



Draft Environmental Assessment
Indiana Township Fire Station Relocation And Reconstruction
Indiana Township, Iowa
FEMA DR-1763-IA
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FEMA

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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Section 1 Introduction

Indiana Township, population 676, is located in Marion County, Iowa approximately five miles south of Knoxville, the County Seat, and 46 miles southeast of the City of Des Moines, the state capital. The township, which comprises approximately 24,600 acres, and approximately 300 households, is served by the Indiana Township Fire Station located at 1715 High Street in the community of Attica (Appendix Maps). The fire station, circa 1845, comprised approximately 2,500 square feet and contained a “fire/ladder” truck, a pumper or water tank truck, and a “first response” pickup truck, in addition to communications equipment and protective fire fighting gear.

On May 30, 2008 during the Spring Mid-West Storms, a federally-declared disaster in the State of Iowa, an EF2 Tornado* touched ground near Knoxville, Iowa within Indiana Township. The tornado lifted the fire station from the ground, separating the walls and the foundation. The fire station engine trucks housed in the building prevented the wooden structure from collapsing altogether. Immediately following the incident, a tractor trailer crane and other machinery were used to dismantle and cut through the wooden structure to safely remove the fire ladder and pumper trucks, in addition to other critical emergency equipment. The remaining fire station sections were subsequently demolished because of the threat posed to public safety.

Indiana Township is administered by the Marion County Board of Supervisors, who also sit as the Board of Directors (Board) for townships throughout Marion County. The Indiana Township Fire Station is governed by an elected Board of Trustees (three persons), who assess fire protection fees and establish an annual budget for the operation of the fire station. The Board of Trustees also convenes regular meetings to receive public input on fire station operations.

Due to updated Marion County zoning laws and associated building codes and standards, the Indiana Township Fire Station cannot be rebuilt in its pre-disaster location. County zoning requires that the building be set back a minimum of 15 feet from the street. To meet these new standards, the structure that could be placed on the former fire station site would not have sufficient size to house fire and emergency response equipment. The post-disaster parcel also would not meet updated County environmental health regulations addressing the minimum land area allowable for septic systems.

The Indiana Township, thus, has applied through the Iowa Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region VII Public Assistance (PA) Program for funding to re-locate and reconstruct the Fire Station.

*An EF2 Tornado or Enhanced Fujikta Scale 2 tornado is accompanied by wind speeds between 111-135 mph, and is classified by the National Weather Service as a tornado that can cause considerable damage.

FEMA proposes to provide Public Assistance funds to relocate and rebuild the Indiana Township Fire Station. These funds would be provided pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-88, as amended and its implementing regulations codified at Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR) Part 206.

FEMA has prepared this Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate the potential effects to the natural and human environment from relocation and reconstruction of the fire station. Potential impacts are measured by their context and intensity, as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA (CFR Parts 1500-1508), and FEMA's implementing regulations at 44 CFR, Part 10. The EA process provides steps and procedures to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of a "Proposed Action" and its alternatives, as well as an opportunity for the public, local, state and other federal agencies to provide input through a public comment period.

The reader should note that this Environmental Assessment has been prepared as a "Focused EA", which limits its assessment of potential impacts only to those resource topics directly related to the fire station and its immediate project area.

Section 2 Purpose and Need

FEMA's Public Assistance Program provides funds to repair or replace disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities. The purpose of the proposed federal action is to restore the Indiana Township Fire Station to a single, centralized facility. As a result of the May 2008 tornado, fire equipment and response gear currently are located at two separate locations. Emergency communications from the Knoxville 911 Dispatch Center must reach two sites instead of a central emergency operations facility within Indiana Township. This has the potential to create logistic problems, which could affect critical response time to fires and other life threatening emergencies.

Indiana Township needs a centralized fire station to restore efficient fire protection and emergency services. Action is needed to rebuild the fire station in order to maintain this public safety service to the citizens of Indiana Township.

Section 3 Alternatives Analysis

The Indiana Township Fire Station Board of Trustees evaluated two sites in addition to its preferred alternative (Proposed Action).

3.1 Alternatives Considered But Eliminated from Further Review

3.1.1 Mason Lodge Site

The fire station trustees were contacted about a possible site on a piece of land adjacent to the Mason Lodge, which is located on County Highway G76, approximately one-quarter

mile from the Township limits. The Mason Lodge had agreed to donate a portion its parcel for a new station. The Fire Station Trustees took this proposal to the County to ensure consistency with County zoning and health code guidelines. The County of Marion reviewed the Mason Lodge site and determined that the square footage of the site does not meet minimum square footage requirements to operate a functioning septic system. In addition, the County Zoning Department determined that the Fire Station would be located in close proximity to the Mason Lodge. A fire at either structure would likely engulf the adjacent building. These circumstances eliminated the Mason Lodge site as a viable alternative.

