” *Id.* at 7632.

² See, e.g., *In re Prairie State Generating Company*, 13 E.A.D. 1, 123 (EAB 2006); *In re Knauf Fiber Glass, GmbH*, 8 E.A.D. 121, 174-75 (EAB 1999) (“Knauf I”).

³ *In re: Shell Gulf of Mexico, Inc. and Shell Offshore, Inc.*, OCS Appeal Nos. 10-1 to 10-4, Slip Op. at 63-4, (EAB December 30, 2010) (“Shell II”).

⁴ In Plan EJ 2014, USEPA uses the term ‘overburdened communities’ to describe the minority, low-income, tribal, and indigenous populations or communities in the U.S. that potentially experience disproportionate environmental harms and risks as a result of greater vulnerability to environmental hazards. This increased vulnerability may be attributable to an accumulation of both negative and lack of positive environmental, health, economic, or social conditions within these populations or communities.

Pursuant to Clean Air Act section 165(a)(3), construction of a major emitting facility may not commence until the owner or operator of such facility demonstrates, among other things, that the facility will not cause or contribute to air pollution in excess of any National Ambient Air Quality Standard (“NAAQS”) applicable to the permit decision.⁵ In the context of an environmental justice analysis, the EAB has held that compliance with the NAAQS is emblematic of achieving a level of public health protection that assures that minority or low-income populations will not experience disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects due to exposure to relevant criteria pollutants.⁶ This finding is supported by the fact that “[t]he Agency sets the NAAQS using technical and scientific expertise, ensuring that the primary NAAQS protects the public health with an adequate margin of safety.”⁷]

In this case, the proposed Universal Cement PSD permit regulates emissions related to the following NAAQS: nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) (annual and 1-hr average), carbon monoxide (CO) (1-hr and 8-hr average), sulfur dioxide (SO₂) (1-hr, 3-hr, 24-hr, and annual average) and particulate matter (PM₁₀) (24-hr average). The following findings are key to the environmental justice analysis in this case:

1. Illinois EPA’s finding that the proposed facility’s projected emissions will not cause or contribute to a violation of the applicable NAAQS.⁸ This finding is based upon data provided in the Universal Cement permit application, including the monitored and modeled emission data contained therein, additional publicly available air quality data, and the imposition of stringent emission limitations and state-of-the-art pollution control techniques in the proposed PSD permit conditions. This determination is discussed in more detail later in this report and in the Illinois EPA document “Project Summary for a Construction Permit Application from Universal Cement, LLC for a Portland Cement Manufacturing Plant in Chicago, Illinois” (Project Summary).
2. Three residential neighborhoods found within two miles of the proposed Universal Cement facility qualify as environmental justice communities of concern based on the high percentage of minority residents identified in the 2010 census in these neighborhoods. This finding is based on the demographic documentation described in this report.
3. Based on the fact that the Universal Cement facility will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the NAAQS for the pertinent PSD pollutants in or around these neighborhoods, the permitted emissions under the proposed Universal Cement

⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 7475(a)(3); see also 40 C.F.R. §§ 52.21(k), 52.21(i)(2).

⁶ *Shell II*, Slip Op. at 74.

⁷ *Shell II*, Slip Op. at 73.

PSD permit would not cause or contribute to an adverse health or environmental impact for the identified environmental justice population. In support of this finding, Gossman Consulting, Inc. (GCI) broadened the scope of its review and undertook additional review beyond that required by USEPA guidance and EAB decisions to confirm that the minority communities residing in the vicinity of the Universal Cement facility would not be adversely affected by the issuance of the proposed PSD permit.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Universal Cement is an affiliate of Ozinga Bros, Inc., an Illinois corporation that produces and distributes “ready mix concrete” products in the Chicago area, northwest Indiana and southwest Michigan. Portland cement is an essential component of “ready mix concrete.” The Universal Cement facility is intended to provide an independent source of cement for Ozinga’s “ready mix” business.

The proposed Universal Cement facility will have a state-of-the-art energy efficient kiln, designed to recover heat and minimize emissions. As a new cement plant, it will be subject to the most stringent pollution control requirements applied in the nation.

The facility is proposed to be located at 117th and Torrence Avenue, in the 10th Ward of Chicago. This location is largely surrounded by other industrial uses, vacant land, and waterways. It is within an area of industrial zoning consistent with the Calumet Area Land Use Plan. This location is also within Ozinga’s long-established business territory, on the Calumet River, and provides needed access to Lake Michigan and the limestone reserves of northern Michigan, and to railroad and interstate highway transportation.

The construction of the facility is expected to result in hundreds of jobs and to take approximately thirty months. The Universal Cement facility is projected to create jobs for more than ninety permanent employees.

As is discussed in greater detail below, the closest residential communities are the neighborhoods of South Deering, the East Side, and Hegewisch. The closest residence is approximately 2,000 feet from the proposed location.

STEPS IN ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ANALYSIS

The USEPA’s environmental justice analysis procedure is provided in EPA Region II Interim Environmental Justice Policy, dated December 2000.⁹

⁹ U.S. EPA, Region II, *Interim Environmental Justice Policy* (December 2000).

As set forth in the USEPA's Region II Interim Environmental Justice Policy, the basic steps in the environmental justice analysis are as follows:

1. Identify affected populations and any communities of concern;
2. Identify the adverse environmental impacts associated with the Project and evaluate the significance of the impact(s); and
3. If there are significant adverse impacts, determine whether any environmental impacts would be disproportionate in their distribution, affecting minority and/or low-income populations within the community of concern to a greater extent than populations that do not have these characteristics.
4. If a disproportionate impact is identified, the affected communities or populations are referred to as "overburdened" and mitigation of those impacts should be considered.

A discussion of each of these steps in the environmental justice evaluation process can be found below. The potential impact from all criteria pollutants for which the facility is considered "major" have been reviewed. In addition, although the Universal Cement facility will not be a "major source" of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), the HAPs of greatest health and environmental concern have also been reviewed later in this report.

Figure 1 provides an overview of the general environmental justice decision making process followed in this report. It is adapted from the USEPA Environmental Justice Decision Making Tree cited in the Environmental Justice Recommendation, Final Report, October 12, 1999.

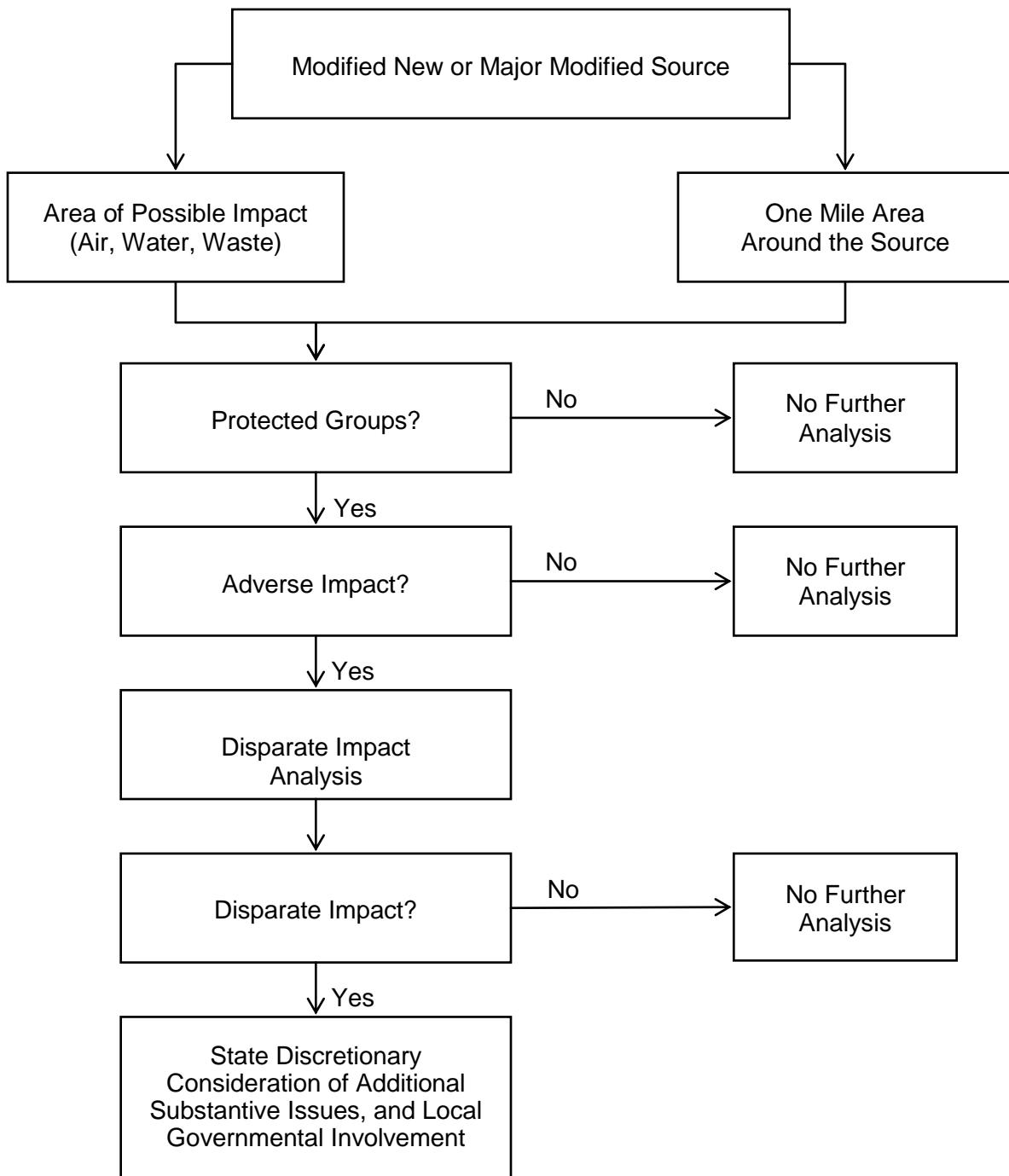


Figure 1. Environmental Justice Decision Making Process

STEP #1:

