



State Revolving Fund Loan Programs

Drinking Water, Clean Water, Nonpoint Source

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

JACKSON COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY NEW WELLFIELD – CONSTRUCTION PHASE I SRF PROJECT DW 25 05 36 00

DATE: February 19, 2026

PUBLIC COMMENTS DUE BY: March 21, 2026

I. INTRODUCTION

The above entity has applied to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program for a loan to finance all or part of the Drinking Water project described in the accompanying Environmental Assessment (EA). As part of facilities planning requirements, an environmental review has been completed which addresses the project's impacts on the natural and human environment. This review is summarized in the attached EA, which can also be viewed in color at <http://www.in.gov/ifa/srf/>.

II. PRELIMINARY FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)

The SRF Drinking Water Program has evaluated all pertinent environmental information regarding the proposed project and determined that an Environmental Impact Statement is not necessary. Subject to responses received during the 30-day public comment period, and pursuant to Indiana Code 5-1.2-3, it is our preliminary finding that the construction and operation of the proposed facilities will result in no significant adverse environmental impact. In the absence of significant comments, the attached EA shall serve as the final environmental document.

III. COMMENTS

All interested parties may comment upon the EA/FONSI. Comments must be received at the address below by the target approval date above. Significant comments may prompt a reevaluation of the preliminary FONSI; if appropriate, a new FONSI will be issued for another 30-day public comment period. A final decision to proceed, or not to proceed, with the proposed project shall be effected by finalizing, or not finalizing, the FONSI as appropriate. Comments regarding this document should be sent within 30 days to:

State Revolving Fund
100 N. Senate Ave. IGCN 1275
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Publicnotices@ifa.in.gov

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Name and Address: New Wellfield – Construction Phase I
Jackson County Water Authority
1119 W Spring St
Brownstown, IN 47720

SRF Project Number: **DW 25 05 36 00**

Authorized Representative: Steve Ritter, Board President

II. PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project is located in Jackson County, Brownstown Township, Brownstown 24k USGS Quadrangle, Township 5N, Range 4E, and Sections 2, 3, and 10. See Figures 5.0, 5.1.1 and 5.1.3a.

III. PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

Jackson County Water Authority’s (JCWA) existing drinking water supply is polluted by a PFAS plume associated with a historical industrial site. The proposed Phase I project will address PFAS in the Authority’s drinking water supply through development of an alternative water source. Construction of the new wellfield will enable JCWA to comply with the PFAS Rule and provide safe drinking water to the communities it serves.

IV. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project includes:

- Installation of six new wells (500 gpm each), approximately 85-90 feet deep, on property north of the East Fork of the White River with elevated access platforms, valves, meters, electrical, controls, and appurtenances.
- Construction of a 12-ft wide roadway in a 20-ft wide easement, approximately 3200 LF long for well access; and bank stabilization, as needed, along the access drive.
- Installation of approximately 16,000 LF of 12-in raw water main and approximately 120 LF of 8-in raw water main, including two river crossings, valves, fittings, and appurtenances.
- Construction of a well field control building and access road.
- Decommissioning of 6 existing wells.
- Installation of an emergency generator.

V. ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS, AFFORDABILITY, AND FUNDING

The total cost of this project is estimated to be approximately \$8,674,420. The JCWA intends to finance the project with a loan from the Drinking Water SRF Loan Program for a term and annual fixed interest rate to be determined at loan closing. Monthly user rates and charges may need to be analyzed to determine if adjustments are required for loan repayment.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF EVALUATED ALTERNATIVES

The “No Action” alternative is not practical, environmentally sound or economical. The “No Action”

alternative does not address long-term operation, maintenance, and repairs to the current infrastructure, that is in poor condition. Taking no action on known problems puts customers at risk for interruption of service, boil water orders, and negative impacts on water quality. For these reasons, the “No Action” alternative was dismissed.

