Illinois Department of Agriculture

Bruce Rauner, Governor
Raymond Poe, Director

Bureau of Land and Water Resources
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September 7, 2016

Mr. Cary Minnis, Executive Director
Greater Egypt Regional Planning & Development Commission
3000 W. DeYoung Street, Suite 800B-3
Marion, Illinois 62959

Re: Jefferson County
County Road Improvement
DCEO CDBG Funds in Support of Economic Development

Dear Mr. Minnis:

Thank you for notifying the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) of Jefferson County's request for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO). The applicant's request has been reviewed for its consistency with the DCEO's Agricultural Land Preservation Policy as well as its compliance with Illinois' Farmland Preservation Act (505 ILCS 75/1 et seq.).

The roadway improvements are required to support a major industrial development. CDBG funds will be used to improve ±4,450 LF of an existing county roadway to provide the company truck access to the site as well as provide employees with a separate employee entrance resulting in increased safety and efficiency. Currently a 22' wide oil and chip surface, the new road will include two 13' lanes with curb and gutter, and a separate 4' sidewalk. All components will be built to D.O.T. specifications and are planned within its existing right-of-way (ROW).

Because ROW will not be required, the project is exempt from the IDOA's further review in accordance with Section 2 of the IDOA-DCEO Cooperative Working Agreement on the protection of Illinois farmland. We have determined the project is consistent with the DCEO Agricultural Land Preservation Policy and complies with the Illinois Farmland Preservation Act.

However, in the event that additional ROW would be necessary, the project would require further IDOA coordination in order to complete the USDA NRCS Form AD-1006 that tracks farmland conversion when federal funds are involved in a project.

Sincerely,

Steven D. Chard

Steven D. Chard, Acting Chief
Bureau of Land and Water Resources

SDC:TS

cc: Kirk Kumerow, DCEO
Agency project file

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Jefferson County, Illinois

March 2, 2017

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Contents

Preface 2
How Soil Surveys Are Made 5
Soil Map 8
Soil Map 9
Legend 10
Map Unit Legend 11
Map Unit Descriptions 11
Jefferson County, Illinois 14
10C—Plumfield silty clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes 14
13A—Bluford silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes 15
109A—Racoon silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes 16
376A—Cisne silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes 18
377A—Hoyleton silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes 19
518B—Rend silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes 20
518B2—Rend silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded 21
518C2—Rend silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded 22
533—Urban land 23
536—Dumps, mine 24
639A—Wynoose silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes 24
640A—Bluford silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes 26
802B—Orthents, loamy, undulating 27
3108A—Bonnie silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded 28
3382A—Belknap silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded 29
W—Water 30
References 31

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

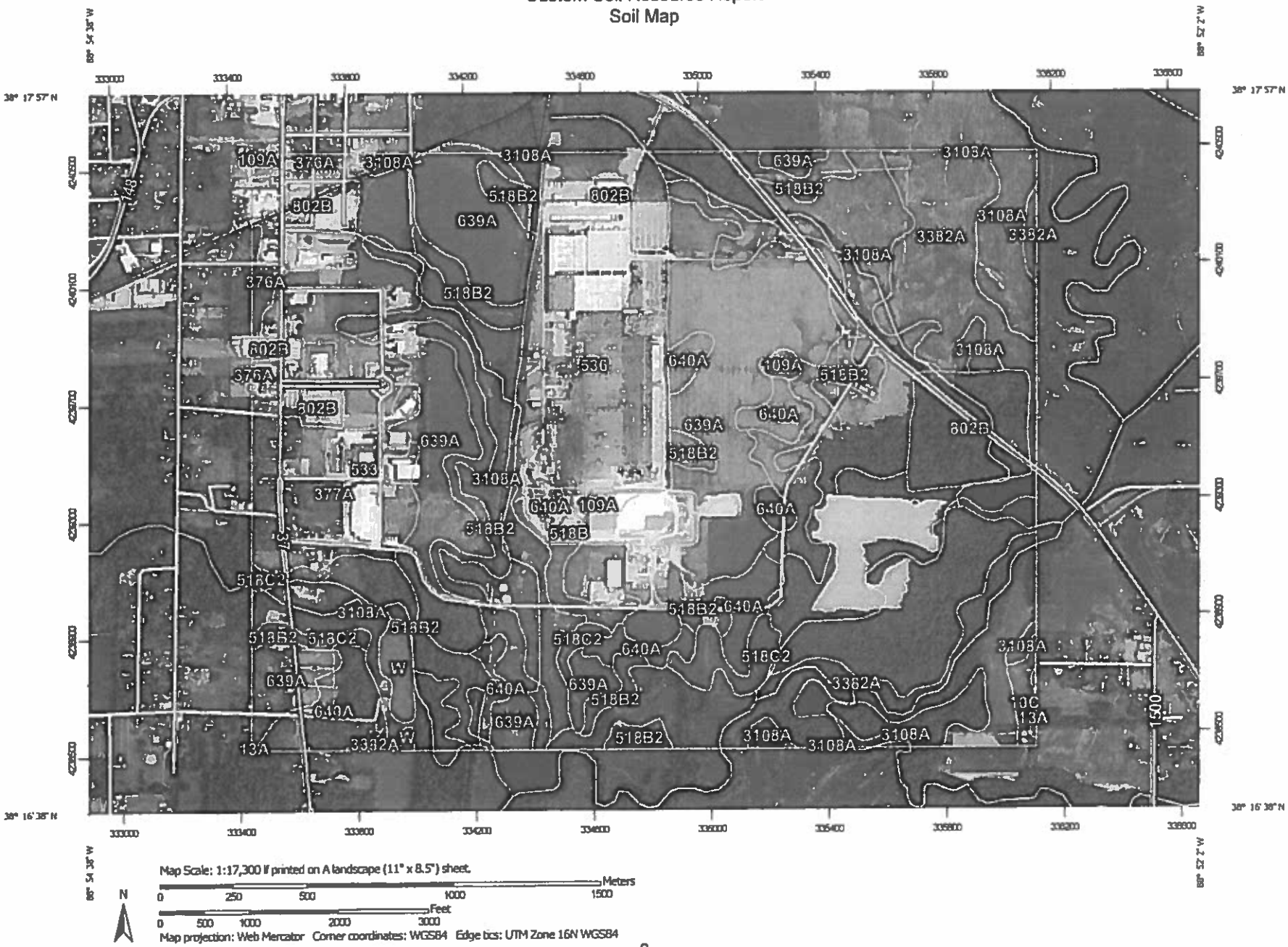
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Soil Map


89° 54' 38" W
89° 52' 2" W
38° 17' 57" N
38° 16' 38" N
333000
333400
333800
334200
334600
336000
336400
336800
337200
337600
4240600
4240100
4239700
4239300
4238900
4238500
4238100
4237700
109A
376A
3108A
802B
518B2
639A
3382A
640A
533
377A
518B
518C2
13A
10C
1500
148
W
Map Scale: 1:17,300 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.
Meters
0
250
500
1000
1500
Feet
0
500
1000
2000
3000
N
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 16N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

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

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Jefferson County, Illinois
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 16, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 16, 2011—Oct 15, 2011

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

Map Unit Legend

Jefferson County, Illinois (IL081)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
10C	Plumfield silty clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	5.2	0.4%
13A	Bluford silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.9	0.1%
109A	Racoon silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8.9	0.7%
376A	Cisne silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10.8	0.8%
377A	Hoyleton silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes	125.6	9.3%
518B	Rend silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	13.3	1.0%
518B2	Rend silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	139.4	10.3%
518C2	Rend silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	20.7	1.5%
533	Urban land	15.4	1.1%
536	Dumps, mine	109.4	8.1%
639A	Wynoose silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes	252.2	18.7%
640A	Bluford silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes	67.3	5.0%
802B	Orthents, loamy, undulating	94.2	7.0%
3108A	Bonnie silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	309.2	22.9%
3382A	Belknap silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	167.5	12.4%
W	Water	8.8	0.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1,348.6**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some

observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The

pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Jefferson County, Illinois

10C—Plumfield silty clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wk1l
Elevation: 330 to 820 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 58 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Plumfield and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plumfield

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, head slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess over mixed loess and drift over till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 5 inches: silty clay loam
2Btx1 - 5 to 12 inches: silty clay loam
2Btx2 - 12 to 36 inches: silt loam
3Btgb - 36 to 70 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 5 to 20 inches to fragipan
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.02 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 5.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Passport, eroded

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Belknap, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Bluford

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

13A—Bluford silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t95c
Elevation: 360 to 840 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 53 to 58 degrees F
Frost-free period: 175 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Bluford and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bluford

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess over mixed loess and drift

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
E - 7 to 19 inches: silt loam
Btg - 19 to 35 inches: silty clay
2Btgx - 35 to 42 inches: silty clay loam
2Btg - 42 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 24 inches to abrupt textural change; 24 to 48 inches to fragipan
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 13.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wynoose

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

109A—Racoon silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t960
Elevation: 330 to 820 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 58 degrees F
Frost-free period: 180 to 195 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Racoon and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Racoon

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Mixture of loess and/or local silty alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Eg - 6 to 30 inches: silt loam
Btg - 30 to 59 inches: silty clay loam
Cg - 59 to 79 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 13.0
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Bluford

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Bonnie, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

376A—Cisne silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2snm6
Elevation: 360 to 840 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 175 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Cisne, bench, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cisne, Bench

Setting

Landform: Structural benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Peoria silty loess over roxana silty loess

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
E - 8 to 17 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 17 to 37 inches: silty clay loam
2Bt2 - 37 to 60 inches: silty clay loam
2C - 60 to 79 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 23 inches to abrupt textural change
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.02 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 13.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Hoyleton, bench

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Structural benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

377A—Hoyleton silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t9t2
Elevation: 360 to 840 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 53 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 175 to 195 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hoyleton, bench, and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hoyleton, Bench

Setting

Landform: Structural benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess over drift

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
E - 8 to 11 inches: silt loam
Bt - 11 to 39 inches: silty clay loam
2BCt - 39 to 79 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 2 to 12 inches to abrupt textural change
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 13.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Cisne, bench

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Structural benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

518B—Rend silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1npzz
Elevation: 360 to 660 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 175 to 195 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rend and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rend

