State Revolving Fund Loan Programs
Drinking Water, Clean Water, Nonpoint Source

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
AND
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

LOGANSPORT UTILITIES
ADDENDUM 2 - EEL RIVER SANITARY SEWER REHABILITATION
SRF PROJECT WW 15 07 09 05, WW 15 07 09 07

DATE: January 21, 2026

PUBLIC COMMENTS DUE BY: February 20, 2026

I. INTRODUCTION

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

II. PRELIMINARY FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)

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

III. COMMENTS

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

Jenni Curry
Environmental Section Manager
State Revolving Fund
100 N. Senate Ave. IGCN 1275
Indianapolis, IN 46204
463-261-6943
jecurry@ifa.in.gov

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Name and Address:	Addendum 2 - Eel River Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation Logansport Utilities 601 E Broadway Logansport, IN 46947
SRF Project Number:	**WW 15 07 09 05; WW 15 07 09 07**
Authorized Representative:	Greg Toth, CEO/Superintendent

II. PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project is located in Cass County, Eel Civil Township, Logansport 24k USGS Quadrangle, Township 99, Range 99, and Section George Cicott. See **Exhibits 1-2**.

III. PROJECT NEED AND PURPOSE

This Addendum addresses the rehabilitation needs of a 30" pipe that crosses under the Eel River. This is the only connection point from the east side of the Eel River to the WWTP. The pipe is in poor condition and will likely fail if left as is.

IV. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Eel River Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation project includes cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) rehabilitation of the existing 24-inch diameter gravity sewer along Eel River Avenue, and the existing 30-inch diameter gravity sewer under the Eel River for a total of approximately 1,000 LF CIPP. Associated structures will be lined with corrosion and infiltration protective coating. These sections of pipe have been televised and shown to be in poor condition. The 30-inch diameter sewer crossing under the Eel River is the only connection point from the east side of the Eel River to the treatment plant; failure at this location would likely result in sanitary sewer overflows and regulatory compliance issues. As a result of the Melbourne Avenue Wet Weather Project, CSO 015 has not had an overflow since 2021. Storm Dewatering Lift Station No. 4/CSO 015 Pump Station will be demolished/abandoned, and CSO 015 diversion structure will be modified to allow for the official elimination of CSO 015 as an outfall.

V. ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS, AFFORDABILITY, AND FUNDING

The total cost of this project is estimated to be approximately $886,300. Logansport Utilities intends to finance the project with funds from an existing loan from the Clean Water SRF Loan Program.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF EVALUATED ALTERNATIVES

The **"No Action"** alternative is not practical, environmentally sound or economical. This alternative was determined to be unfeasible. Without addressing the deteriorated pipe, the risk of failure remains high, posing risk to the service continuity and environment.

Rehabilitation via Cured In Place Pipe (CIPP) Technology: This alternative involves a trenchless

method to clean and line the existing 30-inch pipe between Structure 1 and the influent structure at Pump Station A. CIPP allows the structural integrity of the sewer to be restored with minimal disruption to surrounding infrastructure and the environment. For these reasons, **this is the chosen alternative.**

Replacement of Existing Pipe: This alternative would involve removing the existing pipe and installing a new sewer along the same alignment. While replacement would address the structural concerns, it introduces increased complexity due to bypass pumping, permitting, environmental disturbances, and railroad coordination. This alternative was dismissed from further consideration.

VII. Environmental Impacts of the Feasible Alternatives

A. Direct Impacts of Construction and Operation

Disturbed/Undisturbed Land: Work related to the rehabilitation of the existing pipe will occur in disturbed rights-of-way, adjacent to and within roadways, alleys and existing utility trenches. All areas have been previously disturbed by previous construction activity.

Structural Resources (Exhibit 4): Construction and operation of the project will not alter, demolish or remove historic properties. If any visual or audible impacts to historic properties occur, they will be temporary and will not alter the characteristics that qualify such properties for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The SRF's finding pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is: "*no historic properties affected*."

Surface Waters (Exhibit 6): The project will not adversely affect outstanding state resource waters listed in 327 IAC 2-1.3-3(d), exceptional use streams listed in 327 IAC 2-1-11(b), Natural, Scenic and Recreational Rivers and Streams listed in 312 IAC 7-(2), or Salmonid Streams listed in (327 IAC 2-1.5-5(a)(3) or streams on the Outstanding River List for Indiana. The project is near the Eel River and Wabash River. The project will lay a pipe along the bottom of Eel River as a temporary bypass for the rehabilitation of the existing pipe.

Wetlands (Exhibit 3 and 5): The project will not impact wetlands. Mitigation measures to lessen and compensate for wetland impacts cited in comment letters about the project from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be implemented.

Floodplain (Exhibit 7): The project will not include dredge or fill in the floodway without a permit from IDNR Division of Water. No change in grade will occur within the floodplain.

Groundwater: The project will not impact a drinking water supply or sole source aquifer.

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

Prime Farmland: The project will not convert prime farmland.

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

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

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

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

B. Indirect Impacts

The Logansport Utilities' Addendum 2 states: *Logansport Utilities will ensure that future developments connecting to this SRF-funded improvement avoid impacts to sensitive environmental features, including wetlands, steep slopes, and historic or archeological resources. All future connections will be required to follow applicable environmental regulations and permitting procedures.*

C. Comments from Environmental Review Authorities

In correspondence dated September 8, 2025, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology stated:

Pursuant to Indiana Code 5-1.2-10, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 306108), and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") is conducting an analysis of the materials dated and received by the Indiana SHPO on September 5, 2025, for the above indicated project in Logansport, Eel Township, Cass County, Indiana.

