



St. Tammany Parish Government

Grants Department

P. O. Box 628
Baton Rouge, LA 70801-0628
Phone: (985) 898-5091
Fax: (985) 898-5205

Pat Brister
Parish President

January 13, 2014

Mr. Scott Hutcheson, State Hist. Pres. Officer
Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism
Office of Cultural Development
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4247

RE: Solicitation of Views
St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) - Lacombe, LA

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

Using CDBG Disaster Recovery funding, St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to develop infrastructure improvements at the future site of the St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC). The proposed multi-purpose campus is intended to provide post-secondary educational opportunities for Northshore residents.

For your use in evaluating the effects of this project, the following documents are attached:

- Project Description
- Conceptual Site Plan showing area to be environmentally cleared and the proposed component parts of the project
- Flood Insurance Rate Map which includes the project site
- Opinion of Probable Construction Costs
- Vicinity Map showing its location on LA 434 in Lacombe

As part of the required environmental review process, all applicable agencies and regulatory bodies are being notified of this proposal. We are asking for your written input concerning this project and any objections your agency may have. A brief written response from your office, in a timely manner, would be appreciated.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact our project consultant Bob Zabbia at (985)386-9768, (985)386-2203 (fax) or via email at rfzabbia@huntbrothers.com.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Glad Campo
Chief Operating Officer

GC/z
Attachments (4)

RECEIVED

JAN 21 2014

ARCHAEOLOGY

No known historic properties will be affected by this undertaking. This effect determination could change should new information come to our attention.

[Signature] 2-12-14
Pam Breaux Date
State Historic Preservation Officer



**St. Tammany Parish Government
Grants Department**

P. O. Box 628
Covington, LA 70434
Phone: (985) 898-5095
Fax: (985) 898-5205

January 13, 2014

**Pat Brister
Parish President**

Mr. Gregory Ducote, Administrator
Department of Natural Resources
Coastal Management Division
P.O. Box 44487
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4487

RE: Solicitation of Views
St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) – Lacombe, LA

Dear Mr. Ducote:

Using CDBG Disaster Recovery funding, St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to develop infrastructure improvements at the future site of the St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC). The proposed multi-purpose campus is intended to provide post-secondary educational opportunities for Northshore residents.

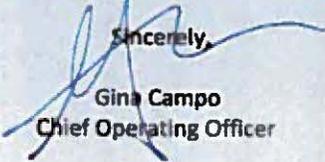
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Sincerely,


Gina Campo
Chief Operating Officer

GC/z
Attachments (4)



State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL MANAGEMENT

September 28, 2012

To whom it may concern:

The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Office of Coastal Management (LDNR OCM) administers the state's federally-approved Coastal Zone Management (CZM) program.

A number of federal and state agencies are involved in providing financial assistance to state and local governments, non-governmental organizations, businesses, and individuals in Louisiana. As part of their award process, many of these agencies require the applicant to coordinate with the Louisiana CZM program. This coordination is generally intended to address one of two questions: concerns about awarding the financial assistance, or concerns about implementing the proposed project.

As a result of an internal review of program functions, OCM is streamlining its financial assistance review procedure to ensure response to all requests in a timely and appropriate manner. The OCM is confident that this procedure change will greatly improve office productivity, and provide for better accountability to the public we serve. Consequently, as of October 1, 2012, the coordination with OCM concerning applications for federal financial assistance should follow the procedures below, depending on the nature of the inquiry:

Consistency review for Federal Assistance

Federal regulations at 15 CFR §930.90 *et seq.* require state and local government bodies applying for federal financial assistance (grants, loans, guarantees, insurance, contractual arrangements, or other form of financial aid) to submit a request for Consistency review of that assistance to OCM. Since the inception of the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program in 1980, OCM has never found that financial assistance for a proposed project would be inconsistent with the state Coastal Zone Management program. The Office of Coastal Management therefore is issuing this letter of general consistency concurrence, which shall serve as formal notification that, as of October 1, 2012, the granting of any financial assistance as defined at 15 CFR §930.91, is fully consistent with the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program. Federal agencies should not require applicants for financial assistance to seek OCM's approval for that assistance.

Request for Determination for project implementation

If the applicant is seeking comments on the need to obtain a Coastal Use Permit or other authorization from OCM, for projects in or near to the Louisiana Coastal Zone, a Request for Determination or Solicitation of Views should be submitted to OCM's Permits and Mitigation

Division. Instructions and downloadable and online applications are located online at <http://dnr.louisiana.gov/index.cfm?md=pagebuilder&tmp=home&pid=93>. In Step 3 of the application, the box for Request for Determination or Solicitation of Views should be checked. Questions regarding this process may be directed to the OCM Permits Section staff at (225) 342-7591 or 1-800-267-4019, or by mail at P.O. Box 44487, Baton Rouge, LA 70804.

Outside of the Coastal Zone

Projects which are clearly located outside of the Coastal Zone and are not likely to have an impact on coastal waters generally will not require coordination with the OCM. However, projects near the Coastal Zone boundary where there may be some doubt, or those which may involve discharges into waters that flow into the Coastal Zone, should be submitted to OCM for review. A map of the Coastal Zone may be found at <http://dnr.louisiana.gov/index.cfm?md=pagebuilder&tmp=home&pid=89&pnid=0&nid=39>.

Finally, OCM may find it necessary to change or rescind the provisions of this letter. Should this become necessary, OCM will publish a public notice in the Official State Journal (The Baton Rouge Advocate) and on the DNR web page, and attempt to contact all affected federal agencies directly.

Questions concerning these procedures should be addressed to Mr. Jeff Harris of the Consistency Section, at (225) 342-7949 or via e-mail to Jeff.Harris@LA.gov.

Sincerely,



Keith Lovell
Acting Administrator
Interagency Affairs/Field Services Division

cc: Karl Morgan, P/M Division
Consistency file C20120326

cc: 11/1/2012



St. Tammany Parish Government

Grants Department

P. O. Box 628
Covington, LA 70434
Phone: (985) 898-5095
Fax: (985) 898-5205

January 13, 2014

Pat Brister
Parish President

Carolyn Michon
Department of Wildlife & Fisheries
P.O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000

RE: Solicitation of Views
St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) – Lacombe, LA

Dear Ms. Michon:

Using CDBG Disaster Recovery funding, St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to develop infrastructure improvements at the future site of the St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC). The proposed multi-purpose campus is intended to provide post-secondary educational opportunities for Northshore residents.

For your use in evaluating the effects of this project, the following documents are attached:

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As part of the required environmental review process, all applicable agencies and regulatory bodies are being notified of this proposal. We are asking for your written input concerning this project and any objections your agency may have. A brief written response from your office, in a timely manner, would be appreciated.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact our project consultant Bob Zabbia at (985)386-9768, (985)386-2203 (fax) or via email at rfzabbia@huntbrothers.com.

Sincerely,

Gina Campo
Chief Operating Officer

GC/z
Attachments (4)



BOBBY JINDAL
GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
OFFICE OF WILDLIFE

ROBERT J. BARNHAM
SECRETARY
JIMMY L. ANTHONY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Date February 6, 2014
Name Gina Campo
Company St. Tammany Parish Government
Street Address P.O. Box 628
City, State, Zip Covington, La 70434
Project St. Tammany Advanced Campus
Project ID 242013
Invoice Number 14020624

Personnel of the Habitat Section of the Coastal & Nongame Resources Division have reviewed the preliminary data for the captioned project.

Bayou Lacombe, which is designated as a Scenic River, is located within a ¼ mile of the proposed project. Contact Keith Cascio with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries at 318-343-4045 concerning this Scenic River.

After careful review of our database, no other impacts to rare, threatened, or endangered species or critical habitats are anticipated for the proposed project. No state or federal parks, wildlife refuges, scenic streams, or wildlife management areas are known at the specified site within Louisiana's boundaries.

The Louisiana Natural Heritage Program (LNHP) has compiled data on rare, endangered, or otherwise significant plant and animal species, plant communities, and other natural features throughout the state of Louisiana. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known at the time of the request regarding the location in question. The quantity and quality of data collected by the LNHP are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Louisiana have not been surveyed. This report does not address the occurrence of wetlands at the site in question. Heritage reports should not be considered final statements on the biological elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments. LNHP requires that this office be acknowledged in all reports as the source of all data provided here. If at any time Heritage tracked species are encountered within the project area, please contact the LNHP Data Manager at 225-765-2643. If you have any questions, or need additional information, please call 225-765-2357.

Sincerely,

Amity Bass, Coordinator
Natural Heritage Program

cc: Keith Cascio

RFzabbia

From: Zachary Chain <zchain@wlf.la.gov>
Sent: Monday, March 24, 2014 2:38 PM
To: 'RFzabbia'
Cc: Kyle Balkum; Keith Cascio; Chris Davis
Subject: RE: St. Tammany Parish Government - Advanced Learning Campus - Bayou LaCombe
Attachments: Scan0052.pdf; STAC Boundaries STP 1-16-14.pdf; _Certification_.htm

Mr. Zabbia,

After a review of the project related information you've provided and a visit to the proposed site location, LDWF has determined that Bayou LaCombe, a Louisiana Scenic Stream, will not be adversely impacted by the proposed Advanced Learning Campus Project and, therefore, no Scenic River Permit will be required. Please be aware that adequate steps must be taken to ensure that sediments and other construction related debris/materials are not allowed to enter Bayou LaCombe. Thank you for checking with us and have please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Zachary Chain
Biologist, Environmental Investigations
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
P. O. Box 98000
2000 Quail Drive, Room 430
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
Phone: (225) 763-3587 Fax: (225) 765-2625
zchain@wlf.la.gov

From: RFzabbia [<mailto:rfzabbia@huntbrothers.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, March 12, 2014 4:01 PM
To: Zachary Chain
Cc: eawarren@stogov.org
Subject: St. Tammany Parish Government - Advanced Learning Campus

Zack,

First thanks for your timely response. The attachment includes the letter we received from Ms. Amity Bass and the copy of the original SOV attachments.

Please review this information at your earliest convenience and advise if the project as proposed will impact Bayou Lacombe. You may contact me via email or phone 985-386-9768 or cell 985-320-8651.

Again, thanks,
Bob Zabbia



St. Tammany Parish Government

Grants Department

P. O. Box 62R

Covington, LA 70434

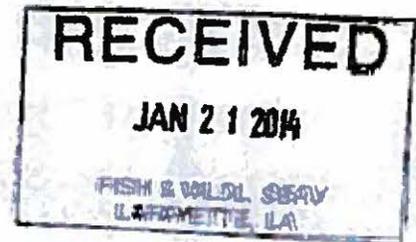
Phone: (985) 898-5095

Fax: (985) 898-5205

January 13, 2014

Pat Brister
Parish President

Mr. Russell Watson
U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish & Wildlife Services
646 Cajun Dome Blvd, Suite 400
Lafayette, LA 70506



RE: Solicitation of Views
St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) - Lacombe, LA

Dear Mr. Watson:

Using CDBG Disaster Recovery funding, St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to develop infrastructure improvements at the future site of the St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC). The proposed multi-purpose campus is intended to provide post-secondary educational opportunities for Northshore residents.