Setting

Landform: Structural benches

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Peoria and roxana loess over outwash or basin fill

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 11 inches: silt loam
H3 - 11 to 23 inches: silty clay loam
H4 - 23 to 77 inches: silt loam
H5 - 77 to 80 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately low (0.01 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 3.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

518B2—Rend silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1nq00
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 175 to 195 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rend, eroded, and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rend, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Structural benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Peoria and roxana loess over outwash or basin fill

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 23 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 23 to 77 inches: silt loam
H4 - 77 to 80 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately low (0.01 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 3.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

518C2—Rend silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1nq01
Elevation: 360 to 660 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 175 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Rend, eroded, and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rend, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Structural benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Peoria and roxana loess over outwash or basin fill

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 23 inches: silty clay loam
H3 - 23 to 77 inches: silt loam
H4 - 77 to 80 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately low (0.01 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 3.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

533—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1nq02
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 175 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: No

536—Dumps, mine

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1nq03
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 175 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dumps, mine: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Dumps, Mine

Setting

Parent material: Mine spoil, industrial refuse or slag

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Orthents, loamy

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

639A—Wynoose silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t95n
Elevation: 360 to 840 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 53 to 58 degrees F
Frost-free period: 175 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Wynoose, bench, and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wynoose, Bench

Setting

Landform: Structural benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess over mixed loess and drift over ablation till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
Eg - 7 to 19 inches: silt loam
Btg - 19 to 36 inches: silty clay
2Btg - 36 to 66 inches: silty clay loam
3Btgb - 66 to 79 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 13 to 24 inches to abrupt textural change
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.02 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 12.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Bluford, bench

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Structural benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

640A—Bluford silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1nq07
Elevation: 360 to 660 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 175 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Bluford, bench, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bluford, Bench

Setting

Landform: Structural benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Peoria and roxana loess over outwash or basin fill

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
H2 - 7 to 20 inches: silt loam
H3 - 20 to 35 inches: silty clay
H4 - 35 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 7 to 24 inches to abrupt textural change; 21 to 55 inches to fragipan
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 5.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wynoose, bench

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Structural benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

802B—Orthents, loamy, undulating

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1nq08
Elevation: 330 to 660 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Orthents, loamy, and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Orthents, Loamy

Setting

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Earthy fill

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
H2 - 6 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

3108A—Bonnie silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tbrr
Elevation: 330 to 490 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 175 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

Bonnie, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bonnie, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
Cg1 - 10 to 27 inches: silt loam
Cg2 - 27 to 79 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 12.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Belknap
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

3382A—Belknap silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2tbrv
Elevation: 330 to 490 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 175 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition
Belknap, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Belknap, Frequently Flooded

Setting
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Silty alluvium

Typical profile
Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
Bw - 7 to 59 inches: silt loam
Bg - 59 to 79 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 12.7 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bonnie, frequently flooded
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Piopolis, frequently flooded
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

W—Water

Map Unit Composition
Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Water

Setting
Landform: Oxbows, channels, drainageways, rivers, perenial streams, lakes

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w

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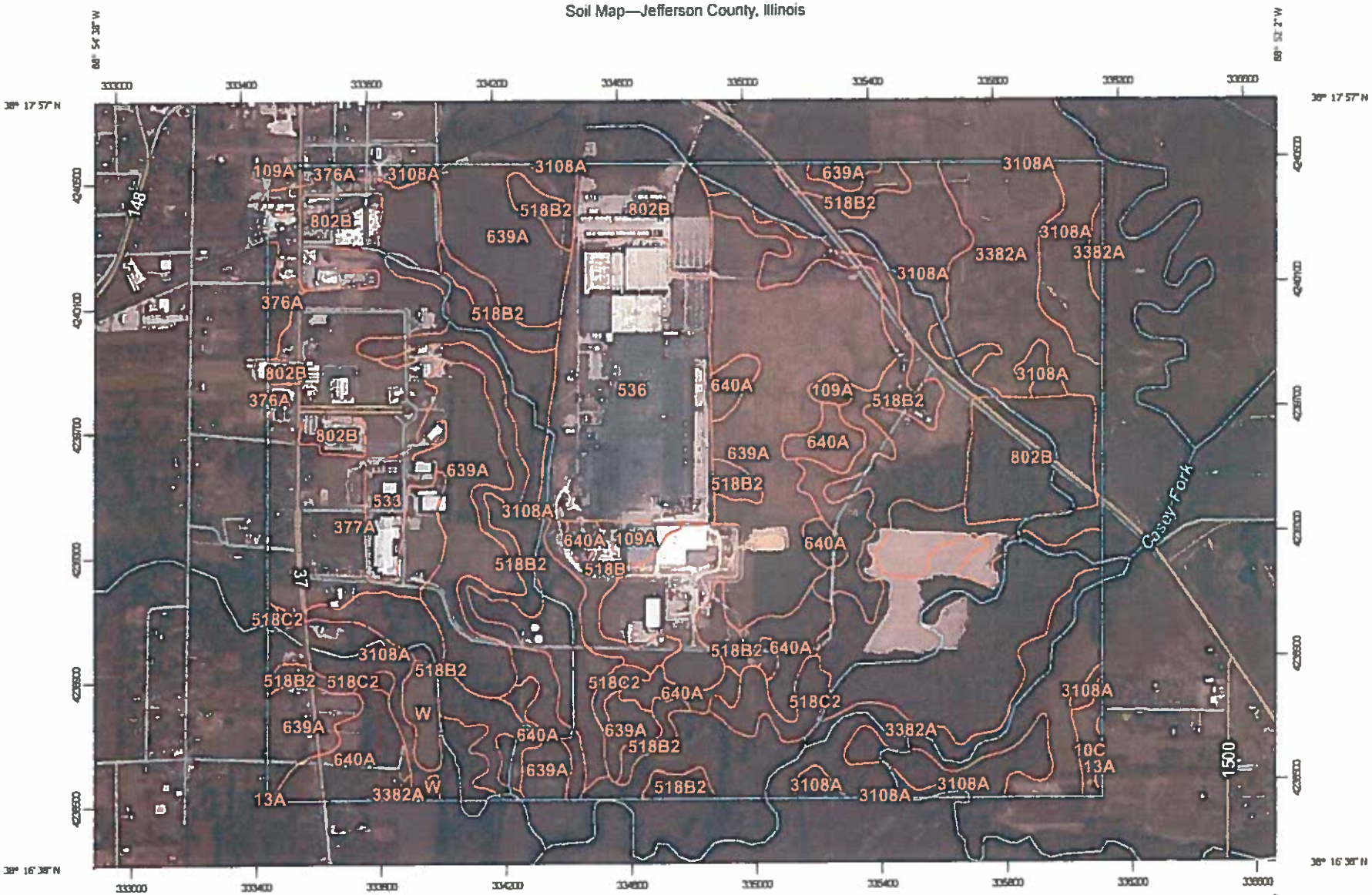


Map Scale: 1:17,300 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

Meters: 0 250 500 1000 1500

Feet: 0 500 1000 2000 3000

N

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 16N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

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

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Jefferson County, Illinois
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 16, 2016

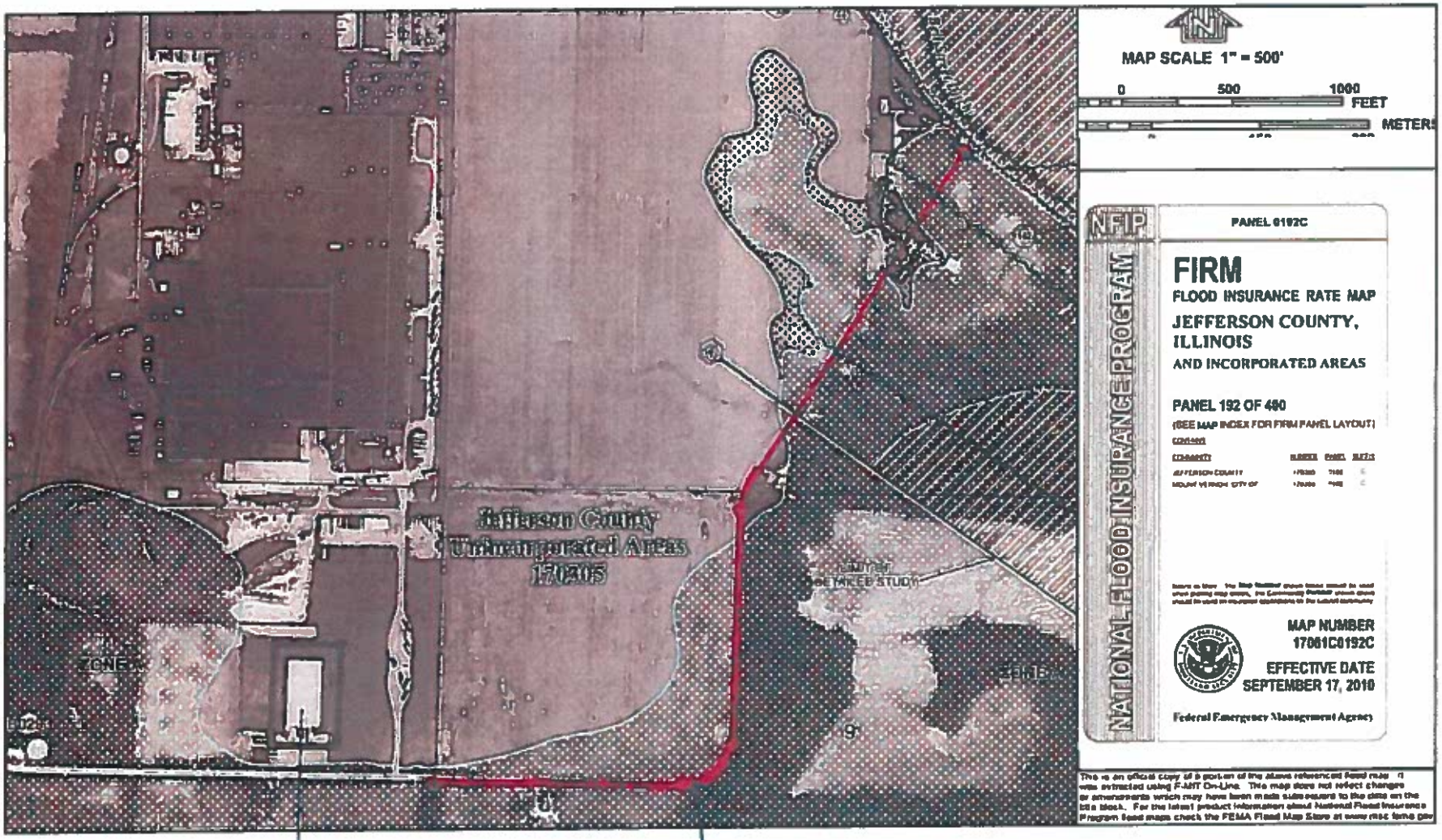
Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 16, 2011—Oct 15, 2011