3.1.2 Six Acre Site Within the Township

A second site was identified within Indiana Township on an empty parcel on County Highway G76. This site, a six-acre cornfield, was offered for sale to the Fire Station. The Fire Station Trustees studied this site until it was announced that another property owner, Cee Cee Farms, offered to donate land for a new fire station in the Attica residential section of Indiana Township.

3.2 Alternatives Carried Forward For Review

3.2.1 Preferred Alternative (Proposed Action)

The preferred alternative (Proposed Action) of the fire station's Board of Trustees, thus, became the parcel of land owned by Cee Cee Farms. The land was subdivided into a single 1.3 acre, plated parcel by Cee Cee Farms . The site is identified at 1980 County Highway G76. (Please see Appendix for site maps). The fire station Trustees subsequently met with County of Marion officials to ensure that the parcel is consistent with County Zoning and Environmental Health guidelines.

The Proposed Action would construct a new, centralized fire station identified at 1980 County Highway G76. The relocated fire station would house all fire response vehicles, communications equipment and fire fighting gear within a modern 2,500 square foot structure located in the Attica residential section of Indiana Township.

Section 3.2.2 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not replace the Indiana Township Fire Station. The Township would have to rely on fire protection and emergency services originating from two separate, temporary locations.

The No Action Alternative is required in the environmental analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). It is used to evaluate the effects of not providing assistance for the project.

As a focused environmental assessment, only the No Action Alternative and the Proposed Action will be carried forward for review.

Section 4 Affected Environment and Potential Impacts

As described in subsequent sections, Indiana Township, which comprises some 24,600 acres, is a rural, agricultural area. The current population of 676 persons has varied little since the 1910 census (770 persons). Although agriculture, row crops in particular, dominate the economy, coal mining once contributed a significant share of the Township's income from the 1870s through 1965, when strip mining was abandoned due to what was perceived as restrictive government regulation.

The remains of open strip mining pits remain visible today, particularly in the southern portion of the Township. A database search at the Iowa Department of National Resources indicates no other extant sites that would potentially contain hazardous materials. These include sites surveyed by the State of Iowa and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Examples of such hazardous waste sites include underground oil or gasoline storage tanks, abandoned gasoline stations, and abandoned solid waste dumps.

The Iowa Department of Soil Conservation analyzes soil types throughout the state and assigns a rating to farmlands called the "Corn Suitability Rating" (CSR), a rating of 90 being the highest and 0-9 the lowest. The project area comprises the residential area of Attica, and is rated in the CSR Range as 75, highly suitable for corn production, but not considered State Prime Farmland.

Section 4.1 Land Use And Traffic and Circulation

The project area is located on land classified by the County Zoning Department as an R-2 zone. This zoning classification permits residential development including single family dwellings and duplexes, in addition to such public uses as schools, libraries and fire stations.

County Highway G76 has an average daily traffic of 686 vehicles, according to the Marion County Engineering Department. State Highway 5, which crosses County Highway G76, contains an Average Daily Traffic of 3,530 vehicles.

4.1.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, fire equipment would remain stored at 1751 High Street and 1750 County Highway G76. Both sites (uses) are consistent with County planning and zoning laws, and would not adversely affect the Level of Service on adjacent roads, or traffic and circulation within the area in general.

4.1.2 Cee Cee Farms Site – Proposed Action

The new fire station would be located at Parcel A identified at 1980 County Highway G76 in the Attica residential area of Indiana Township. This site would be consistent with

County zoning laws, and would not adversely affect the Level of Service on adjacent roads or traffic and circulation within the area in general.

The new fire station would result in intermittent effects to traffic and circulation on the adjacent residential area on County Highway G76 during fire station response to emergencies.

Section 4.2 Noise and Air Quality

Marion County is an attainment area under the federal Clean Air Act. As noted the project area is zoned R-2. There are no sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the project area. These would include hospitals, health care facilities, and schools. The federal Noise Control Act was enacted in 1972 (P.L. 92-574). Inadequately controlled noise presents a growing danger to the health and welfare of the nation's population. Noise levels are ranked by a "decibel scale", a decibel level of 40-50 is considered a relatively quiet (background) ambient level. Noise levels between 75 and 100 are considered potentially intrusive to human activity. Ambient noise levels in the project area range from 60 to 72 decibels. Short-term decibel levels in excess of this range often originate from vehicle and tractor trailer traffic on State Highway 5.

