

# GLMRIS

GREAT LAKES AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER INTERBASIN STUDY



AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES



ECOSYSTEMS



NAVIGATION



RECREATION



FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT



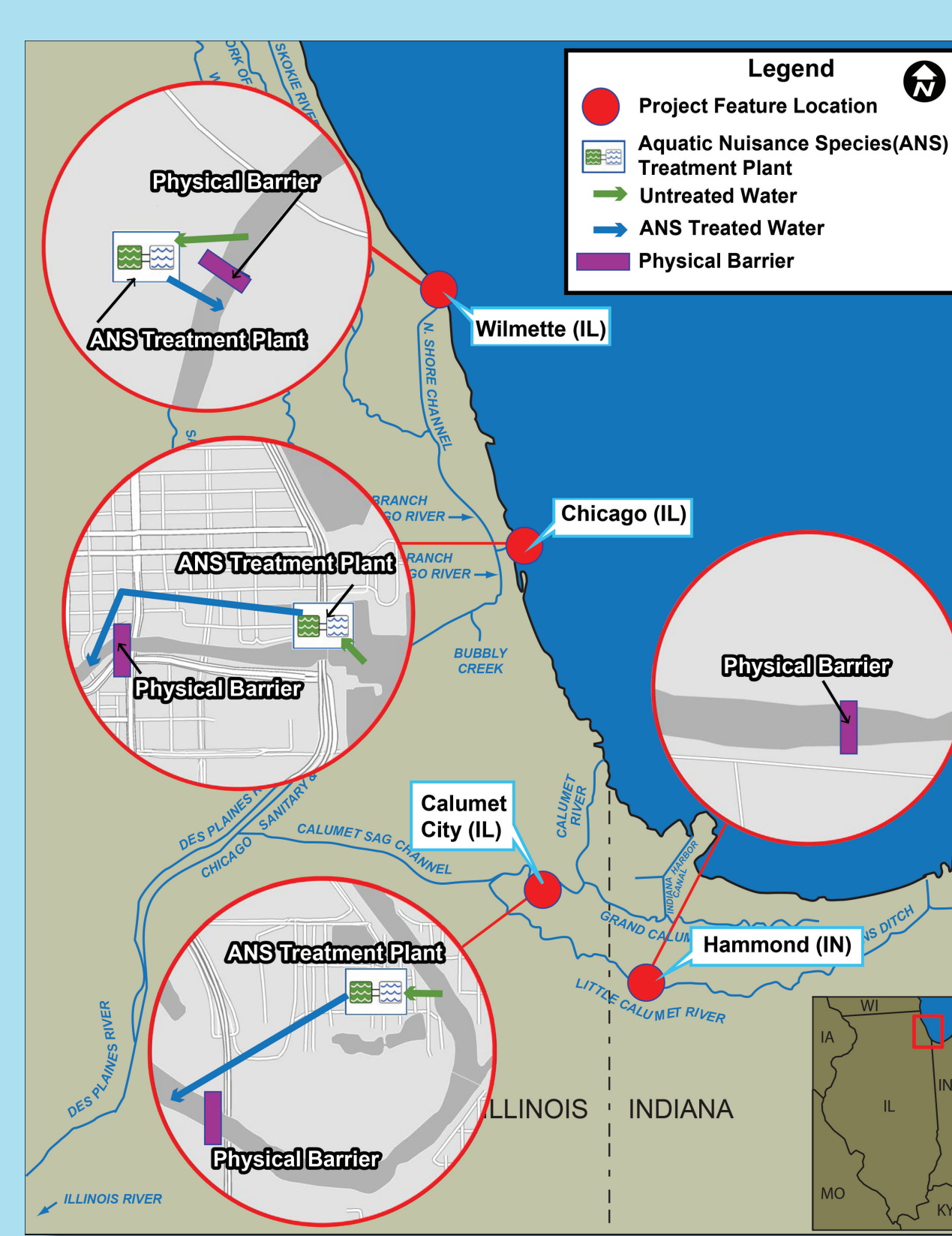
WATER USE

## Hydrologic Separation

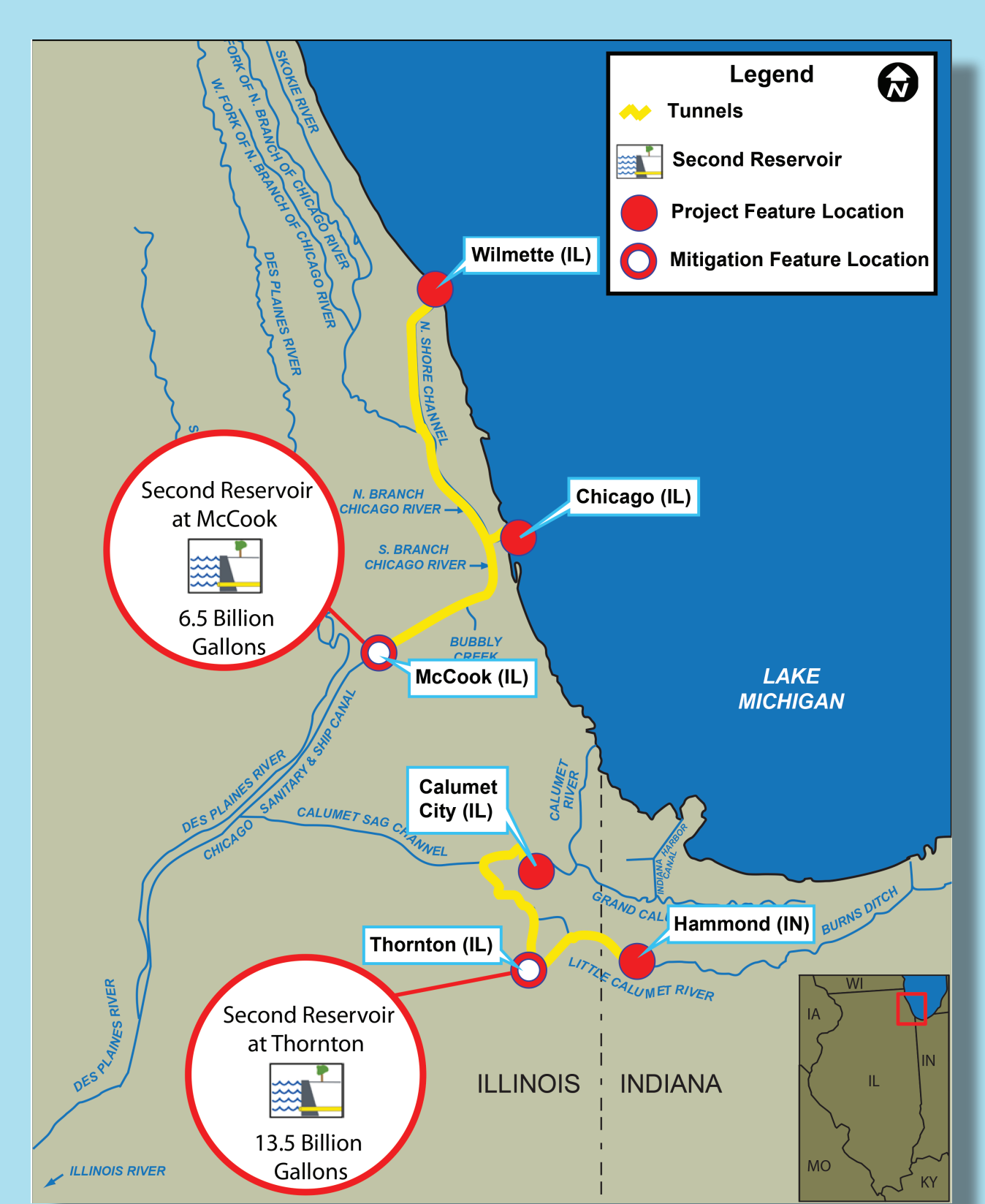
These alternatives control the transfer of untreated surface waters between the Great Lakes and Mississippi River basins.

### Lakefront Hydrologic Separation

This alternative includes physical barriers at Wilmette (IL), Chicago (IL), Calumet City (IL), and Hammond (IN) and nonstructural measures. This alternative minimizes Lake Michigan water quality impacts, but induces flooding, impacts CAWS water quality, and impacts commercial and recreational navigation. Flood risks would be mitigated by two stormwater reservoirs and conveyance tunnels. Water quality impacts would be mitigated by ANSTPs providing ANS-treated water to the CAWS. No economically feasible mitigation measure was identified for commercial navigation impacts.