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

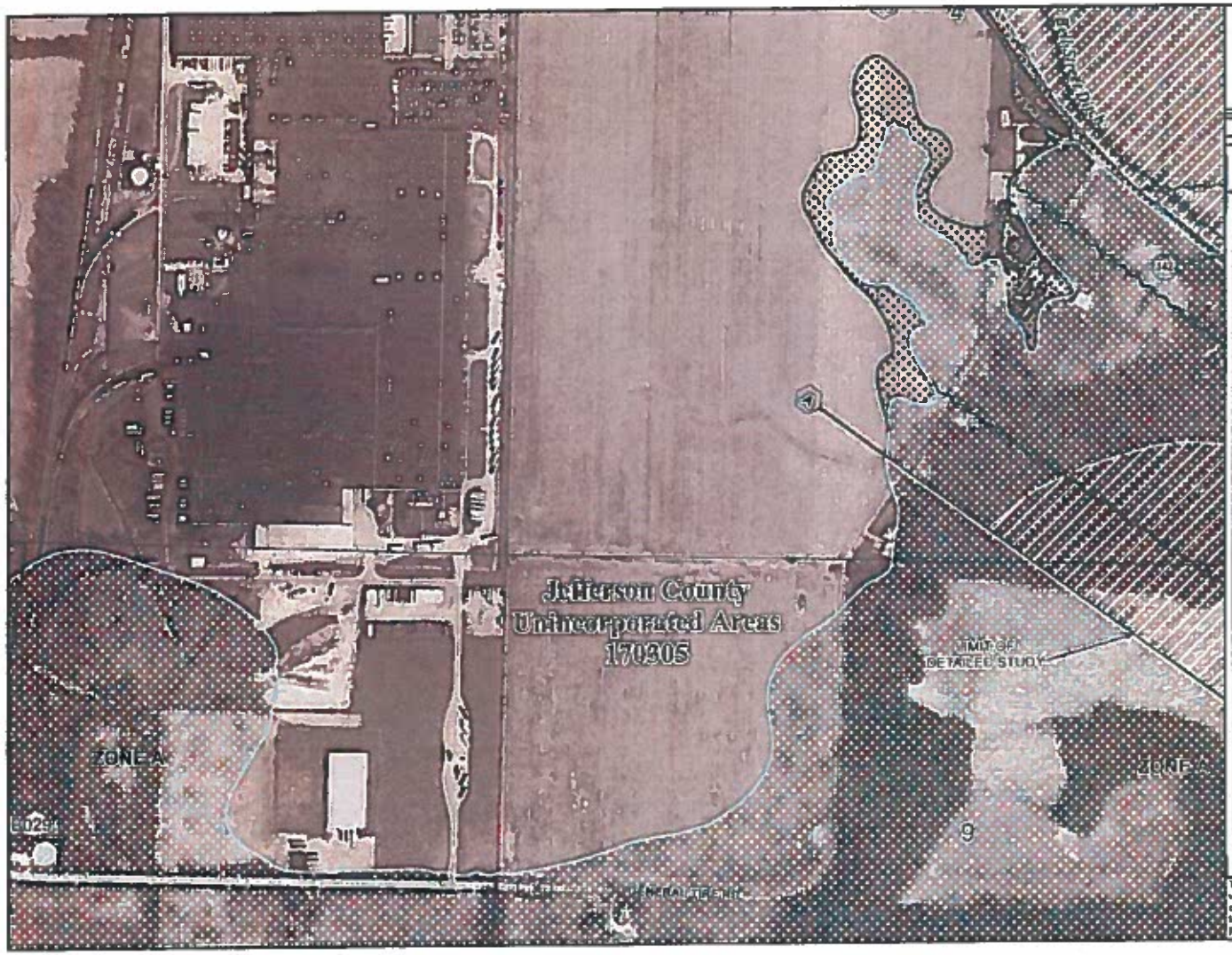
Map Unit Legend

Jefferson County, Illinois (IL081)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
10C	Plumfield silty clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	5.2	0.4%
13A	Bluford silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.9	0.1%
109A	Racoon silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8.9	0.7%
376A	Cisne silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10.8	0.8%
377A	Hoyleton silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes	125.6	9.3%
518B	Rend silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	13.3	1.0%
518B2	Rend silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	139.4	10.3%
518C2	Rend silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	20.7	1.5%
533	Urban land	15.4	1.1%
536	Dumps, mine	109.4	8.1%
639A	Wynoose silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes	252.2	18.7%
640A	Bluford silt loam, bench, 0 to 2 percent slopes	67.3	5.0%
802B	Orthents, loamy, undulating	94.2	7.0%
3108A	Bonnie silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	309.2	22.9%
3382A	Belknap silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	167.5	12.4%
W	Water	8.8	0.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1,348.6**	**100.0%**



PCT Building

Road to be Improved



MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

0 500 1000 FEET

METERS

NFIP

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0192C

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 192 OF 400

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
JEFFERSON COUNTY	170305	0192	C
MOUNT VERNON, CITY OF	170308	0192	C

Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders; the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