IDENTIFICATION OF AFFECTED POPULATION (COMMUNITY OF CONCERN)

The initial step in the environmental justice analysis for the proposed Universal Cement project was an assessment of the presence of communities of concern in the vicinity of the proposed project.

Although USEPA guidance generally reviews populations within a one mile radius around a proposed facility, the radius of consideration was expanded to a two mile radius. The two mile radius was selected based on the emission modeling for the proposed facility which predicted the greatest impact would occur in that area. Refer to Figure 2.¹⁰

Environmental justice communities within the two mile area of concern were identified using tools available from USEPA¹¹, the US Census Bureau¹², and the demographics tool Alteryx.¹³

¹⁰ <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/index.html>

¹¹ <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/index.html>

¹² <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/popmap/>

¹³ <http://www.freedomographics.com/> Refer to Attachment 2.

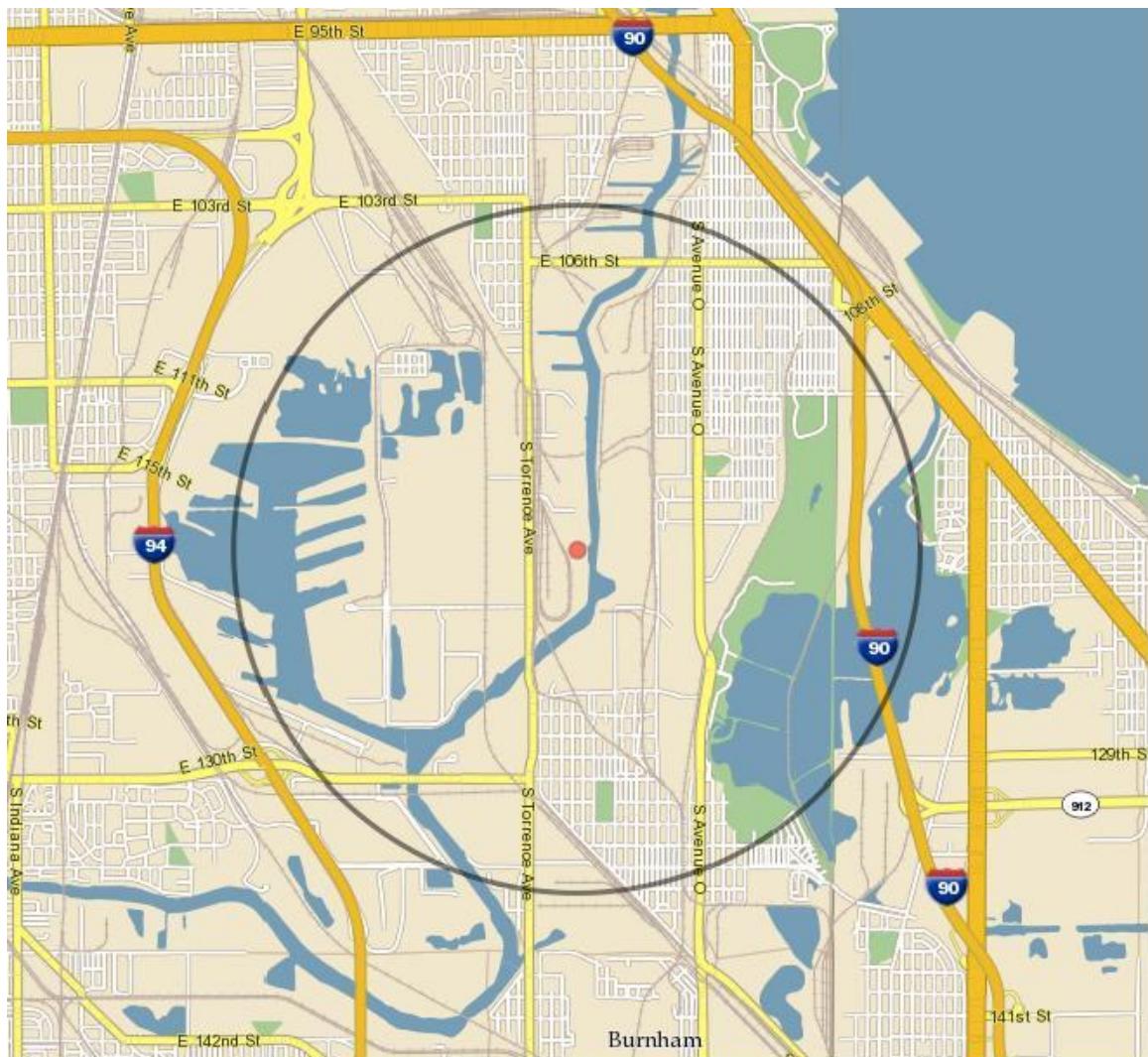


Figure 2. Two mile radius demographic circle

Most of the land use within the two mile radius is industrial, vacant and water as seen in the aerial photograph shown in Figure 3.¹⁴ Only a small portion is residential. The proposed location for the facility is consistent with the Calumet Area Land Use Plan, since it is within the area designated as industrial by the plan.

¹⁴ <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/popmap/>

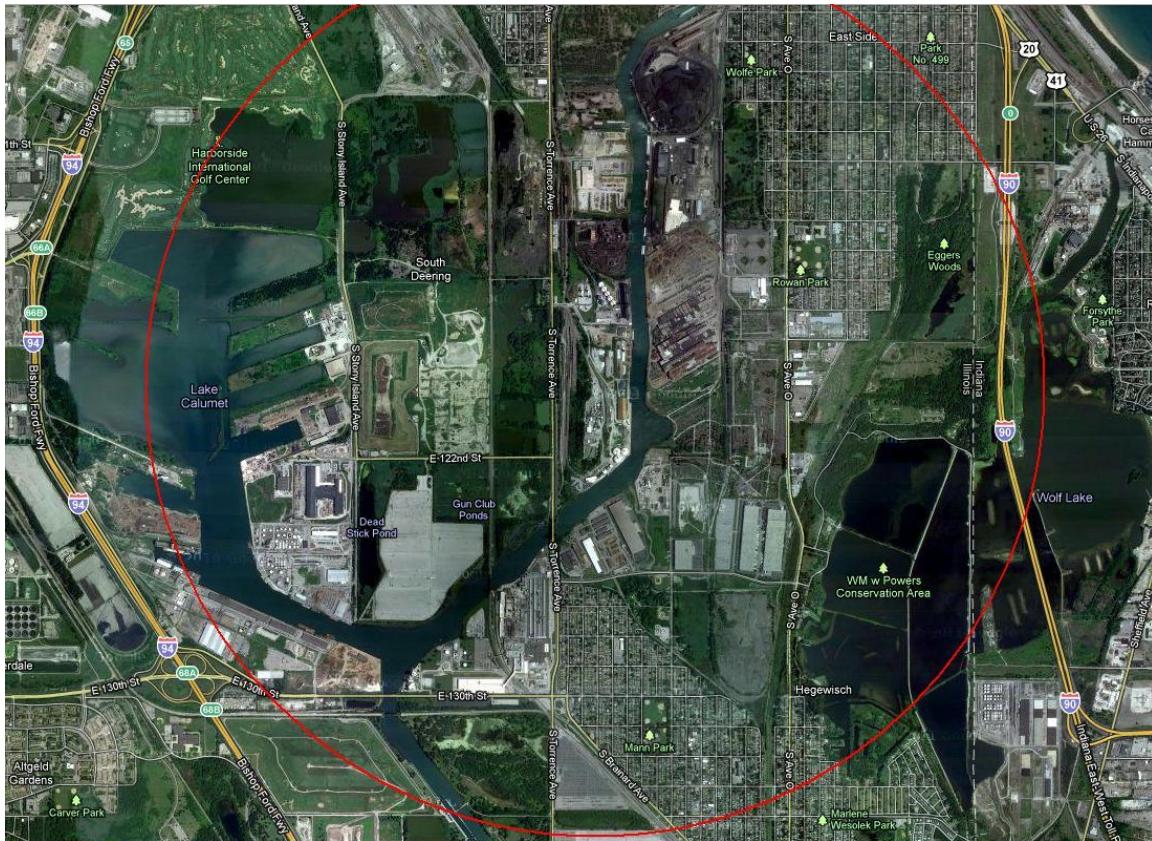


Figure 3. Aerial photograph

The tables below provide a summary of the demographics within the two mile radius and compares these to those for Cook County and the State of Illinois. This data is from the USEPA environmental justice website, and reflects the 2000 census. USEPA has not yet updated its website to reflect 2010 census data.

