



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, DETROIT DISTRICT  
477 MICHIGAN AVENUE  
DETROIT MI 48226-2550

January 15, 2026

**TO ALL INTERESTED AGENCIES, PUBLIC GROUPS, AND CITIZENS**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Detroit District, provides the attached Environmental Assessment (EA) for your review and comment. The EA addresses the environmental effects of improvements to stormwater infrastructure at the Martin Retention Basin, St. Clair Shores, Macomb County, Michigan (Figures 1-3). The EA includes a preliminary Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) which includes an evaluation of the anticipated effects from project construction. The preliminary FONSI reflects the conclusions of the EA that the project does not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment; therefore, we anticipate that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required. This project is authorized under Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, Public Law 102-580, as amended.

Copies of this Public Notice and EA are being provided to federal, state, and local agencies, interested federally recognized tribes, interested groups and individuals for review and comment. All comments are welcome and should be made within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice. If no comments are received by the end of the thirty (30) day review period, it will be assumed that you have no comment. Please provide all comments by email to: [LRE-Section219@usace.army.mil](mailto:LRE-Section219@usace.army.mil) refer to file 2025-003 MRB. All comments received will be taken under consideration, as applicable. Any person who has any comments related to historic properties (properties eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places) may submit comments, within the 30-day comment period of this notice, clearly stating the historic property and the potential effect of the undertaking.

Upon completion of public review and an evaluation of the comments received, the USACE Detroit District Engineer will make a final decision regarding the necessity of preparing an EIS for the proposed action.

Sincerely,

*Charles A. Uhlarik*

Charles A. Uhlarik  
Chief, Environmental Analysis Section

# Environmental Assessment

## Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements at Martin Retention Basin, St Clair Shores, Macomb County, Michigan



*Martin Retention Basin*

**January 2026**

**U.S. Army Engineer District, Detroit  
Corps of Engineers, CELRE-PDL-E  
477 Michigan Ave.  
Detroit, Michigan 48226-2550**



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, DETROIT DISTRICT  
477 MICHIGAN AVENUE  
DETROIT MI 48226-2550

January 15, 2026

**Preliminary Finding of No Significant Impact  
Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements at  
Martin Retention Basin  
St. Clair Shores, Macomb County, Michigan**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Detroit District, has completed an environmental analysis in accordance with the Department of Defense National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures. The Environmental Assessment (EA) and a Public Notice dated January 15, 2026, address the environmental consequences of improvements to stormwater infrastructure at Martin Retention Basin (MRB), St. Clair Shores, Macomb County, Michigan. The Martin Sanitary Diversion Drainage District non-federal sponsor (NFS) proposes treatment of collected stormwater from impervious surfaces through the diversion to biofiltration basins. The proposed work is being done pursuant to Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, Public Law 102-580, as amended.

The EA analysis, incorporated herein by reference, evaluated various project alternatives: Alternative 1, "No Action"; Alternative 2, construction of four different Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) methods - a bioretention basin, vegetated swales, grass filter strips, and permeable grass pavers. Remove existing parking lot, regrade, and replace so drainage leads to the retention basin; Alternative 3, activities described in Alternative 2 plus an additional wetland detention basin. The selected alternative and tentative recommended plan is Alternative 2, which is the least impacting alternative meeting the project design criteria as discussed in the EA. All practicable and appropriate means to avoid or minimize adverse environmental effects were analyzed and incorporated into the selected alternative and tentative recommended plan. Best management practices (BMPs) as detailed in the EA will be implemented, if appropriate, to minimize impacts. No compensatory mitigation is required as part of the tentative recommended plan. A summary assessment of potential effects of implementing the tentative recommended plan is provide in Table 1. Public review of the EA and Preliminary Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was initiated on January 15, 2026. All comments submitted during the public review period will be considered and responded to by email, as appropriate.

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, using the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC), the USACE determined on July 23, 2025, that the tentative recommended plan would not likely adversely affect (NLAA) the eastern massasauga rattlesnake, Indiana Bat, and the

Piping Plover and will have no effect on the Monarch butterfly. No response was received within the 30-day comment period from USFWS.

A Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines evaluation (40 CFR 230) was not developed for the proposed project as there will be no fill or discharge into waters of the U.S. As such, no water quality certification is required under Section 401 of the CWA.