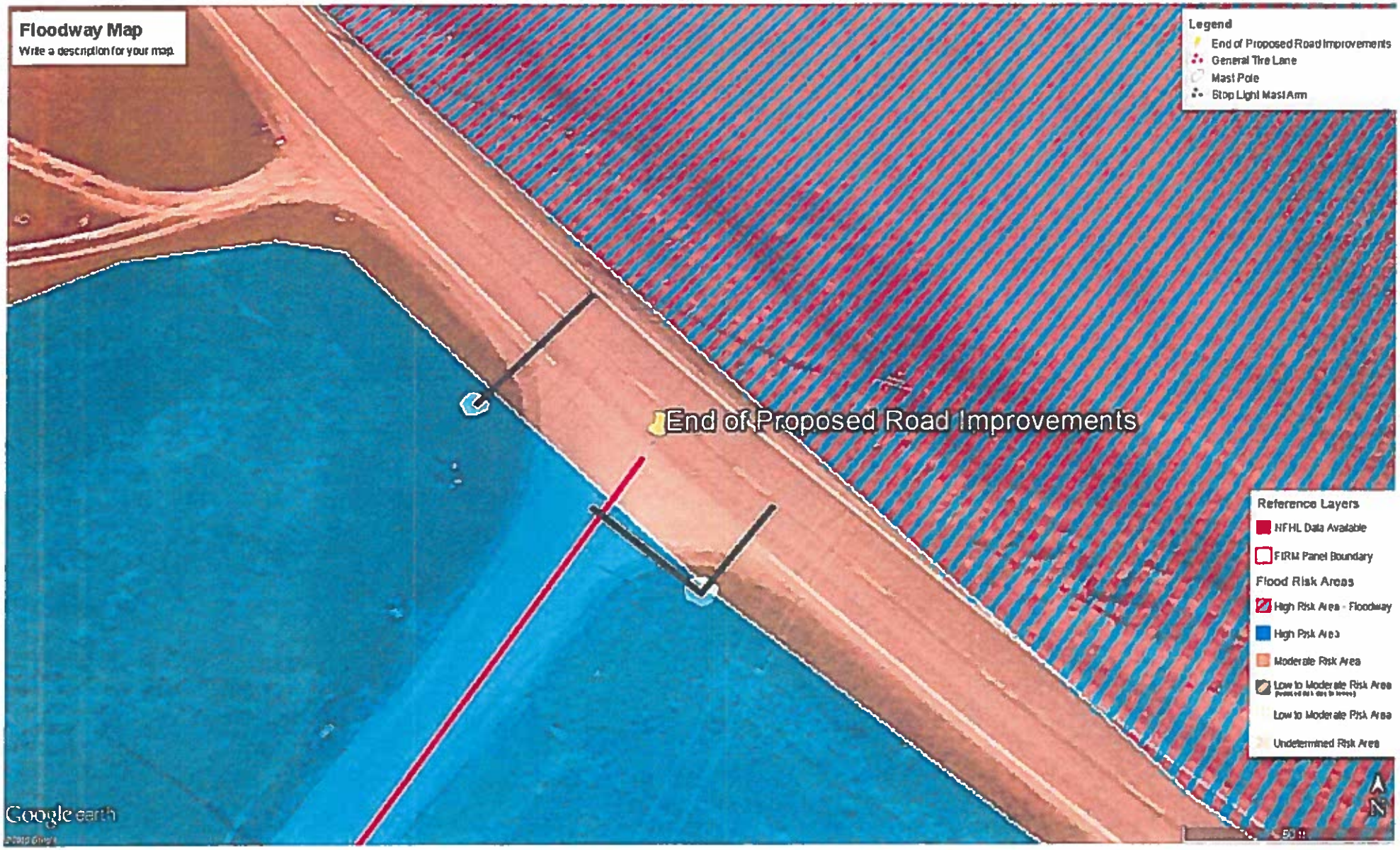
MAP NUMBER
17081C0192C

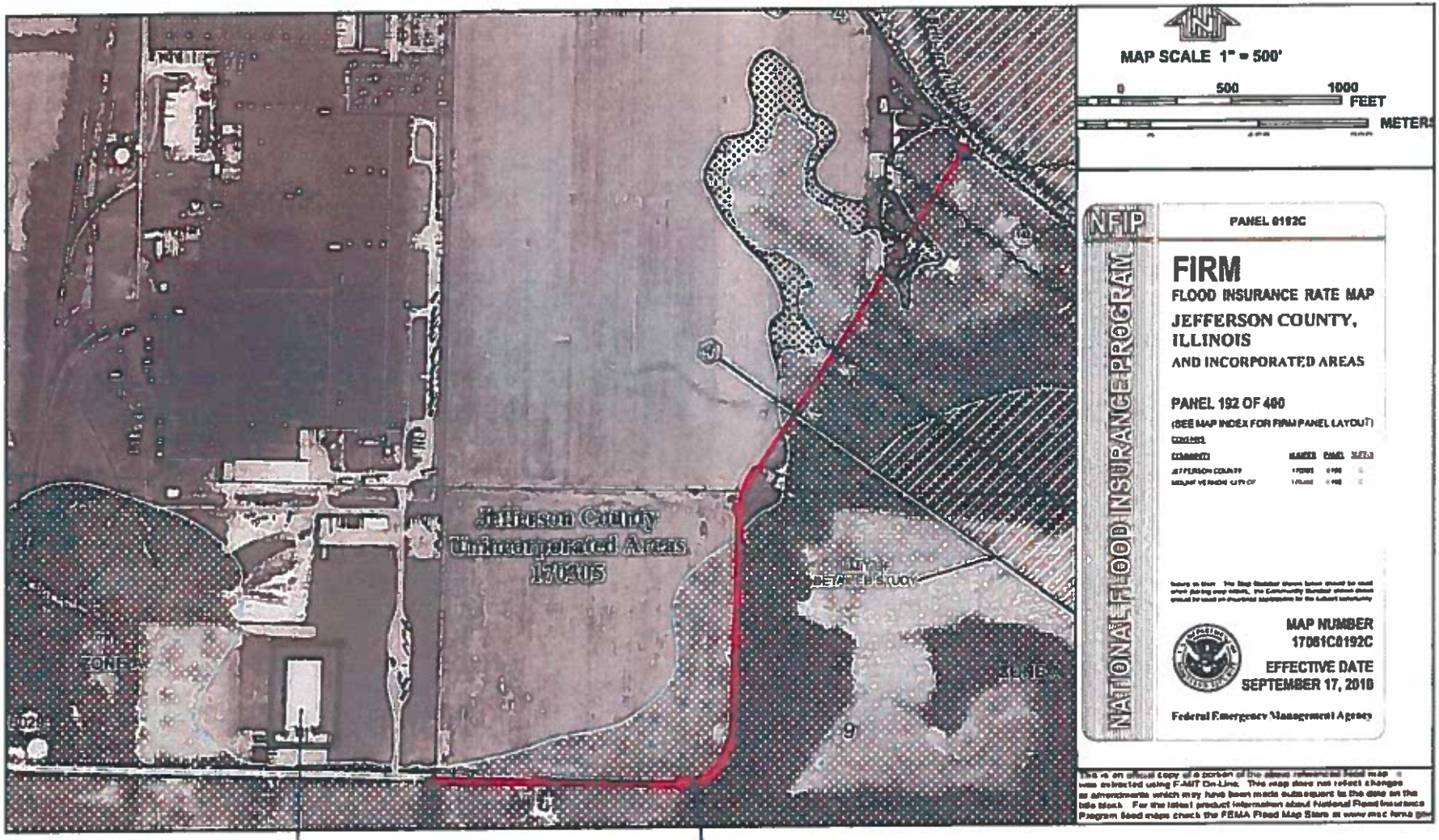
EFFECTIVE DATE
SEPTEMBER 17, 2010

Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

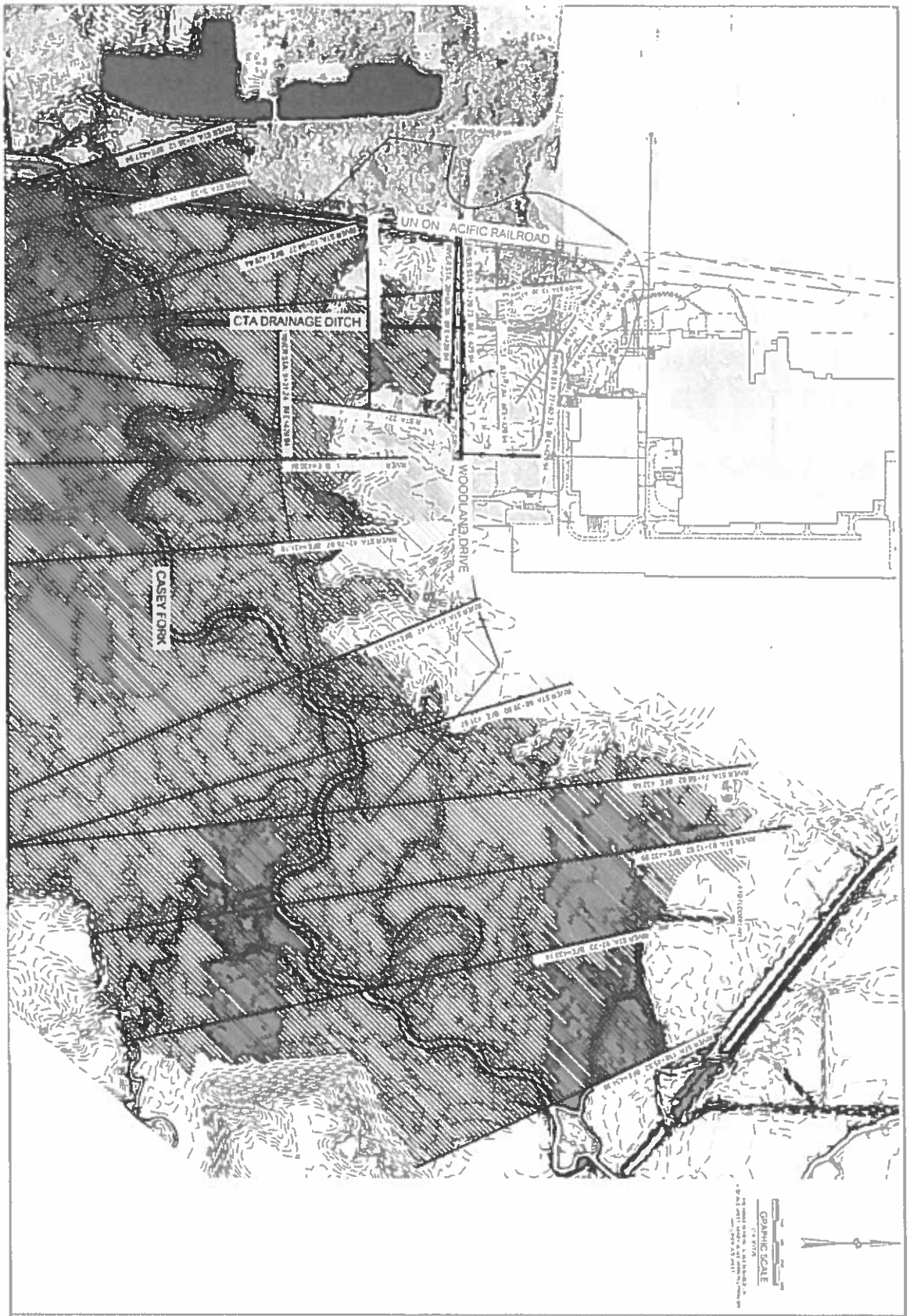
Untitled Map
Write a description for your map.
End of Proposed Road Improvem
Road to be Improved
PCT Building
General Tire Ln
Woodland Rd
36
42
Legend
Feature 1
General Tire Lane
Internal Road improvements
Mast Pole
Stop Light Mast Arm
Untitled Path
Reference Layers
NFHL Data Available
FIRM Panel Boundary
Flood Risk Areas
High Risk Area - Floodway
High Risk Area
Moderate Risk Area
Low to Moderate Risk Area
Low to Moderate Risk Area
Undetermined Risk Area
Google earth


Floodway Map
Write a description for your map.
Legend
End of Proposed Road Improvements
General Tire Lane
Mast Pole
Stop Light Mast Arm
End of Proposed Road Improvements
Reference Layers
NFHL Data Available
FIRM Panel Boundary
Flood Risk Areas
High Risk Area - Floodway
High Risk Area
Moderate Risk Area
Low to Moderate Risk Area
Low to Moderate Risk Area
Undetermined Risk Area
Google earth
N



PCT Building

Road to be Improved



C-8

SITE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

CONTINENTAL TIRE THE AMERICAS, MT. VERNON, IL

DRAWING TITLE: HEC- RAS CROSS SECTIONS

1:1	BLL	11152321 FEMA.DWG	
12/21/2015	KLP	11152322	

Round Table Design INC

Architecture . Engineering . Land Surveying

1020 Main Street | Mt Vernon, IL | (618) 244-7819

www.round-table-design.com

Floodplain Management (CEST and EA)

General Requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, requires Federal activities to avoid impacts to floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development to the extent practicable.	Executive Order 11988	24 CFR 55
Reference		
https://www.hudexchange.info/environmental-review/floodplain-management		

1. **Does 24 CFR 55.12(c) exempt this project from compliance with HUD's floodplain management regulations in Part 55?**

   ☐ Yes

   Provide the applicable citation at 24 CFR 55.12(c) here. If project is exempt under 55.12(c)(7) or (8), provide supporting documentation.

   → *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below.*

   ☒ No → *Continue to Question 2.*

2. **Provide a FEMA/FIRM or ABFE map showing the site.**

   The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designates floodplains. The FEMA Map Service Center provides this information in the form of FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) or Advisory Base Flood Elevations (ABFEs). For projects in areas not mapped by FEMA, use the best available information to determine floodplain information. Include documentation, including a discussion of why this is the best available information for the site.

   Does your project occur in a floodplain?

   ☐ No → *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below.*

   ☒ Yes

   Select the applicable floodplain using the FEMA map or the best available information:

   ☐ Floodway → *Continue to Question 3, Floodways*

☐ Coastal High Hazard Area (V Zone) → *Continue to Question 4, Coastal High Hazard Areas*

☐ 500-year floodplain (B Zone or shaded X Zone) → *Continue to Question 5, 500-year Floodplains*

☒ 100-year floodplain (A Zone) → *The 8-Step Process is required. Continue to Question 6, 8-Step Process*

3. **Floodways**

Is this a functionally dependent use?

☐ Yes

The 8-Step Process is required. Work with your HUD FEO to determine a way to satisfactorily continue with this project. Provide a completed 8-Step Process, including the early public notice and the final notice.

→*Continue to Question 6, 8-Step Process*

☐ No

Federal assistance may not be used at this location *unless a 55.12(c) exception applies.* You must either choose an alternate site or cancel the project at this location.

4. **Coastal High Hazard Area**

Is this a critical action?