In regard to buildings and structures, we have identified the following property listed in the National Register of Historic Places within the probable area of potential effects:

Point Historic District, NR-1467, listed September 17, 1999

However, based on our analysis, it has been determined that no historic properties will be altered, demolished, or removed by the proposed project.

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

In correspondence dated January 15, 2026, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service stated:

This responds to your email requesting our concurrence on the Eel River Sewer Rehabilitation in Cass County.

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

The project occurs within the Eel River, which is known to have rabbitsfoot, and Round hickorynut mussels. After reviewing the project location with known records and a description of the Eel River in this location, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concurs that the proposed

project is not likely to adversely affect the federally threatened rabbitsfoot and round hickorynut mussels. This precludes the need for further consultation on this project as required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. However, should new information arise pertaining to project plans or a revised species list be published, it will be necessary for the Federal agency to reinitiate consultation.

In correspondence dated September 18, 2025, the Department of Natural Resources Environmental Unit stated:

Natural Heritage Database:
The Natural Heritage Program's data have been checked. The Division of Nature Preserves does not anticipate any significant impacts to the State threatened Glade Mallow (Napaea dioica), which has been documented within 0.5 miles of the project area.

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

A. CIPP Lining

CIPP liners pose a notable environmental threat. A study conducted by Purdue University has indicated that this technique may pose health risks to humans and wildlife species alike (see https://www.purdue.edu/newsroom/releases/2017/Q3/materials-emitted-by-a-water-pipe-repair-method-may-pose-health-risks,-new-safeguards-and-research-needed.html). Exposure to toxic chemicals in the air and water associated with the CIPP pipe lining method may be dangerous to workers installing the liner and CIPP waste was found to dissolve freshwater test organisms within 24 hours at room temperature. If the CIPP technique will be used, the Division of Fish and Wildlife recommends following INDOT's RSP (Recurring Special Provision) for CIPP liners to protect installers and aquatic resources that may be exposed to CIPP waste (see 725-R-741 at https://www.in.gov/dot/div/contracts/standards/rsp/sep21/sec700.htm).

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

1. Revegetate all bare and disturbed areas that are not currently mowed and maintained with a mixture of grasses, sedges, and wildflowers native to Central Indiana and specifically for stream bank/floodway stabilization purposes as soon as possible upon completion; turf-type grasses (including low-endophyte, friendly endophyte, and endophyte free tall fescue but excluding all other varieties of tall fescue) may be used in currently mowed areas only. A native herbaceous seed mixture must include at least 5 species of grasses and sedges and 5 species of wildflowers.
2. Minimize and contain within the project limits inchannel disturbance and the clearing of trees and brush.
3. Do not work in the waterway from April 1 through June 30 without the prior written approval of the Division of Fish and Wildlife.
4. Do not construct any temporary runarounds, access bridges, causeways, cofferdams, diversions, or pumparounds.
5. Minimize the movement of resuspended bottom sediment from the immediate project area.
6. Appropriately designed measures for controlling erosion and sediment must be implemented to prevent sediment from entering the waterbody or leaving the construction site; maintain these measures until construction is complete and all disturbed areas are stabilized.

7. Seed and protect all disturbed streambanks and slopes not protected by other methods that are 3:1 or steeper with erosion control blankets that are heavy-duty, biodegradable, and net free or that use loose-woven / Leno-woven netting to minimize the entrapment and snaring of small-bodied wildlife such as snakes and turtles (follow manufacturer's recommendations for selection and installation); seed and apply mulch on all other disturbed areas.

In correspondence dated July 24, 2025, the Natural Resources Conservation Service stated:

The proposed Eel River Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation project in Cass County, Indiana as referred to in your letter received on July 22, 2025, will not cause a conversion of prime farmland.

VIII. MITIGATION MEASURES

Logansport Utilities' PER States:

The Eel River Sewer Rehabilitation Project is not part of a multi-phase expansion, and no cumulative environmental impacts are anticipated.

IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A public notice was published on September 23, 2025, in the Logansport Pharos-Tribune. No written comments were received following the notice for this project.

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Exhibit 1
Project Location
LU Eel River
Logansport, Indiana