Table 1 – Demographics Within Two Mile Radius of Proposed Facility Location

	Study Area (within two mile radius)	Cook County, IL	Illinois
Total persons	22,180	5,376,741	12,419,293
Population density	2,256.46/sq mi	5685.58/sq mi	223.43/sq mi
Percent minority	54.9%	52.4%	32.2%
Persons below poverty level	2,567 (11.6%)	713,040 (13.5%)	1,291,958 (10.7%)
Households in area	7,668	1,974,181	4,591,779
Households on public Assistance	244 (3.2%)	92,634 (4.7%)	152,667 (3.3%)
Housing units built <1970	87%	73%	62%
Housing units built <1950	43%	38%	32%

Table 2 – Race Demographics Within Two Mile Radius of Proposed Facility Location

Race Breakdown	Study Area (within two mile radius)	Cook County, IL	Illinois
White (including Hispanic)	14,328 (64.6%)	3,025,727 (56.3%)	9,123,564 (73.5%)
African American	1,241 (5.6%)	1,399,451 (26.0%)	1,864,619 (15.0%)
Hispanic Origin	10,639 (48.0%)	1,071,241 (19.9%)	1,529,141 (12.3%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	105 (0.5%)	260,996 (4.9%)	423,440 (3.4%)
American Indian	182 (0.8%)	14,419 (0.3%)	30,407 (0.2%)
Other race	5,513 (24.9%)	532,423 (9.9%)	724,021 (5.8%)
Multiracial	810 (3.7%)	142,129 (2.6%)	249,431 (2.0%)

Table 3 – Language Demographics Within Two Mile Radius of Proposed Facility Location

Ability to Speak English	Study Area (within two mile radius)	Cook County, IL	Illinois
Population age 5 and over	20504	4991310	11547505
Speak only English	11526 (36.7%)	3453547 (49.9%)	9326786 (65.2%)
Non-English at home	8977 (28.6%)	1537763 (22.2%)	2220719 (15.5%)
Speak English very well	4842 (15.4%)	775337 (11.2%)	1165997 (8.1%)
Speak English well	2218 (7.1%)	369763 (5.3%)	512875 (3.6%)
Speak English not well	1528 (4.9%)	279908 (4.0%)	387847 (2.7%)
Speak English less than well	1917 (6.1%)	392663 (5.7%)	541847 (3.8%)
Speak English not at all	390 (1.2%)	112755 (1.6%)	154000 (1.1%)

Data from the 2010 census has also been considered in determining the location of minority populations in nearby communities of concern. Based on the Alteryx data provided in Attachment 1, GCI has determined that three environmental justice communities of concern exist within the study area (based on minority population) and that a review of potential adverse impacts is warranted. Similar language and income comparisons are not available using 2010 data. This does not impact the results of the analysis since all of the communities (all three) within the study area have already been determined to be environmental justice communities of concern.

Three predominately minority neighborhoods were identified within the two mile radius of the proposed facility. Of these, two are Hispanic/Caucasian. Both the East Side and Hegewisch have growing Hispanic populations that have, per the 2010 census, exceeded USEPA's 51.1% threshold for qualifying as an environmental justice community. Per the 2010 census, the third predominately minority community, South Deering, is greater than 51.1% African American.

The largely African American community of South Deering is located to the north/northwest and the Hispanic/Caucasian communities of East Side and Hegewisch are located to the south/southeast and to the northeast of the proposed facility location as seen in Figure 4.¹⁵

¹⁵ <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/popmap/>

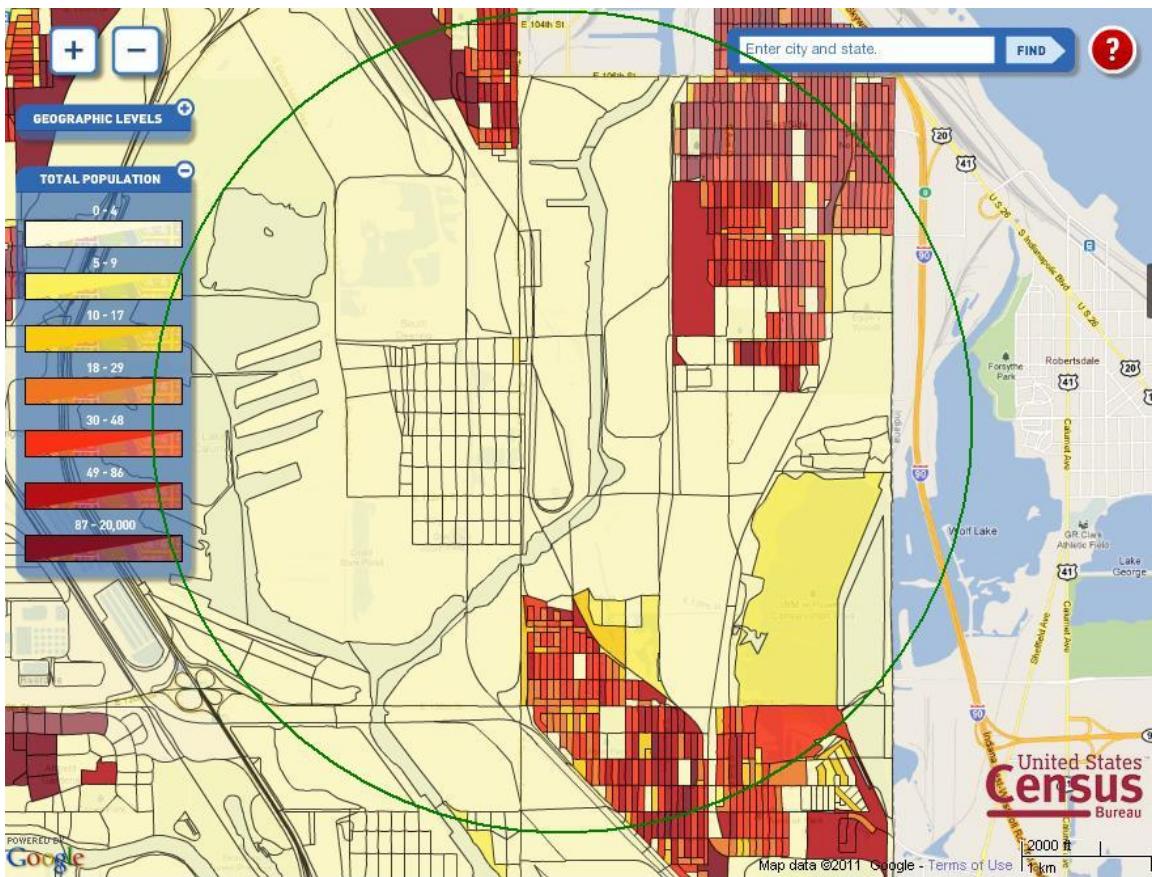


Figure 4. Population Census Blocks 2010

Specific demographic data and related information regarding South Deering, the East Side and Hegewisch can be found in Attachment 2.

STEP #2:

IDENTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACTS

An ambient air quality analysis was conducted by the consulting firm, Trinity Consultants, on behalf of Universal Cement to assess the impact of the emissions of the proposed project. This analysis supports the conclusion that the proposed project will not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable air quality standard. As can be seen in Table 4 below, the maximum predicted impacts from the proposed facility added to the cumulative impacts reflected in the monitored existing air quality (which are not at the same location as the maximum predicted impacts), do not exceed and in most cases are a small fraction of the NAAQS ambient limits. Additional discussion concerning the air quality analysis for the proposed Universal Cement project can be found in Section VII of the Project Summary.

Table 4 – Maximum Predicted Impact Modeling Results ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Maximum Predicted Impact from Universal Cement	Maximum Predicted Impact from Universal Cement Added to Maximum Monitored Concentration	NAAQS Ambient Limit
NO ₂	1-hour	18.4	128.2	188
NO ₂	Annual	0.48	32.6	100
PM ₁₀	24-hour	47.61	100.6	150
PM ₁₀	Annual	6.98	27.0	*
SO ₂	1-hour	5.87	86.9	196
SO ₂	3-hour	4.67	56.7	1,300
SO ₂	24-hour	1.48	17.5	365
SO ₂	Annual	0.12	5.1	80
CO	1-hour	37.13	6,437.1	40,000
CO	8-hour	15.61	2,682.2	10,000

* Results for PM₁₀ annual modeled/monitored concentrations are provided, but there is no corresponding NAAQS for comparison.