Six New Water Supply Wells: This alternative proposes the installation of 6 new wells. The chosen area has been found, through hydrogeological study, to be outside of the existing plume of PFAS contamination. A new well control building and access road would be constructed. These wells will provide a supplemental water supply with low or no PFAS contamination. **This is the selected alternative.**

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES

A. Direct Impacts of Construction and Operation

Disturbed/Undisturbed Land: Work related to the installation of the new well field will occur in previously undisturbed land. These areas were subject to an archaeological investigation.

Structural Resources: Construction and operation of the project will not alter, demolish or remove historic properties. If any visual or audible impacts to historic properties occur, they will be temporary and will not alter the characteristics that qualify such properties for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The SRF’s finding pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is: “*no historic properties affected.*”

Surface Waters (Figures 5.1.3 and 5.1.3a): The project will not adversely affect outstanding state resource waters listed in 327 IAC 2-1.3-3(d), exceptional use streams listed in 327 IAC 2-1-11(b), Natural, Scenic and Recreational Rivers and Streams listed in 312 IAC 7-(2), or Salmonid Streams listed in (327 IAC 2-1.5-5(a)(3) or streams on the Outstanding River List for Indiana. The project is near and will cross the East Fork White River via horizontal directional drilling.

Wetlands (Figures 5.1.3 and 5.1.3a): The project may impact wetlands. Mitigation measures to lessen and compensate for wetland impacts cited in comment letters about the project from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be implemented.

Floodplain (Figure 5.1.3): The project will not include dredging or fill in the floodway without a permit from IDNR Division of Water. No change in grade will occur within the floodplain.

Groundwater: Groundwater may be impacted by the construction or operation of the proposed project. The proposed project is to develop new groundwater supply source for the JCWA. Every effort will be made through the construction to protect groundwater and prevent any possible occurrence of groundwater contamination or dewatering. The proposed well will be located a safe distance from other existing wells to prevent dewatering of the other wells

Plants and Animals: The proposed project items will be implemented to minimize impact to non-endangered species and their habitat. Mitigation measures cited in comment letters from the Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be implemented.

Bald eagles have been noted near the proposed project area. Whooping crane winter habitat has been identified in the proposed project area. Mitigation measures are noted below.

Prime Farmland: The project will convert prime farmland.

Air Quality: Construction activities may generate some noise, fumes and dust, but should not significantly affect air quality.

Open Space and Recreational Opportunities: The project will neither create nor destroy open space or recreational opportunities.

Lake Michigan Coastal Program: The project will not affect the Lake Michigan Coastal Zone.

National Natural Landmarks: Construction and operation of the proposed project will not affect National Natural Landmarks.

B. Indirect Impacts

The Jackson County Water Authority's PER states: *JCWA, through local zoning laws, the authority of its council or planning commission, or other means, will ensure that future development and utility projects connecting to SRF-funded facilities will not adversely affect wetlands, wooded areas, steep slopes, archaeological/historical/structural resources, or other sensitive environmental resources. JCWA will require new development and utility projects to be constructed within the guidelines of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indiana Department of Environmental Management, and other environmental review authorities.*

C. Comments from Environmental Review Authorities

In correspondence dated January 16, 2026, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology stated:

Pursuant to Indiana Code 5-1.2-10, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 306108), and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") is conducting an analysis of the materials received by the Indiana SHPO on January 16, 2026, for the above indicated project in Brownstown, Jackson County, Indiana. Thank you for the Phase IC archaeological report. We concur with the conclusions that no further archaeological investigations are necessary. Based on our analysis, it has been determined that no historic properties will be altered, demolished, or removed by the proposed project.

If any prehistoric or historic archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, state law (Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29) requires that the discovery must be reported to the Department of Natural Resources within two (2) business days. In that event, please call (317) 232-1646. Be advised that adherence to Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29 does not obviate the need to adhere to applicable federal statutes and regulations, including but not limited to 36 C.F.R. 800.

In correspondence dated January 28, 2026, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service stated:

This responds to your email requesting our concurrence on the Jackson County Water Authority project in Jackson County, Indiana.