LOCHMUELLER GROUP

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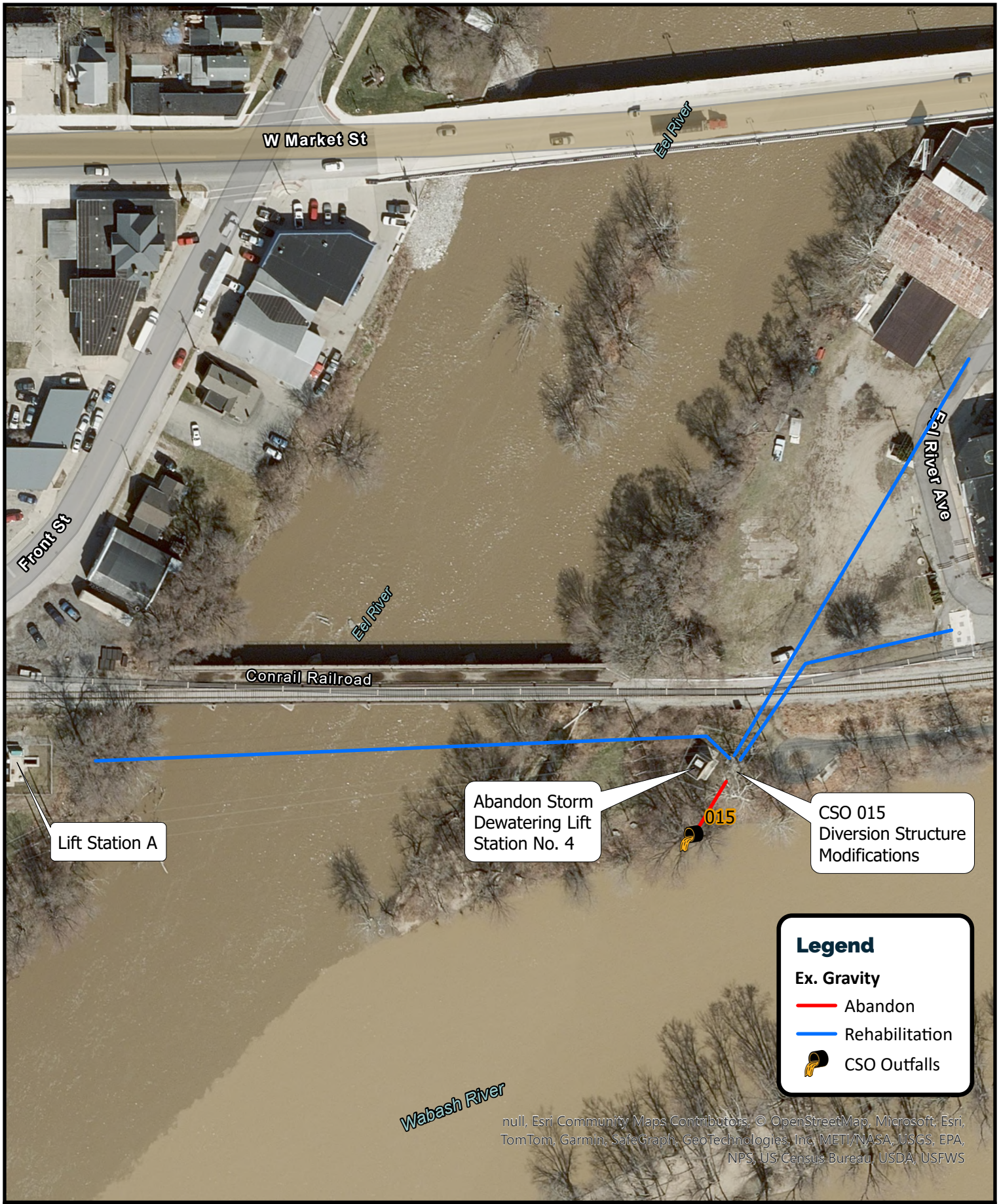

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Exhibit 2
Proposed Project
LU Eel River
Logansport, Indiana