☐ Yes

Critical actions are prohibited in coastal high hazard areas. Federal assistance may not be used at this location. Unless the action is excepted at 24 CFR 55.12(c), you must either choose an alternate site or cancel the project.

☐ No

Does this action include construction that is not a functionally dependent use, existing construction (including improvements), or reconstruction following destruction caused by a disaster?

☐ Yes, there is new construction.

New construction is prohibited in V Zones ((24 CFR 55.1(c)(3)).

☐ No, this action concerns only a functionally dependent use, existing construction(including improvements), or reconstruction following destruction caused by a disaster.

This construction must have met FEMA elevation and construction standards for a coastal high hazard area or other standards applicable at the time of construction.

→ *Continue to Question 6, 8-Step Process*

5. **<u>500-year Floodplain</u>**
   Is this a critical action?
   ☐ No → *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below.*

   ☐Yes → *Continue to Question 6, 8-Step Process*

6. **<u>8-Step Process</u>.**
   Does the 8-Step Process apply? Select one of the following options:
   ☒ 8-Step Process applies.
   Provide a completed 8-Step Process, including the early public notice and the final notice.
   → *Continue to Question 7, Mitigation*

   ☐ 5-Step Process is applicable per 55.12(a)(1-3).
   Provide documentation of 5-Step Process.
   Select the applicable citation:
   - ☐ *55.12(a)(1)* HUD actions involving the disposition of HUD-acquired multifamily housing projects or "bulk sales" of HUD-acquired one- to four-family properties in communities that are in the Regular Program of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and in good standing (i.e., not suspended from program eligibility or placed on probation under 44 CFR 59.24).
   - ☐ *55.12(a)(2)* HUD's actions under the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1701) for the purchase or refinancing of existing multifamily housing projects, hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, board and care facilities, and intermediate care facilities, in communities that are in good standing under the NFIP.
   - ☐ *55.12(a)(3)* HUD's or the recipient's actions under any HUD program involving the repair, rehabilitation, modernization, weatherization, or improvement of existing multifamily housing projects, hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, board and care facilities, intermediate care facilities, and one- to four-family properties, in communities that are in the Regular Program of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and are in good standing, provided that the number of units is not increased more than 20 percent, the action does not involve a conversion from nonresidential to residential land use, the action does not meet the thresholds for "substantial improvement" under § 55.2(b)(10), and the footprint of the structure and paved areas is not significantly increased.
   - ☐ *55.12(a)(4)* HUD's (or the recipient's) actions under any HUD program involving the repair, rehabilitation, modernization, weatherization, or improvement of existing nonresidential buildings and structures, in communities that are in the

Regular Program of the NFIP and are in good standing, provided that the action does not meet the thresholds for "substantial improvement" under § 55.2(b)(10) and that the footprint of the structure and paved areas is not significantly increased.

→ *Continue to Question 7, Mitigation*

☐ 8-Step Process is inapplicable per 55.12(b)(1-4).

Select the applicable citation:

- ☐ *55.12(b)(1)* HUD's mortgage insurance actions and other financial assistance for the purchasing, mortgaging or refinancing of existing one- to four-family properties in communities that are in the Regular Program of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and in good standing (i.e., not suspended from program eligibility or placed on probation under 44 CFR 59.24), where the action is not a critical action and the property is not located in a floodway or coastal high hazard area.
- ☐ *55.12(b)(2)* Financial assistance for minor repairs or improvements on one- to four-family properties that do not meet the thresholds for "substantial improvement" under § 55.2(b)(10)
- ☐ *55.12(b)(3)* HUD actions involving the disposition of individual HUD-acquired, one- to four-family properties.
- ☐ *55.12(b)(4)* HUD guarantees under the Loan Guarantee Recovery Fund Program (24 CFR part 573) of loans that refinance existing loans and mortgages, where any new construction or rehabilitation financed by the existing loan or mortgage has been completed prior to the filing of an application under the program, and the refinancing will not allow further construction or rehabilitation, nor result in any physical impacts or changes except for routine maintenance.
- ☐ *55.12(b)(5)* The approval of financial assistance to lease an existing structure located within the floodplain, but only if—
  - (i) The structure is located outside the floodway or Coastal High Hazard Area, and is in a community that is in the Regular Program of the NFIP and in good standing (i.e., not suspended from program eligibility or placed on probation under 44 CFR 59.24);
  - (ii) The project is not a critical action; and
  - (iii) The entire structure is or will be fully insured or insured to the maximum under the NFIP for at least the term of the lease.

→ *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below.*

7. **Mitigation**

For the project to be brought into compliance with this section, all adverse impacts must be mitigated. Explain in detail the exact measures that must be implemented to mitigate for the impact or effect, including the timeline for implementation.

Illinois Department of Natural Resources stated that strict adherence to best management practices for erosion and sediment control should be used to minimize the possibility of any adverse impacts to vicinity wetlands and streams. Development of a stormwater pollution prevention plan for strict control of erosion and sediment is required.

Which of the following mitigation/minimization measures have been identified for this project in the 8-Step or 5-Step Process? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Permeable surfaces
- ☐ Natural landscape enhancements that maintain or restore natural hydrology
- ☐ Planting or restoring native plant species
- ☐ Bioswales
- ☐ Evapotranspiration
- ☐ Stormwater capture and reuse
- ☐ Green or vegetative roofs with drainage provisions
- ☐ Natural Resources Conservation Service conservation easements or similar easements
- ☐ Floodproofing of structures
- ☐ Elevating structures including freeboarding above the required base flood elevations
- ☒ Other – Development of a stormwater pollution prevention plan for strict control of erosion and sediment

→ *Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to the Worksheet Summary below.*

Worksheet Summary

Compliance Determination

Provide a clear description of your determination and a synopsis of the information that it was based on, such as:

- Map panel numbers and dates
- Names of all consulted parties and relevant consultation dates
- Names of plans or reports and relevant page numbers
- Any additional requirements specific to your region

- IDNR Sign-off dated 10.4.16
- Brandon Simmons, Jefferson County Engineer
- Best Management Practices

Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Jefferson County Illinois - Eight Step Floodplain Review Procedure

Project Description: The proposed project would improve approximately 4,450 LF on General Tire Lane, currently an oil and chip surface, with two 13' lanes with curb and gutter and a stop light at intersection of General Tire Lane and Illinois 142. A left turn lane will also be added to General Tire Lane at this intersection. All components will be built to Illinois Department of Transportation specifications to serve as a truck route into the nearby Continental Tire Plant. Continental Tire will subsequently install additional production equipment in its plant.

Step 1: ***Determine whether the action is located in a 100-year floodplain (or a 500-year floodplain for critical actions) or wetland.***

A large section of General Tire Lane that is proposed to be reconstructed is located in the 100-year floodplain as shown on the FEMA Frim Maps and attached to this document.

Step 2: ***Notify the public for early review of the proposal and involve the affected and interested public in the decision making process.***

The Early Public Review for Construction in a Floodplain notice was made and advertised in the Morning Sentinel on 10/15/2016. The public comment period ended 10/30/16.

Step 3: ***Identify and evaluate practicable alternatives.***

Two alternatives were evaluated Relocation of the project to the west and No Action.

After reviewing an alternative roadway alignment which shifted the roadway to the West, it was determined that it would not decrease the impacts associated with the project.

The other alternative evaluated was to take No Action. Cancelling the project would not meet the demands of the industry and could result in the decision to halt future expansions of the industry from taking place.

Step 4: ***Identify Potential Direct and Indirect Impacts of Associated with Floodplain Development.***

Reconstructing General Tire Lane will have little to no direct or indirect impacts to the floodplain. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources has evaluated the proposed project and has concluded that adverse effects are unlikely, but strict adherence to best management practices for erosion and sedimentation control should be used to minimize the possibility of any adverse impacts to vicinity wetlands and streams.

Step 5: ***Where practicable, design or modify the proposed action to minimize the potential adverse impacts to lives, property, and natural values within the floodplain and to restore, and preserve the values of the floodplain.***

(a) Preserving Lives: The roadway will be designed to be above the flood plain and will not put lives in danger.

(b) Preserving Property: no structures will be built in the floodplain as part of this project.

(c) Preserving Natural Values and Minimizing Impacts: Jefferson County would ensure that this proposed project conforms to all state and local floodplain and wetlands protection standards and would implement the following mitigation measures to minimize the potential adverse impacts: Develop the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for the project for strict control of erosion and sedimentation.

Step 6: ***Reevaluate the Alternatives.***

The alternate to cancel the project cannot be chosen since it would negatively impact he community by preventing economic growth. The relocation of the roadway to the west does not eliminate the impacts associate with the project.

The original design, while in the floodplain, meets the demands of the industry while utilizing the existing roadway alignment. The impacts to the floodplain are minimal and impacts to the adjacent wetlands can be mitigated by creating and adhering to a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for the project for strict control of erosion and sedimentation.

Step 7: ***Determination of No Practicable Alternative***

It was the determination there is no practical alternative for reconstructing General Tire Lane outside of the floodplain. This is due to the necessity of meeting the industry's needs and the alternative alignment would still involve similar impacts. A final notice was published and posted consistent with the prior notice. The notice was advertised in the Morning Sentinel on 11/08/2016. The public comment period ended 11/15/2016. No concerns were expressed by the public concerning this notice.

Step 8: ***Implement the Proposed Action***

After allowing a reasonable period for public response, the proposed project can be implemented.

A Duplicate

INVOICE FOR LEGAL NOTICE

Jefferson Co. Engineer No. _____

RECEIVED

For _____ Notice _____ Time _____

MAR 24 2017

Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission

MORNING SENTINEL
1808 Broadway
Mt. Vernon, Illinois 62864

In Matter of Jefferson Co. Expansion

THIS LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT WAS PUBLISHED ON FOLLOWING DATES:

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Oct															X																

DATE Mar. 21 2017 AMOUNT DUE $ 0

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EARLY NOTICE OF PROPOSED PROJECT TO BE LOCATED IN A FLOODPLAIN AND WETLAND

Publication Date: 10/15/2016

TO ALL INTERESTED AGENCIES, GROUPS, AND PERSONS:

As required by Executive Order(s) 11988 and 11990, this is an early public notice to promote public understanding and provide opportunities for public involvement.