4.2.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not affect air quality or noise levels, because no new construction would occur.

4.2.2 Cee Cee Farms Site – Proposed Action

Fugitive dust potentially would result from construction of the new fire station. Construction equipment would create elevated noise levels within the vicinity of the project site; however, these impacts would be of short duration. The Proposed Action would introduce a long term operational impact to the residences on County Highway G76 adjacent to the new fire station. Fire equipment and station alarms during an emergency can range from approximately 95 to 120 decibels. This intermittent, elevated range could be approximately 20 to 40 decibels above existing background or current ambient noise levels in the residential area. This impact can not be mitigated due to the Iowa State Fire Marshall's office minimum sound-warning requirements for fire equipment when responding to an emergency.

Section 4.3 Floodplain Management

Executive Order (EO) 11988 requires the federal government to minimize the occupancy and modification to floodplains. Specifically, EO 11988 prohibits federal agencies from funding new construction in the 100-year floodplain, or 500-year floodplain for a critical facility (e.g. Fire Station), unless there are no practical alternatives.

4.3.1 No Action Alternative

The stored fire equipment sites are located within an area classified by the National Flood Insurance Program as a “Flood Zone X”, outside the Special Flood Hazard Area (100-year floodplain) and the 500-year floodplain. The No Action would be consistent with Executive Order 11988.

4.3.2 Cee Cee Farms Site – Proposed Action

The site identified for the relocated fire station would not be located in either the Special Flood Hazard Area (100-year floodplain), or the 500-year floodplain, and thus would be consistent with Executive Order 11988 (Please see the Appendix for the area’s Flood Insurance Rate Map).

Section 4.4 Biological Resources

The State of Iowa is characterized by four general “Biological Communities”. These biological communities were formed by different periods of glaciation, which affected the state’s climate, soil, topography and ground moisture. Four general biological classifications have been identified: Woodlands, Prairies, Wetlands and Waterways. Two of these four biological communities occur in Marion County and Indiana Township, the Woodlands and Prairie communities.

The southern portion of Indiana Township, for example, is characterized by rolling hills and forest lands. Historically, this portion of the county contained numerous coal mines, which attracted human settlement to Indiana Township. The area proposed for the fire station relocation is classified as part of the Prairie Biological Community. Today, the area is characterized by plowed land planted in row crops; however, there are so-called “ecotones” or remnants of prairie lands, which dominated this part of Iowa prior to European settlement.

Vegetation types common to the area in and around Indiana Township include: Big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardi*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), Round headed clover (*Lespedeza capitata*), Compass plant (*Silphium laciniatum*), and false indigo (*Baptisia australis*) – plants that have survived agricultural disturbances due to deep root systems. Wildlife species that remain today in the project area include white tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) and smaller mammals such as pocket gophers (*Cratogeomys grynus*), ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), grasshopper mice (*Onychomys leucogaster*), and badgers (*Mustelidae taxideinae*). Bird species include Meadowlarks (*Sturnella neglecta*), bobolinks (*Dolichonyx cryzivorus*), nighthawks (*Chordeiles minor*), grasshopper sparrows (*Ammodramus savannarum*), in addition to red tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*).

As noted, the project area is characterized by generally flat lands (little topographic relief) and the absence of major waterways. The project area is approximately one-half mile from the nearest waterway, Walnut Creek, and its associated wetlands. The National

Wetlands Inventory indicates that the project area is outside jurisdictional wetlands, and thus would be consistent with Executive Order 11990, which discourages encroachments on “Wetlands of the United States”.

Endangered Species

Section 7 of the federal Endangered Species Act requires federal agencies to determine if proposed projects have the potential to affect species listed or proposed for listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). This includes habitat that would support threatened or endangered species or federally designated critical habitat supporting federally protected species.

The USFWS has identified three listed species found within Marion County, Iowa: The threatened Western prairie fringed orchid (*Platanthera praeclara*), which is found in wet prairies and sedge meadows; the threatened Prairie bush clover (*Lespedeza leptostachya*), which is found in mesic prairies with gravelly soil; and the endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), which is found in caves, mines, and stream corridors with well developed riparian woods and upland forests.

Using a Geographic Information System (GIS) data-based mapping system, which contains documented sites of federally protected species in Iowa, FEMA examined the project area within Indiana Township. No sites were identified that would support federally protected species. In addition, a site visit was conducted by FEMA to survey appropriate habitat that would support the endangered Indiana bat. Habitat that would support the species is not present in the Attica project area.