These comments have been prepared under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et. seq.) and are consistent with the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Mitigation Policy.

The project will cross the East Fork White River the project proponent plans to directionally bore under the river to reduce impacts to the riparian zone and water quality. The project will remove a minimal number of suitable trees for the federally endangered Indiana bat and proposed federally endangered tricolored bat. The project proponent has committed to removing any suitable forested habitat during the inactive season from (October 1- March 31). After reviewing the project and the project proponents commitment to time of year restrictions and best management practices to reduce impacts to the riparian zone, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concurs that the proposed project is not likely to adversely affect the federally endangered gray bat, and Indiana bat and proposed federally endangered tricolored bat. This precludes the need for further consultation on this project as required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

However, should new information arise pertaining to project plans or a revised species list be published, it will be necessary for the Federal agency to reinitiate consultation.

In correspondence dated November 7, 2025, the Department of Natural Resources Environmental Unit stated:

Project:

New Wellfield - Construction Phase I: installation of six new 500 gpm wells and 16,120' of water main, Brownstown; SRF #DW 25 05 36 00

County/Site Info: Jackson County

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources has reviewed the above referenced project per your request. Our agency offers the following comments for your information and in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

If our agency has regulatory jurisdiction over the project, the recommendations contained in this letter may become requirements of any permit issued. If we do not have permitting authority, all recommendations are voluntary.

Regulatory Assessment:

This proposal will require the formal approval for construction in a floodway under the Flood Control Act, IC 14-28-1. Please submit a copy of this letter with the permit application.

Natural Heritage Database:

The Natural Heritage Program's data have been checked. The following have been documented within 0.5 miles of the project area:

Birds

Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)

Migratory Bird Concentration Area (MBCA)

Mussels

Clubshell (Pleurobema clava), State endangered

Fanshell (Cyprogenia stegaria), State endangered

Rabbitsfoot (Theliderma cylindrica), State endangered

Round Hickorynut (Obovaria subrotunda), State endangered

Fish and Wildlife Comments:

Avoid and minimize impacts to fish, wildlife, and botanical resources to the greatest extent possible, and compensate for impacts. The following are recommendations that address potential impacts identified in the proposed project area:

A) Heritage Species

The Division of Fish and Wildlife does not expect negative impacts to the listed mussel species due to this project.

Suitable habitat exists for the Whooping Crane Critical Roost site (MBCA). Conduct work during the spring and summer to minimize negative effects to these species. Avoid work during the fall and winter (October to March), when the whooping cranes come to Indiana and spend their winters.

The documented bald eagle nest is less than 300 feet from the proposed project. It is possible that the proposed project may have significant negative effects on the active documented bald eagle pair. Although the Bald Eagle is no longer a state species of special concern, it is still federally protected (see <https://fws.gov/law/bald-and-golden-eagle-protection-act>). The recommended buffer between any disturbance and an active eagle nest is 330 feet. To minimize impacts to Bald Eagles, we recommend conducting activities outside the Bald Eagle nesting season (December 15 – July 31) and following the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines found at https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/national-bald-eagle-management-guidelines_0.pdf. Please consult with the US Fish and Wildlife Service at (612) 713-5436 or PermitsR3MB@fws.gov. For more information, see here: <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management/eagle-incident-disturbance-and-nest-take-permits>.

Before you contact the US Fish and Wildlife Service for assistance, please have the following information prepared:

- Location of the bald eagle nest (latitude/longitude)*
- Location of the planned project*
- Type of project planned and long-term plans for the project*
- Distance between the project and the bald eagle nest*
- When the project will occur (what year, which months)*
- How long the project will take*

B) Wetlands

The proposed new wells are within White Creek's forested riparian corridor, which is listed as forested wetland on the national wetland inventory maps. The wells are set into the edge of the forested riparian corridor as opposed to being in the farm field adjacent to the forested riparian corridor. The new water lines will cross East Fork White River and carve through its forested riparian corridor.