In addition to the fact that these maximum impacts are below the established national health and environmental standards, the locations of maximum impact for each pollutant shown above do not occur in the identified environmental justice communities or in the vicinity of schools, hospitals or sites of other sensitive populations. The locations of maximum impact are presented in Figures 5 and 6.

Universal Cement Maximum Modeled Concentrations CO and PM₁₀

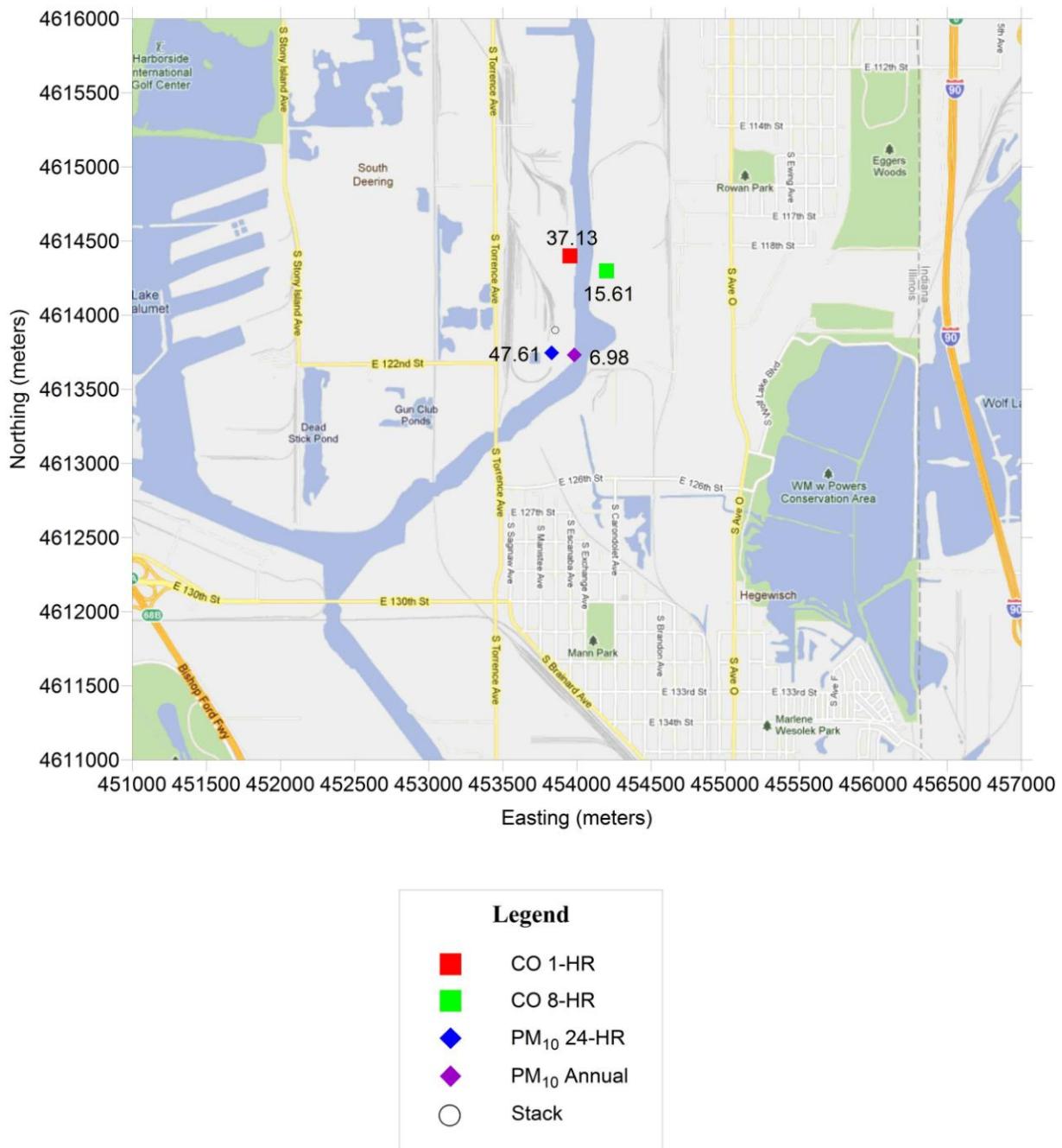


Figure 5. Universal Cement Maximum Modeled Concentrations of CO and PM₁₀ (in micrograms per cubic meter)

Universal Cement Maximum Modeled Concentrations NO₂ and SO₂

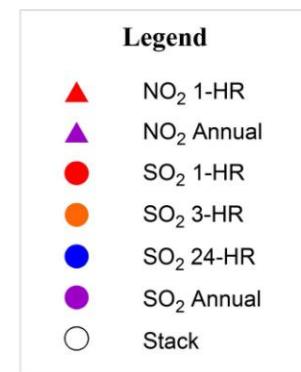
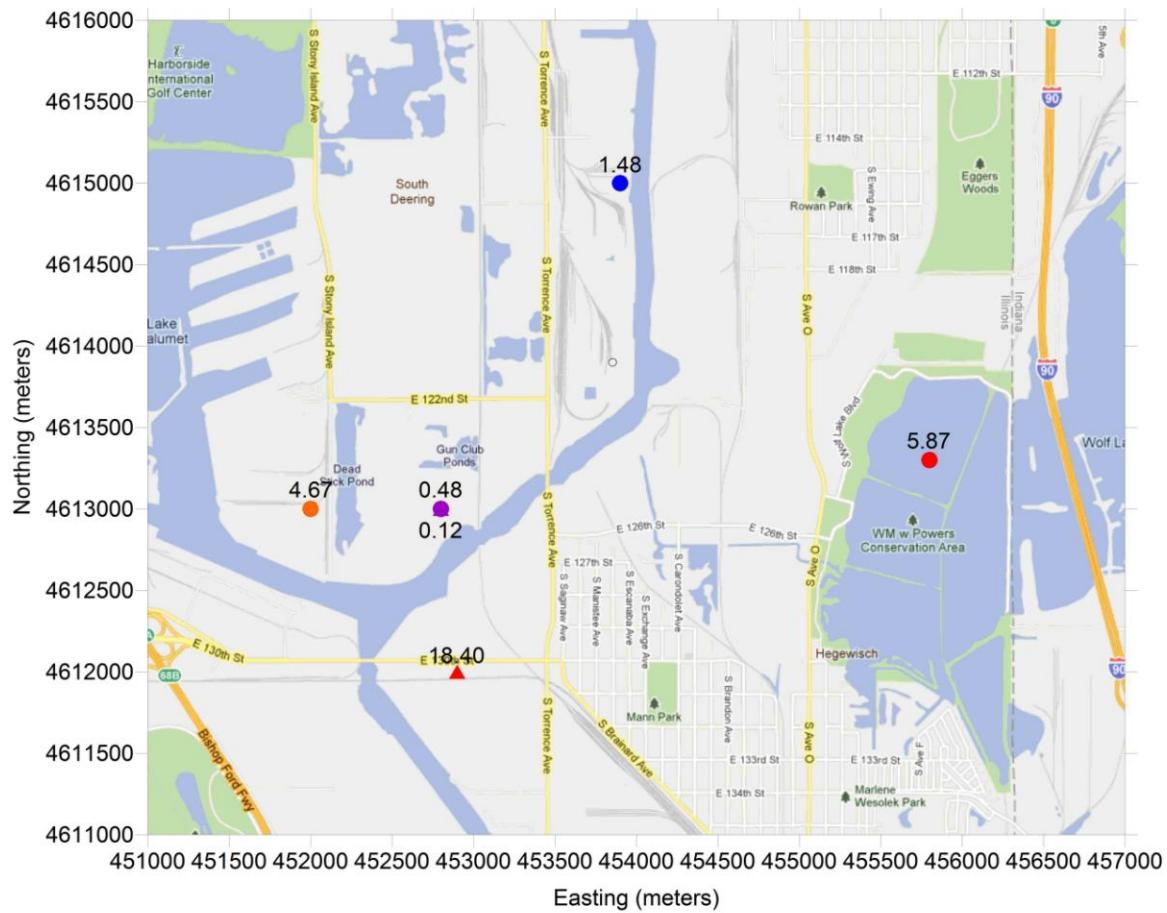


Figure 6. Universal Cement Maximum Modeled Concentrations of SO₂ and NO_x (in micrograms per cubic meter)

LEVEL OF REGULATION CONSISTENT WITH BEST PRACTICES

The proposed permit also imposes federally enforceable conditions which ensure that best available technologies and practices will be employed and stringent emission limits will be met at the Universal Cement facility. The pollution control techniques required under this permit are among the most stringent in the industry, if not the most stringent. This level of regulation provides ongoing assurance that this facility will not cause or contribute to an adverse impact in the identified environmental justice communities.