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, the USACE has preliminarily determined that the proposed project will have no effect on historic properties as there are none within the area of potential effect (APE) for the proposed undertaking. The APE for the undertaking encompasses the project area, including staging and access routes and totals about 1 acre. This preliminary determination was submitted to the SHPO and federally recognized tribes with interest in Macomb County for concurrence and comment on October 29, 2025. SHPO concurred with the USACE determination on November 12, 2025. One comment was received from the tribes indicating no concerns.

Table 1: Summary of Potential Effects of Implementing the Tentative Recommended Plan	Minimal and Insignificant effects	Insignificant effects with mitigation	Resource unaffected by action
Clean Air Act	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aquatic Habitat, Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Changing Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clean Water Act	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Coastal Zone Management Act	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Contaminant Consideration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Exotic/Invasive Species	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Farmland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Federally Listed Species (T&E)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Floodplains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Groundwater/Drinking Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health and Safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Topography and Soils	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Traffic, Noise, and Aesthetics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreation and Socioeconomic Conditions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water Quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wetlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Terrestrial Wildlife/Habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972, the USACE determined through coordination with the State of Michigan Coastal Zone Management Program Office that the project is not within Michigan's designated coastal boundary. Therefore, no federal consistency determination is required for this proposed project. The project will not impact lands designated under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA PL97-348). The project incorporates soil erosion control measures and other BMPs to contain any overland runoff sediments from entering the receiving water.

The proposed project complies with the Federal Executive Order on Flood Plain Management (E.O. 11988) because there is no construction in the floodplain that would cause a harmful interference on adjacent property, nor restrict floodplain capacity, nor increase the risk of flooding or related flood damage, nor encourage floodplain development.

All applicable environmental laws, executive orders, and regulations were considered in evaluation of alternatives and coordination with appropriate agencies undertaken. Implementing the tentative recommended plan would not result in significant reasonable and foreseeable long-term adverse environmental effects. The project would cause no or insignificant impacts to natural resources, would not adversely impact navigation, water quality, cultural/historical/tribal resources, federally listed endangered or threatened species and their habitat, nor be injurious to the public interest. Adverse effects would be minor, limited primarily to short term noise and air emissions from equipment operations during construction.

Based on this EA, coordination with other Federal agencies, State agencies and Tribes, and review by my staff, it is my preliminary determination that implementing the tentative recommended plan would not significantly affect the quality of human environment. Therefore, preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) does not appear to be required. Following the 30-day agency/public review period and consideration of the comments received, a final decision will be made regarding the necessity of preparing an EIS for the proposed action.

---

Date Signed

---

Wallace W. Bandeff  
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army  
District Engineer

Environmental Assessment  
Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements at Martin Retention Basin,  
St Clair Shores, Macomb County, Michigan

**Table of Contents**

1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
2. PROJECT AUTHORITY .....	1
3. PROJECT HISTORY.....	1
4. ALTERNATIVES .....	1
5. ALTERNATIVE SELECTION AND RECOMMENDED PLAN .....	2
6. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND CONSEQUENCES (CAPS) .....	3
7. STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCY COORDINATION .....	9
8. MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	9
9. PUBLIC REVIEW .....	10

List of Attachments

Appendix A: Figures

Page A-1 Figure 1: Project Location

Page A-1 Figure 2: Martin Retention and Treatment

Page A-2 Figure 3: Plan View

Page A-3 Figure 4: Plan View Notes

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

**1.1** The Martin Sanitary Diversion Drainage district, as the nonfederal sponsor (NFS), is proposing improvements at the Martin Retention Treatment Basin (RTB) located at 22301 Bon Brae St, St. Clair Shores, MI. Martin RTB services approximately 69,354 residents over a service area of 8,984 acres and handles combined sewer outfalls (CSO) and sewage from Roseville & St. Clair Shores.

**1.2 Proposed Action, Project Need and Purpose** - The Martin Sewer System is located within the Cities of St. Clair Shores and Roseville. The Martin Sewer System includes areas that are composed of both “separated” and “combined” sewers. During dry weather conditions, the flows from the Martin System are transported through the City of St. Clair Shores down through Wayne County to the Great Lakes Water Authority (GLWA) Water Resources Recovery Facility (WRRF) for treatment. During rain events, the flows entering the system can exceed the capacity of the pipes. The excess flow is diverted to the Martin RTB for temporary storage until the rain event ends and the flows in the pipe return to normal levels. During large rain events, the excess flow can exceed the capacity of the RTB. In these cases, the excess flow is chlorinated and discharged directly to Lake St. Clair. From 2008 thru 2019, the Martin RTB discharged to the lake a total of 96 times with a total volume of approximately 4 billion gallons of treated overflow. This Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluates the environmental impacts of the green infrastructure improvements at the Martin RTB (see Figure 1-4).