LOCHMUELLER GROUP

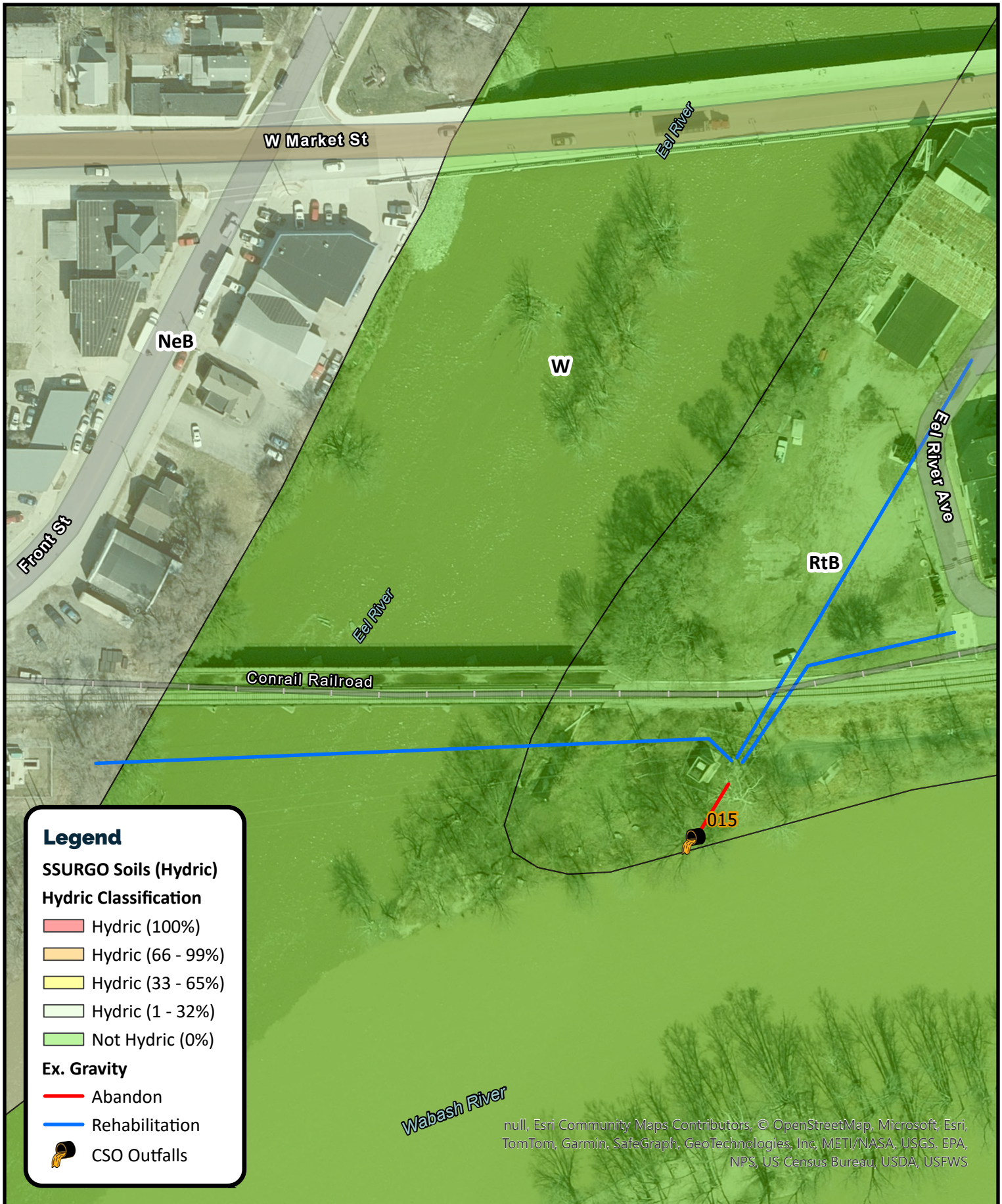

Exhibit 3
Soils
LU Eel River
Logansport, Indiana

LOCHMUELLER GROUP

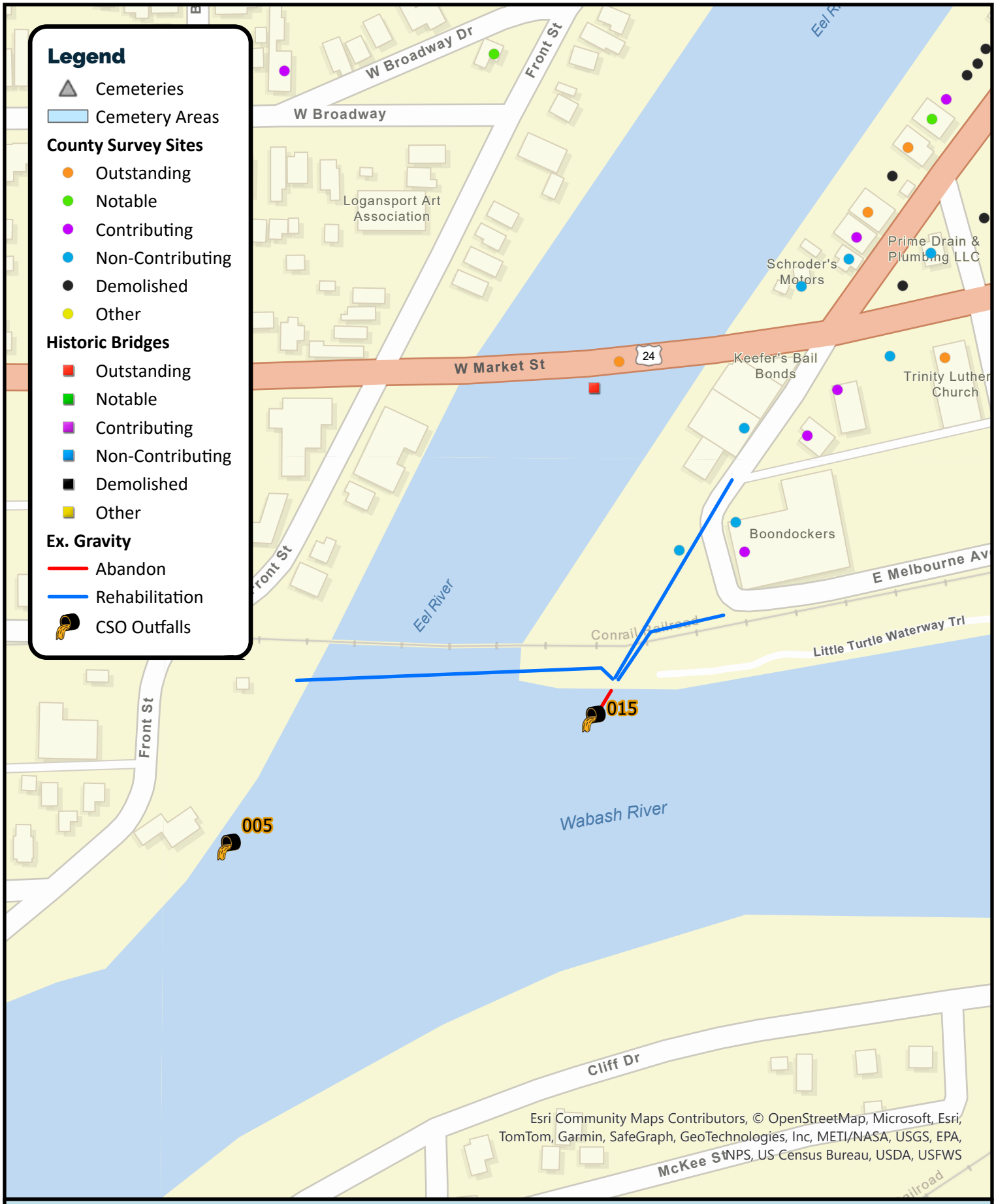

Exhibit 4
Historic Buildings, Bridges, & Cemeteries
LU Eel River
Logansport, Indiana