DESCRIPTION OF REGULATED EMISSION UNITS

The Universal Cement project includes a preheater/precalciner kiln system capable of producing about one million tons per year of clinker, an intermediate product used in the production of cement. The clinker production train consists of an in-line raw mill, a blending silo, kiln system (preheat tower, precalciner, rotary kiln), clinker cooler and a solid fuel mill. Other equipment in the project includes clinker storage silos, a finish mill, and the associated raw material, solid fuel and finished product handling equipment.

The kiln is the heart of the Portland cement process since the chemical reactions necessary to produce Portland cement take place there. The kiln is a slightly inclined, slowly rotating steel cylindrical tube that is lined with refractory materials. Raw materials are introduced at the high end and the rotation of the kiln causes the materials to be slowly transported down to the other end. Fuel is burned at the lower or discharge end of the kiln. The hot combustion gases move counter-current to the material flow, thereby subjecting the material in the kiln to increasingly higher temperatures.

The Universal Cement kiln is a state-of-the-art 5-stage preheater/precalciner design with an in-line raw mill. In the preheater, raw kiln feed is introduced into a series of cyclones. In the cyclones, the material flows counter-current with the kiln exhaust, thus recovering heat from the exhaust gases to preheat the raw feed. The kiln system will also have a vertical precalciner vessel where a portion of the fuel feed to the system is fired and the raw materials are partially calcined, converting limestone to lime prior to entering the rotary kiln. This preheater/precalciner design results in a very fuel efficient process. In fact, the permit application demonstrates that this preheater/precalciner design produces less emissions than any other existing cement plant design, per ton of cement clinker produced. The principal fuel for the kiln will be a blend of coal and petroleum coke. Natural gas (or propane) will be used to fire the kiln during startup operations. The kiln

will also have the capability of firing scrap¹⁶ whole tires as fuel. The product of the rotary kiln is commonly referred to as clinker. Heat from the hot clinker leaving the kiln is recovered in cooling devices and a portion of the heat is returned to the kiln system by preheating combustion air. The cooled clinker is mixed with a form of calcium sulfate, usually gypsum, and ground in a finish mill to produce Portland cement, which is then stored, pending bulk loadout.

EMISSION CONTROLS REQUIRED UNDER THE PROPOSED PERMIT

The Universal Cement kiln will be required to utilize both a staged combustion technology and a selective noncatalytic reduction (SNCR) system to minimize emissions of NO_x. As is discussed in the Project Summary, sulfur compounds contained in the coal, petcoke and tires are absorbed in the lime materials processed in the kiln, substantially reducing SO₂ emissions. In addition, a circulating fluidized bed absorber will be used for additional control of SO₂, and will have the added advantage of also controlling acid gases and mercury “hazardous air pollutant” emissions. Emissions of PM₁₀ emissions will be controlled by a baghouse. CO emissions will be controlled by means of good combustion practices. The latest membrane technology will be used in the baghouses to control particulate to the new MACT standards which are far more stringent than existed just a few years ago.

The permit also requires significant control of emissions from “fugitive” emission sources. The clinker cooler, mills, and storage bins will all be equipped with fabric filters (baghouses) to control particulate matter emissions. Clinker and cement conveying equipment transfer points, including material loading and product load out, will also be equipped with baghouses.

Raw material and solid fuel handling conveyors will have weather covers, and transfer points will be enclosed to prevent wind-blown particulate matter emissions. Water sprays will be used on raw material and fuel receiving hoppers to maintain raw material and solid fuel moisture contents and to suppress fugitive dust as needed. Sweeping and watering will be used to control fugitive dust from paved roadways.

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS AND EMISSION LIMITS

As is discussed in the Illinois EPA Project Summary, the proposed project will comply with applicable federal and state emission standards, including applicable federal emission standards adopted by the United States EPA (40 CFR Parts 60 and 63) and the emission standards of the State of Illinois (35 Ill. Adm. Code: Subtitle B, Subchapter c.)

¹⁶ A discussion regarding the beneficial use of tires as fuel can be found at the USEPA website - <http://www.epa.gov/osw/conserve/materials/tires/faq-tdf.htm>, and for a discussion of the role of tires in reducing emissions, see <http://www.epa.gov/osw/conserve/materials/tires/pubs/tdf-report08.pdf>

Nonattainment New Source Review

The Greater Chicago Area is classified as “nonattainment” for ozone. NO_x and VOM emissions are regulated as ozone precursors. As its NO_x emissions are projected to be greater than 100 tons/year, this project is subject to stringent regulations governing Major Stationary Sources Construction and Modification (MSSCAM), [35 IAC Part 203,] for NO_x. As its VOM emissions will be less than 100 tons/year, the MSSCAM will not apply for VOM.

The Greater Chicago Area is also classified as nonattainment for PM_{2.5}. However, emissions of PM_{2.5} will not exceed the major source threshold of 100 tons per year, so that MSSCAM will not be applicable for emissions of PM_{2.5}. However, SO₂ emissions will exceed 100 tons per year and will be subject to MSSCAM because it is classified as a precursor for PM_{2.5}.

Thus, this project is subject to MSSCAM requirements for NO_x (as an ozone precursor) and for SO₂ (as a PM_{2.5} precursor.) Those requirements include:

1. “emission limits” for NO_x and SO₂ that represent the “Lowest Achievable Emission Rate” (LAER);
2. a requirement that NO_x and SO₂ emissions be “offset” with compensating emission reductions from other emission sources, at ratios of 1-to-1.15 and 1-to-1 respectively, prior to the commencement of construction under this permit;
3. an analysis of alternatives to the project, including a review of the environmental, social and economic costs and benefits of the facility location; and
4. information confirming that other existing major sources owned by the applicant within Illinois are in compliance with applicable air pollution regulations or on a program to come into compliance.

Illinois EPA’s proposed permit includes LAER emission limits and the 115% and 100% offset requirements for NO_x and SO₂ and is supported by a detailed Project Summary which includes an alternatives analysis and the required compliance confirmation.

These very stringent and enforceable nonattainment area permit requirements coupled with the PSD permitting requirements for these same pollutants, as is discussed below, provide a high level of protection for public health and the environment in the vicinity of the Universal Cement facility.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)

The Greater Chicago Area is also classified as “attainment” for various air pollutants. As the proposed facility has the potential to emit greater than 100 tons of NO_x, SO₂, CO and PM/PM₁₀, it is also subject to stringent regulation under the federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality (PSD) program, 40 CFR 52.21. The proposed facility is also “major” and subject to PSD regulation under USEPA’s new greenhouse gas (GHG) regulations. Because emissions of sulfuric acid mist, lead, and hydrogen sulfide/total reduced sulfur will be below their respective significance thresholds of 7.0, 0.6, and 10 tons per year, PSD will not apply for these pollutants. Nevertheless, controls proposed for SO₂ and particulate should result in extremely low levels of emission for sulfuric acid mist, lead, and hydrogen sulfide/total reduced sulfur as well.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT)

Under the PSD rules, a source or project must use BACT to control emissions of pollutants subject to PSD.

BACT is defined in Section 169(3) of the federal Clean Air Act as:

“An emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction of each pollutant subject to regulation under this Act emitted from or which results from any major emitting facility, which the permitting authority, on a case by case basis, taking into account energy, environmental and other costs, determines is achievable for such facility through application of production processes and available methods, systems and techniques, including fuel cleaning, clean fuels, or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of each such pollutant.”

BACT is generally set by a “Top Down Process.” In this process, the most effective control option that is available and technically feasible is assumed to constitute BACT for a particular unit, unless the energy, environmental and economic impacts associated with that control option are found to be excessive. An important resource for BACT determinations is USEPA’s RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse (Clearinghouse), a national compendium of control technology determinations maintained by USEPA. Other documents that are consulted include general information in the technical literature and information on other similar or related projects that are proposed or have been recently permitted.

Universal Cement provided a BACT demonstration in its application addressing emissions of pollutants that are subject to PSD, i.e., NO_x, SO₂, CO, PM/PM₁₀ and greenhouse gases (GHG). For each of these PSD pollutants, the proposed permit requires that the Universal Cement facility employ the most effective control option identified in

the “Top Down Process.” These state-of-the-art and enforceable pollution control technology requirements provide a high level of assurance that minority populations in the vicinity of the Universal Cement facility will not be adversely affected.

The PSD program also requires modeling of PSD pollutant impacts. Universal Cement has performed extensive modeling which demonstrates that emission of these pollutants will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the NAAQS ambient limits or the allowed PSD increment – in either minority population areas or any other areas.