## **2. PROJECT AUTHORITY**

**2.1** The project is authorized pursuant to Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, Public Law 102-580, as amended.

## **3. PROJECT HISTORY**

**3.1** The original Martin RTB facility was constructed in the late 1960s as an 8.6-million-gallon retention treatment basin facility. It was designed to be a “gravity flow through” facility that could provide 61 minutes of detention time with peak design flows. All flows are treated with sodium hypochlorite to permitted levels. In the late 1970s a flushing, disinfection, diversion chamber, and inlet/outlet structures were added.

## **4. ALTERNATIVES**

### **4.1 Alternatives being considered**

Alternatives being considered for the proposed work consist of 1) no federal action; 2) four different green infrastructure water quality treatment methods; and 3) four (4) treatment methods described in alternative 2 and wetland filtration.

## **4.2 Alternative 1 – No Action (Future without Project)**

The “No Action” alternative is the baseline for evaluation of environmental impacts. The “No Action” alternative assumes that the proposed project/recommended plan would not be implemented. This option would entail no green infrastructure in Martin RTB. Unmanaged stormwater runoff would continue to flow down the storm sewers and inundate the Martin RTB and flush untreated stormwater into Lake St. Clair following significant storm and melt events. Given that the impetus behind this project is to protect and improve the water quality of discharge water, this option does not address the existing unmanaged flows and associated sediment, pollutants, and erosive forces that stress and degrade the receiving water. The “No Action” alternative is not carried forward in this evaluation.

**4.3 Alternative 2** – Alternative 2 involves four different Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) methods - a bioretention basin, vegetated swales, grass filter strips, and permeable grass pavers. The existing asphalt parking lot will be removed, regraded and replaced so as to drain to the bioretention basin to filter runoff waters.

**4.4 Alternative 3** - Alternative 3 involves the construction a detention basin consisting of biofiltration media as identified in Alternative 2, and construction of an additional wetland filtration basin. This alternative costs more, impacted existing wetlands, and provided very limited additional benefits for water quality improvements over Alternative 2.

## **5. ALTERNATIVE SELECTION AND RECOMMENDED PLAN**

**5.1** The NFS has tentatively selected Alternative 2 as the best approach to limit the amount of stormwater entering the Martin RTB/CSO facility. The proposed work will be completed under city contract with USACE providing partial cost reimbursement as authorized by the statute. The goal of the bioretention pond is to target stormwater runoff from the parking lot and buildings in the easternmost portion of the site to reduce stormwater entering the treatment facility.

**5.2** The tentative selected alternative includes construction of a bioretention basin in the southwest corner of the site and a vegetated swale along the north-most property line. The existing asphalt parking lot will be removed, regraded and replaced so as to drain to the bioretention basin. Four different Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) methods will be utilized - a bioretention basin, vegetated swales, grass filter strips, and permeable grass pavers. Grass filter strips will provide pretreatment and sediment filtration of stormwater runoff prior to flowing to the bioretention basin. By incorporating these features, the site impervious area is reduced from 72% to 50%. This equates to an annual runoff reduction of approximately 274,000 gallons per year. The bioretention

basin is designed to drain dry within 72 hours after rainfall and has a storage capacity of 11,200 gallons. Roughly 200 linear feet of 12" storm sewer will be installed to convey the flow from the bioretention basin on the south end of the site to an existing storm sewer on the north end. The existing asphalt parking lot will be removed to full depth, along with the existing grass lawn. The area will be regraded to allow drainage towards the bioswale and retention basin. The parking lot will be repaved with asphalt and concrete, and the lawn will be replanted with grass. Soil erosion control measures are incorporated into the plans.