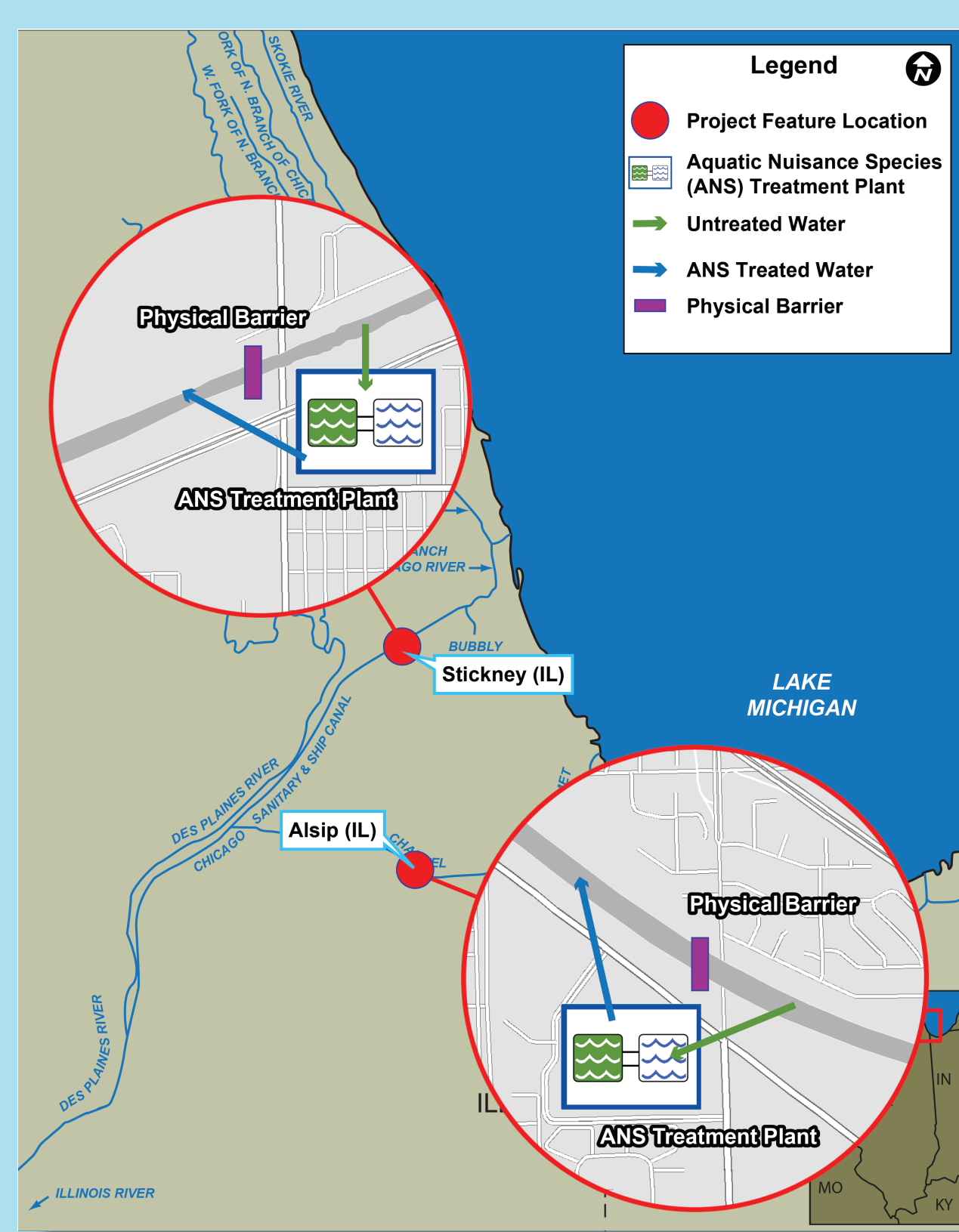


ANS Controls

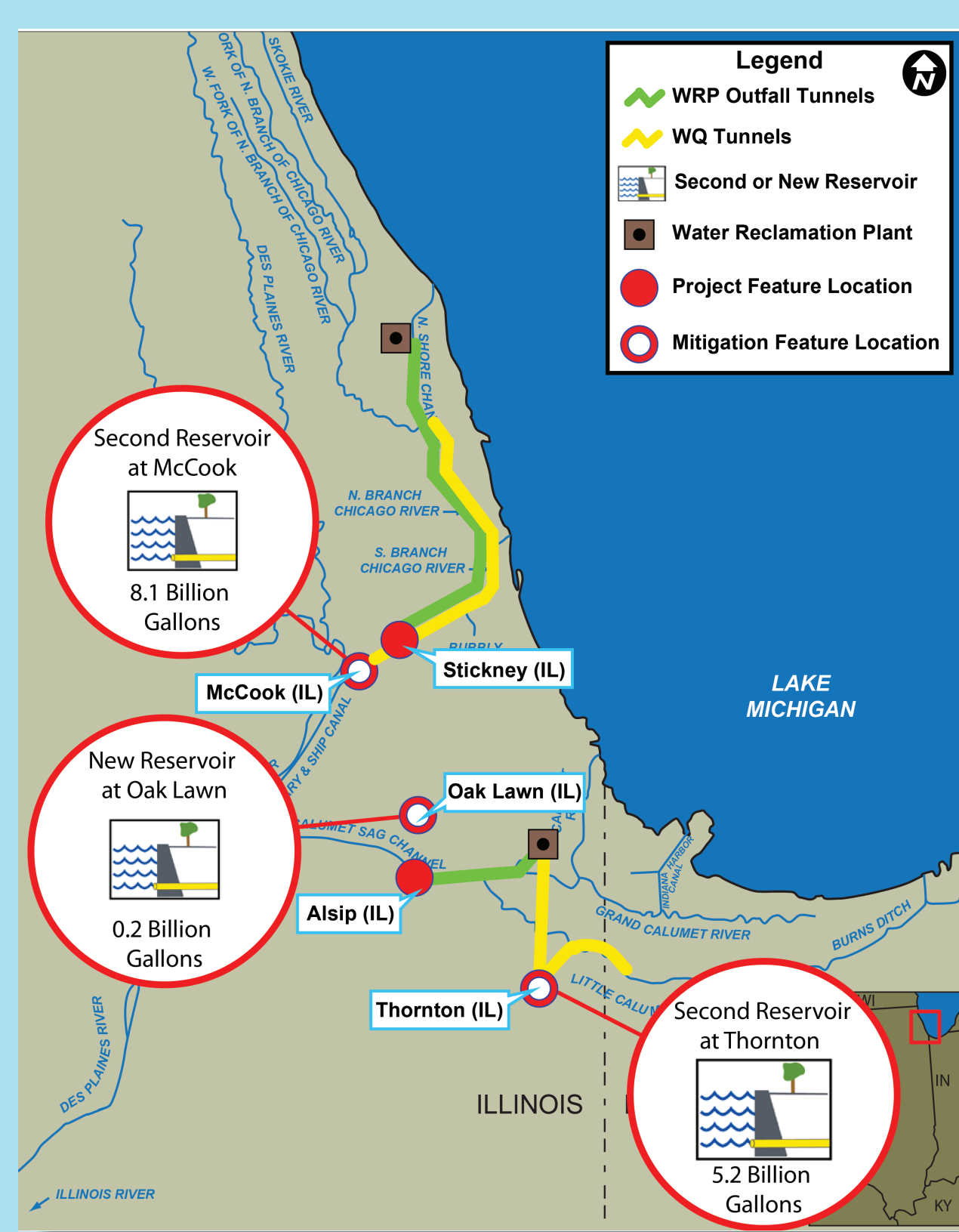


Mitigation Features

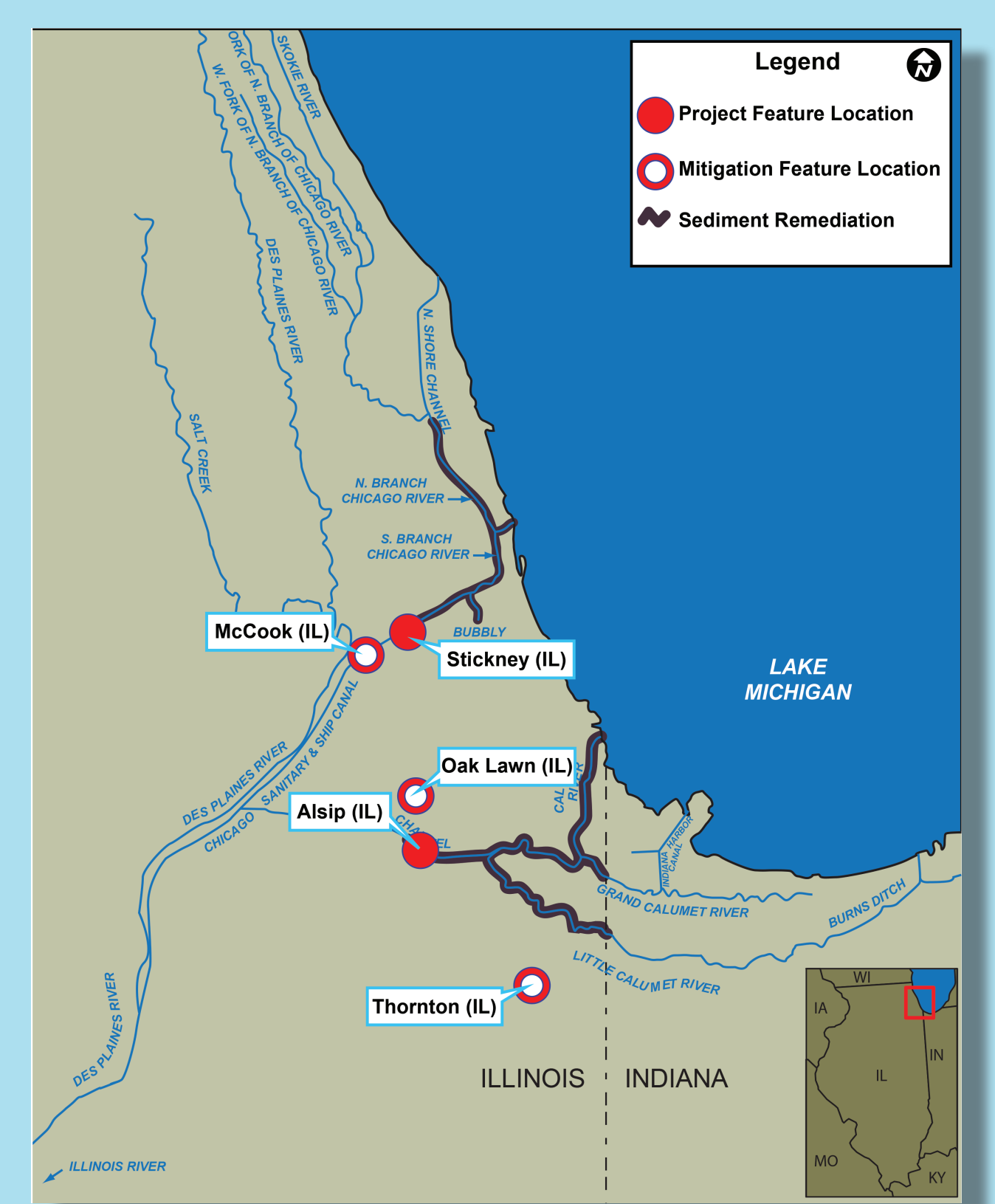
### Mid-System Hydrologic Separation



ANS Controls



Mitigation Features



Sediment Remediation

This alternative includes physical barriers at Stickney (IL) and Alsip (IL) and nonstructural measures. This alternative minimizes induced flooding impacts to the Chicago area, but impacts CAWS and Lake Michigan water quality, and impacts commercial and recreational navigation. Water quality impacts would be mitigated by three stormwater reservoirs, conveyance tunnels, sediment remediation within the CAWS, and by re-routing Water Reclamation Plant effluent to the river side of the hydrologic separation. No economically feasible mitigation measure was identified for commercial navigation impacts.

ESTIMATED TIME UNTIL ALTERNATIVE IS COMPLETED: 25 YEARS



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