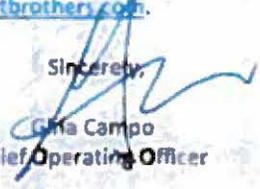
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Sincerely,


Gina Campo
Chief Operating Officer

GC/z
Attachments (4)



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

646 Cajundome Blvd.
Suite 400
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

July 29, 2013

To Whom It May Concern,

The Louisiana Ecological Services Office of the Fish and Wildlife Service is pleased to announce the activation of our new online pre-development self-assessment tool. This tool allows project proponents/representatives the ability to self-assess their projects for potential impacts to federally listed threatened and endangered species. This online tool will provide instant feedback on whether a project does, or does not, have a potential to affect federally listed species. We believe that you will find this online tool helpful in meeting your environmental clearance needs. Our office is no longer able to dedicate staff and time to provide individual review and response to all project proposals sent to us. Therefore, we encourage you to take advantage of this online tool to determine potential effects to our trust resources. If, through this online process, you are instructed to continue to consult with us, please then provide us with the necessary information for our review.

In order to access this tool, you will need to go to the following website address: <http://www.fws.gov/lafayette>. The environmental clearance application can be accessed by clicking on the yellow button entitled "Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Migratory Birds Treaty Act (MBTA) Project Review". This tool will query certain aspects of your proposed project so that you, acting as the representative for a Federal action agency, or in some other capacity, can render a decision on whether the project will result in a "no effect" determination under the ESA or whether you will need to consult further with our office. If you determine through this process that the project has no effect on federally listed species, no further coordination with this office is necessary, and you will be given the option to generate a pre-development report form that documents this determination for your records.

In addition to providing guidance on ESA coordination, the self-assessment tool provides MBTA guidance for cell tower projects. Because of the ephemeral nature of colonial nesting wading birds and shorebirds, we are not able to provide online clearance on those taxa. However, our website does provide suggested buffer distances should nesting colonies be encountered in the vicinity of the project area. A link is also provided to offer additional instructions in determining disturbance to nesting bald eagles. That information is found on our Webpage under Migratory Birds or through the environmental clearance application.

We hope that you find this online guidance helpful with your project planning and permitting needs. If you have any questions or comments regarding our website features, please contact Amy Trahan of this office (337-291-3126).

Sincerely,



Jeffrey D. Weller
Supervisor
Louisiana Ecological Services Office



ESA Technical Assistance Form

General Information

Name: St. Tammany Parish Government

Point of Contact: Gina P. Campo

Address: P.O. Box 628

City: Covington

State: Louisiana

Zip Code: 70434

Phone Number 1: 985-809-7865

Phone Number 2: 985-789-3652

Email Address: _____

Proposed Project Information

Project Reference ID: 2293

Project Latitude: -89.904442 **Project Longitude:** 30.378501

Project Parish(es): Saint Tammany

Project Description: Northshore Center for Innovation and Learning – Lacombe (NCIL)

Project Description

12/30/13

St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to develop an undeveloped tract of property it currently owns into a multi-purpose campus in order to provide post-secondary education opportunities for Northshore residents. The site, consisting of 41 acres, is located on Highway 434 north of Interstate 12 in Lacombe and has been dedicated as the space for the Parish's new "Center for Innovation and Learning." (NCIL)

In addition to the 41 acre site, the Parish proposes to acquire a 185 acre parcel of property across Highway 434 as part of the overall project. This property will be used to facilitate the drainage infrastructure required (a retention pond) for the NCIL site.

The NCIL site has been selected by the Northshore Technical



ESA Technical Assistance Form

Community College (NTCC) and approved by FEMA and the State for the relocation of its much needed campus. To facilitate this move, the St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to utilize Isaac Community Development Block Grant Funding – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding to provide the needed infrastructure for NTCC and other future educational facilities at the Highway 434 site.

The infrastructure improvements to the NCIL site consist of constructing a drainage ditch along the eastern border of the property to drain the developed parcels south to the main drainage channel. The location of the ditch will be cleared of vegetation, excavated and graded in order to drain into the main drainage channel. All ditch slopes will be seeded to prevent erosion. Also, a new 5 barrel reinforced box culvert will be constructed under Highway 434 to facilitate the runoff in the main channel to the detention pond located on the 185 acre site to be acquired by the Parish. A temporary detour road will be constructed to maintain traffic during installation of the box culverts. After the installation is complete, Highway 434 will be restored to its original condition and the temporary detour removed. All disturbed areas will be hydro seeded for erosion control.

In addition, a new two lane asphalt road will be constructed on the 41 acre site to provide access to the new NTCC complex. This work will consist of clearing the right-of-way, bringing in embankment to elevate the road section and installing a base of soil cement and asphalt paving. During construction of the college, a temporary entrance will be built. The path of the temporary roadway will be cleared, embankment placed and a gravel riding surface provided for construction traffic.

The estimated CDBG – DR funds to be used on this project is \$
5,375,000.

The information provided indicates that: (1) your project occurs in a parish where one or more federally listed species and/or their critical habitat may occur; and (2) may involve disturbance or clearing of previously undisturbed areas or may involve new construction activities that may negatively impact surrounding potential habitat.



Louisiana Ecological Services Office

2/21/2014

ESA Technical Assistance Form

Based on these factors, this project requires further review. You may submit your project information and a request for review via fax or mail to the Louisiana Ecological Services Office at the one of the addresses below in order to complete coordination under Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act).

Please include the following project information in your submission:

- Full Project description of work to be completed
- Project Contact name and number
- Project Location in latitude and longitude, including staging areas
- Approximate date for project to begin and end
- Any other information that may be helpful for our review process

Please keep a copy of this pre-development coordination for your records. Additionally, if you would like a copy of this activity kept on file by the Service, please submit a copy to the Louisiana Ecological Services office.

Mailing Address: 646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 400, Lafayette, LA 70506 Attn: Biological Science Technician
Email: Lafayette@fws.gov
Fax: 337/291-3139

If you have additional questions, please contact Louisiana ES Office Biological Science Technician at 337/291-3100 for further assistance.



Louisiana Ecological Services Office

2/21/2014

ESA Technical Assistance Form

Project Type: HUD Funded and/or Urban Development

Does the project propose to construct new buildings, streets, sidewalks or other urban/suburban infrastructure in an area that has been previously undisturbed? Yes



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

STAC Wetlands Map 2

Aug 25, 2014

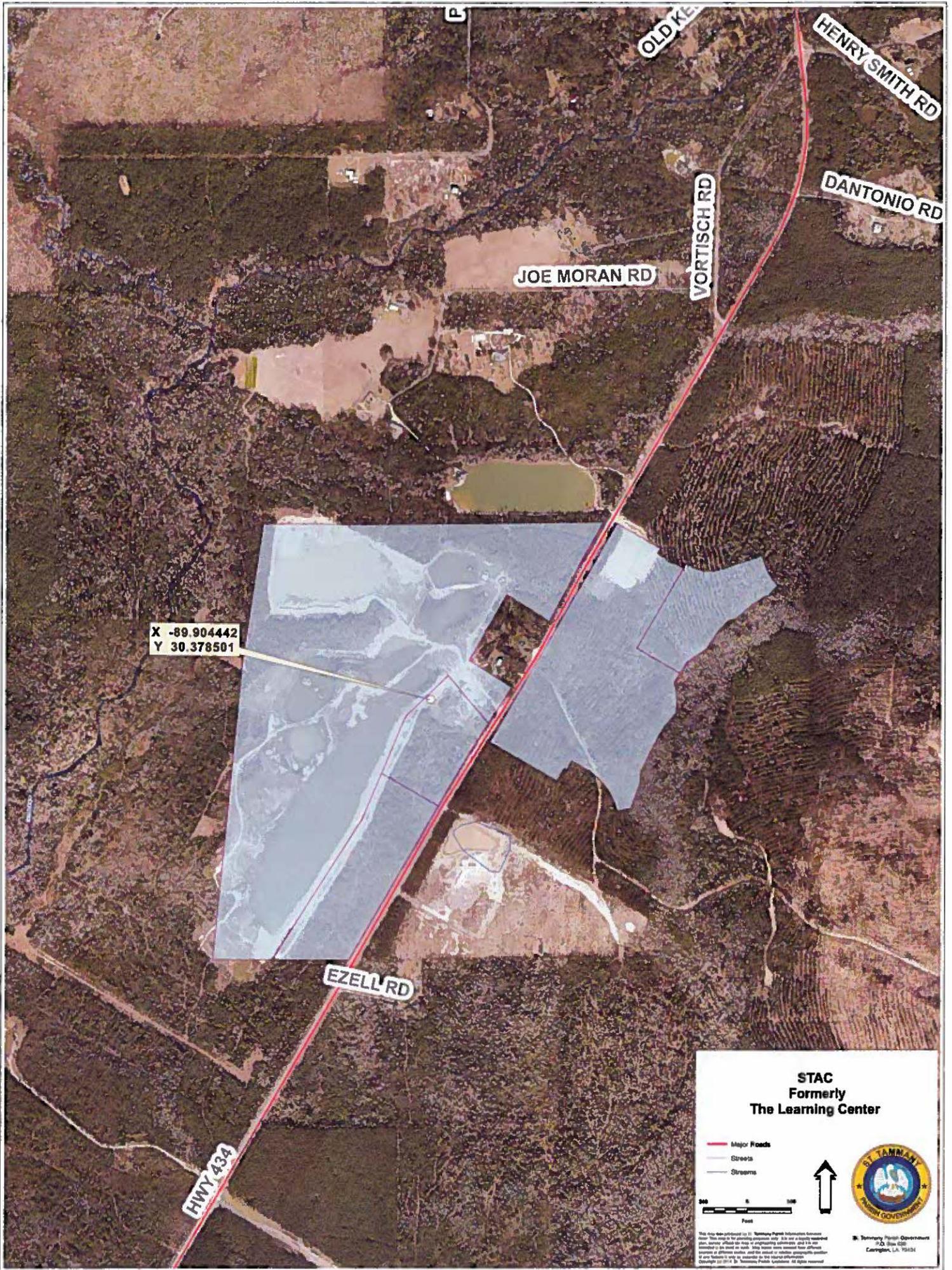


Wetlands

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

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.

User Remarks:



X -89.904442
Y 30.378501

**STAC
Formerly
The Learning Center**

-  Major Roads
-  Streets
-  Streams



This map was prepared by the St. Tammany Parish Information Services Center. This map is for planning purposes only. It is not a legally recorded plan. Survey errors due to field or processing conditions, and the use of different data sources, may occur. Map users should consult the official Geographic Information System (GIS) data for the most accurate information. Copyright © 2014 by St. Tammany Parish Government. All rights reserved.