**5.3** The proposed action may require the construction of temporary structures. The type and location of temporary structures and/or construction materials cannot be determined at this time, since they would be incidental to the contractor's methods for the work being performed. Examples are work and storage areas, access roads, turn arounds, office facilities. Temporary structures would be at USACE-approved locations within project boundaries or rights-of-way, outside of any wetlands, areas containing Federal or state protected species or their critical habitat, or properties listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or state-listed properties. Temporary activities will include appropriate precautionary measures to prevent erosion and sedimentation or other undesirable environmental impacts. These construction aids would be removed when no longer needed and their sites would be restored to pre-project conditions upon project completion.

**5.4** Some variation from the project as described may occur with respect to the sequence of activities, method of operation, or design details as a result of unanticipated design improvements, site conditions or cost-saving measures. Such variations would not result in significant changes to either the overall project design or environmental effect, without further evaluation under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

## **6. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND CONSEQUENCES (CAPS)**

**6.1 Purpose** - The environmental evaluation identifies and analyzes the type and magnitude of anticipated impacts associated with implementing the proposed project/tentative recommended plan. A summary assessment of the potential effects of implementing the tentative recommended plan are outlined in Table 1.

**6.2 Physical Setting** – St. Clair Shores is a city located in Macomb County, Michigan (Figure 1 Project Location) about 14 miles northeast of Detroit, MI. The city has an area of 14.4 square miles and has a total population of 58,874 people. It lies on the western side of Lake St. Clair. The proposed green infrastructure would have a

positive impact on the physical setting by treating runoff and reducing nutrient input into Lake St. Clair.

**6.3 Weather** – In Macomb County, summers are warm and humid, while winters are cold, snowy, and often windy. The city experiences partly cloudy conditions throughout the year. Over the course of the year, temperatures typically range from the low 20s°F to the mid-80s°F and rarely dip below 10°F or rise above 92°F. The warm season lasts for about 3 ½ months, from early June to mid-September, with average daily high temperatures around 82°F and lows near 65°F. The cold season spans roughly 3 months, from early December to early March, with average daily highs below 38°F. January is the coldest month, with lows around 20°F and highs near 31°F. Cloud cover varies seasonally, with the clearest skies typically occurring from late May to early October. The wetter season begins in early April and continues through mid-October, with May and June often bringing the most rainfall. Snowfall is common from mid-November through late March, with February usually seeing the highest monthly accumulation. The project will not affect weather.

**6.4 Land Use** – Macomb County is situated to the northeast of Detroit, featuring a mix of urbanizing suburban landscapes to the south and predominantly rural, agricultural zones in the north. According to historical land-use data compiled by the Mackinac Center (citing the Michigan Department of Natural Resources), approximately 40.2 % of Macomb County’s land remains in cropland or forest, while 58.8 % is classified as “other”—a broad category encompassing urban development, transportation, and residential areas. Additionally, more recent data indicate that nearly 20 % of the county’s land—roughly 79,326 acres—is actively maintained as farmland, primarily located in the northern townships. The county thus presents a significant contrast: urbanized suburbs and infrastructure dominating the southern portions and agricultural and natural landscapes persisting to the north. The project will not affect land use in St. Clair Shores.

**6.5 Topography and Soils** – St. Clair Shores is an urban area sitting at 577 ft above the sea level. Soils in St. Clair Shores, MI are largely deep, moderately well-drained St. Clair clay loams, which formed in glacial drift on lake plains and are characterized by high clay content. While specific soil types vary by landscape, residents can expect to find clayey, moderately acidic soils in upland areas and poorly drained mucks in lowland areas. The project will not affect topography or soils.

**6.6 Air Quality** – In accordance with the Clean Air Act (CAA) section 107(d), the USEPA designates as nonattainment any area that violates the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and any areas that contribute to the violation. Macomb

County does not meet the NAAQS. The nonattainment status is due to data limitations and high vehicle emissions. All seven counties in southeast Michigan (EGLE 2020) were classified as non-attainment for ozone. Mobile construction equipment used on this project for the drain construction is not subject to air permit requirements and does not violate applicable air permit criteria for ozone. The impacts to air quality for this project are considered minimal. The construction work using mobile construction equipment complies with Michigan's approved, EPA delegated air permitting criteria. The project impacts are minimal and meet the Conformity Requirements under section 176 (c) of the Clean Air Act and 40 C.F.R.93.153.2.

**6.7 Aquatic Habitat and Fish** – Implementing the proposed project will ultimately lower the amount of nutrients discharged to Lake St Clair. The impacts from infrastructure improvements will have beneficial impacts to the receiving water and no adverse impacts on fish or aquatic life.