New Federal Portland Cement Regulations Applying to Hazardous Air Emissions and New Sources

Beyond the BACT required control technologies, the Universal Cement facility is also required to comply with the recently promulgated and extremely stringent USEPA “National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants” (NESHAP) and “New Source Performance Standards” (NSPS) for Portland cement manufacturing plants. These regulations set federally enforceable emissions limitations for NO_x, SO₂, filterable PM, total hydrocarbons, mercury and the regulated dioxins and furans. As the first new Portland cement plant to be built in the United States under these new NESHAP and NSPS regulations, the Universal Cement facility will be one of the lowest emitting cement plants in the country. This stringent level of HAP and criteria pollutant emission control is consistent with assuring against adverse impacts in environmental justice communities.

Vegetation and Soils Analysis

Universal Cement has also provided an analysis of the impacts of the proposed facility on vegetation and soils. The first stage of this analysis focused on the use of modeled air concentrations and published screening values for evaluating exposure to flora from selected criteria pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, CO, and PM₁₀). These screening values or threshold ambient concentrations (which may indicate levels of potential adverse impacts) are provided for “sensitive,” “intermediate,” and “resistant” species. Universal Cement has conservatively compared maximum modeled concentrations against “sensitive” species threshold concentrations, and in all instances, modeled impacts are below the “sensitive” value thresholds.

Potential adverse impacts to soil and vegetation from deposition of hazardous air pollutants (trace elements including hazardous metals) are the focus of an additional assessment. In this stepwise process, soil (depositional) loadings calculated from annual average air concentrations (modeling results) are combined with published endogenous soil concentration data and compared against threshold impact information. Dispersion modeling results were obtained for short- and long-term averaging periods for lead,

mercury, and other metals, acid gases, organics, and dioxins/furans. Annual average concentrations were converted to deposited soil concentrations and plant tissue concentrations and compared against guideline benchmark levels for soil and plants. In all cases, the pollutant levels were less than the benchmark levels.

Thus, the proposed facility's emissions are not expected to result in harmful effects to the soils and vegetation in the area. Maximum modeled impacts for SO₂, NO_x, CO, PM₁₀, sulfuric acid mist, ammonia, hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride do not exceed the guideline benchmark concentrations. Maximum soil impacts due to HAP emissions from the proposed Universal Cement facility are predicted to be well below measured background levels and ecological screening levels. Likewise, the modeled maximum water and sediment impacts in Lake Calumet due to HAP emissions from the proposed facility are all below ecological benchmark levels.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service, as required under the United States Endangered Species Act, reviewed the above conclusions with respect to species of vegetation and animals that are present in the area and indicated that there will be no adverse effects.

STEPS #3 and # 4:

DETERMINATION OF DISPROPORTIONATE ADVERSE IMPACT AND MITIGATION OF SUCH IMPACTS

As found by Illinois EPA and further demonstrated above, the proposed facility's emissions taken together with existing air quality contaminant loads will not result in an exceedance of the applicable NAAQS ambient limits. Consultation with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service also verifies the proposed facility will not adversely affect sensitive natural environments and endangered species. Compliance with the stringent regulations and enforceable permit conditions will further assure that emissions from this facility are minimized. Therefore, no adverse impact on an environmental justice community is anticipated and it is unnecessary to reach the question of disproportionate adverse impacts and mitigation of such impacts.

ADDITIONAL REVIEW

Beyond the PSD permitting review and review of all major U.S. EPA criteria pollutants, GCI also reviewed the permit provisions designed to limit mercury, dioxin and organic HAPs – key pollutants of concern for many combustion sources.

Although HAPs are not directly regulated under the PSD permitting program and will not be emitted at “major” levels under the proposed permit, the Project Summary states that

reduction of HAP was an added reason for the selection of certain BACT controls for Universal Cement. As discussed above, Universal Cement's kiln design already minimizes SO₂ emissions in several ways; but the use of a circulating fluidized bed absorber will also reduce HAP acid gases and mercury. Also, the permit requires that Universal Cement will operate under USEPA's new, very stringent MACT limits for these pollutants. These new MACT regulations have undergone rigorous scientific review and are designed to ensure emissions of HAP pollutants do not exceed margins of safety for health and the environment thereby preventing any adverse impact on the environmental justice communities.

CONCLUSION

Under Step #1 of this environmental justice analysis, GCI reviewed 2010 Census data and other sources of demographic information and concluded that three southeast Chicago residential neighborhoods within two miles of the proposed Universal Cement facility qualify as environmental justice communities of concern based on USEPA guidelines and the high percentage of minority residents identified in the 2010 census in those neighborhoods.

Under Step #2 of the environmental justice analysis, GCI reviewed the following to determine if the proposed facility will cause or contribute to an adverse health or environmental impact within any of these three neighborhoods:

1. Data provided in the Universal Cement permit application (including the monitored and modeled maximum emission impact data and locations) and its impact in the identified neighborhoods;
2. Additional publicly available air quality data, including monitoring data from the closest monitoring locations to the proposed facility;
3. The impact of compliance with the stringent emission limitations and state-of-the-art pollution control techniques imposed under the proposed permit conditions; and
4. The potential for adverse health and environmental impacts due to the facility's projected emission of certain HAPs.

GCI also considered the review of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding the proposed facility's impact on sensitive natural environments and endangered species located in the vicinity.

Based on the above analysis, GCI concludes that the projected emissions under the proposed Universal Cement PSD permit will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of

the NAAQS ambient limits for these PSD pollutants and will not cause or contribute to an adverse health or environmental impact for the identified environmental justice populations in the South Deering, East Side, or Hegewisch neighborhoods. As no adverse impact was identified, neither an analysis of disproportionate adverse impacts (Step #3) nor consideration of adverse impact mitigation (Step #4) is required by applicable guidance.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

Environmental Justice in EPA Permitting: Reducing Pollution in High-Risk Communities is Integral to the Agency's Mission, National Academy of Public Administration for the USEPA, December 2001.

Supplemental Environmental Justice Analysis for proposed Outer Continental Shelf PSD Permit No. R10OCS/PSD-AK-2010-01 & Permit No. R10OCS/PSD-AK-09-01, USEPA Region X.

Environmental Justice Assessment for United States Environmental Protection Agency (Region2) Carbon Monoxide PSD Permit Application, Ravana Plant Modernization Project for Lafarge Building Materials, Henningson, Durham & Richardson Architecture and Engineering, P.C., April 2009.

Supplemental Statement of Basis - PSD Permit Application for Avenal Energy Project, USEPA Region IX, March 2011.

Calumet Land Use Plan, Chicago Department of Planning and Development, December, 2001.

ATTACHMENT 1

East Side, Chicago

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

East Side is one of the 77 official community areas of Chicago, Illinois. It is located on the far south side of the city, between the Calumet River and the Illinois-Indiana state line, approximately 13 miles (21 km) south of Downtown Chicago. The neighborhood has its own park on Lake Michigan, Calumet Park, and its own forest preserve, Eggers Grove Forest Preserve, which neighborhood residents usually call *Eggers Woods*. It is served by U.S. Highway 12, U.S. Highway 20, and U.S. Highway 41, which are multiplexed in this neighborhood.

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Qualities
- 3 Boundaries
- 4 Schools
- 5 Public transportation
- 6 Trivia
- 7 Notable residents
- 8 References
- 9 External links

History

The East Side, until recently, was socially and economically dominated by the Calumet River and the jobs it supported. The community got its name from the river because it was located on its east bank. The river formed the once-thriving industrial Port of Chicago. A cluster of riverside docks and slips allowed materials of all sorts to be loaded and unloaded onto adjacent railroad lines, and the river itself was lined with steel mills. Republic Steel began operations here in 1901. The Republic mill was the site of frequent union unrest, culminating in the Memorial Day Massacre of 1937 and the successful drive by the United Steelworkers to organize the Chicago mills.



St. Simeon Mirotočivi, a Serbian Orthodox church located on the East Side.

Many of the neighborhood's residents during this period were families of Croatian and Serbian heritage, who had emigrated from Europe to work in the steel mills and take related jobs. Especially after unionization, the neighborhood became a stronghold of the Chicago Democratic Party machine of Mayor Richard J. Daley. The neighborhood's

Coordinates: 41°42.0'N 87°33.6'W

East Side	
— Community area —	
Community Area 52 - East Side	
	Location within the city of Chicago
	Coordinates: 41°42.0'N 87°33.6'W
Country	United States
State	Illinois
County	Cook
City	Chicago
Neighborhoods	list East Side
Area	
- Total	2.8 sq mi (7.25 km ²)
Population (2000)	
- Total	23,653
- Density	8,449.8/sq mi (3,262.5/km ²) population up 15.66% from 1990
Demographics	
- White	28.18%
- Black	1.43%
- Hispanic	69.46%
- Asian	0.10%
- Other	0.14%
Time zone	CST (UTC-6)
- Summer (DST)	CDT (UTC-5)
ZIP Codes	parts of 60617
Median income	\$29,284

Source: U.S. Census, Record Information Services

longtime alderman, Edward Vrdolyak, became a noted Chicago "power broker" after the senior Daley's death. Today, the area still remains largely Hispanic, Serbian, Croatian, and Polish.