St. Tammany Parish Government
P.O. Box 620
Covington, LA 70424

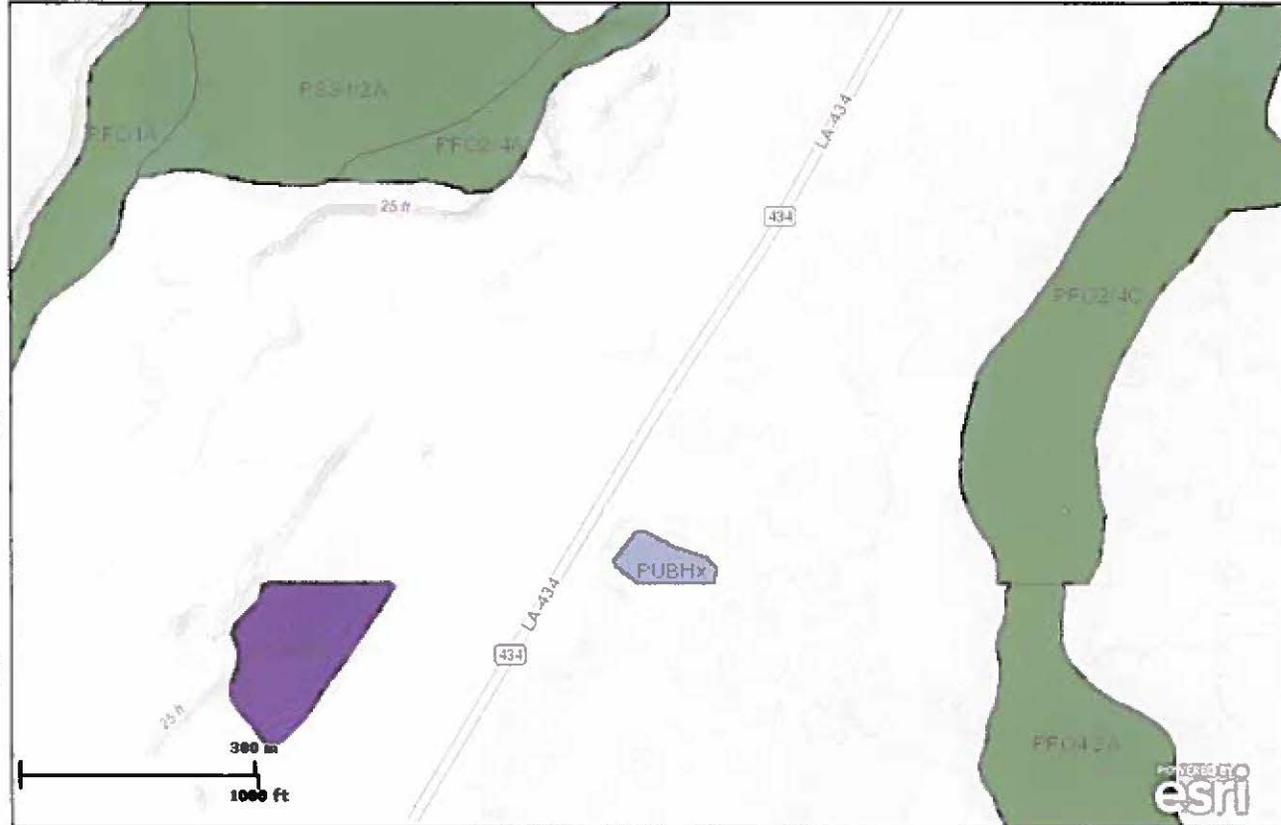


U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

STAC Site

Aug 25, 2014



Wetlands

- Freshwater Emergent
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub
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User Remarks:



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
646 Cajundome Blvd.
Suite 400
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506



March 26, 2014

Ms. Gina Campo
St. Tammany Parish Government
P.O. Box 628
Covington, LA 70454

Dear Ms. Campo:

Please reference your March 18, 2014, electronic mail, requesting our review of the proposed St. Tammany Advanced Campus in Lacombe, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed the information you provided, and offers the following comments in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended: 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

The proposed project occurs within an area containing soils (Cahaba and Prentiss) which are suitable for the threatened gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*). In Louisiana, gopher tortoise occurs in Washington, Tangipahoa, and St. Tammany Parishes. The gopher tortoise is the only native tortoise found in the southeastern United States. This species is associated with areas that have well-drained, sandy soils appropriate for burrow establishment, ample sunlight for nesting, and understory vegetation suitable for foraging (i.e., grasses and forbs). The burrow opening is semicircular or "half-moon" in shape and a low mound of bare soil will be immediately in front of the mouth of an active burrow. Suitable soil types for gopher tortoises include Latonia and Bassfield (highly suitable), Cahaba, Ruston, and Smithdale (less suitable), and Abita, Malbis, Angie, and Prentiss (marginal).

Gopher tortoises prefer "open" longleaf pine-scrub oak communities that are thinned and burned every few years. Habitat degradation (lack of thinning or burning on pine plantations), predation, and conversion to agriculture or urbanization have contributed to the decline of this species. That habitat decline has concentrated many remaining gopher tortoise populations along pipeline and power line rights-of-way (ROW) within their range. Tortoise burrows also can be found along road ROW's, and other marginal habitats: including fence rows, orchard edges, golf course roughs and edges, old fields, and pasturelands. Tortoises are often pushed into these areas due to adjacent habitat becoming unsuitable.

If suitable gopher tortoise habitat does exist within a proposed action area, these areas should be surveyed by a qualified biologist for the presence of gopher tortoises and/or their burrows.

Survey areas should be divided into consecutive "sight-distance" strip transects, each of which should be traversed by walking. Transect widths may range from 10 to 50 feet, and will be determined by ground visibility within the site.

We recommend that you provide this office with a copy of the survey report, which should include the following information:

1. Survey methodology including dates, qualifications of survey personnel, size of survey area, and transect density;
2. general soil type, understory conditions, percent canopy cover, and species composition (several representative photographs should be included);
3. GPS coordinates and photographs of burrow(s) to clarify whether the hole is for tortoises or some other animal (i.e. fox, armadillo);
4. determination of burrow status as active, inactive, or old (see burrow descriptions below);
5. presence or absence of gopher tortoises outside the burrow (only permitted individuals may videoscope burrows);
6. determination of whether the burrow is part of tortoise colony. (For each burrow found, a 600 foot radius around that burrow should be surveyed for additional burrows. This process should be continued for each new burrow until no new burrows are found, and will determine the extent of the colony); and.
7. topographic maps which illustrate areas of adequate gopher tortoise habitat, individual and/or colony locations, and burrow sites relative to proposed construction activities.

All persons surveying for gopher tortoise presence/absence should be familiar with the appearance of this species and its associated burrow. All tortoise burrows encountered should be categorized according to the following scheme:

1. Active – most likely occupied by a tortoise; as evidenced by presence of tortoise, freshly dug sand, tortoise tracks, or tortoise scat.
2. Inactive – most likely not currently occupied by a tortoise; as evidenced by absence of above signs, debris in burrow entrance. Future use of inactive burrows by tortoises occasionally occurs.
3. Old – most likely not occupied by a tortoise for many years; as evidenced by deteriorated nature of burrow entrance, (i.e. collapsed, growth of vegetation, sand washed in, etc.) Old burrows are in such a condition that they are not considered to be good candidates for future use by tortoises.

If active burrows and/or gopher tortoises are found in the surveyed area, further consultation with this office will be necessary.

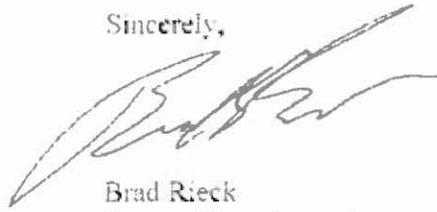
The proposed project is located in an area that may be inhabited by the red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW, *Picoides borealis*), federally listed as an endangered species. RCWs inhabit open, park-like stands of mature (i.e., greater than 60 years of age) pine trees containing little hardwood understory or midstory. They can tolerate small numbers of overstory hardwoods, or large midstory hardwoods at low densities found naturally in many southern pine forests, but they are not tolerant of dense hardwood midstories resulting from fire suppression. RCWs excavate roost and nest cavities in large living pines (i.e., 10 inches or greater in diameter at breast height). The cavity trees and the foraging area within 200 feet of those trees are known as a cluster. Foraging habitat is defined as pine and pine-hardwood (i.e., 50 percent or more of the dominant trees are pine trees) stands over 30 years of age that are located contiguous to and within one-half mile of the cluster.

If the proposed project area does not contain suitable foraging or nesting habitat, further coordination with the Service for the RCW will not be necessary. However, if RCW foraging and/or nesting habitat does exist within the proposed project boundary, all suitable nesting habitat within a one-half mile radius of this habitat within the project boundary should be carefully surveyed by a qualified biologist for the presence of RCW clusters in accordance with the RCW Recovery Plan (2003) survey protocol. If RCW clusters are found within the area surveyed, further coordination with this office is recommended. We recommend that you provide this office with a copy of the survey report, which should include the following details:

1. survey methodology including dates, size of survey area, and transect length and density;
2. pine stand characteristics including acreage of suitable nesting habitat, species, basal area, percent cover of pine trees greater than 60 years of age, species of dominant vegetation within each canopy layer, and understory conditions and species composition (photographs should be included);
3. number of active and inactive RCW cavity trees observed, and the condition of the cavities (e.g., resin flow, shape of cavity, start-holes);
4. presence or absence of RCWs; and
5. topographic quadrangle maps which illustrate areas of adequate RCW habitat, cluster sites, and cavity tree locations relative to the proposed construction activities.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments in the planning stages of this proposed project. If you need further assistance please contact Mike Sealy of this office (337-291-3123) regarding gopher tortoise and RCWs or Amy Trahan (337/291-3126) of this office.

Sincerely,



Brad Rieck
Deputy Field Supervisor
Louisiana Ecological Services Office

cc: LDWF, Natural Heritage Program, Baton Rouge, LA

BIOLOGICAL SURVEYS, INC.

April 16, 2014

Ms. Amy Trahan
USFWS
646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 400
Lafayette, LA 70506

Subject: St. Tammany Parish Advanced Campus
Lacombe, Louisiana

Dear Ms. Trahan,

This is in reference to your letter of March 26th, 2014 concerning the possibility of red-cockaded woodpecker (rcw) or gopher tortoise presence on the subject property. A visit to the site was made on April 11th, 2014 in order to furnish the following observations and representative photos. The subject property has historically been used for industrial timber production. Following the last harvest, the site was "bedded" in order to maximize growing conditions for a future, artificially regenerated, pine stand. Today, increment borings indicate the current stand is \pm 20-23 years old. The site is also fire-suppressed and contains a thick under/midstory. Due to this current stand condition, the site is too young and too thick to favor rcw establishment. Therefore, in my opinion, development of this site will have no adverse impact on rcw.

As for gopher tortoise, the only open areas in this parcel are the La 434 right-of-way and the woodland edge adjacent to the St. Tammany Coroner's Office, located south of the site. Both of these edges were inspected with no sign of tortoise or burrows observed. Therefore, it is my opinion, development of the Advanced Campus site will have no adverse impact on gopher tortoise.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide you with this information. If you should have any further questions, please do not hesitate to call (985-893-1321).