**6.8 Clean Water and Water Quality** – The stormwater treatment will not impact the facility's existing discharge limits. The proposed work will assist in maintaining the high quality of the receiving water. No work is proposed below the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) of Lake St. Clair. Therefore, no State of Michigan Department of EGLE land/water interface permits or federal Section 404(b)(1) evaluation or Section 401 water quality certification are required.

**6.9 Changing Conditions** – Global climate variation is expected to lead to six major types of (physical) changes in the Great Lakes basin: (1) increased annual averages in air and surface water temperatures (with greater extremes in hottest temperatures), (2) increased duration of the stratified (thermocline) period, (3) changes in the direction and strength of wind and water currents, (4) flashier precipitation (increases in the intensity of storms and drier periods in between) and river flows, (5) greater variation in annual ice cover/greater water surface evaporation/larger lake effect snow events, and (6) greater variations in lake levels.

Although the actual climatic effects that may occur at any given project site are largely uncertain, some general assumptions can be made based on long-term global climatic trends, which vary between warming and cooling over periods typically measurable in hundreds of years. As we are currently in a warming trend, effects of a warming climate on weather patterns can be anticipated in general.

Modeling of global atmospheric circulation patterns indicate that under a continuing global warming trend, air mass differences would become greater in the Great Lakes and upper Midwest regions during the fall and spring (transition) seasons,

with stronger resultant atmospheric disturbances. This suggests future precipitation events in the project region would be more frequent and more intense. As such, there is a possibility that river and stream systems in the Great Lakes region could experience more frequent events of intense rain falling during a short time, which would increase the potential for stream bank erosion, stream sediment loading, and flashiness of flood flows. The summer seasons are anticipated to be hotter and drier in this region over the years to come; less arctic air in the region would mean less winter snowfall and milder winter temperatures.

The proposed project would not result in direct, indirect, or reasonable and foreseeable adverse impacts on the climate. Nor would the proposed action, in conjunction with long-term climatic variation, result in adverse effects such as induced flooding or erosion. The impacts from conducting the proposed work are considered minimal and insignificant.

**6.10 Coastal Zone Management** –Pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972 the USACE determined through coordination with the State of Michigan Coastal Zone Management Program that the project is not within Michigan’s designated coastal boundary. Therefore, no federal consistency determination is required for this proposed project. The project will not impact lands designated under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA PL97-348). The project incorporates soil erosion control measures and other BMPs to contain any overland runoff sediments from entering the receiving water.

**6.11 Contaminants** – Project implementation will require excavation of a previously developed site. Any excavated materials not used as backfill will be transferred to an offsite upland location consistent with state and federal requirements. The permittee must ensure that any fill is free of solid waste, toxic or hazardous contaminants. All excavation work will be conducted in a manner to manage and minimize soil erosion runoff and dust.

**6.12 Cultural Resources** – Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, the USACE has preliminarily determined that the proposed project will have no effect on historic properties as there are none within the area of potential effect (APE) for the proposed undertaking. The APE for the undertaking encompasses the project area, including staging and access routes and totals about 1 acre. This preliminary determination was submitted to the SHPO and federally recognized tribes with interest in Macomb County for concurrence and comment on October 29, 2025. SHPO concurred with the USACE determination on November 12, 2025. One comment was received from the tribes indicating no concerns.

**6.13 Exotic and Invasive Species** – A variety of invasive exotic plant and animal species have entered the Great Lakes basin with a number of invasive exotic plant species becoming established along the Lake St. Clair shoreline and the Detroit River, in some cases displacing native plant species, resulting in diminished wildlife habitat values. Some of the more aggressive invasive species include Zebra mussel, Quagga mussel, roundnose goby, sea lamprey, water lettuce, Eurasian milfoil, giant reed grass, reed canary grass, purple loosestrife, and glossy buckthorn. The Eurasian ruffe and the spiny water flea are also exotic species of concern. The stormwater detention basins with plantings do not provide suitable habitat for the invasive species. The proposed work would have no short-term, long-term or reasonable and foreseeable adverse impacts effects on exotic or invasive species and is considered insignificant.

**6.14 Farmlands** – The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) is intended to minimize the impact Federal programs have on the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. The work site contains no active farmlands and therefore the project would have no effect on farmlands.