LOCHMUELLER GROUP

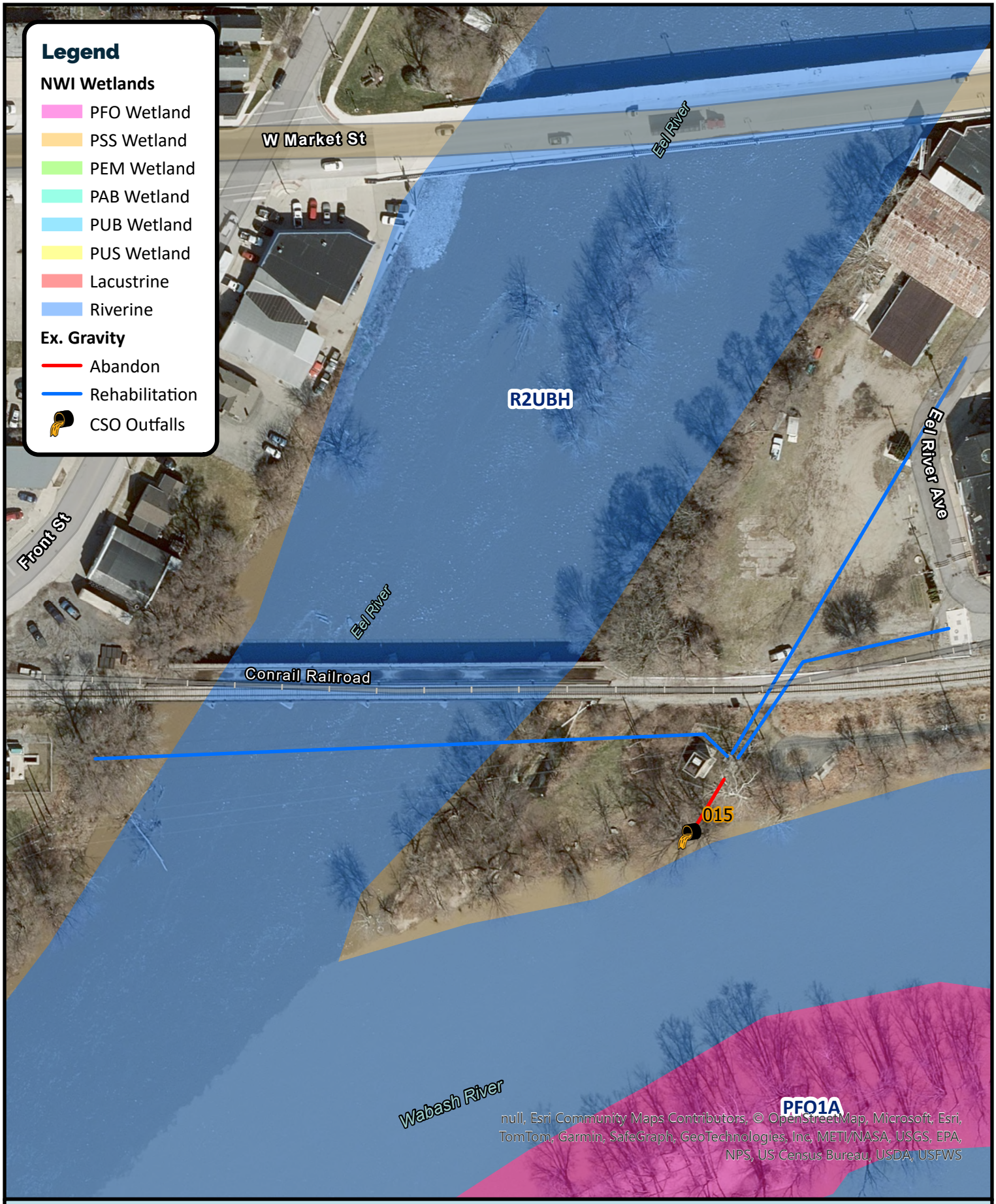

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Exhibit 5
Wetlands
LU Eel River
Logansport, Indiana