Sincerely,

Thomas K. Brown

Thomas K. Brown



1. View north along La 434.



2. Typical habitat west of La 434



3. Typical stand conditions east side of La 434



4. Typical stand conditions east side of La 434

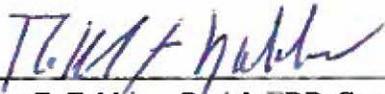


5. Increment boring of typical pine \pm 20 years old

MEMO
REGARDING
ST. TAMMANY ADVANCED CAMPUS (STAC)
US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ENDANGERED SPECIES

In conjunction with determining if the site for the St. Tammany Advanced Campus had suitable habitat for the "gopher tortoise" and the "red-cockaded woodpecker", St. Tammany Parish Government enlisted the services of biologist Tom Brown. Upon his discussions with Amy Trahan, US Department of the Interior – Fish and Wildlife Service and a field inspection of the site, it was determined that the subject site of the STAC did not contain suitable habitat for the "gopher tortoise" or the "red-cockaded woodpecker." Thus, no further action was necessary by the Parish.

The discussions concerning these endangered species with the US Department of Interior occurred on March 18, 2014 prior to the Department's letter to the Parish dated March 26, 2014.



Robert F. Zabbia – Parish ERR Consultant
March 19, 2014



MAY 14 2014

St. Tammany Parish Advanced Campus

Thomas K. Brown <tbrown52@bellsouth.net>
To: amy_trahan@fws.gov

Thu, Apr 17, 2014 at 3:52 PM

Amy,

Please find attached our response to your letter dated March 26th, 2014 regarding the St. Tammany Advanced Campus located in Lacombe. St. Tammany Parish Government is requesting written consensus if you agree with our findings. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter, should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Thomas Brown

P.O. Box 94
Covington, LA 70433
Office: (985)893-1321
Cell: (985)373-4540

2 attachments

ATrahan-St. Tammany Advanced Campus.doc
1641K

Attachement 1..pdf
334K

This project has been reviewed for effects to Federal trust resources under our jurisdiction and currently protected by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act). The project, as proposed,
 Will have no effect on these resources
 Is not likely to adversely affect those resources. *ecw,GT*
This finding fulfills the requirements under Section 7(a)(2) of the Act.

David A. Fuller *May 9, 2014*
Acting Supervisor
Louisiana Field Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



St. Tammany Parish Government
Grants Department

P. O. Box 628
Covington, LA 70434
Phone: (985) 898-5095
Fax: (985) 898-5205

January 13, 2014

Pat Bristar
Parish President

Sarah Haymaker
State Conservationist
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Cons. Service
13737 Government Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71302

RE: Solicitation of Views
St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) – Lacombe, LA

Dear Ms. Haymaker:

Using CDBG Disaster Recovery funding, St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to develop infrastructure improvements at the future site of the St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC). The proposed multi-purpose campus is intended to provide post-secondary educational opportunities for Northshore residents.

For your use in evaluating the effects of this project, the following documents are attached:

- Project Description
- Conceptual Site Plan showing area to be environmentally cleared and the proposed component parts of the project
- Flood Insurance Rate Map which includes the project site
- Opinion of Probable Construction Costs
- Vicinity Map showing its location on LA 434 in Lacombe

As part of the required environmental review process, all applicable agencies and regulatory bodies are being notified of this proposal. We are asking for your written input concerning this project and any objections your agency may have. A brief written response from your office, in a timely manner, would be appreciated.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact our project consultant Bob Zabbia at (985)386-9768, (985)386-2203 (fax) or via email at rzabbia@huntbrothers.com.

Sincerely,

Gina Campo
Chief Operating Officer

GC/z
Attachments (4)

United States Department of Agriculture



Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

(318) 473-7751
Fax: (318) 473-7826

February 19, 2014

Gina Campo – Coe
St. Tammany Parish Government – Grants Department
P.O. Box 628
Covington, LA 70434

RE: St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) – Lacombe, LA

Dear Ms. Campo,

I have reviewed the above referenced project for potential requirements of the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) and potential impact to Natural Resource Conservation Service projects in the immediate vicinity.

Projects are subject to FPPA requirements if they may irreversibly convert farmland (directly or indirectly) to nonagricultural use and are completed by a federal agency or with assistance from a federal agency. For the purpose of FPPA, farmland includes prime farmland, unique farmland, and land of statewide or local importance. Farmland subject to FPPA requirements can be forest land, pastureland, cropland, or other land, but not water or urban built-up land.

The project map and narrative submitted with your request indicates that the proposed construction areas will potentially impact the following prime or unique farmland soils:

Pr = Prentiss fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes 50.7 Acres RV=100

Please find attached an NRCS Form AD-1006 Farmland Conversion Impact Rating with our agencies information completed. Furthermore, we do not predict impacts to NRCS work in the vicinity.

For specific information about the soils found in the project area, please visit our Web Soil Survey at the following location: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>

For more information on FPPA requirements or the process to receive a Farmland Conversion Impact Rating (Form AD-1006 or CPA-106) please visit the following location: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/landuse/fppa/>

Please direct all future correspondence to me at the address shown above.

Respectfully,

Kevin D. Norton
State Conservationist

ACTING FOR

Helping People Help the Land

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

RFzabbia

From: Thomas K. Brown <tbrown52@bellsouth.net>
Sent: Wednesday, March 12, 2014 8:34 AM
To: 'RFzabbia'
Subject: FW: St. Tammany Parish sites
Attachments: St. Tammany Parish sites (234 KB); _Certification_.htm

Good morning Bob, task taken care of. Open attachment, print forms to submit with your report. Please call me when you can. Thanks, Tom

From: Lindsey, Michael - NRCS, Alexandria, LA [<mailto:michael.lindsey@la.usda.gov>]
Sent: Monday, March 10, 2014 5:07 PM
To: Thomas K. Brown
Subject: RE: St. Tammany Parish sites

Tom,
These look good. Thank you for getting these worked up and returned. Please don't hesitate to contact me in the future should you need assistance with any of these FPPA forms etc.

Best regards,
Mike

Mike Lindsey

Acting State Soil Scientist/SRIC/LA Soil Health POC
USDA-NRCS Soils Section
3737 Government St
Alexandria, LA 71302
Office: 318-473-7757
Cell: 337-296-6493
Email: michael.lindsey@usda.gov

From: Thomas K. Brown [<mailto:tbrown52@bellsouth.net>]
Sent: Monday, March 10, 2014 2:35 PM
To: Lindsey, Michael - NRCS, Alexandria, LA
Subject: St. Tammany Parish sites

Mike,

First, thank you for your assistance. I have enclosed the forms for the St. Tammany Cultural Arts District and St. Tammany Advanced Campus. Please can you give me confirmation that this is what you needed and if not, please advise what else I need to do or to send you to complete this process.

Sincerely,

Thomas Brown

P.O. Box 94
Covington, LA 70433
Office: (985)893-1321
Cell: (985)373-4540

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request	1/13/14
Name Of Project	St. Tammany Advanced Campus - Lacombe	Federal Agency Involved	HUD
Proposed Land Use	Multi purpose campus	County And State	St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana

PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS	1/21/14
Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? <i>(If no, the FPPA does not apply -- do not complete additional parts of this form).</i>		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Acres Irigated	NA	Average Farm Size	76
Major Crop(s)	Pasture, corn, truck crops	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 345575	% 61
Amount Of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: 178736		% 32	
Name Of Land Evaluation System Used	LESA	Name Of Local Site Assessment System	NA
Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS		2/14/14	

PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)	Alternative Site Rating			
	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	211.0			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly	211.0			
C. Total Acres In Site	422.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland	50.7			
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland				
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted	0.030			
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value	75,965.0			

PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion	100	0	0	0
Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)				

PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency)	Maximum Points				
Site Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b))					
1. Area In Nonurban Use	11				
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use	0				
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed	2				
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20				
5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area	15				
6. Distance To Urban Support Services	10				
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10				
8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	10				
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services	1				
10. On-Farm Investments	5				
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	0				
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	0				
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	84	0	0	0

PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100	100	0	0	0
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160	84	0	0	0
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)	260	184	0	0	0

Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Reason For Selection:

STEPS IN THE PROCESSING THE FARMLAND AND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

Step 1 - Federal agencies involved in proposed projects that may convert farmland, as defined in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) to nonagricultural uses, will initially complete Parts I and III of the form.

Step 2 - Originator will send copies A, B and C together with maps indicating locations of site(s), to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) local field office and retain copy D for their files. (Note: NRCS has a field office in most counties in the U.S. The field office is usually located in the county seat. A list of field office locations are available from the NRCS State Conservationist in each state).

Step 3 - NRCS will, within 45 calendar days after receipt of form, make a determination as to whether the site(s) of the proposed project contains prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland.

Step 4 - In cases where farmland covered by the FPPA will be converted by the proposed project, NRCS field offices will complete Parts II, IV and V of the form.

Step 5 - NRCS will return copy A and B of the form to the Federal agency involved in the project. (Copy C will be retained for NRCS records).

Step 6 - The Federal agency involved in the proposed project will complete Parts VI and VII of the form.

Step 7 - The Federal agency involved in the proposed project will make a determination as to whether the proposed conversion is consistent with the FPPA and the agency's internal policies.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

Part I: In completing the "County And State" questions list all the local governments that are responsible for local land controls where site(s) are to be evaluated.

Part III: In completing item B (Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly), include the following:

1. Acres not being directly converted but that would no longer be capable of being farmed after the conversion, because the conversion would restrict access to them.
2. Acres planned to receive services from an infrastructure project as indicated in the project justification (e.g. highways, utilities) that will cause a direct conversion.

Part VI: Do not complete Part VI if a local site assessment is used.

Assign the maximum points for each site assessment criterion as shown in § 658.5 (b) of CFR. In cases of corridor-type projects such as transportation, powerline and flood control, criteria #5 and #6 will not apply and will be weighed zero, however, criterion #8 will be weighed a maximum of 25 points, and criterion #11 a maximum of 25 points.

Individual Federal agencies at the national level, may assign relative weights among the 12 site assessment criteria other than those shown in the FPPA rule. In all cases where other weights are assigned relative adjustments must be made to maintain the maximum total weight points at 160.

In rating alternative sites, Federal agencies shall consider each of the criteria and assign points within the limits established in the FPPA rule. Sites most suitable for protection under these criteria will receive the highest total scores, and sites least suitable, the lowest scores.

Part VII: In computing the "Total Site Assessment Points" where a State or local site assessment is used and the total maximum number of points is other than 160, adjust the site assessment points to a base of 160. Example: if the Site Assessment maximum is 200 points, and alternative Site "A" is rated 180 points:

Total points assigned Site A = $180 \times 160 = 144$ points for Site "A."

Maximum points possible 200

Site Assessment Scoring for the Twelve Factors Used in FPPA

The Site Assessment criteria used in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) rule are designed to assess important factors other than the agricultural value of the land when determining which alternative sites should receive the highest level of protection from conversion to non agricultural uses.

Twelve factors are used for Site Assessment and ten factors for corridor-type sites. Each factor is listed in an outline form, without detailed definitions or guidelines to follow in the rating process. The purpose of this document is to expand the definitions of use of each of the twelve Site Assessment factors so that all persons can have a clear understanding as to what each factor is intended to evaluate and how points are assigned for given conditions.

In each of the 12 factors a number rating system is used to determine which sites deserve the most protection from conversion to non-farm uses. The higher the number value given to a proposed site, the more protection it will receive. The maximum scores are 10, 15 and 20 points, depending upon the relative importance of each particular question. If a question significantly relates to why a parcel of land should not be converted, the question has a maximum possible protection value of 20, whereas a question which does not have such a significant impact upon whether a site would be converted, would have fewer maximum points possible, for example 10.