Jefferson County proposes to use funds allocated through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program for the following proposed project: Jefferson County Industrial Expansion. The proposed project would improve approximately 4,450 LF on General Tire Lane, currently an oil and chip surface, with two 13' lanes with curb and gutter and a stop light at General Tire Lane and Illinois Highway 142, a left turn lane will also be added to General Tire Lane at this intersec- from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the County Engineer's Office, 750 Old Fairfield Road, Mt. Vernon, Illinois. Interested persons may also call Brandon Simmons at 618-244-8031 for additional information about this proposed project. Jefferson County is now evaluating potential alternatives, the potential impact of the proposed project, and potential mitigation to minimize flood hazard and wetlands impact.

Written comments on this proposed project are invited and must be received by Brandon Simmons at the County Engineer's Office, 750 Old Fairfield Road, Mt. Vernon, Illinois by 10/30/2016. All such comments will be taken into consideration by Jefferson County prior to its decision on the proposed project.

ROBERT WHITE,
JEFFERSON COUNTY
BOARD CHAIRMAN

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

No. _____

MT. VERNON, IL. Mar 20 17

The undersigned does hereby certify that he is the publisher, or the authorized agent of the publisher, of the MORNING SENTINEL; that said newspaper is a daily secular newspaper of general circulation which has been published in the City of Mt. Vernon, in Jefferson County, State of Illinois, continuously for a period of more than one year prior to the first date of the publication attached hereto. He further certifies that said newspaper is "a newspaper" as defined in "an Act to revise the law in relation to notices" as amended by Act approved July 17, 1959 — Ill. Revised Statutes, Chap. 100, Paragraphs 1 and 5. He further certifies that the attached notice was published in said newspaper.

DATES OF PUBLICATION

The first publication being in the paper published on the day of Oct. 15, 20 16, and the last publication being in the paper published on the day of Oct 15, 20 16.

A total of 1 days.

Publication Fee $ 54.28

(Authorized Agent of Publisher)

Advance Payment Received By: _____ Date _____

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Jefferson County has determined that this proposed project would occur in a 100-year floodplain and in close proximity to existing wetlands. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources stated that, strict adherence to best management practices for erosion and sedimentation control should be used to minimize the possibility of any adverse impacts to vicinity wetlands and streams. Due to the project's location in a floodplain and near wetlands, Jefferson County must therefore complete an eight step review. This public notice is step 2.

Jefferson County has additional information on this proposed project that can be reviewed weekdays p.m. at the County Engineer's Office, 750 Old Fairfield Road, Mt. Vernon, Illinois. Interested persons may also call Brandon Simmons at 618-244-8031 for additional information about this proposed project. Jefferson County is now evaluating potential alternatives, the potential impact of the proposed project, and potential mitigation to minimize flood hazard and wetlands impact.

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ROBERT WHITE,
JEFFERSON
COUNTY
BOARD CHAIRMAN

EARLY NOTICE OF PROPOSED PROJECT TO BE LOCATED IN A FLOODPLAIN AND WETLAND

Publication Date: 10/15/2016

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ROBERT WHITE,
JEFFERSON COUNTY
BOARD CHAIRMAN

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Written comments on this proposed project are invited and must be received by Brandon Simmons at the County Engineer's Office, 750 Old Fairfield Road, Mt. Vernon, Illinois by **10/30/2016.** All such comments will be taken into consideration by **Jefferson County** prior to its decision on the proposed project.

Robert White, Jefferson County Board Chairman

FINAL NOTICE OF DECISION REGARDING PROJECT TO BE LOCATED IN A FLOODPLAIN AND WETLAND

Publication Date: 11/8/2016

TO ALL INTERESTED AGENCIES, GROUPS, AND PERSONS:

As required by Executive Order(s) 11988 and 11990, this is a notice of findings and public explanation for proposed activity in a 100-year floodplain and wetlands.

Jefferson County proposes to use funds allocated through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program for the following proposed project: Jefferson County Industrial Expansion. The proposed project would improve approximately 4,450 LF on General Tire Lane, currently an oil and chip surface, with two 13' lanes with curb and gutter and a stop light at General Tire Lane and Illinois Highway 142, a left turn lane will also be added to General Tire Lane at this intersection. All components will be built to I.D.O.T specification to serve as a truck route.

Jefferson County hereby states that this proposed project would occur within an identified 100-year floodplain and wetlands. However, Jefferson County has reached a decision that this is the only practicable alternative for this proposed project.

This decision is based on an evaluation of the following alternatives: Relocation of the project to the west, which would not decrease the amount of local wetlands to mitigate. The other alternative is to cancel the project, which would not meet the demands of the industry. Jefferson County would, however, ensure that this proposed project conforms to all state and local floodplain and wetlands protection standards and would implement the following mitigation measures to minimize the potential adverse impacts: Develop the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for the project for strict control of erosion and sedimentation.

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JEFF WILLIAMS,
JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD CHAIRMAN

Duplicate

INVOICE FOR LEGAL NOTICE

Jefferson Co. Engineer No. _____

For _____ Notice _____ Time _____

MORNING SENTINEL
1808 Broadway
Mt. Vernon, Illinois 62864

In Matter of Industrial Expansion

THIS LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT WAS PUBLISHED ON FOLLOWING DATES:

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov								X																							

DATE Nov. 8 20 16

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CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

No. _____

MT. VERNON, IL. Nov 20 16

The undersigned does hereby certify that he is the publisher, or the authorized agent of the publisher, of the MORNING SENTINEL; that said newspaper is a daily secular newspaper of general circulation which has been published in the City of Mt. Vernon, in Jefferson County, State of Illinois, continuously for a period of more than one year prior to the first date of the publication attached hereto. He further certifies that said newspaper is "a newspaper" as defined in "an Act to revise the law in relation to notices" as amended by Act approved July 17, 1959 — Ill. Revised Statutes, Chap. 100, Paragraphs 1 and 5. He further certifies that the attached notice was published in said newspaper.

DATES OF PUBLICATION

The first publication being in the paper published on the day of

November 8, 20 16,

and the last publication being in the paper published on the day of

November 8, 20 16

A total of 1 days.

Publication Fee $ 59.80

Carolyn Seaman
(Authorized Agent of Publisher)

Advance Payment
Received By: _____ Date _____

FINAL NOTICE OF DECISION REGARDING PROJECT TO BE LOCATED IN A FLOODPLAIN AND WETLAND

Publication Date: 11/8/2016

TO ALL INTERESTED AGENCIES, GROUPS, AND PERSONS:

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This decision is based on an evaluation of the following alternatives: Relocation of the project to the west, which would not decrease the amount of local wetlands to mitigate. The other alternative is to cancel the project, which would not meet the demands of the industry. **Jefferson County** would, however, ensure that this proposed project conforms to all state and local floodplain and wetlands protection standards and would implement the following mitigation measures to minimize the potential adverse impacts: Develop the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for the project for strict control of erosion and sedimentation.

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Written comments on this proposed project are invited and must be received by Brandon Simmons at the County Engineer's Office, 750 Old Fairfield Road, Mt. Vernon, Illinois by **11/15/2016.** All such comments will be taken into consideration by **Jefferson County** prior to its decision on the proposed project.

Jeff Williams, Jefferson County Board Chairman

Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency

1 Old State Capitol Plaza, Springfield, IL 62701-1512

FAX 217/524-7525
www.illinoishistory.gov

Jefferson County
Mt. Vernon
General Tire Lane, south of IL Highway 142
Section 9-Township 3S-Range 3E, Section 4-Township 3S-Range 3E
CDBG
Roadway widening/improvements to serve parking & building expansion

PLEASE REFER TO: IHPA LOG #005090616

September 21, 2016

Cary Minnis
Greater Egypt Regional Planning & Development Comm
3000 W. DeYoung St., Suite 800B-3
Marion, IL 62959

Dear Mr. Minnis:

We have reviewed the documentation submitted for the referenced project(s) in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.4. Based upon the information provided, no historic properties are affected. We, therefore, have no objection to the undertaking proceeding as planned.

Please retain this letter in your files as evidence of compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This clearance remains in effect for two (2) years from date of issuance. It does not pertain to any discovery during construction, nor is it a clearance for purposes of the Illinois Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440).

If you are an applicant, please submit a copy of this letter to the state or federal agency from which you obtain any permit, license, grant, or other assistance.

Sincerely,

Rachel Leibowitz, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

RECEIVED
SEP 23 2016
Greater Egypt Regional Planning
and Development Commission

When To Consult With Tribes Under Section 106

Section 106 requires consultation with federally-recognized Indian tribes when a project may affect a historic property of religious and cultural significance to the tribe. Historic properties of religious and cultural significance include: archeological sites, burial grounds, sacred landscapes or features, ceremonial areas, traditional cultural places, traditional cultural landscapes, plant and animal communities, and buildings and structures with significant tribal association. The types of activities that may affect historic properties of religious and cultural significance include: ground disturbance (digging), new construction in undeveloped natural areas, introduction of incongruent visual, audible, or atmospheric changes, work on a building with significant tribal association, and transfer, lease or sale of properties of the types listed above.