LOCHMUELLER GROUP

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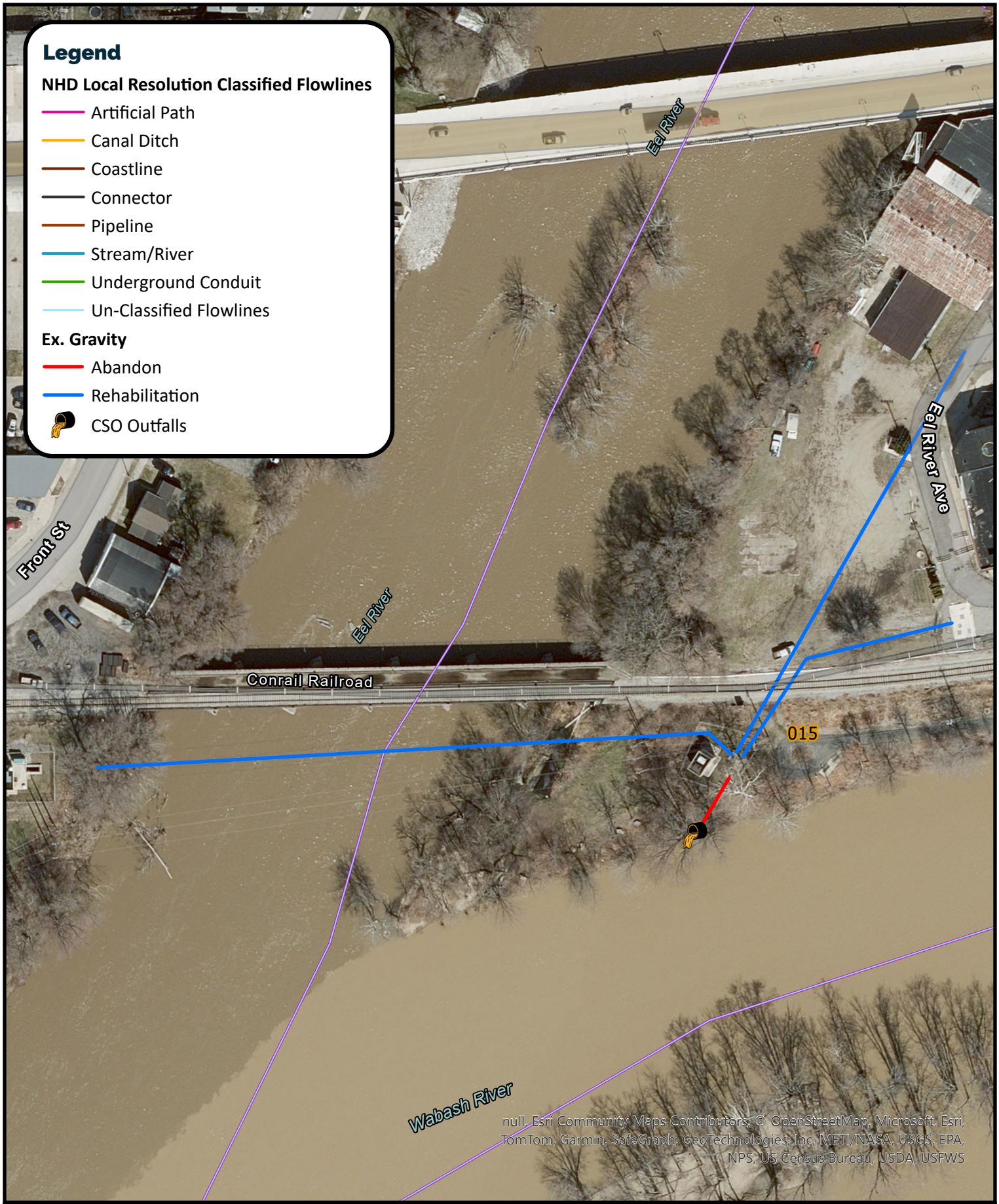

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Exhibit 6
NHD Flowlines
LU Eel River
Logansport, Indiana