Because listed state and federally protected species are in hibernation during the colder Fall months in Iowa, FEMA also requested an “Environmental Review” of state and federal species within Indiana Township from the State of Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Conservation and Recreation Division. The review is a record of protected species and rare natural communities that have been identified in Indiana Township. The literature search indicates that there is no record of state or federal protected plant or animal species present within or adjacent to the project area (Please see Appendix for correspondence from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources).

4.4.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not affect habitat supporting state or federal protected species or “Wetlands /Waters of the U.S.”

4.4.2 Cee Cee Farms Site – Proposed Action

The Cee Cee Farms site would not affect habitat supporting state or federal protected species or “Wetlands /Waters of the U.S.”

Section 4.5 Cultural Resources

Iowa entered the Union in 1846, the first “Free State” to enter the Union (United States) following the Louisiana Purchase. Statehood was granted by the U.S. Congress four years following the Treaty of 1842 with the Sacs and Foxes Indian Nation, which ceded all its land west of the Mississippi River to the United States of America.

Indiana Township was founded in 1847, one of ten townships formed by the State of Iowa’s Board of County Commissioners. Many of the first settlers were from the State of Indiana and the township was named in honor of their home state.

As noted, the northern section of the Township is generally level and away from streams, and, thus easily cultivated. Agriculture, particularly row crops became the largest economic enterprise in the northern section of the Township while coal mining was the principal commercial enterprise to the south. In 1910, approximately 770 persons lived in Indiana Township. The 2000 Census identified 676 persons living within the Township.

In order to determine the potential effects of the proposed action, FEMA consulted with the University of Iowa Archaeological Survey, which maintains a database of known pre-historic or archaeological sites within the State of Iowa. These include sites that date prior to European settlement of America.

The database search conducted by the Archaeological Survey indicates that there are no pre-historic sites within one mile of the project area. A search of the State Historical Society of Iowa’s website indicates that there are no listed National Register historic sites adjacent to the project area. As noted, the fire station would be placed on the corner lot of a residential area. None of the properties within this rural subdivision is 50 years or older.

In the event that archaeological deposits (soils, features, artifacts), or other remnants of human activity are uncovered, or if archaeological deposits are found during project construction, the project would be halted and the applicant would stop all work immediately in the vicinity of the discovery, and take reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the finds. The applicant would then inform the State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI) and FEMA of this discovery. Work in sensitive areas would not resume until a qualified archaeologist determines the extent of the discovery and consultations between SHSI and FEMA are complete -- and the applicant has been notified by SHSI and FEMA.

Section 4.5.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not affect any standing historic structures, or pre-historic cultural sites.

Section 4.5.2 Cee Cee Farms Site – Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would not affect any standing historic structures or pre-historic cultural sites.

Section 5 Executive Order 12898 Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898 directs federal agencies to focus attention on human health and environmental conditions in minority and or low income communities. Its goals are to achieve environmental justice and foster nondiscrimination in federal programs that substantially affect human health or the environment. The intent is to give minority or low income communities greater opportunities for public participation in and access to public information on matters related to human health and the environment.

Of the 676 persons counted within Indiana Township by the 2000 U.S. Census, 644 are white, 25 African American, four Hispanic, two of more than one ethnic heritage and one person of Asian descent. Median household income within Marion County and Indiana Township is \$47,000, slightly below the State of Iowa average. Based upon U.S. Census tract data, there would be little likelihood of disproportionate impacts on any low-income or minority group.

Section 5.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in a disproportionately high or adverse impact on low income or minority populations.

Section 5.2 Cee Cee Farms Site – Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would not result in a disproportionately high or adverse impact on low income or minority populations.

Section 6 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are defined as impacts on either the human or natural environment, which result from the incremental impact of an action when added to past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

Section 6.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no new construction would occur, thus there would be no potential to result in a cumulative impact upon the Indiana Township or surrounding area.

Section 6.2 Cee Cee Farms Site – Proposed Action

The Indiana Township Fire Station relocation would comprise the replacement of a use in place prior to the 2008 Mid-West Storms and would not introduce a new facility to the

area that would have the potential to result in a cumulative impact upon the Indiana Township or surrounding area.