If a project includes any of the types of activities below, invite tribes to consult:

- [x] **significant ground disturbance (digging)**
  Examples: new sewer lines, utility lines (above and below ground), foundations, footings, grading, access roads

- [ ] **new construction in undeveloped natural areas**
  Examples: industrial-scale energy facilities, transmission lines, pipelines, or new recreational facilities, in undeveloped natural areas like mountaintops, canyons, islands, forests, native grasslands, etc., and housing, commercial, and industrial facilities in such areas

- [ ] **incongruent visual changes**
  Examples: construction of a focal point that is out of character with the surrounding natural area, impairment of the vista or viewshed from an observation point in the natural landscape, or impairment of the recognized historic scenic qualities of an area

- [ ] **incongruent audible changes**
  Examples: increase in noise levels above an acceptable standard in areas known for their quiet, contemplative experience

- [ ] **incongruent atmospheric changes**
  Examples: introduction of lights that create skyglow in an area with a dark night sky

- [ ] **work on a building with significant tribal association**
  Examples: rehabilitation, demolition or removal of a surviving ancient tribal structure or village, or a building or structure that there is reason to believe was the location of a significant tribal event, home of an important person, or that served as a tribal school or community hall

- [ ] **transfer, lease or sale of a historic property of religious and cultural significance**
  Example: transfer, lease or sale of properties that contain archeological sites, burial grounds, sacred landscapes or features, ceremonial areas, plant and animal communities, or buildings and structures with significant tribal association

- [ ] **None of the above apply**

Jefferson County Industrial Expansion	Beau Henson	9.17.16
Project	**Reviewed By**	**Date**

, 2017

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HUD > Program Offices > Community Planning and Development

Community Planning and Development

Tribal Directory Assessment Information

Contact Information for Tribes with Interests in Jefferson County, Illinois

1

	Tribal Name	County Name
	Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	Jefferson

This tribe's contact information:

Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	URL
John Froman	Chief	PO Box 1527 Miami, OK 74355	(918) 540-2535	(918) 540-2538		jfroman@peoriatribe.com	http://www.peoriatribe.com

	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	Jefferson

This tribe's contact information:

Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	URL
Douglas Lankford	Chief	PO Box 1326 Miami, OK 74355	(918) 542-1445	(918) 542-7260		dlankford@miamination.com	http://www.miamination.com
Diane Hunter	THPO	PO Box 1326 Miami, OK 74355	(918) 542-1445	(918) 542-7260		dhunter@miamination.com	http://www.miamination.com

	Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	Jefferson

This tribe's contact information:

Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	URL
Gary Besaw	Chairman	PO Box 910 Keshena, WI 54135	(715) 799-5114	(715) 799-3373		gbesaw@mitw.org	http://www.menominee-nsn.gov/
David Grignon	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PO Box 910 Keshena, WI 54135-0910	(715) 799-5258	(715) 799-5295		dgrignon@mitw.org	http://www.menominee-nsn.gov/

1

Print Current Page Export to Excel

Return to the Main Tribal page. Return to the Query Request page for Illinois.

Community Planning and Development

Tribal Directory Assessment Information

Contact Information for Tribes with Interests in Jefferson County, Illinois

Tribal Name	Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	Work Phone	Fax Number	Cell Phone	Email Address	THPO
Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	John Froman	Chief	PO Box 1527 Miami, OK 74355	(918) 540-2535	(918) 540-2538		jfroman@peoriatribe.com	N
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	Douglas Lankford	Chief	PO Box 1326 Miami, OK 74355	(918) 542-1445	(918) 542-7260		dlankford@miamination.com	N
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	George Strack	THPO	PO Box 1326 Miami, OK 74355	(918) 542-1445	(918) 542-7260		gstrack@miamination.com	Y
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	Gary Besaw	Chairman	PO Box 910 Keshena, WI 54135	(715) 799-5114	(715) 799-3373		gbesaw@mitw.org	N
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	David Grignon	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PO Box 910 Keshena, WI 54135-0910	(715) 799-5258	(715) 799-5295		dgrignon@mitw.org	N

Export to Excel

Return to the Tribal Main page

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street S.W., Washington, DC 20410
Telephone (202) 708-1112 TTY (202) 708-1455
Find the address of the HUD office near you

JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD

100 South 10th Street
Mt. Vernon, Illinois 62864

618.244.8000 Phone
618.244.8111 Fax

Mrs. Suzy Tate, Executive Assistant

Mr. Robert White
Chairman
District #9

Mr. Jeff Williams
Vice Chairman
District #6

Board Members

Mr. Tommy Hayes
Chairman
Public Safety
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Mr. Sean Wilkey
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Mr. Tim Marlow
District #4

Mr. Justin Fulkerson
District #7

Ms. Joyce Damron
District #11

Mr. Wayne Hicks
District #12

Chief John Froman
PO Box 1527
Miami, OK 74355

Dear Chief Froman:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470f), and its implementing regulation, 36 CFR 800, "Protection of Historic Properties," and as authorized by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as an applicant for a Community Development Block Grant-Public Infrastructure under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (42US/C/5301 et seq.), we are initiating consultation with your office regarding the proposed known as General Tire Lane Roadway Widening/Improvements to Serve Expansion, located in the County of Jefferson, IL. Please find enclosed the necessary documentation per §800.11.

Based on our initial research, we have made the required determinations and findings, which we now ask you to review. Please respond in writing to us and HUD within the thirty-day time period as noted at §800.3(c) 4. The Responsible Entity's mailing address is:

Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission
ATTN: Beau Henson, Economic Development Specialist
3000 West DeYoung Street, Suite 800 B3
Marion, IL 62959

If you concur with the findings in this submission, please sign and date on the line below and return as noted above. If you do not concur, we request that you express your concerns and objections clearly in writing so that HUD may continue the consultation process as needed.

Please also indicate in your non-concurrence letter if there are other sources of information that should be checked, and if there are other parties, tribes, or members of the public you believe should be included in the consultation process. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Robert White
Chairman, Jefferson County

CONCURRENCE: _____
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Date _____

Description of the Undertaking

This development will include the purchase of land and existing building and making improvements on the existing facility. The majority of the investment will be purchasing and installing new equipment. The added truck volume to the plant will also require improvements to public infrastructure.

The roadway improvements will provide direct truck access to the site of the development while providing the company the ability to provide employees with a separate employee entrance separating passenger cars from trucks once on the industrial property resulting in increased safety and efficiency.

The current roadway is not sufficent to be used as a truck route. The road cannot support the weight of the heavy trucks that will be entering and leaving the facility and due to the increases in both truck and passenger car traffic a new traffic signal and turn lane will be required to better support the flow of traffic. The following improvemnts have been proposed to meet the needs of the company; improve approximately 4,450 LF on General Tire Lane, currently an oil and chip surface, with two 13' lanes with curb and gutter and a stop light at General Tire Lane and Illinois Highway 142, a left turn lane will also be added to General Tire Lane at this intersection. All components will be built to I.D.O.T specification to serve as a truck route.

Please see attached map location and IHPO concurrence.

Beau Henson

From: Beau Henson
Sent: Tuesday, September 27, 2016 1:10 PM
To: 'jfroman@peoriatribe.com'
Subject: Tribal Consult for Project in Jefferson County, IL
Attachments: JeffCo_Tribal_vPEORIA.PDF; Pics.pdf

Good Evening Chief Froman.

Please find attached the request letter for tribal concurrence on a construction project located in Jefferson County, IL. Please contact me directly with any questions or concerns.

Very Best,

Beau A. Henson
Economic Development Specialist

Greater Egypt Regional Planning
and Development Commission
www.greateregypt.org
3000 W. DeYoung Street, Suite 800B-3
Marion, IL 62959
Phone: 618.997.9351
Fax: 618.997.9354
Email: beauhenson@greateregypt.org

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Mr. Justin Fulkerson
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Mr. Wayne Hicks
District #12

Chief Douglas Lankford
PO Box 1326
Miami, OK 74355

Dear Chief Lankford and THPO George Strack:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470f), and its implementing regulation, 36 CFR 800, "Protection of Historic Properties," and as authorized by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as an applicant for a Community Development Block Grant-Public Infrastructure under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (42US/C/5301 et seq.), we are initiating consultation with your office regarding the proposed known as General Tire Lane Roadway widening/Improvements to Serve Expansion, located in the County of Jefferson, IL. Please find enclosed the necessary documentation per §800.11.

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Beau Henson

From: Beau Henson
Sent: Tuesday, September 27, 2016 1:12 PM
To: 'dlankford@miamination.com'
Cc: 'gstrack@miamitribe.com'
Subject: Tribal Consult for Project in Jefferson County, IL
Attachments: JeffCo_Tribal_vMIAMI.PDF; Pics.pdf

Good Evening Chief Lankford and THPO Strack.

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Beau A. Henson
Economic Development Specialist

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and Development Commission
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Ms. Joyce Damron
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Mr. Wayne Hicks
District #12

Chairman Gary Besaw
PO Box 910
Keshena, WI 54135

Dear Chairman Besaw and THPO David Grignon:

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Attachments: JeffCo_Tribal_vMENOMINEE.PDF; Pics.pdf

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Beau A. Henson
Economic Development Specialist

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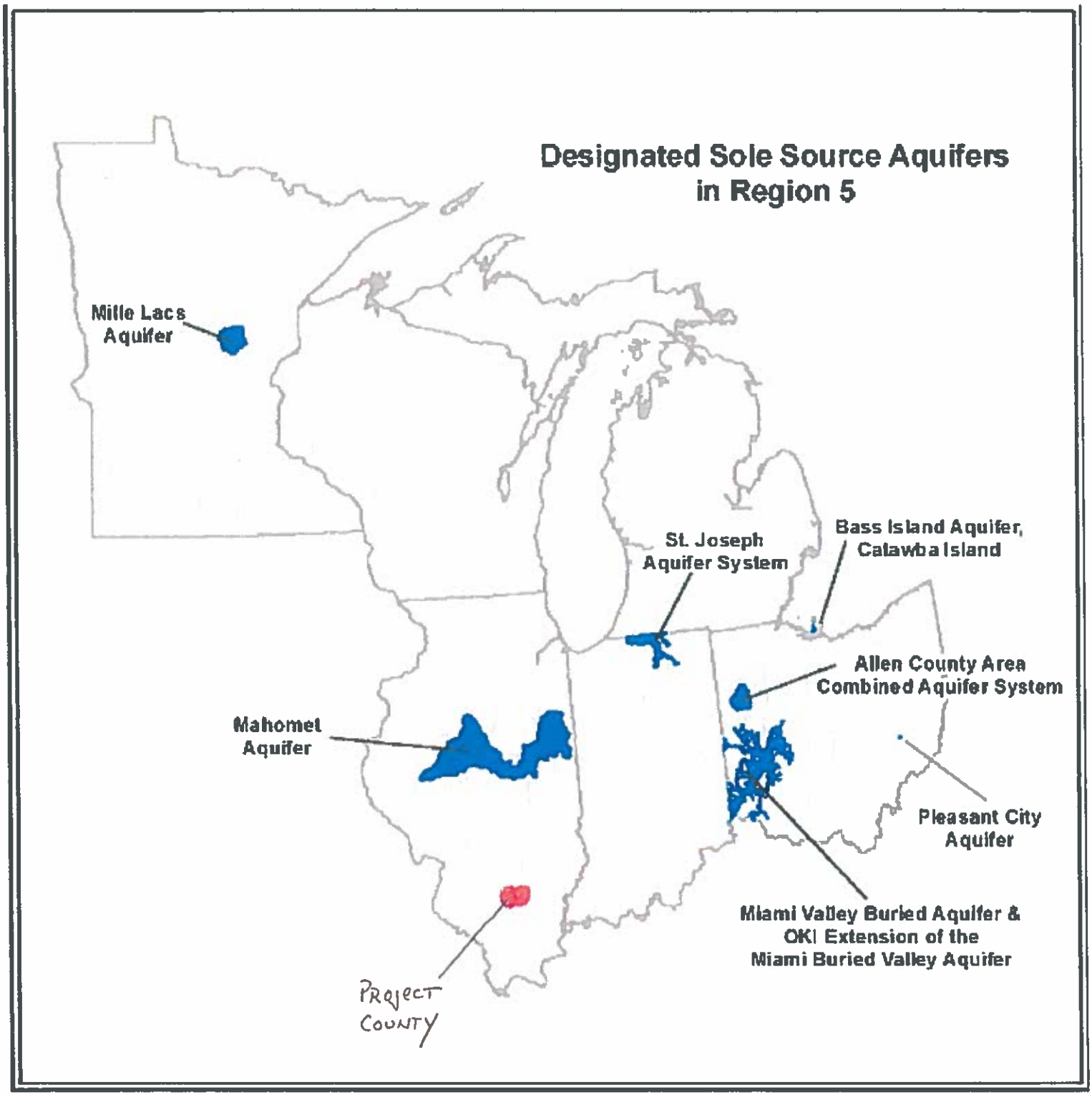
Email: beauhenson@greateregypt.org