The following guidelines should be used in rating the twelve Site Assessment criteria:

1. How much land is in non-urban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?

More than 90 percent:	15 points
90-20 percent:	14 to 1 points
Less than 20 percent:	0 points

This factor is designed to evaluate the extent to which the area within one mile of the proposed site is non-urban area. For purposes of this rule, "non-urban" should include:

- Agricultural land (crop-fruit trees, nuts, oilseed)
- Range land
- Forest land
- Golf Courses
- Non paved parks and recreational areas
- Mining sites
- Farm Storage
- Lakes, ponds and other water bodies
- Rural roads, and through roads without houses or buildings
- Open space
- Wetlands
- Fish production
- Pasture or hayland

Urban uses include:

- Houses (other than farm houses)
- Apartment buildings
- Commercial buildings
- Industrial buildings
- Paved recreational areas (i.e. tennis courts)
- Streets in areas with 30 structures per 40 acres
- Gas stations

- Equipment, supply stores
- Off-farm storage
- Processing plants
- Shopping malls
- Utilities/Services
- Medical buildings

In rating this factor, an area one-mile from the outer edge of the proposed site should be outlined on a current photo; the areas that are urban should be outlined. For rural houses and other buildings with unknown sizes, use 1 and 1/3 acres per structure. For roads with houses on only one side, use one half of road for urban and one half for non-urban.

The purpose of this rating process is to insure that the most valuable and viable farmlands are protected from development projects sponsored by the Federal Government. With this goal in mind, factor S1 suggests that the more agricultural lands surrounding the parcel boundary in question, the more protection from development this site should receive. Accordingly, a site with a large quantity of non-urban land surrounding it will receive a greater number of points for protection from development. Thus, where more than 90 percent of the area around the proposed site (do not include the proposed site in this assessment) is non-urban, assign 15 points. Where 20 percent or less is non-urban, assign 0 points. Where the area lies between 20 and 90 percent non-urban, assign appropriate points from 14 to 1, as noted below.

Percent Non-Urban Land within 1 mile	Points
90 percent or greater	15
85 to 89 percent	14
80 to 84 percent	13
75 to 79 percent	12
70 to 74 percent	11
65 to 69 percent	10
60 to 64 percent	9
55 to 59 percent	8
50 to 54 percent	7
45 to 49 percent	6
40 to 44 percent	5
35 to 39 percent	4
30 to 24 percent	3
25 to 29 percent	2
21 to 24 percent	1
20 percent or less	0

2. How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in non-urban use?

More than 90 percent:	10 points
90 to 20 percent:	9 to 1 point(s)
Less than 20 percent:	0 points

This factor is designed to evaluate the extent to which the land adjacent to the proposed site is non-urban use. Where factor #1 evaluates the general location of the proposed site, this factor evaluates the immediate perimeter of the site. The definition of urban and non-urban uses in factor #1 should be used for this factor.

In rating the second factor, measure the perimeter of the site that is in non-urban and urban use. Where more than 90 percent of the perimeter is in non-urban use, score this factor 10 points. Where less than 20 percent, assign 0 points. If a road is next to the perimeter, class the area according to the

use on the other side of the road for that area. Use 1 and 1/3 acre per structure if not otherwise known. Where 20 to 90 percent of the perimeter is non-urban, assign points as noted below:

Percentage of Perimeter Bordering Land	Points
90 percent or greater	10
82 to 89 percent	9
74 to 81 percent	8
65 to 73 percent	7
58 to 65 percent	6
50 to 57 percent	5
42 to 49 percent	4
34 to 41 percent	3
27 to 33 percent	2
21 to 26 percent	1
20 percent or Less	0

3. How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than five of the last ten years?

More than 90 percent:	20 points
90 to 20 percent:	19 to 1 point(s)
Less than 20 percent:	0 points

This factor is designed to evaluate the extent to which the proposed conversion site has been used or managed for agricultural purposes in the past 10 years.

Land is being farmed when it is used or managed for food or fiber, to include timber products, fruit, nuts, grapes, grain, forage, oil seed, fish and meat, poultry and dairy products.

Land that has been left to grow up to native vegetation without management or harvest will be considered as abandoned and therefore not farmed. The proposed conversion site should be evaluated and rated according to the percent, of the site farmed.

If more than 90 percent of the site has been farmed 5 of the last 10 years score the site as follows:

Percentage of Site Farmed	Points
90 percent or greater	20
86 to 89 percent	19
82 to 85 percent	18
78 to 81 percent	17
74 to 77 percent	16
70 to 73 percent	15
66 to 69 percent	14
62 to 65 percent	13
58 to 61 percent	12
54 to 57 percent	11
50 to 53 percent	10
46 to 49 percent	9
42 to 45 percent	8
38 to 41 percent	7
35 to 37 percent	6
32 to 34 percent	5
29 to 31 percent	4
26 to 28 percent	3

23 to 25 percent	2
20 to 22 percent percent or Less	1
Less than 20 percent	0

4. Is the site subject to state or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?

Site is protected:	20 points
Site is not protected:	0 points

This factor is designed to evaluate the extent to which state and local government and private programs have made efforts to protect this site from conversion.

State and local policies and programs to protect farmland include:

State Policies and Programs to Protect Farmland

1. Tax Relief:

A. Differential Assessment: Agricultural lands are taxed on their agricultural use value, rather than at market value. As a result, farmers pay fewer taxes on their land, which helps keep them in business, and therefore helps to insure that the farmland will not be converted to nonagricultural uses.

- 1. Preferential Assessment for Property Tax:** Landowners with parcels of land used for agriculture are given the privilege of differential assessment.
- 2. Deferred Taxation for Property Tax:** Landowners are deterred from converting their land to nonfarm uses, because if they do so, they must pay back taxes at market value.
- 3. Restrictive Agreement for Property Tax:** Landowners who want to receive Differential Assessment must agree to keep their land in - eligible use.

B. Income Tax Credits

Circuit Breaker Tax Credits: Authorize an eligible owner of farmland to apply some or all of the property taxes on his or her farmland and farm structures as a tax credit against the owner's state income tax.

C. Estate and Inheritance Tax Benefits

Farm Use Valuation for Death Tax: Exemption of state tax liability to eligible farm estates.

2. "Right to farm" laws:

Prohibits local governments from enacting laws which will place restrictions upon normally accepted farming practices, for example, the generation of noise, odor or dust.

3. Agricultural Districting:

Wherein farmers voluntarily organize districts of agricultural land to be legally recognized geographic areas. These farmers receive benefits, such as protection from annexation, in exchange for keeping land within the district for a given number of years.

4. Land Use Controls: Agricultural Zoning.

Types of Agricultural Zoning Ordinances include:

- A. Exclusive:** In which the agricultural zone is restricted to only farm-related dwellings, with, for example, a minimum of 40 acres per dwelling unit.
- B. Non-Exclusive:** In which non-farm dwellings are allowed, but the density remains low, such as 20 acres per dwelling unit.

Additional Zoning techniques include:

- A. Sliding Scale:** This method looks at zoning according to the total size of the parcel owned. For example, the number of dwelling units per a given number of acres may change from county to county according to the existing land acreage to dwelling unit ratio of surrounding parcels of land within the specific area.

- B. Point System or Numerical Approach:** Approaches land use permits on a case by case basis.

LESA: The LESA system (Land Evaluation-Site Assessment) is used as a tool to help assess options for land use on an evaluation of productivity weighed against commitment to urban development.

- C. Conditional Use:** Based upon the evaluation on a case by case basis by the Board of Zoning Adjustment. Also may include the method of using special land use permits.

5. Development Rights:

- A. Purchase of Development Rights (PDR):** Where development rights are purchased by Government action.

Buffer Zoning Districts: Buffer Zoning Districts are an example of land purchased by Government action. This land is included in zoning ordinances in order to preserve and protect agricultural lands from non-farm land uses encroaching upon them.

- B. Transfer of Development Rights (TDR):** Development rights are transferable for use in other locations designated as receiving areas. TDR is considered a locally based action (not state), because it requires a voluntary decision on the part of the individual landowners.

- 6. Governor's Executive Order:** Policy made by the Governor, stating the importance of agriculture, and the preservation of agricultural lands. The Governor orders the state agencies to avoid the unnecessary conversion of important farmland to nonagricultural uses.

7. Voluntary State Programs:

- A. California's Program of Restrictive Agreements and Differential Assessments:** The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, commonly known as the Williamson Act, allows cities, counties and individual landowners to form agricultural preserves and enter into contracts for 10 or more years to insure that these parcels of land remain strictly for agricultural use. Since 1972 the Act has extended eligibility to recreational and open space lands such as scenic highway corridors, salt ponds and wildlife preserves. These contractually restricted lands may be taxed differentially for their real value. One hundred-acre districts constitute the minimum land size eligible.

Suggestion: An improved version of the Act would state that if the land is converted after the contract expires, the landowner must pay the difference in the taxes between market value for the land and the agricultural tax value which he or she had been

paying under the Act. This measure would help to insure that farmland would not be converted after the 10 year period ends.

- B. **Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Program:** Agricultural landowners within agricultural districts have the opportunity to sell their development rights to the Maryland Land Preservation Foundation under the agreement that these landowners will not subdivide or develop their land for an initial period of five years. After five years the landowner may terminate the agreement with one year notice.

As is stated above under the California Williamson Act, the landowner should pay the back taxes on the property if he or she decides to convert the land after the contract expires, in order to discourage such conversions.

- C. **Wisconsin Income Tax Incentive Program:** The Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program of December 1977 encourages local jurisdictions in Wisconsin to adopt agricultural preservation plans or exclusive agricultural district zoning ordinances in exchange for credit against state income tax and exemption from special utility assessment. Eligible candidates include local governments and landowners with at least 35 acres of land per dwelling unit in agricultural use and gross farm profits of at least \$6,000 per year, or \$18,000 over three years.

8. **Mandatory State Programs:**

- A. **The Environmental Control Act in the state of Vermont** was adopted in 1970 by the Vermont State Legislature. The Act established an environmental board with 9 members (appointed by the Governor) to implement a planning process and a permit system to screen most subdivisions and development proposals according to specific criteria stated in the law. The planning process consists of an interim and a final Land Capability and Development Plan, the latter of which acts as a policy plan to control development. The policies are written in order to:
- prevent air and water pollution;
 - protect scenic or natural beauty, historic sites and rare and irreplaceable natural areas; and
 - consider the impacts of growth and reduction of development on areas of primary agricultural soils.
- B. **The California State Coastal Commission:** In 1976 the Coastal Act was passed to establish a permanent Coastal Commission with permit and planning authority. The purpose of the Coastal Commission was and is to protect the sensitive coastal zone environment and its resources, while accommodating the social and economic needs of the state. The Commission has the power to regulate development in the coastal zones by issuing permits on a case by case basis until local agencies can develop their own coastal plans, which must be certified by the Coastal Commission.
- C. **Hawaii's Program of State Zoning:** In 1961, the Hawaii State Legislature established Act 187, the Land Use Law, to protect the farmland and the welfare of the local people of Hawaii by planning to avoid "unnecessary urbanization". The Law made all state lands into four districts: agricultural, conservation, rural and urban. The Governor appointed members to a State Land Use Commission, whose duties were to uphold the Law and form the boundaries of the four districts. In addition to state zoning, the Land Use Law introduced a program of Differential Assessment, wherein agricultural landowners paid taxes on their land for its agricultural use value, rather than its market value.
- D. **The Oregon Land Use Act of 1973:** This act established the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) to provide statewide planning goals and guidelines.