Summary of Impacts

Environmental Resource	No-Action	Proposed Action
Air Quality	No impact	Potential short-term construction impacts.
Noise	No impact	Short term construction impacts and intermittent long term impact from emergency equipment sirens.
Land Use, Planning & Traffic Circulation	No Impact	No significant impact. Intermittent increase of emergency equipment on residential section of County Highway G76.
Public Services	Significant Impact	Beneficial effect. Restores centralized fire station.
Biological Resources	No Impact	No Impact
Threatened and Endangered Species	No Impact	No Impact
Water Quality/Water Resources	No Impact	No Impact
Cultural Resources	No Impact	No Impact
Corn Suitability Lands State Prime Farm Land	No Impact	No Impact
Executive Order 11990 Wetlands	No Impact	No Impact
Executive Order 11988 Floodplains	No Impact	No Impact
Executive Order 12898 Environmental Justice	No Impact	No Impact
Cumulative Impacts	No Impact	No Impact

Section 7 Coordination and Permits

Re-location of the fire station would require a building permit from the County Zoning Department and a Septic Permit from the Environmental Health Department.

Construction and the placement and storage of emergency response equipment would be subject to approvals by the Iowa Department of Public Safety's Fire Marshall Office.

As noted above, in the event that archaeological deposits (soils, features, artifacts), or other remnants of human activity are uncovered, or if archaeological deposits are found during project construction, the project shall be halted and the applicant shall stop all work immediately in the vicinity of the discovery, and take reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to finds. The applicant shall inform the State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI) and FEMA immediately. Work in sensitive areas cannot resume until a qualified archaeologist determines the extent of the discovery, consultations between SHSI and FEMA are complete, and the applicant has been notified by SHSI and FEMA.

Section 8 Public Participation and Agency Coordination

FEMA is the lead federal agency for conducting the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance for this project. It is the lead federal agency's responsibility to expedite the preparation and review of NEPA documents in a way that is responsive to needs of the Indiana Township residents while meeting the spirit and intent of NEPA and complying with all NEPA provisions.

FEMA will advertise the availability of the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) in the "Knoxville Journal Express newspaper. The public comment period will extend for a period of 30 days. The DEA can be viewed and downloaded from FEMA's website at <http://www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/envdocuments/index.shtm>. If no substantive comments are received, the Draft EA will become final and this initial Public Notice will also serve as the final Public Notice. Then this DEA will be moved to the archives page at http://www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/envdocuments/archives_index.shtm

Section 9 Parties Consulted and References

Parties Consulted

County of Marion

214 East Main Street
Knoxville, Iowa, 50138

Mr. Jake Grandia, Auditors Office
Ms. Melissa Poffenbarger, Zoning Department
Mr. Brian Hatch, Engineers Office
Mr. William Buttrey, GIS, Web Department

Indiana Township Fire Station Board of Trustees

Indiana Township of Marion County
Post Office Box 4981
Knoxville, IA 50138
Ms. Ann Rice, Clerk

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

502 East Ninth Street
Des Moines, IA 50319
Ms. Inga Foster, Environmental Specialist,
Conservation and Recreation Division

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Marion County Agriculture Extension

1445 Lake Drive
Knoxville, IA 50138

U.S Fish and Wildlife Service

Iowa Private Lands Office
P.O. Box 399, Prairie City, IA 50228
Karen Viste-Sparkman

Iowa Association of Naturalists

2473 160th Road
Guthrie, IA 50115

References

U.S. Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act Data Base

Iowa State Department of Natural Resources
502 East Ninth Street
Des Moines, IA 50319

Iowa State Archaeological Survey, University of Iowa

700 Clinton Street Building
Iowa City, IA 52242

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000-2004

www.census.gov

History of Marion County, Iowa and Its People. John W. Wright, William A. Young,
S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, 1915

Iowa Department of Public Safety, Administrative Services

215 East Seventh Street
Des Moines, IA 50319

Endangered Species In Iowa, County Distribution of Federally Threatened, Endangered, Proposed and Candidate Species”,

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,
Rock Island Ecological Service Office, September 2007
1511 47th Avenue
Moline, Il 61265

Section 11 List of Preparers

11.1 Government Preparers

Kenneth Sessa, Regional Environmental Officer, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region VII

Stephen Laughlin, Environmental Specialist, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region III.

Mark Soeth, (Historic Review Lead, DR-1763-IA), Federal Emergency Management Agency Region II.

Sharon Nelson, Floodplain Specialist, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region VII

Vilaysack Cavan, Historic Specialist, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region VII

11.2 Contractor Preparers

Matthew Estes, Contractor Support to Iowa Floods, Group Leader Special Considerations

Appendix

1. Correspondence from the State of Iowa: Environmental Review for Natural Resources, Indiana Township Fire Station Relocation
2. Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Site of Fire Station Relocation
3. Regional Map – Project Area
4. Marion County-, Indiana Township Map – Project Area
5. Street Map – Pre-Disaster Fire Station Site and Site of Proposed Relocated Fire Station.