Due to the presence or potential presence of wetland habitat on site, we recommend contacting and coordinating with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) 401 program and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 program.

C) Utility Line Crossings

Directional boring is the preferred method for crossing streams with utility lines. Install erosion control measures such as silt fence or other appropriate best management practices around directional drilling pits to prevent drilling mud from leaving the immediate area of the pit or entering the stream.

If any of the line placements cross forested areas or waterways the following recommendations apply:

- *Place the line within or as close to the cleared right of way as possible to minimize impacts to forested areas.*
- *Any creek crossings should be done using the jack-and-bore or the directional bore method unless the method is not feasible due to site conditions. The length of the directional bore should include any forested riparian areas along the creek to minimize impacts to forested habitat. Should the directional bore method not be feasible due to the site conditions and the open-trench method is necessary, then the following measures should be implemented:*
 - *Any open-trench stream crossing should be timed to coincide with the low-water time of year (typically mid- to late-summer) or whenever an ephemeral stream is dry.*
 - *Restore disturbed streambanks using bioengineering bank stabilization methods and revegetate disturbed banks with native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. Stream bank slopes after project completion should be restored to stable-slope steepness (not steeper than 2:1).*

Information about bioengineering techniques can be found at <https://www.in.gov/nrc/files/IB-17.pdf>. Also, the following is a USDA/NRCS document that outlines many different bioengineering techniques for streambank stabilization: https://irrigationtoolbox.com/NEH/Part650_EngineeringFieldHandbook/H_210_650_16.pdf.

The cleared width through any forested area should be the minimum width needed to install the line and have a final width of no wider than 20 feet wide to allow the tree canopy on either side of the cleared easement to close over the line. Impacts to non-wetland forest should be addressed following the riparian forest recommendations listed below.

If a creek crossing cannot be done using the directional bore method, use graded stone or riprap to protect the section of trench below the normal water level from scour or erosion (any stone or riprap fill in the streambed must remain at the existing streambed level to avoid creating a fish passage obstruction).

D) Bank Stabilization

Some form of bank stabilization is almost always needed with the construction, repair, replacement, or modification of a stream channel or crossing structure. For streambank stabilization and erosion control, regrading to a stable slope (2:1 or shallower) and establishing native vegetation along the banks are typically the most effective techniques and allow a vegetated stream bank to develop. A variety of methods to accomplish this include planting plugs, whips, container stock, seeding, and live stakes. In addition to vegetation establishment, some additional level of bioengineered bank stabilization may be needed under certain circumstances (inability to regrade to a stable slope, flow velocities that exceed the limits of vegetation alone, etc.). Combining vegetation with any of the following bank stabilization methods can provide additional bank protection while not compromising benefits to fish, wildlife, and botanical resources:

- *Geotextiles (erosion control blankets and/or turf reinforcement mats that are heavy-duty, biodegradable, and net free or that use loose-woven / Leno-woven netting to minimize the entrapment and snaring of small-bodied wildlife such as snakes and turtles)*
- *Vegetated geogrids or soil lifts, fiber rolls, glacial stone, or riprap.*

Riprap or other hard bank stabilization materials should be used only at the toe of the sideslopes up to the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) with the exception of areas directly under bridges for instance. The banks above the OHWM should be restored, stabilized, and

revegetated using geotextiles and a mixture of grasses, sedges, wildflowers, shrubs, and trees native to Southern Indiana and specifically for stream bank/floodway stabilization purposes as soon as possible upon completion. Information about bioengineering techniques can be found at the following link to a USDA/NRCS document that outlines many different bioengineering techniques for streambank stabilization:

https://irrigationtoolbox.com/NEH/Part650_EngineeringFieldHandbook/H_210_650_16.pdf

E) Riparian Habitat

We recommend a mitigation plan be developed (and submitted with the permit application, if required) for any unavoidable habitat impacts that will occur. The DNR's Habitat Mitigation Guidelines (and plant lists) can be found online at: <https://www.in.gov/nrc/files/IB-17.pdf>.