Under this Act, Oregon cities and counties are each required to draw up a comprehensive plan, consistent with statewide planning goals. Agricultural land preservation is high on the list of state goals to be followed locally.

If the proposed site is subject to or has used one or more of the above farmland protection programs or policies, score the site 20 points. If none of the above policies or programs apply to this site, score 0 points.

5. How close is the site to an urban built-up area?

The site is 2 miles or more from an urban built-up area	15 points
The site is more than 1 mile but less than 2 miles from an urban built-up area	10 points
The site is less than 1 mile from, but is not adjacent to an urban built-up area	5 points
The site is adjacent to an urban built-up area	0 points

This factor is designed to evaluate the extent to which the proposed site is located next to an existing urban area. The urban built-up area must be 2500 population. The measurement from the built-up area should be made from the point at which the density is 30 structures per 40 acres and with no open or non-urban land existing between the major built-up areas and this point. Suburbs adjacent to cities or urban built-up areas should be considered as part of that urban area.

For greater accuracy, use the following chart to determine how much protection the site should receive according to its distance from an urban area. See chart below:

Distance From Perimeter of Site to Urban Area	Points
More than 10,560 feet	15
9,860 to 10,559 feet	14
9,160 to 9,859 feet	13
8,460 to 9,159 feet	12
7,760 to 8,459 feet	11
7,060 to 7,759 feet	10
6,360 to 7,059 feet	9
5,660 to 6,359 feet	8
4,960 to 5,659 feet	7
4,260 to 4,959 feet	6
3,560 to 4,259 feet	5
2,860 to 3,559 feet	4
2,160 to 2,859 feet	3
1,460 to 2,159 feet	2
760 to 1,459 feet	1
Less than 760 feet (adjacent)	0

6. How close is the site to water lines, sewer lines and/or other local facilities and services whose capacities and design would promote nonagricultural use?

None of the services exist nearer than 3 miles from the site	15 points
Some of the services exist more than one but less than 3 miles from the site	10 points
All of the services exist within 1/2 mile of the site	0 points

This question determines how much infrastructure (water, sewer, etc.) is in place which could facilitate nonagricultural development. The fewer facilities in place, the more difficult it is to develop an area. Thus, if a proposed site is further away from these services (more than 3 miles distance away), the site should be awarded the highest number of points (15). As the distance of the parcel of land to services decreases, the number of points awarded declines as well. So, when the site is equal to or further than 1 mile but less than 3 miles away from services, it should be given 10 points. Accordingly, if this distance is 1/2 mile to less than 1 mile, award 5 points; and if the distance from land to services is less than 1/2 mile, award 0 points.

Distance to public facilities should be measured from the perimeter of the parcel in question to the nearest site(s) where necessary facilities are located. If there is more than one distance (i.e. from site to water and from site to sewer), use the average distance (add all distances and then divide by the number of different distances to get the average).

Facilities which could promote nonagricultural use include:

- Water lines
- Sewer lines
- Power lines
- Gas lines
- Circulation (roads)
- Fire and police protection
- Schools

7. Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average-size farming unit in the county? (Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each state. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage of Farm Units in Operation with \$1,000 or more in sales.)

As large or larger:	10 points
Below average: Deduct 1 point for each 5 percent below the average, down to 0 points if 50 percent or more is below average	9 to 0 points

This factor is designed to determine how much protection the site should receive, according to its size in relation to the average size of farming units within the county. The larger the parcel of land, the more agricultural use value the land possesses, and vice versa. Thus, if the farm unit is as large or larger than the county average, it receives the maximum number of points (10). The smaller the parcel of land compared to the county average, the fewer number of points given. Please see below:

Parcel Size in Relation to Average County Size	Points
Same size or larger than average (100 percent)	10
95 percent of average	9
90 percent of average	8
85 percent of average	7
80 percent of average	6
75 percent of average	5
70 percent of average	4
65 percent of average	3
60 percent of average	2
55 percent of average	1
50 percent or below county average	0

State and local Natural Resources Conservation Service offices will have the average farm size information, provided by the latest available Census of Agriculture data

8. If this site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns?

Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project	10 points
Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project	9 to 1 point(s)
Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project	0 points

This factor tackles the question of how the proposed development will affect the rest of the land on the farm. The site which deserves the most protection from conversion will receive the greatest number of points, and vice versa. For example, if the project is small, such as an extension on a house, the rest of the agricultural land would remain farmable, and thus a lower number of points is given to the site. Whereas if a large-scale highway is planned, a greater portion of the land (not including the site) will become non-farmable, since access to the farmland will be blocked; and thus, the site should receive the highest number of points (10) as protection from conversion.

Conversion uses of the Site Which Would Make the Rest of the Land Non-Farmable by Interfering with Land Patterns

Conversions which make the rest of the property nonfarmable include any development which blocks accessibility to the rest of the site. Examples are highways, railroads, dams or development along the front of a site restricting access to the rest of the property.

The point scoring is as follows:

Amount of Land Not Including the Site Which Will Become Non-Farmable	Points
25 percent or greater	10
23 - 24 percent	9
21 - 22 percent	8
19 - 20 percent	7
17 - 18 percent	6
15 - 16 percent	5
13 - 14 percent	4
11 - 12 percent	3
9 - 11 percent	2
6 - 8 percent	1
5 percent or less	0

9. Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

All required services are available	5 points
Some required services are available	4 to 1 point(s)
No required services are available	0 points

This factor is used to assess whether there are adequate support facilities, activities and industry to keep the farming business in business. The more support facilities available to the agricultural

landowner, the more feasible it is for him or her to stay in production. In addition, agricultural support facilities are compatible with farmland. This fact is important, because some land uses are not compatible; for example, development next to farmland can be dangerous to the welfare of the agricultural land, as a result of pressure from the neighbors who often do not appreciate the noise, smells and dust intrinsic to farmland. Thus, when all required agricultural support services are available, the maximum number of points (5) are awarded. When some services are available, 4 to 1 point(s) are awarded; and consequently, when no services are available, no points are given. See below:

Percent of Services Available	Points
100 percent	5
75 to 99 percent	4
50 to 74 percent	3
25 to 49 percent	2
1 to 24 percent	1
No services	0

10. Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on farm investments such as barns, other storage buildings, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

High amount of on-farm investment	20 points
Moderate amount of non-farm investment	19 to 1 point(s)
No on-farm investments	0 points

This factor assesses the quantity of agricultural facilities in place on the proposed site. If a significant agricultural infrastructure exists, the site should continue to be used for farming, and thus the parcel will receive the highest amount of points towards protection from conversion or development. If there is little on farm investment, the site will receive comparatively less protection. See-below:

Amount of On-farm Investment	Points
As much or more than necessary to maintain production (100 percent)	20
95 to 99 percent	19
90 to 94 percent	18
85 to 89 percent	17
80 to 84 percent	16
75 to 79 percent	15
70 to 74 percent	14
65 to 69 percent	13
60 to 64 percent	12
55 to 59 percent	11
50 to 54 percent	10
45 to 49 percent	9
40 to 44 percent	8
35 to 39 percent	7
30 to 34 percent	6
25 to 29 percent	5
20 to 24 percent	4
15 to 19 percent	3
10 to 14 percent	2
5 to 9 percent	1
0 to 4 percent	0

11. Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the support for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?

Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted	10 points
Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted	9 to 1 point(s)
No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted	0 points

This factor determines whether there are other agriculturally related activities, businesses or jobs dependent upon the working of the pre-converted site in order for the others to remain in production. The more people and farming activities relying upon this land, the more protection it should receive from conversion. Thus, if a substantial reduction in demand for support services were to occur as a result of conversions, the proposed site would receive a high score of 10; some reduction in demand would receive 9 to 1 point(s), and no significant reduction in demand would receive no points.

Specific points are outlined as follows:

Amount of Reduction in Support Services if Site is Converted to Nonagricultural Use	Points
Substantial reduction (100 percent)	10
90 to 99 percent	9
80 to 89 percent	8
70 to 79 percent	7
60 to 69 percent	6
50 to 59 percent	5
40 to 49 percent	4
30 to 39 percent	3
20 to 29 percent	2
10 to 19 percent	1
No significant reduction (0 to 9 percent)	0

12. Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of the surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use?

Proposed project is incompatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland	10 points
Proposed project is tolerable of existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland	9 to 1 point(s)
Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland	0 points

Factor 12 determines whether conversion of the proposed agricultural site will eventually cause the conversion of neighboring farmland as a result of incompatibility of use of the first with the latter. The more incompatible the proposed conversion is with agriculture, the more protection this site receives from conversion. Therefore, if the proposed conversion is incompatible with agriculture, the site receives 10 points. If the project is tolerable with agriculture, it receives 9 to 1 points; and if the proposed conversion is compatible with agriculture, it receives 0 points.

CORRIDOR - TYPE SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The following criteria are to be used for projects that have a linear or corridor - type site configuration connecting two distant points, and crossing several different tracts of land. These include utility lines, highways, railroads, stream improvements, and flood control systems. Federal agencies are to assess the suitability of each corridor-type site or design alternative for protection as farmland along with the land evaluation information.

For Water and Waste Programs, corridor analyses are not applicable for distribution or collection networks. Analyses are applicable for transmission or trunk lines where placement of the lines are flexible.

(1) How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (2) More than 90 percent | (3) 15 points |
| (4) 90 to 20 percent | (5) 14 to 1 point(s). |
| (6) Less than 20 percent | (7) 0 points |

(2) How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| (3) More than 90 percent | (4) 10 point(s) |
| (5) 90 to 20 percent | (6) 8 to 1 points |
| (7) less than 20 percent | (8) 0 points |

(3) How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than five of the last 10 years?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (4) More than 90 percent | (5) 20 points |
| (6) 90 to 20 percent | (7) 19 to 1 point(s) |
| (8) Less than 20 percent | (9) 0 points |

(4) Is the site subject to state or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Site is protected | 20 points |
| Site is not protected | 0 points |

(5) Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average - size farming unit in the County? (Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each state. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage of Farm Units in Operation with \$1,000 or more in sales.)

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| As large or larger | 10 points |
| Below average deduct 1 point for each 5 percent below the average, down to 0 points if 50 percent or more below average | 9 to 0 points |

(6) If the site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns?

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project | 25 points |
| Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project | 1 to 24 point(s) |
| Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project | 0 points |

(7) Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

All required services are available	5 points
Some required services are available	4 to 1 point(s)
No required services are available	0 points

(8) Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage building, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

High amount of on-farm investment	20 points
Moderate amount of on-farm investment	19 to 1 point(s)
No on-farm investment	0 points

(9) Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?

Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted	25 points
Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted	1 to 24 point(s)
No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted	0 points

(10) Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use?