**6.15 Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species** – Pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, using the USFWS computerized Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) on July 23, 2025, the USACE determined that the tentative recommended plan will have no effect on the Monarch Butterfly, Rayed Bean, Rufa Red Knot, and Salamander Mussel. The project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect (NLAA) the Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnake, Indiana Bat, and Piping Plover. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service had 30 days to review and concur or object to this determination. The USFWS did not respond, and the project would have no effect on the listed species as no suitable habitat is present at the work site.

**6.16 Floodplain Hydrology** – The proposed action complies with the Federal Executive Order on Flood Plain Management (E.O. 11988) because implementing the project would not cause a harmful interference on adjacent properties, nor increase the risk of flooding or related flood damage, nor encourage floodplain development.

**6.17 Groundwater and Drinking Water Supply** – This project includes the installation of a detention basin and a bioretention basin designed to trap sediment and mitigate peak flows through extended retention above the outlet control structure. No adverse effects on groundwater will occur in the implementation of this project. The project will not affect drinking water supply.

**6.18 Health and Safety** – Construction will be conducted consistent with state health and safety requirements. The project will not impact the health and safety of the surrounding neighboring areas.

**6.19 Noise, Traffic, and Aesthetics** – Temporary and minor noise would occur from the presence and operation of heavy machinery on land from the trucks hauling materials to and from the work site. The work period is anticipated to be 3 months in length. Construction activities will comply with local requirements. All traffic disruptions, if required, will be temporary and short-term during the construction period. Construction work hours are regulated by the city and the work will be done under city contract. Impacts from construction are considered minimal and insignificant.

**6.20 Recreation and Socioeconomic Conditions** – The project site is located at Martin Retention Basin in the City of St. Clair Shores, MI. The project site lies right next to a park that has a large field and a baseball diamond. Recreation in the open park lands will be temporarily affected during construction at the work site. No adverse or long-term reasonable and foreseeable effects on recreation are expected as a result of the proposed action. The proposed project will not require relocation of residents, nor will it have any adverse effects the on social setting.

**6.21 Wetlands** – According to FWS National Wetland Inventory Maps there no designated wetlands in the project area. The proposed project will not have any adverse effects on wetlands.

**6.22 Wildlife Habitat and Wildlife** – The project location is within a paved parking lot next to a developed park area. Wildlife and habitat is primarily limited to small mammals such as squirrels, rabbits and other rodents, as well as local birds. The proposed action will have no negative or adverse effects on wildlife and habitat in the area.

**6.23 Reasonable and Foreseeable Effects** – The proposed work will have minimal measurable impacts on the environment. Implementation of this project is not anticipated to cause any significant, short term, long term or reasonable and foreseeable effects to St. Clair Shores or the surrounding vicinity.

#### **6.24 Environmental Effects Summary**

The anticipated summary of potential project impacts associated with implementing the tentatively recommend plan are found in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Potential Effects of Implementing the Tentative Recommended Plan	Minimal and Insignificant effects	Insignificant effects with mitigation	Resource unaffected by action
Clean Air Act	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aquatic Habitat, Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Changing Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clean Water Act	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Coastal Zone Management Act	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Contaminant Consideration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Exotic/Invasive Species	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Farmland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Federally Listed Species (T&E)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Floodplains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Groundwater/Drinking Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health and Safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Topography and Soils	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Traffic, Noise, and Aesthetics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreation and Socioeconomic Conditions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water Quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wetlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Terrestrial Wildlife/Habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**7. STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCY COORDINATION**

7.1 Early Coordination letters were sent out on July 18, 2025, to the federal and state agencies. No responses were received during the 30-day review period.

**8. MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

8.1 The proposed project has been reviewed pursuant to the following Acts and Executive Orders: Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; DoD National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures (2025); Clean Air Act of 1970; Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, May 1971; Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972; Endangered Species Act of 1973; Clean Water Act of 1977;

Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) of 1982. Executive Order 11988, Flood Plain Management, May 1977; Executive Order 11990, Wetland Protection, May 1977.

**8.2** This Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluation concludes that the proposed project is in compliance with the acts and executive orders listed above. The USACE's preliminary environmental analysis indicates that implementing the tentative recommended plan would not result in significant reasonable and foreseeable effects or long-term adverse environmental effects. The project would cause no or insignificant minor adverse impacts to natural resources, would not adversely impact navigation, water quality, cultural/historic resources, federally listed endangered or threatened species and their habitat, nor be injurious to the public interest. Adverse effects would be minor, limited primarily to short-term noise and air emissions from construction equipment operation.