In the 1950s, the East Side was divided in two by the Chicago Skyway. The riverside steel mills and heavy industries went into serious decline in 1970-2000, and are no longer the mainstay of the neighborhood.^[1]

Qualities

Many of the older houses are in the unique-to-Chicago bungalow style, though some parts of the East Side are notable for their newer grandiose like houses and suburban feel. Today, the East Side is steadily redeveloping with new homes being built, grocery chains such as Aldi entering the community, and the redevelopment of Lake Pointe Plaza. Currently, there are proposed plans to complete the East Side neighborhood's lakefront shoreline with the development of 140 acres (0.57 km²) of new parkland which will include an expansion of the existing Calumet Park and Beach and extension of the existing lakefront bicycle and running path to the proposed new lakefront parklands in the adjacent South Chicago neighborhood to its north. The future completion of Chicago's southern Lakefront will result in the connection of Calumet Park to Rainbow Beach, South Shore Cultural Center, and Jackson Park with its 18 Hole Golf Course which is part of the Chicago Park District.

Boundaries

East Side is bounded by Calumet River to the North and West, State Line Road (4100 E) to the East, and 126th street (12600 S) to the South.

Schools

East Side is served by both Catholic and Chicago Public Schools. Taylor Elementary, Gallistel Elementary, Jane Addams Elementary and Washington Elementary are among the public elementary schools. George Washington High School is the neighborhood public high school. Annuciata Grammar School is the neighborhood's Catholic, private school and St. Francis De Sales is the neighborhood's Catholic, private high school. Many students of the East Side are enrolled in schools outside of the neighborhood. These may include Bishop Noll Institute in bordering Hammond, Indiana, Marian Catholic High School in Chicago Heights, Illinois, Mount Carmel High School and Mother McAuley High School.

Public transportation

East Side is Metra territory, as the nearest Chicago Transit Authority train station is the 95th/Dan Ryan station on the Red Line, 7 miles (11 km) northwest of the neighborhood. Residents utilize the Metra Electric station at 93rd street (9300 S, 3300 E) (in South Chicago), and the South Shore Line at Hegewisch/136th street. The Chicago Skyway has been refurbished and privatized. At night it's beautifully lighted outline gives the feel of bridge expanse and, in fact, it does span the Calumet River. The area's edges have been outfitted with landscaped terraces and "pocket parks" have been installed at the intersection of Ewing Avenue and Indianapolis Boulevard - one right under the Skyway, complete with decorative benches and ornamental lamp lighting (it serves as a rest stop for cyclists) and the other across the boulevard with a working ornamental fountain. The Burnham Greenway Trail travels along this section under the Skyway, traverses the boulevard and runs along briefly impeded stretches of greenspace right into the south suburban communities of Burnham and Calumet City.

East Side is also served by three CTA bus routes:

- 26 - South Shore Express
- 30 - South Chicago
- 100 - Jeffery Manor

EasyGo Lake Transit Red and Green regional bus routes stop near the intersection of 106th Street and Ewing Avenue Monday-Saturday, allowing riders to travel to several locations in Northwest Indiana. The Red Route serves Hammond, Munster, and Dyer; the Green Route provides connections to Whiting, East Chicago, Hammond, Highland, and Schererville.

Trivia

At the northeastern corner of the neighborhood, close to lake Michigan, stands a stone obelisk Illinois-Indiana State Line Boundary Marker to mark the northern end of the surveyed boundary line that separates Illinois and Indiana.

Most of the streets going north and south are named after the alphabet, with Avenue B closest to the Indiana state line and Avenue O closer to the Calumet River. The neighborhood is sometimes often called "Alphabet Town," like Manhattan's Alphabet City.^[citation needed]

The road which should have been called "Avenue A" is named State Line Road.

The northern portion of East Side between the Calumet River and Lake Michigan gave the community the nickname of "The Island".^[citation needed]

The bubble-gum pop song "The Night Chicago Died" refers to "the East Side" of Chicago, confusing even native Chicagoans who have never heard of "the East Side". It was recorded by Paper Lace, a band from Nottingham, England.

Notable residents

- Frank Murphy - track and field athlete who competed in the 1912 Summer Olympics.
- William A. Rowan - member of the Chicago City Council (1927-1942) and U.S. Representative from Illinois (1943-1947).
- Richard Speck - mass murderer who systematically tortured, raped and murdered eight student nurses from South Chicago Community Hospital on July 14, 1966.
- Edward Vrdolyak - lawyer and longtime member of the Chicago City Council who was head of the Cook County Democratic Party before running unsuccessfully for Mayor of Chicago as a Republican.

References

1. ^ History of the East Side (<http://www.neiu.edu/~reseller/esstwelcome.html>)

External links

- Official City of Chicago East Side Community Map (http://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/doit/general/GIS/Chicago_Maps/Community_Areas/CA_EAST_SIDE.pdf)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=East_Side,_Chicago&oldid=450298124"

Categories: Community areas of Chicago, Illinois | Lake Michigan | Lakes of Illinois | Beaches of Illinois

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Hegewisch, Chicago

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Hegewisch (pronounced "heg-wish" by the locals it is actually a German surname pronounced "hege-vish"), one of the 77 community areas of Chicago, Illinois, is located on the city's far south side. It is bordered by the neighborhoods of Riverdale and South Deering to the west, the East Side to the north, the village of Burnham to the south and the city of Hammond, Indiana to the east. It is part of the 10th ward of Chicago. John Pope is the alderman as of April 2005. The community area is named for Adolph Hegewisch, the president of U.S. Rolling Stock Company who hoped to establish "an ideal workingman's community" when he laid out the town along a rail line in 1883, six years before Chicago annexed the town.

Contents

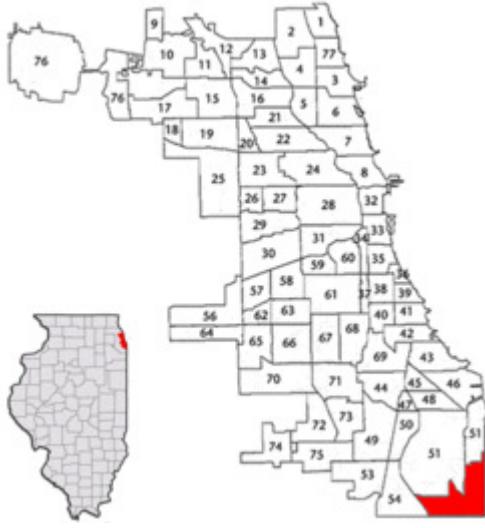
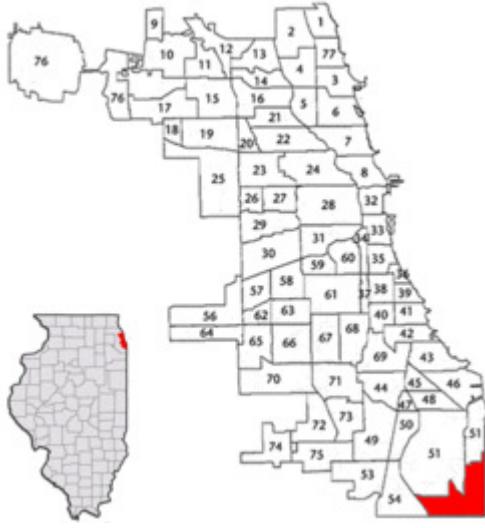
- 1 In the neighborhood
- 2 Parks
- 3 Schools
- 4 Bus & Rail Transportation
- 5 Notable current and former residents
- 6 Industry
- 7 References
- 8 External links

In the neighborhood

In all, Hegewisch has three distinct areas within the neighborhood. The areas are commonly referred to as **Arizona** (due to the sandy nature of the original soil and presence of the native cactus *Opuntia compressa*), it is that area East of Avenue O and north of 138th St. Sometimes this area is also referred to as "the Avenues".

Avalon Trails is North of 130th Street, East of Torrence and West of Baltimore Avenue, it is the youngest part of Hegewisch and is built on wetland area where the original settlers of Hegewisch hunted small game and fished. Next is (Old) Hegewisch; **Old Hegewisch** comprises the oldest part of Hegewisch and includes the area North of 138th St, South of 130th St., East of Torrence Avenue, and West of Avenue O.