Proposed project is incompatible to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland	10 points
Proposed project is tolerable to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland	9 to 1 point(s)
Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland	0 points



**St. Tammany Parish Government
Grants Department**

P. O. Box 628
Covington, LA 70434
Phone: (985) 898-5095
Fax: (985) 898-5205

January 13, 2014

**Pat Brister
Parish President**

Ms. Beth Altazan-Dixon
La. DEQ – Business and Community Outreach Division
P.O. Box 4301
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4303

RE: Solicitation of Views
St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) – Lacombe, LA

Dear Ms. Altazan-Dixon:

Using CDBG Disaster Recovery funding, St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to develop infrastructure improvements at the future site of the St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC). The proposed multi-purpose campus is intended to provide post-secondary educational opportunities for Northshore residents.

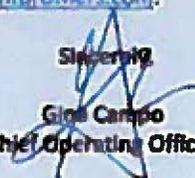
For your use in evaluating the effects of this project, the following documents are attached:

- Project Description
- Conceptual Site Plan showing area to be environmentally cleared and the proposed component parts of the project
- Flood Insurance Rate Map which includes the project site
- Opinion of Probable Construction Costs
- Vicinity Map showing its location on LA 434 in Lacombe

As part of the required environmental review process, all applicable agencies and regulatory bodies are being notified of this proposal. We are asking for your written input concerning this project and any objections your agency may have. A brief written response from your office, in a timely manner, would be appreciated.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact our project consultant Bob Zabbla at (985)386-9768, (985)386-2203 (fax) or via email at rbzabbla@huntbrothers.com.

Sincerely,


Gina Campo
Chief Operating Officer

GC/z
Attachments (4)

RFzabbia

From: Linda (Brown) Hardy <Linda.Hardy@la.gov>
Sent: Friday, April 04, 2014 3:44 PM
To: 'rfzabbia@huntbrothers.com'
Cc: Yasooob Zia
Subject: DEQ SOV 140121/0050 St. Tammany Advanced Campus

April 4, 2014

Bob Zabbia
St. Tammany Parish Government
P.O. Box 628
Covington, LA 70434
rfzabbia@huntbrothers.com

RE: 140121/0050 St. Tammany Advanced Campus
CDBG Funding
St. Tammany Parish

Dear Mr. Zabbia:

The Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ), Business and Community Outreach Division has received your request for comments on the above referenced project.

After reviewing your request, the Department has no objections based on the information provided in your submittal. However, for your information, the following general comments have been included. Please be advised that if you should encounter a problem during the implementation of this project, you should immediately notify LDEQ's Single-Point-of-contact (SPOC) at (225) 219-3640.

- Please take any necessary steps to obtain and/or update all necessary approvals and environmental permits regarding this proposed project.
- If your project results in a discharge to waters of the state, submittal of a Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) application may be necessary.
- If the project results in a discharge of wastewater to an existing wastewater treatment system, that wastewater treatment system may need to modify its LPDES permit before accepting the additional wastewater.
- All precautions should be observed to control nonpoint source pollution from construction activities. LDEQ has stormwater general permits for construction areas equal to or greater than one acre. It is recommended that you contact the LDEQ Water Permits Division at (225) 219-9371 to determine if your proposed project requires a permit.
- If your project will include a sanitary wastewater treatment facility, a Sewage Sludge and Biosolids Use or Disposal Permit application or Notice of Intent must be submitted no later than January 1, 2014. Additional information may be obtained on the LDEQ website at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2296/Default.aspx> or by contacting the LDEQ Water Permits Division at (225) 219- 9371.
- If any of the proposed work is located in wetlands or other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, you should contact the Corps directly regarding permitting issues. If a Corps permit is required, part of the application process may involve a water quality certification from LDEQ.
- All precautions should be observed to protect the groundwater of the region.
- Please be advised that water softeners generate wastewaters that may require special limitations depending on local water quality considerations. Therefore if your water system improvements include water softeners, you are advised to contact the LDEQ Water Permits to determine if special water quality-based limitations will be necessary.

- Any renovation or remodeling must comply with LAC 33:III.Chapter 28, Lead-Based Paint Activities; LAC 33:III.Chapter 27, Asbestos-Containing Materials in Schools and State Buildings (includes all training and accreditation); and LAC 33:III.5151, Emission Standard for Asbestos for any renovations or demolitions.
- If any solid or hazardous wastes, or soils and/or groundwater contaminated with hazardous constituents are encountered during the project, notification to LDEQ's Single-Point-of-Contact (SPOC) at (225) 219-3640 is required. Additionally, precautions should be taken to protect workers from these hazardous constituents.

Currently, St. Tammany Parish is classified as attainment with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and has no general conformity determination obligations.

Please send all future requests to my attention. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (225) 219-3954 or by email at linda.hardy@la.gov.

Sincerely,

Linda M. Hardy

Technical Assistant to the Deputy Secretary
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
P.O. Box 4301
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4301
Ph: (225) 219-3954
Fax: (225) 219-3971
Email: linda.hardy@la.gov

No virus found in this message.

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St. Tammany Parish Government
Grants Department

P. O. Box 628
Covington, LA 70434
Phone: (985) 898-5095
Fax: (985) 898-5205

January 13, 2014

Pat Brister
Parish President

Mr. Marcus Redford, Engineer
Office of Public Health
Department of Health and Hospitals
Region IX
71128 Hwy 59 -- Suite B
Abita Springs, LA 70420

RE: Solicitation of Views
St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) – Lacombe, LA

Dear Mr. Redford:

Using CDBG Disaster Recovery funding, St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to develop Infrastructure Improvements at the future site of the St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC). The proposed multi-purpose campus is intended to provide post-secondary educational opportunities for Northshore residents.

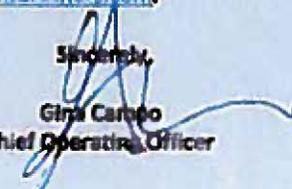
For your use in evaluating the effects of this project, the following documents are attached:

- Project Description
- Conceptual Site Plan showing area to be environmentally cleared and the proposed component parts of the project
- Flood Insurance Rate Map which includes the project site
- Opinion of Probable Construction Costs
- Vicinity Map showing its location on LA 434 in Lacombe

As part of the required environmental review process, all applicable agencies and regulatory bodies are being notified of this proposal. We are asking for your written input concerning this project and any objections your agency may have. A brief written response from your office, in a timely manner, would be appreciated.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact our project consultant Bob Zabbla at (985)386-9768, (985)386-2203 (fax) or via email at rfzabbla@huntbrothers.com.

Sincerely,


Gina Caruso
Chief Operating Officer

GC/z
Attachments (4)

Bobby Jindal
GOVERNOR



Kathy H. Kliebert
SECRETARY

State of Louisiana
Department of Health and Hospitals
Office of Public Health

March 10, 2014

Ms. Gina Campo
CAO Operations
P.O. Box 628
Covington, LA. 70434

Re: Solicitation of Views for St. Tammany Cultural Arts District - Covington
Community Development Block Grant - Hurricane Isaac Recovery Funds
Covington, Louisiana
St Tammany Parish

Dear Ms. Campo:

Documentation of the above named project has been reviewed and a search of our records has found no issues under our purview that would affect the project. This office offers no objection to the project.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please call me at (985) 871-1283.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Marcus N. Redford".

Marcus N. Redford, P.E.
Region IX Engineer



St. Tammany Parish Government
Grants Department

P. O. Box 628
Covington, LA 70434
Phone: (985) 898-5095
Fax: (985) 898-5205

January 13, 2014

Pat Briester
Parish President

Mr. Pete J. Serio, Chief
Regulatory Function Branch
Department of the Army
P.O. Box 60267
N.O. District Corp of Engineers
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

RE: Solicitation of Views
St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) – Lacombe, LA

Dear Mr. Serio:

Using CDBG Disaster Recovery funding, St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to develop infrastructure improvements at the future site of the St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC). The proposed multi-purpose campus is intended to provide post-secondary educational opportunities for Northshore residents.

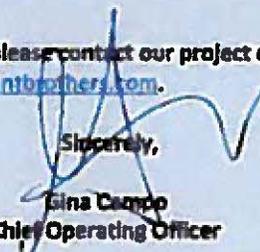
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Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact our project consultant Bob Zabbia at (985)386-9768, (985)386-2203 (fax) or via email at rzabbia@huntingbrothers.com.

Sincerely,


Gina Campo
Chief Operating Officer

GC/z
Attachments (4)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

FEB 13 2014

**REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF**

**Operations Division
Operations Manager,
Completed Works**

**Ms. Gina Campo
St. Tammany Parish Government
Grants Department
Post Office Box 628
Covington, Louisiana 70434**

Dear Ms. Campo:

This is in response to your Solicitation of Views request dated January 13, 2014, concerning the St. Tammany Advanced Campus, at Lacombe, Louisiana, in St. Tammany Parish.

We have reviewed your request for potential Department of the Army regulatory requirements and impacts on any Department of the Army projects.

We do not anticipate any adverse impacts to any Corps of Engineers projects.

Information and signatures obtained from recent maps, aerial photography, information provided with your request, and local soil surveys concerning this site are indicative of the occurrence of waters of the United States, including wetlands. Department of the Army (DA) permits are required prior to the deposition or redistribution of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional wetlands or waters. If an approved delineation is needed, please furnish us with the detailed field data concerning vegetation, soils, and hydrology that we require for all jurisdictional decisions. The fact that a field wetland delineation/determination has not been completed does not alleviate your responsibility to obtain the proper DA permits prior to working in jurisdictional wetlands or waters occurring on this property.

Off-site locations of activities such as borrow, disposals, haul-and detour-roads and work mobilization site developments may be subject to Department of the Army regulatory requirements and may have an impact on a Department of the Army project.

You should apply for said permit well in advance of the work to be performed. The application should include sufficiently detailed maps, drawings, photographs, and descriptive text for accurate evaluation of the proposal.

Please contact Mr. Robert Heffner, of our Regulatory Branch by telephone at (504) 862-1288, or by e-mail at Robert.A.Heffner@usace.army.mil for questions concerning wetlands determinations or need for on-site evaluations. Questions concerning regulatory permit requirements may be addressed to Mr. Michael Farabee by telephone at (504) 862-2292 or by email at Michael.V.Farabee@usace.army.mil.

Future correspondence concerning this matter should reference our account number MVN-2014-00260-SE. This will allow us to more easily locate records of previous correspondence, and thus provide a quicker response.

Sincerely,



Karen L. Clement
Solicitation of Views Manager



St. Tammany Parish Government
Grants Department

P. O. Box 628
Covington, LA 70434
Phone: (985) 898-5095
Fax: (985) 898-5205

Pat Brister
Parish President

January 13, 2014

Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas
JoAnn Battise, Chairperson
571 State Park Road 56
Livingston, TX 77351

RE: Solicitation of Views
St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) – Lacombe, LA

Dear Chairperson Battise:

Using CDBG Disaster Recovery funding, St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to develop infrastructure improvements at the future site of the St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC). The proposed multi-purpose campus is intended to provide post-secondary educational opportunities for Northshore residents.

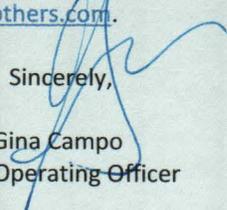
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Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact our project consultant Bob Zabbia at (985)386-9768, (985)386-2203 (fax) or via email at rfzabbia@huntbrothers.com.