Impacts to non-wetland forest of one (1) acre or more in a rural or urban area should be mitigated at a minimum 2:1 ratio based on area of impact. Impacts to non-wetland forest under one (1) acre but at least 0.10 acre in a rural or urban area should be mitigated at a minimum 1:1 ratio based on area of impact. Impacts under 0.10 acre in a rural area typically do not require mitigation or additional plantings beyond seeding and stabilizing disturbed areas, though there are exceptions for high quality habitat sites. Impacts under 0.10 acre in an urban area should be mitigated by replacing each mature tree removed (trees that are 10" diameter-at-breast height (dbh)) with two native trees of 3-gallon stock or larger. Seeding and stabilizing disturbed areas is required regardless of the impact amount and location.

The mitigation site should be located in the floodway, downstream of the one (1) square mile drainage area of that stream (or another stream within the 8-digit HUC, preferably as close to the impact site as possible) and adjacent to existing forested riparian habitat.

The additional measures listed below should be implemented to avoid, minimize, or compensate for impacts to fish, wildlife, and botanical resources:

1. Revegetate all bare and disturbed areas that are not currently mowed and maintained with a mixture of grasses, sedges, and wildflowers native to Southern Indiana and specifically for riparian stabilization purposes as soon as possible upon completion; turf-type grasses (including low-endophyte, friendly endophyte, and endophyte free tall fescue but excluding all other varieties of tall fescue) may be used in currently mowed areas only. A native herbaceous seed mixture must include at least 5 species of grasses and sedges and 5 species of wildflowers.
2. Minimize and contain within the project limits inchannel disturbance and the clearing of trees and brush.
3. Do not work in the waterway from April 1 through June 30 without the prior written approval of the Division of Fish and Wildlife.
4. Do not cut any trees suitable for Indiana Bat or Northern Long-eared Bat roosting (3 inches or greater diameter-at-breast height, living or dead, with loose hanging bark, or with cracks, crevices, or cavities) from April 1 through September 30.
5. Minimize excavation in the stream channel in order to maintain aquatic organism passage and avoid negative modification of habitat.
6. Do not construct any temporary runarounds, access bridges, causeways, cofferdams, diversions, or pumparounds.
7. Use minimum average 6 inch graded riprap stone extended below the normal water level to provide habitat for aquatic organisms in the voids.
8. Do not use broken concrete as riprap.
9. Underlay the riprap with a bedding layer of well graded aggregate or a geotextile to prevent piping of soil underneath the riprap.

10. *Appropriately designed measures for controlling erosion and sediment must be implemented to prevent sediment from entering the waterbody or leaving the construction site; maintain these measures until construction is complete and all disturbed areas are stabilized.*
11. *Seed and protect all disturbed streambanks and slopes not protected by other methods that are 3:1 or steeper with erosion control blankets that are heavy-duty, biodegradable, and net free or that use loose-woven / Leno-woven netting to minimize the entrapment and snaring of small-bodied wildlife such as snakes and turtles (follow manufacturer's recommendations for selection and installation); seed and apply mulch on all other disturbed areas.*

In correspondence dated December 18, 2025, the Natural Resources Conservation Service stated:

The proposed drinking water improvements project in Jackson County, Indiana as referred to in your letter received on September 18, 2025, will cause a conversion of prime farmland.

The attached packet of information is for your use in completing Parts VI and VII of the AD-1006. After completion, the federal funding agency needs to forward one copy to NRCS for our records.

Parts VI and VII were sent to NRCS on January 5, 2026.

VIII. MITIGATION MEASURES

Jackson County Water Authority's PER states:

Precautions shall be taken during construction to prevent erosion and sediment transport. Project plans shall include requirements for construction sequencing and both temporary and permanent erosion control measures. All disturbed areas shall be restored to their pre-construction condition. All vegetated land shall be permanently seeded and maintained as necessary until vegetation growth is established.