## **9. PUBLIC REVIEW**

**9.1** Electronic copies of this EA are being made available to federal, state, and local agencies, tribes, stakeholders, interested groups, and individuals. The USACE is soliciting comments on the proposed activity. All comments are welcome and should be made within thirty (30) days from the date of the Public Notice. Any person(s) who has a concern/interest or has historical/cultural interests that may be affected by the proposed project may submit written comments within the comment period of this notice. Comments must clearly set forth what interest may be affected by the proposed activity and how the action significantly affects the quality of the human environment. If no comments are received by the end of the thirty (30) day review period, it will be assumed that no comments are forthcoming. Please provide all comments by email to: LRE-Section219@usace.army.mil, refer to file: 2025-003 MRB. All comments received will be taken under consideration, as applicable.

**9.2** Following the comment period and a review of the comments received, the USACE Detroit District Engineer will make a final decision regarding the necessity of preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed project. Based on the preliminary conclusions of the EA, early coordination with other Federal and State agencies and Tribes, it appears that implementing the tentative recommended plan would not significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Therefore, preparation of an EIS is tentatively not required. As such, a preliminary Finding of No Significant Impact is included at the beginning of the EA.

## **APPENDIX A**

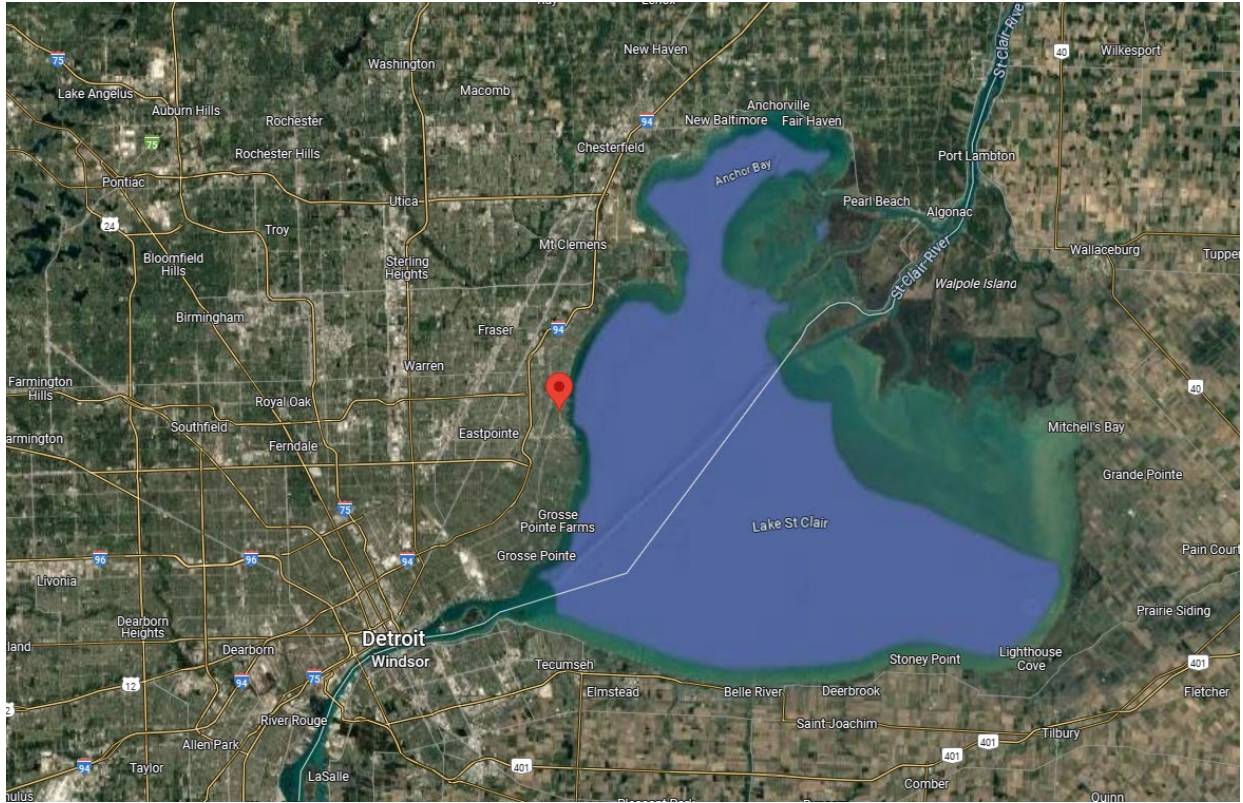


Figure 1 Project Location



Figure 2: Martin Retention and Treatment Basin



## SITE LAYOUT NOTES

1. SEE LANDSCAPE PLANS FOR LOCATION AND/OR DETAILS ON THE FOLLOWING:
  - SITE SIGNAGE.
  - PLANTER EDGING.
  - LAWN AND BEDDING AREAS.
  - SHRUBS AND TREES.
2. COORDINATE WITH IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR FOR SIZE AND PLACEMENT OF ALL SLEEVES PRIOR TO PAVING. CONCRETE AND TURF WORK.
3. CONCRETE GUTTER PAN MUST TIP IN THE SAME DIRECTION AS THE ADJACENT PAVEMENT.