Designated Sole Source Aquifers
in Region 5
Mille Lacs
Aquifer
St. Joseph
Aquifer System
Bass Island Aquifer,
Catawba Island
Allen County Area
Combined Aquifer System
Mahomet
Aquifer
Pleasant City
Aquifer
Miami Valley Buried Aquifer &
OKI Extension of the
Miami Buried Valley Aquifer
PROJECT
COUNTY

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

General Tire Lane, Mt. Vernon, IL

March 2, 2017

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

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

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
This page was produced by the NWI mapper

Continental United States Alaska

Designated Rivers

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State Listings
Profile Pages

National System

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Stewardship
WSR Act Legislation

River Management

Council
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Logo & Sign Standards
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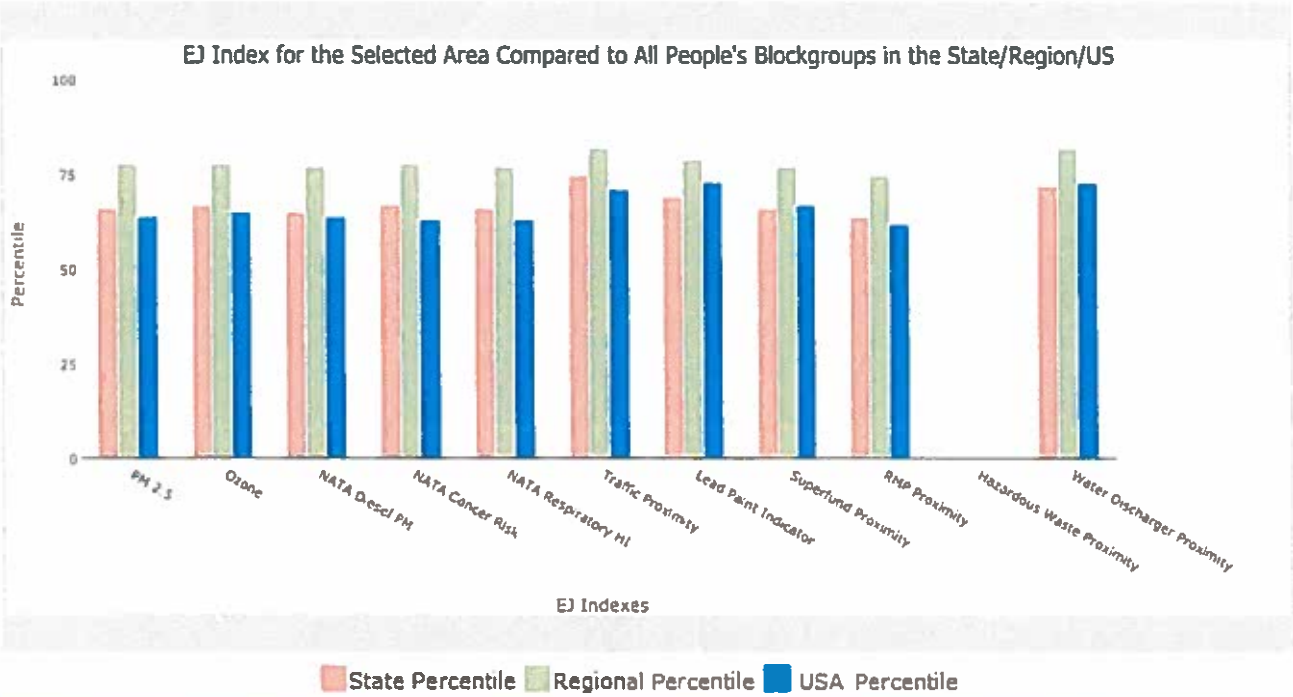
EJSCREEN Report (Version 2016)

1 mile Ring Centered at 38.284777,-88.886105, ILLINOIS, EPA Region 5

Approximate Population: 112

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
EJ Indexes			
EJ Index for PM2.5	66	78	64
EJ Index for Ozone	67	78	65
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	65	77	64
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	67	78	63
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	66	77	63
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	75	82	71
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	69	79	73
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	66	77	67
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	64	75	62
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity+	N/A	N/A	N/A
EJ Index for Water Discharger Proximity	72	82	73



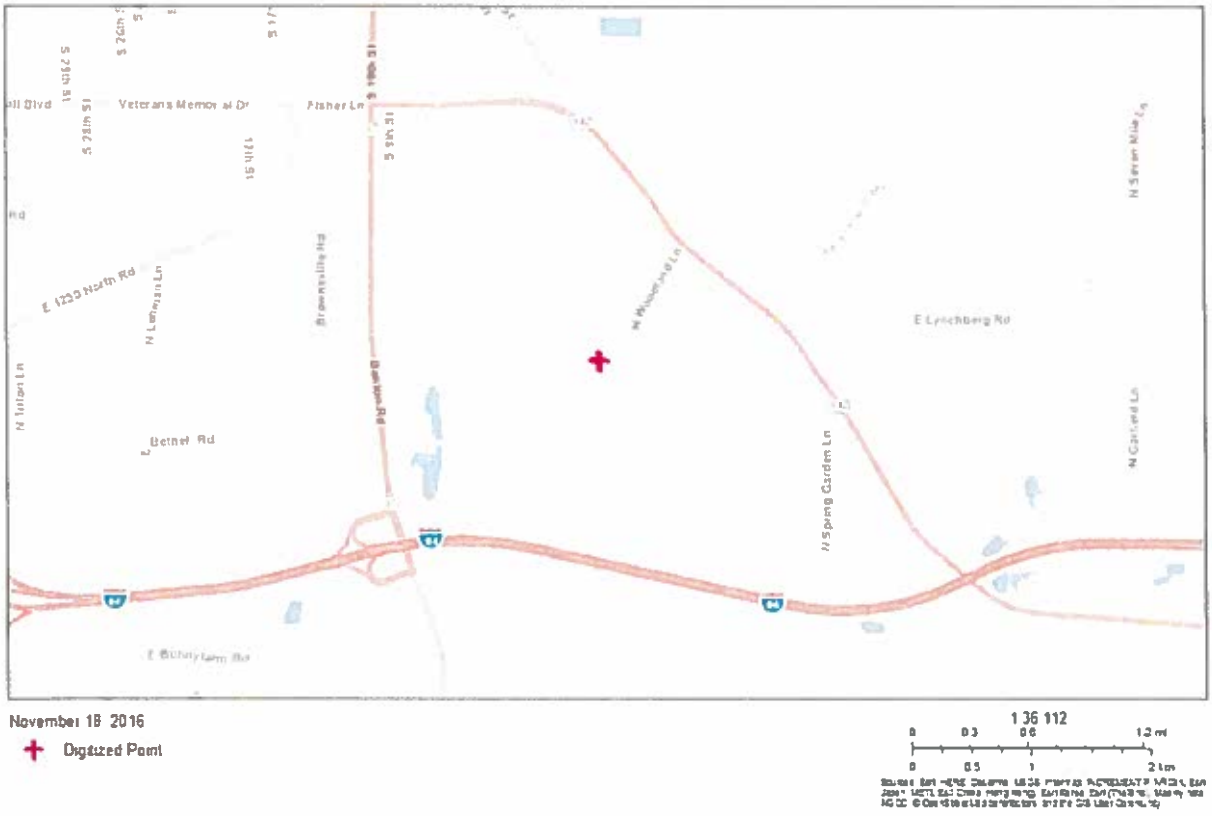
This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective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

EJSCREEN Report (Version 2016)

1 mile Ring Centered at 38.284777,-88.886105, ILLINOIS, EPA Region 5

Approximate Population: 112

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14



Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	0

EJSCREEN Report (Version 2016)

1 mile Ring Centered at 38.284777,-88.886105, ILLINOIS, EPA Region 5

Approximate Population: 112

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in µg/m³)	10.1	11.2	6	10.6	26	9.32	66
Ozone (ppb)	56.1	50.8	92	50.3	98	47.4	90
NATA* Diesel PM (µg/m³)	0.665	1.28	22	0.931	<50th	0.937	<50th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	36	36	62	34	60-70th	40	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	1.5	1.8	41	1.7	50-60th	1.8	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	180	500	59	370	65	590	61
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.37	0.42	46	0.39	54	0.3	66
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.025	0.095	12	0.12	15	0.13	23
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.087	0.69	3	0.51	15	0.43	22
Hazardous Waste Proximity+ (facility count/km distance)	N/A	0.12	N/A	0.11	N/A	0.11	N/A
Water Discharger Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.48	0.38	76	0.31	81	0.31	83
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	40%	35%	66	29%	77	36%	63
Minority Population	26%	37%	48	24%	69	37%	47
Low Income Population	54%	32%	82	33%	83	35%	80
Linguistically Isolated Population	1%	5%	48	2%	64	5%	49
Population With Less Than High School Education	17%	12%	72	11%	78	14%	68
Population Under 5 years of age	11%	6%	88	6%	88	6%	86
Population over 64 years of age	12%	13%	53	14%	46	14%	51

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

+ The hazardous waste environmental indicator and the corresponding EJ index will appear as N/A if there are no hazardous waste facilities within 50 km of a selected location.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

EJSCREEN is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJSCREEN outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.