A Rule 5 permit is required through IDEM for Construction/Stormwater Pollution Prevention. This plan shall be approved by the Jackson County Soil and Water Conservation District and recommend for approval to IDEM. The county SWCD will routinely inspect the construction area to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to minimize erosion and sediment transport off-site. All mitigating measures recommended by reviewing authorities shall be implemented for this project.

Mitigation measures for the bald eagle and whooping crane presented to and accepted by USFWS are as follows:

Bald Eagle:

The project area should be monitored prior to construction during the nesting season (**December 15 – July 31**). Please consult Jackson County Water Authority or RPR for assistance with monitoring a prior nest location on the other side of White Creek which has been inactive in recent years.

Pending Bald Eagle nesting status, observation for 30 minutes, two or three times is needed- specifically in the morning (at dawn) when birds are most active. Taking the time to visit the nest and determine activity is important. Sometimes an eagle may be sitting in the nest, but you can't see it because the nest is very deep. By observing at dawn, you can increase your chances of seeing an eagle leave the nest after a long shift of sitting on eggs overnight.

Once you've determined the status of a possible nest, follow these guidelines:

- If there are no eagles present during your observation, then the nest is NOT active and you can move forward with the work.
- If the nest is ACTIVE, then measure how far the work will be from the nest:
 - o If work is farther than 330 ft. from the nest, then work may continue.

- o If work is closer than 330 ft. to the nest, then we will need to consult Mags Martin (margaret_martin@fws.gov) who manages eagle permitting.

Whooping Crane:

While no whooping cranes have been spotted recently in the project area, suitable habitat exists for the Whooping Crane Critical Roost site (MBCA).

Conduct a quick daily visual survey for this species as per the below. Ensure workers can identify whooping cranes and know what to do if one is spotted.

- Remain in vehicles during the visual survey
- Remain concealed and reduce noise, lights, and human presence to prevent birds from being disturbed
- Utilize binoculars to briefly survey the work area for this species. Whooping cranes are not as predictable during the winter and may be found roaming widely around wet areas like wet agricultural fields, managed wetlands for wildlife, and river oxbows.
- If a whooping crane is found during the visual survey:
- Maintain a 200-meter buffer around them
- Report the sighting to the Indiana DNR at agillet@dnr.in.gov.

We anticipate the majority of work will be conducted during the spring and summer to minimize negative effects to these species. Please most closely monitor for this species and avoid work to the extent possible during the fall and winter (October to March), when the whooping cranes come to Indiana and spend their winters.

IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A properly noticed public hearing was held on June 6, 2024, at 7:30 pm at the Jackson County Water Utility Office at 1119 W. Spring Street, Brownstown, IN 47220, to discuss the PER. No written comments were received during the 5-day comment period following the hearing.



Figure 5.0
JACKSON COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
PROPOSED WELL LOCATIONS