Sincerely,


Gina Campo
Chief Operating Officer

GC/z
Attachments (4)



St. Tammany Parish Government Grants Department

P. O. Box 628
Covington, LA 70434
Phone: (985) 898-5095
Fax: (985) 898-5205

January 13, 2014

**Pat Brister
Parish President**

Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
Kevin Sickey, Chairman
P.O. Box 818
Elton, LA 70532

RE: Solicitation of Views
St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) – Lacombe, LA

Dear Chairman Sickey:

Using CDBG Disaster Recovery funding, St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to develop infrastructure improvements at the future site of the St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC). The proposed multi-purpose campus is intended to provide post-secondary educational opportunities for Northshore residents.

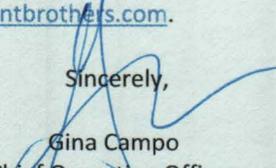
For your use in evaluating the effects of this project, the following documents are attached:

- Project Description
- Conceptual Site Plan showing area to be environmentally cleared and the proposed component parts of the project
- Flood Insurance Rate Map which includes the project site
- Opinion of Probable Construction Costs
- Vicinity Map showing its location on LA 434 in Lacombe

As part of the required environmental review process, all applicable agencies and regulatory bodies are being notified of this proposal. We are asking for your written input concerning this project and any objections your agency may have. A brief written response from your office, in a timely manner, would be appreciated.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact our project consultant Bob Zabbia at (985)386-9768, (985)386-2203 (fax) or via email at rfzabbia@huntbrothers.com.

Sincerely,


Gina Campo
Chief Operating Officer

GC/z
Attachments (4)



St. Tammany Parish Government

Grants Department

P. O. Box 628
Covington, LA 70434
Phone: (985) 898-5095
Fax: (985) 898-5205

January 13, 2014

Pat Brister
Parish President

Jena Band of Choctaw Indians
Christine Norris, Principal Chief
P.O. Box 14
Jena, LA 71342

RE: Solicitation of Views
St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) – Lacombe, LA

Dear Principal Chief Norris:

Using CDBG Disaster Recovery funding, St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to develop infrastructure improvements at the future site of the St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC). The proposed multi-purpose campus is intended to provide post-secondary educational opportunities for Northshore residents.

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Sincerely,

Gina Campo
Chief Operating Officer

GC/z
Attachments (4)



St. Tammany Parish Government Grants Department

P. O. Box 628
Covington, LA 70434
Phone: (985) 898-5095
Fax: (985) 898-5205

**Pat Brister
Parish President**

January 13, 2014

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
Beasley Denson, Chief
P.O. Box 6010
Philadelphia, MS 39350

RE: Solicitation of Views
St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) – Lacombe, LA

Dear Chief Denson:

Using CDBG Disaster Recovery funding, St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to develop infrastructure improvements at the future site of the St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC). The proposed multi-purpose campus is intended to provide post-secondary educational opportunities for Northshore residents.

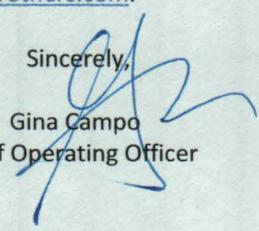
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Sincerely,


Gina Campo
Chief Operating Officer

GC/z
Attachments (4)



St. Tammany Parish Government

Grants Department

P. O. Box 628
Covington, LA 70434
Phone: (985) 898-5095
Fax: (985) 898-5205

January 13, 2014

Pat Brister
Parish President

Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana
Earl Barbry, Chairman
P.O. Box 1589
Marksville, LA 71351

RE: Solicitation of Views
St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) – Lacombe, LA

Dear Chairman Barbry:

Using CDBG Disaster Recovery funding, St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to develop infrastructure improvements at the future site of the St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC). The proposed multi-purpose campus is intended to provide post-secondary educational opportunities for Northshore residents.

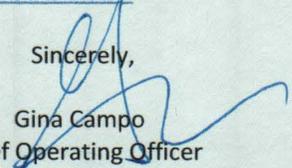
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Sincerely,


Gina Campo
Chief Operating Officer

GC/z
Attachments (4)



St. Tammany Parish Government Grants Department

P. O. Box 628
Covington, LA 70434
Phone: (985) 898-5095
Fax: (985) 898-5205

Pat Brister
Parish President

January 13, 2014

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Gregory Pyle, Chief
Drawer 1210
Durant, OK 74702

RE: Solicitation of Views
St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) – Lacombe, LA

Dear Chief Pyle:

Using CDBG Disaster Recovery funding, St. Tammany Parish Government proposes to develop infrastructure improvements at the future site of the St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC). The proposed multi-purpose campus is intended to provide post-secondary educational opportunities for Northshore residents.

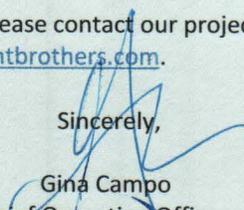
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Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact our project consultant Bob Zabbia at (985)386-9768, (985)386-2203 (fax) or via email at rfzabbia@huntbrothers.com.

Sincerely,


Gina Campo
Chief Operating Officer

GC/z
Attachments (4)

Candice G. Mahoney

From: Lindsey Bilyeu <lbilyeu@choctawnation.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 31, 2014 8:38 AM
To: Candice G. Mahoney
Subject: RE: Solicitation of Views, St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) - Lacombe, LA

Ms. Mahoney,

Thank you for providing our office with a copy of the cultural resources survey. The Choctaw Nation Historic Preservation Department concurs with the finding of "No Historic Properties Affected" and work may proceed as planned. However, as the project lies in an area of historic interest to the Tribe, we ask that work be stopped and our office contacted immediately in the event that Native American cultural objects or human remains are encountered. If you have any questions, please contact our office at 580-924-8280 ext. 2631.

Thank You,

Lindsey D. Bilyeu
Senior Section 106 Reviewer
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Historic Preservation Department
P.O. Box 1210
Durant, OK 74702
580-924-8280 Ext. 2631

From: Candice G. Mahoney [mailto:cgmahoney@stpgov.org]
Sent: Wednesday, July 30, 2014 4:32 PM
To: Lindsey Bilyeu
Cc: Gina Campo; Katie M Magee; Elizabeth A. Warren; Charles E. Williams; Rick V. Betbeze; Jeanne Betbeze
Subject: RE: Solicitation of Views, St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) - Lacombe, LA
Importance: High

Hi Lindsey,

Attached is the Cultural Resources Survey that was requested by the CNO for the STAC CDBG-DR project.

At your earliest convenience, please review and let us know if you have any questions or comments. We hope to advertise our Combined Notice/Request for Release of Funds next Thursday.

Thank You,

Candice Mahoney
Grants Project Manager - CDBG
Department of Grants
St. Tammany Parish Government
Email: cgmahoney@stpgov.org
Phone: 985-773-1806
Fax: 985-898-5205

Any e-mail may be construed as a public document, and may be subject to a public records request. The contents of this e-mail reflect the opinion of the writer, and are not necessarily the opinion or policy of St. Tammany Parish Government.

From: Jeanne Betbeze
Sent: Wednesday, June 11, 2014 10:59 AM
To: Candice G. Mahoney; Lindsey Bilyeu (lbilyeu@choctawnation.com)
Cc: Gina Campo; Katie M Magee; Elizabeth A. Warren; Charles E. Williams; Rick V. Betbeze
Subject: RE: Solicitation of Views, St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) - Lacombe, LA

All please see below:

As per the conversation with Lindsey: We spoke to clarify her concerns and to determine the exact area in which she is requesting the survey. She is concerned about the area close to Bayou Lacombe (Parcels 1,2,&3); however she is also concerned with the wooded areas that are to be cleared as part of the infrastructure outlined in the ERR on the other side of 434, as the villages generally located near waterways can cover miles. We agreed to survey the entire footprint of the project, as outlined in the ERR for the HUD funding.

Please let me know if there are any questions or concerns.

Jeanne M. Betbeze
Director of Grants
St. Tammany Parish Government
985-867-5095
985-898-5205 - Fax

Disclaimer: "Any e-mail may be construed as a public document, and may be subject to a public records request. The contents of this email reflect the opinion of the writer, and are not necessarily the opinion or policy of St. Tammany Parish Government"



From: Candice G. Mahoney
Sent: Tuesday, June 10, 2014 4:28 PM
To: Lindsey Bilyeu (lbilyeu@choctawnation.com)
Cc: Jeanne Betbeze
Subject: FW: Solicitation of Views, St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) - Lacombe, LA
Importance: High

Lindsey,

Just to confirm, you only want the survey performed on parcel 4, correct?

Candice Mahoney
Grants Project Manager - CDBG
Department of Grants
St. Tammany Parish Government
Email: cgmahoney@stpgov.org
Phone: 985-773-1806
Fax: 985-898-5205

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From: Gina Campo
Sent: Wednesday, June 04, 2014 10:48 AM
To: Candice G. Mahoney; Jeanne Betbeze; Katie M Magee; Elizabeth A. Warren
Subject: Fwd: Solicitation of Views, St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) - Lacombe, LA

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Lindsey Bilyeu <lbilyeu@choctawnation.com>
Date: June 4, 2014 at 10:44:16 AM CDT
To: Gina Campo <gcampo@stpgov.org>
Subject: RE: Solicitation of Views, St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) - Lacombe, LA

Gina,

I wanted to touch base with you and let you know that I'm working on getting the information that is needed.

Thank You,

Lindsey Bilyeu
NHPA Senior Section 106 Reviewer
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Historic Preservation Department
P.O. Box 1210
Durant, OK 74702
580-924-8280 Ext. 2631

From: Gina Campo [<mailto:gcampo@stpgov.org>]
Sent: Monday, June 02, 2014 10:56 AM
To: Lindsey Bilyeu; Elizabeth A. Warren; Chip McGimsey
Subject: RE: Solicitation of Views, St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) - Lacombe, LA

Can you provide copies of any information which you have from the USCG regarding these sites. The St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) is north of Interstate 12 and not near any coastal waterways. So, it is unlikely that the STAC project area was involved in the Bp oil spill. Thanks.

GINA CAMPO
Chief Operating Officer
St. Tammany Parish
985.809.7865

From: Lindsey Bilyeu [<mailto:lbilyeu@choctawnation.com>]
Sent: Friday, May 30, 2014 12:27 PM
To: Gina Campo; Elizabeth A. Warren; Chip McGimsey
Subject: RE: Solicitation of Views, St. Tammany Advanced Campus (STAC) - Lacombe, LA

Greetings All,

The Choctaw Nation Historic Preservation Department has received information regarding the Choctaw sites near the project area. These sites were involved in the BP oil spill and the Coast Guard has never acted on them, so nothing has been submitted to the state SHPO's. That being said, the Choctaw Nation Historic Preservation Department requests that a survey be performed on Parcel 4 of the project as this parcel lies closest to the Choctaw village sites. Our office greatly appreciates your continued assistance with this matter. If you have any questions, please contact our office at 580-924-8280 ext. 2631.

Thank You,

Lindsey Bilyeu
NHPA Senior Section 106 Reviewer
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Historic Preservation Department
P.O. Box 1210
Durant, OK 74702
580-924-8280 Ext. 2631

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