Coordinates: 41°39.6'N 87°33.0'W

Hegewisch	
— Community area —	
Community Area 55 - Hegewisch	
 	Community Area 55 - Hegewisch  Location within the city of Chicago Coordinates: 41°39.6'N 87°33.0'W
Country	United States
State	Illinois
County	Cook
City	Chicago
Neighborhoods	list Avalon Trails Old Hegewisch Trailer Park
Area	
- Total	4.8 sq mi (12.38 km ²)
Population (2000)	
- Total	9,781
- Density	2,046.3/sq mi (790.1/km ²) population down 3.50% from 1990
Demographics ^[1]	
- White	43.0% (-37% Change from 2000)
- Black	4% (+185% Change from 2000)
- Hispanic	51% (+58% Change from 2000)
- Asian	1% (+106% Change from 2000)
- Other	2%
Time zone	CST (UTC-6)

Parks

- Mann Park
- Wolf Lake Wildlife Refuge
- William W. Powers State Recreation Area

- Summer (DST)	CDT (UTC-5)
ZIP Codes	parts of 60633
Median income	\$43,655
Source: U.S. Census, Record Information Services	

Schools

- Saint Florian Catholic Elementary School
- Henry Clay Elementary School
- Virgil I. Grissom Elementary School

Bus & Rail Transportation

Rail Service

The South Shore Line stops at Hegewisch. The train goes as far westbound as Millennium Station in Downtown Chicago and as far eastbound as South Bend Regional Airport in South Bend, Indiana.

Under the most recent version of CTA Red Line extension plan, the Red Line will stop near Hegewisch, stopping on the edge of Altgeld Gardens housing project.

Bus Service

Hegewisch is served by the following CTA and Pace bus routes:

- #30 South Chicago
- #34 South Michigan (Rush Hour Service)
- #108 - Halsted-95th (School Days)
- #355 Lansing
- #358 Torrence
- #364 159th Street (Rush Hour Service)



The South Shore Line station in Hegewisch.

Notable current and former residents

- Edward Vrdolyak, Chicago alderman, lawyer
- John Pope, Chicago alderman
- Eric Anderson, professional basketball player
- Carmel Bernon Harvey, Jr., Medal of Honor recipient
- Battling Nelson, a/k/a The Durable Dane, born Oskar Matthæus Nielsen, a boxer who held the world lightweight championship on two separate occasions.

Industry

Ford Motor Company's Chicago Assembly Plant is located adjacent to Hegewisch. (The site, at the northwest quadrant of E. 130th Street and Torrence Avenue, is actually within the boundaries of South Deering).

References

1. ^ <http://projects.nytimes.com/census/2010/map>

External links

- Official City of Chicago Hegewisch Community Map (http://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/doit/general/GIS/Chicago_Maps/Community_Areas/CA_HEGEWISCH.pdf)
- Hegewisch.Net (<http://www.hegewisch.net/>)
- City of Chicago Website (<http://egov.cityofchicago.org/city/webportal/home.do>)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hegewisch,_Chicago"

Categories: Community areas of Chicago, Illinois

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South Deering, Chicago

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

South Deering, one of the 77 official community areas of the City of Chicago, Illinois, is located on the far south side. It was a very industrial neighborhood, consisting of a small group of homes in the northeast corner and Lake Calumet taking up most of the remainder. It exists in the 10th Ward, what was once the reign of Alderman Edward Vrdolyak, now in private law practice. It was the home of the now defunct Wisconsin Steel Works, originally the Joseph H. Brown Iron and Steel Company, which opened in 1875 and was the first steel mill in the entire Calumet region. Since the closing of the plant, the neighborhood has gone through an economic depression. South Deering was the home of primarily lower middle class dwellers. Jeffery Manor was once a predominantly Jewish community populated by World War II veterans purchasing their first house. It now is mostly African-American. The community is south of where Richard Speck murdered 8 student nurses in 1966. Jon Burge was raised in South Deering. Louis Rosen documented the racial transition of this and nearby communities in his 1998 book *The South Side: The Racial Transformation of an American Neighborhood*.^[1] The area from 95th to 103rd and from Baltimore Ave to Manistee is commonly referred to as "Slag Valley", in reference to the slag (waste steel) from the former steel plants, being piled in the area. It was also the long time residence of late conspiracy theorist Sherman Skolnick.

Transportation

South Deering is served by a number of CTA bus routes:

- N5 - South Shore Night Bus
- 14 - Jeffery Express
- 15 - Jeffery Local
- 28 - Stony Island
- X28 - Stony Island Express
- 71 - 71st/South Shore
- 95E - 93rd-95th
- 100 - Jeffery Manor Express
- 106 - East 103rd

References

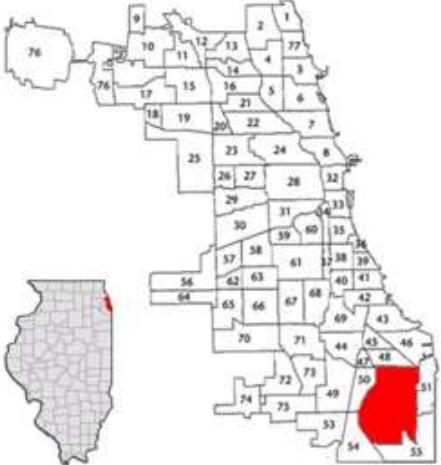
1. ^ Rosen, Louis (1998). *The South Side : the racial transformation of an American neighborhood*. Chicago: Ivan R. Dee. ISBN 1566631904.

Kornblum, William *Blue Collar Community (Studies of Urban Society)* University of Chicago Press, 1974 ISBN 0226450376

External links

- Official City of Chicago South Deering Community Map (<http://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts>

Coordinates: 41°42.6'N 87°33.6'W

South Deering	
Community area	
Community Area 51 - South Deering	
	Location within the city of Chicago
	Coordinates: 41°42.6'N 87°33.6'W
Country	United States
State	Illinois
County	Cook
City	Chicago
Neighborhoods	list Jeffery Manor South Deering Vets Park
Area	
- Total	8.9 sq mi (23.03 km ²)
Population (2000)	
- Total	16,990
- Density	1,910.7/sq mi (737.7/km ²) population down 4.31% from 1990
Demographics	
- White	7.58%
- Black	60.8%
- Hispanic	30.5%
- Asian	0.05%
- Other	1.08%
Time zone	CST (UTC-6)
- Summer (DST)	CDT (UTC-5)
ZIP Codes	parts of 60617 and 60633
Median income	\$34,789
Source: U.S. Census, Record Information Services	

/doit/general/GIS/Chicago_Maps/Community_Areas/CA_SOUTH_DEERING.pdf)

- Northeastern Illinois University community history project (<http://www.neiu.edu/~reseller/sdwelcome.html>)
- Lake Calumet region (<http://www.fieldmuseum.org/calumet/place.html>) Journey through Calumet (<http://www.fieldmuseum.org/calumet>) , The Field Museum
 - South Deering community area (<http://www.fieldmuseum.org/calumet/SouthDeering.html>)
 - Jeffery Manor neighborhood (http://www.fieldmuseum.org/calumet/pop_n_JM.html)
 - South Deering neighborhood (http://www.fieldmuseum.org/calumet/pop_n_SD.html)
 - Vets Park neighborhood (http://www.fieldmuseum.org/calumet/pop_n_Slag.html)

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Categories: Community areas of Chicago, Illinois

| Populated places in Illinois with African American majority populations

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ATTACHMENT 2

Census 2010 - PL94

September 24, 2011

alteryx

Analysis Site: 12000 S Torrence Ave., Chicago, IL 60617

NOTE: There is a limit of 3 geographies for custom radii and 10 geographies for Census tree selections.

2 Miles

PL94 Census 2010 Demographics:

Total Housing Units	6,809
Occupied Units	92.3%
Vacant Units	7.7%
Total Population	18,701
Population of one race	18,033
White alone	61.9%
Black alone	10.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native alone	0.8%
Asian alone	0.5%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	26.2%
Population of two or more races	668
Total Non-Hispanic Population	7,388
Population of one race	7,243
White alone	73.6%
Black alone	24.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native alone	0.4%
Asian alone	1.1%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	0.1%
Population of two or more races	145
Total Hispanic Population	11,313
Population of one race	10,790
White alone	54.0%
Black alone	1.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native alone	1.1%
Asian alone	0.2%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	43.7%
Population of two or more races	523
Total Adult Population (18 Plus)	13,342
Population of one race	12,955
White alone	66.4%
Black alone	8.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native alone	0.7%
Asian alone	0.5%

Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	23.9%
Population of two or more races	387
Total Adult Non-Hispanic Population (18 Plus)	
Population of one race	5,878
White alone	5,801
Black alone	80.2%
American Indian/Alaska Native alone	18.2%
Asian alone	0.4%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	1.1%
Some Other Race alone	0.0%
Population of two or more races	0.1%

Population of one race	7,464
White alone	7,154
Black alone	55.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native alone	0.7%
Asian alone	0.9%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	0.1%
Some Other Race alone	0.0%
Population of two or more races	43.2%

NOTE: There is a limit of 3 geographies for custom radii and 10 geographies for Census tree selections.