Figure 5.1.1: JCWU New Well Field - USGS Map



 Indiana State Boundary 2020

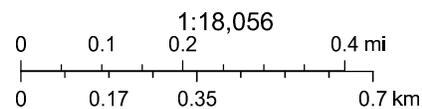
USA_Topo_Maps

 Access Road

 Raw Water Main

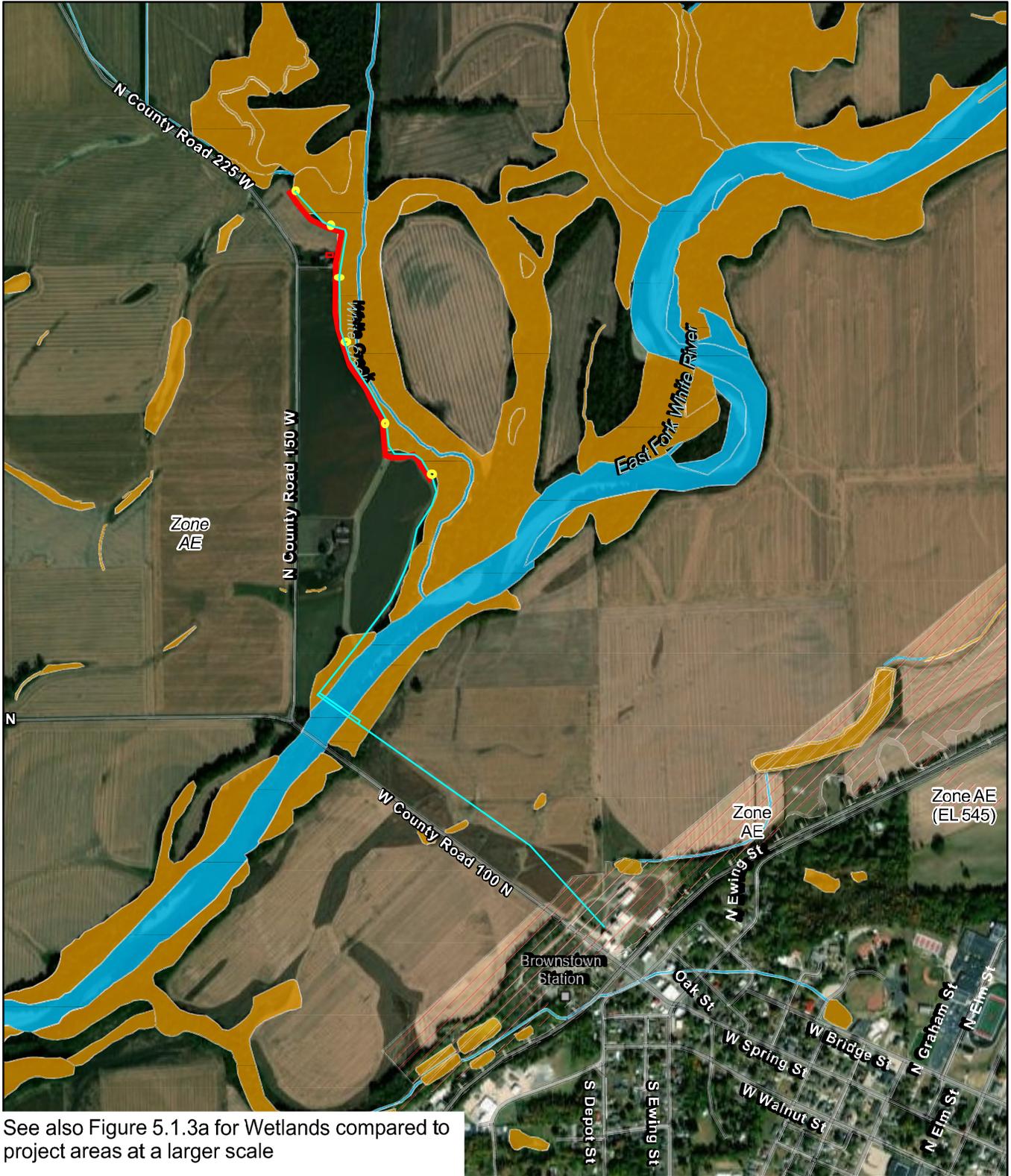
 Well Control Building

 New Well



Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, Sources: Esri, Maxar, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodastystrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user

Figure 5.1.3: JCWU New Well Field - Wetlands and Floodplains Map



See also Figure 5.1.3a for Wetlands compared to project areas at a larger scale

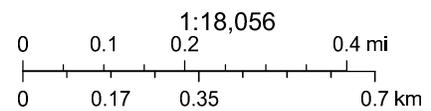
National Wetlands Inventory - NWI Wetlands

- Palustrine
- Riverine

FIRM Flood Hazard Zones 2023

- AE, <Null>
- AE, FLOODWAY
- X, 0.2 PCT ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD

- Access Road
- Raw Water Main
- Well Control Building
- New Well



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

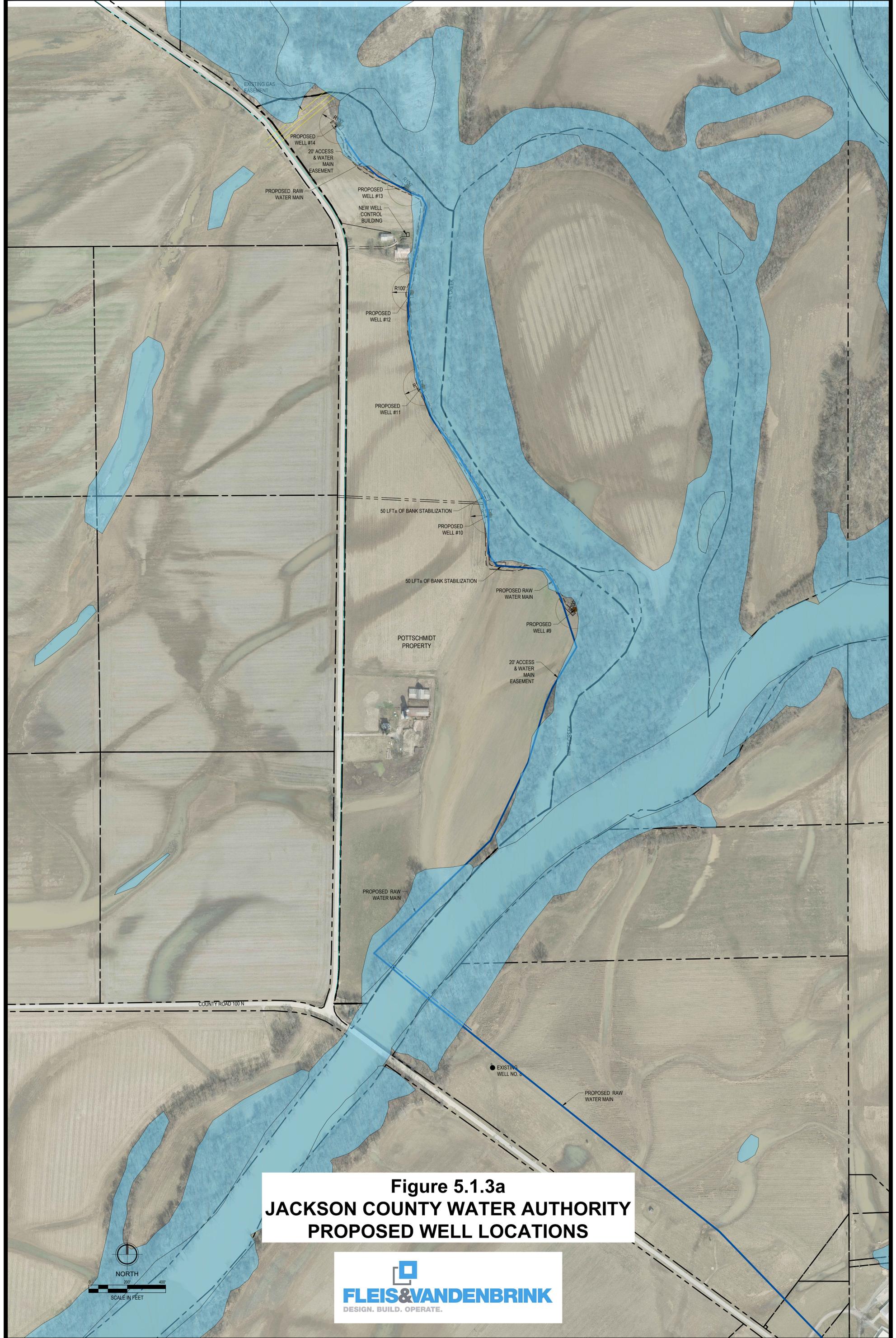


Figure 5.1.3a
JACKSON COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
PROPOSED WELL LOCATIONS