4. SMOOTH, GRADUAL FLOW LINE TRANSITIONS TO BE CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN STANDARD GUTTER PAN AND INVERTED GUTTER PAN AND MAINTAIN DRAINAGE.
5. ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN TO CONCRETE CURB & GUTTER ARE TO FRONT/FACE OF CURB UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. BC = BACK OF CURB. FC = FACE OF CURB. EOP = EDGE OF PAVEMENT
6. THE LAST THREE FEET OF ALL CURBS MUST BE DUBBED DOWN UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
7. ALL MDOT REFERENCES ARE TO THE 2020 EDITION.
  - 7.1. [HTTPS://MDOTJBOSS.STATE.MI.US/SPECPROV/SPECBOOKHOME.HTM](https://mdotjboss.state.mi.us/specprov/specbookhome.htm)
  - 7.2. [HTTPS://MDOTJBOSS.STATE.MI.US/STDPLAN/STANDARDPLANSINDEX.HTM](https://mdotjboss.state.mi.us/stdplan/standardplansindex.htm)
8. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO COORDINATE ALL SITE UTILITY CONNECTIONS AND INSPECTIONS WITH THE PROPER JURISDICTION AND PAY ALL ASSOCIATED FEES.
9. CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY LOCATION AND ELEVATION OF EXISTING WATER, SANITARY SEWER, AND STORM SEWER CROSSINGS AND CONNECTION POINTS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. CONTACT ENGINEER WITH ANY DISCREPANCIES.
10. ALL PAVEMENT MARKINGS TO BE 4" WIDE. STANDARD PARKING SPACES TO BE MARKED IN WHITE.

## SHEET KEYNOTES

1. STANDARD CONCRETE PAVEMENT	DETAIL J13 / C-500
2. HEAVY DUTY ASPHALT PAVEMENT	DETAIL J17 / C-500
3. ADJUST STRUCTURE	DETAIL H15 / C-501
4. KEYNOTE NOT IN USE	
5. CROSSHATCH STRIPING	
6. PARKING STRIPING	
7. INSTALL BLACK VINYL-COATED CHAIN LINK, ALTERNATE BID ITEM	DETAIL B11 / C-500
8. INSTALL AUTOMATIC SLIDING GATE WITH GATE OPERATOR. ALTERNATE BID ITEM	DETAIL B1 / C-500
9. CARD READER. ALTERNATE BID ITEM	
10. TRAFFIC LOOP. ALTERNATE BID ITEM	
11. CONDUIT TRENCH FOR 2-2" CONDUIT FOR GATE FOB, ALTERNATE BID ITEM	
12. PROTECTIVE BOLLARD, ALTERNATE BID ITEM	
13. PLACE THE SALVAGED FIBERGLASS STAIRS BACK ABOVE THE CONCRETE .	
14. INSTALL INTERPRETIVE SIGN	DETAIL J7 / C-500
15. INSTALL PERMEABLE PAVERS	DETAIL J1 / C-500

## LEGEND



WORK LIMIT LINE	- - - - -
ROW	—————
6' CONCRETE WHEEL STOP	—————
PROPOSED FENCE	—□—
PROPOSED CONCRETE	
PROPOSED ASPHALT	
PROPOSED PAVERS	
PROTECTIVE BOLLARD	⊙

Figure 4: plan view notes