LOCHMUELLER GROUP

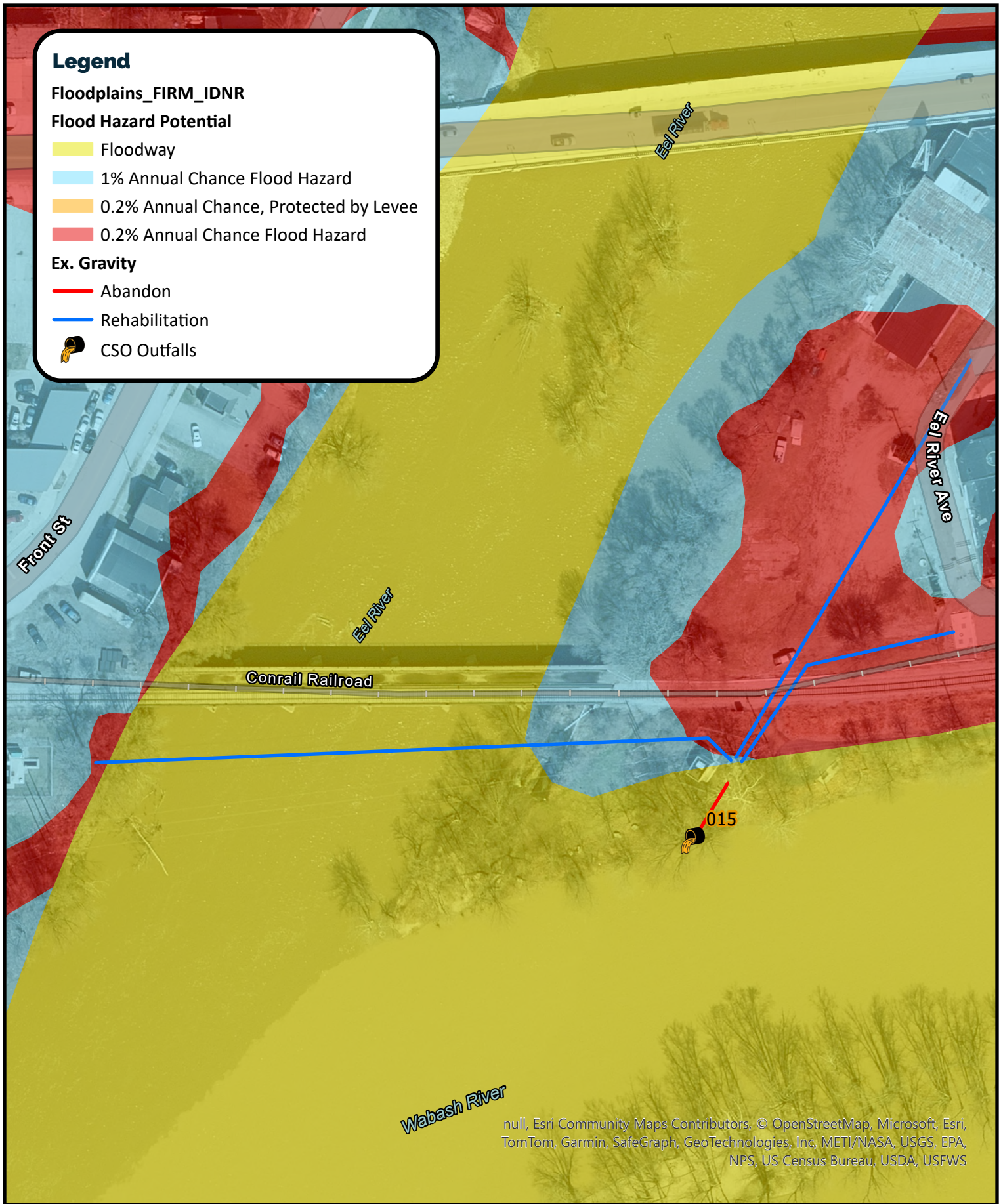

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Exhibit 7
Floodplain
LU Eel River
Logansport, Indiana

LOCHMUELLER GROUP

ARTICLE 10. FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT

312 IAC 10-2-42 "Utility line crossing" defined

Authority: IC 14-28-1-5; IC 14-28-3-2
Affected: IC 14-27-7; IC 14-28-1; IC 14-28-3

Sec. 42. "Utility line crossing" means the utility crosses the waterway in a straight line at an angle of between forty-five (45) degrees and one hundred thirty-five (135) degrees from the streambank and does not parallel the waterway for more than fifty (50) feet in the floodway before crossing unless the parallel portion of the line is contained within existing road right-of-way. *(Natural Resources Commission; 312 IAC 10-2-42; filed Jul 5, 2001, 9:12 a.m.: 24 IR 3389, eff Jan 1, 2002)*

Rule 5. General Licenses and Specific Exemptions from Floodway Licensing

312 IAC 10-5-0.3 Determining project eligibility for a general license; general criteria

Authority: IC 14-10-2-4; IC 14-28-1-5
Affected: IC 14-28-1; IC 14-29-1

Sec. 0.3. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), a project for a utility line crossing, the removal of logjams and obstructions, or the placement of outfall projects within a floodway is eligible for a general license if the project satisfies the requirements of this rule. For the removal of logjams and obstructions, these requirements include the procedures established by section 0.6 of this rule.

(b) Subsection (a) does not authorize a project in any of the following circumstances:

(1) Within a river or stream listed in the Indiana Register at 16 IR 1677 in the Outstanding Rivers List for Indiana unless prior written approval from the division of water's environmental unit has been obtained.

(2) Within a salmonid stream designated under 327 IAC 2-1.5-5(a)(3).

(3) Within a natural, scenic, or recreational river or stream designated under 312 IAC 7-2.

(4) For a utility line crossing, below the ordinary high watermark of a navigable waterway listed in the Indiana Register at 20 IR 2920 in the Roster of Indiana Waterways Declared Navigable or Nonnavigable unless the utility line is placed beneath the bed of the waterway under section 4(b) of this rule.

(5) Where the project requires an individual permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act.

(c) Subsection (a) does not authorize the removal of logjams or obstructions within one-half (½) mile of any of the following:

(1) A species listed in the Indiana Register at 15 IR 1312 in the Roster of Indiana Animals and Plants Which Are Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened, or Rare.

(2) A known mussel resource.

(3) An outstanding natural area, as contained on the registry of natural areas maintained in the natural heritage data center of the department.

(d) The limitations contained in subsection (b) and subsection (c) *[subsections (b) and (c)]* do not apply to section 7 of this rule. *(Natural Resources Commission; 312 IAC 10-5-0.3; filed Aug 2, 2004, 3:18 p.m.: 27 IR 3875)*

312 IAC 10-5-2 General licensing for utility line crossings

Authority: IC 14-10-2-4; IC 14-28-1-5
Affected: IC 14-27-7; IC 14-28-1; IC 14-29-1

Sec. 2. Except as provided in sections 3 and 4 of this rule, a license is required under IC 14-28-1, IC 14-29-1, and 312 IAC 10-4 to place a utility line in or on a floodway where:

(1) the drainage area of a river or stream is at least one (1) square mile at the downstream end of the line's floodway segment; or

(2) a dam or levee regulated under IC 14-27-7 is affected.

(Natural Resources Commission; 312 IAC 10-5-2; filed Jul 5, 2001, 9:12 a.m.: 24 IR 3394, eff Jan 1, 2002)

312 IAC 10-5-3 Aerial electric, telephone, or cable television lines; general license

Authority: IC 14-10-2-4; IC 14-28-1-5
Affected: IC 14-28-1; IC 14-29-1; IC 14-29-6

Sec. 3. The placement of an aerial electric, telephone, or cable television line is authorized without a written license issued by the department under IC 14-28-1, IC 14-29-1, and 312 IAC 10-4 if:

(1) the activity does not disturb the bed of the waterway beneath the line;

(2) the activity conforms with the minimum clearance requirements of section 4(b)(9) of this rule;

(3) the support mechanisms are located at least seventy-five (75) feet from the top of the bank; and

(4) the utility line crossing is not within the floodway of a natural river, scenic river, or recreational river designated under 312 IAC 7-2.

(Natural Resources Commission; 312 IAC 10-5-3; filed Jul 5, 2001, 9:12 a.m.: 24 IR 3394, eff Jan 1, 2002; filed Aug 2, 2004, 3:18 p.m.: 27 IR 3876)

312 IAC 10-5-4 Qualified utility line crossings; general license

Authority: IC 14-10-2-4

Affected: IC 13-11-2-260; IC 14-27-7; IC 14-28-1-29; IC 14-33; IC 36-9-27

Sec. 4. (a) This section establishes a general license for the placement of a qualified utility line crossing in a floodway.

(b) A person who wishes to implement a project for the placement of a qualified utility line crossing on a river or stream, other than on a river or stream identified in section 0.3(b) or 0.3(c) of this rule, may do so without notice to the department if the project conforms to the following conditions:

(1) Tree removal and brush clearing shall be contained and minimized within the utility line crossing area. No more than one (1) acre of trees shall be removed within the floodway.

(2) Construction activities within the waterway from April 1 through June 30 shall not exceed a total of two (2) calendar days.

(3) Best management practices shall be used during and after construction to minimize erosion and sedimentation.

(4) Following the completion of construction, disturbed areas shall be reclaimed and revegetated. Disturbed areas shall be mulched with straw, wood fiber, biodegradable erosion blanket, or other suitable material. To prevent erosion until revegetated species are established, loose mulch shall be anchored by crimping, tackifiers, or netting. To the extent practicable, revegetation must restore species native to the site. If revegetation with native species is not practicable, revegetation shall be performed by the planting of a mixture of red clover, orchard grass, timothy, perennial rye grass, or another species that is approved by the department as being suitable to site and climate conditions. In no case shall tall fescue be used to revegetate disturbed areas.

(5) Disturbed areas with slopes of three to one (3:1) or steeper, or areas where run-off is conveyed through a channel or swale, shall be stabilized with erosion control blankets or suitable structural armament.

(6) No pesticide will be used on the banks.

(7) If a utility line transports a substance that may cause water pollution as defined in IC 13-11-2-260, the utility line will be equipped with an emergency closure system.

(8) If a utility line is placed beneath the bed of a river or stream, the following conditions are met:

(A) Cover of at least three (3) feet measured perpendicularly to the utility line is provided between the utility line and the banks.

(B) If the placement of a utility line is not subject to regulation under IC 14-28-1-29, IC 14-33, or IC 36-9-27, cover is provided as follows:

(i) At least three (3) feet, measured perpendicularly to the utility line, between the lowest point of the bed and the top of the utility line or its encasement, whichever is higher, if the bed is composed of unconsolidated materials.

(ii) At least one (1) foot, measured perpendicularly to the line, between the lowest point of the bed and the top of the utility line or its encasement, whichever is higher, if the bed is composed of consolidated materials.

(C) If the placement of the utility line is subject to regulation under IC 14-28-1-29, IC 14-33, or IC 36-9-27, cover is provided as follows:

(i) At least three (3) feet, measured perpendicularly to the utility line, between the design bed and the top of the line or its encasement, whichever is higher, if the bed is composed of unconsolidated materials.

(ii) At least one (1) foot, measured perpendicularly to the line, between the design bed and the top of the line or its encasement, whichever is higher, if the bed is composed of consolidated materials.

(D) Negative buoyancy compensation is provided where the utility line has a nominal diameter of at least eight (8) inches and transports a substance having a specific gravity of less than one (1).

(9) If a utility line is placed above the bed of a river or stream, the following conditions are met:

(A) Except as provided in clauses (B) and (C), minimum clearance is provided from the lowest point of the utility line (determined at the temperature, load, wind, length of span, and type of supports that produce the greatest sag) calculated as the higher of the following:

(i) Twelve and one-half (12½) feet above the ordinary high watermark.

(ii) Three (3) feet above the regulatory flood elevation.

(B) If the river or stream is a navigable waterway that is subject to IC 14-28-1, the utility line that crosses over the waterway must be placed to provide the greater of the following:

(i) The minimum clearance required under clause (A).

(ii) The minimum clearance required for the largest watercraft that is capable of using the waterway. The utility must consult in advance with the department to determine the minimum clearance for watercraft at the crossing.

(C) If a utility line is attached to or contained in the embankment of an existing bridge or culvert, no portion of the utility line or its support mechanism may project below the low structure elevation or otherwise reduce the effective waterway area.

(10) A utility line placed in a dam or levee regulated under IC 14-27-7 does not qualify for a general license under this subsection.

(c) A person who elects to act under this section must comply with the general conditions under subsection (b). Failure to comply with these terms and conditions may result in the revocation of the general license, a civil penalty, a commission charge, and any other sanction provided by law for the violation of a license issued under IC 14-28-1 and, if the waterway is navigable, the violation of a license issued under IC 14-29-1. *(Natural Resources Commission; 312 IAC 10-5-4; filed Jul 5, 2001, 9:12 a.m.: 24 IR 3394, eff Jan 1, 2002; filed Dec 26, 2001, 2:42 p.m.: 25 IR 1545; errata filed Mar 13, 2002, 11:51 a.m.: 25 IR 2521; filed Aug 2, 2004, 3:18 p.m.: 27 IR 3876)*