

Environmental Assessment

Cameron Council on Aging Senior Center

Cameron Council on Aging, Inc.

FEMA-1607-DR-LA

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FEMA

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DRAFT

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABFE	Advisory Base Flood Elevation
ACM	Asbestos-Containing Material
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CAA	Clean Air Act
CBRA	Coastal Barrier Resources Act
CBRS	Coastal Barrier Resources System
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
DFIRM	Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EO	Executive Order
ESA	Endangered Species Act
EDMS	Electronic Document Management System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
HEAG	Highest Existing Adjacent Grade
LA 182	Louisiana Highway 182
LA GOHSEP	Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
LDEQ	Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
LDNR	Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
RECAP	Risk Evaluation/Corrective Action Program
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RHA	Rivers and Harbors Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office/Officer
US	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Authority

Hurricane Rita, a Category 3 hurricane with a strong storm surge, made landfall on September 24, 2005, causing catastrophic damage to the western parishes of Louisiana. Maximum sustained winds at landfall were estimated at 120 miles per hour. President Bush declared a major disaster for the State of Louisiana due to damages from Hurricane Rita and signed a disaster declaration (FEMA-1607-DR-LA) on September 24, 2005, authorizing the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide federal assistance in designated areas of Louisiana. FEMA administers this disaster assistance pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), PL 93-288, as amended. Section 406 of the Stafford Act authorizes FEMA's Public Assistance Program to repair, restore and replace facilities damaged as a result of the declared event.

The Cameron Council on Aging, Inc. has submitted an application for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funding under FEMA's Public Assistance Program being administered in response to FEMA-1603-DR-LA, for the proposed improvement for a senior center facility to replace a senior center facility located at 723 Marshall Street in Cameron, Louisiana. This facility and two connected structures were sufficiently damaged by Hurricane Rita to warrant replacement. The applicant proposes to construct a new building incorporating the functions and capacity of the previous facility at a new location on Highway 384 at N 30.01727, W -93.19440.

In accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 93-288, as amended, The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the President's Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508) and FEMA's implementing regulations at 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 206, FEMA is required to review the environmental effects of the proposed action prior to making a funding decision. This Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) has been prepared in accordance with FEMA's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations found in 44 CFR Part 10. The purpose of this DEA is to analyze potential environmental impacts of the proposed project on Hwy 384 in Cameron Parish. FEMA will use the findings in this DEA to determine whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Funding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

1.2 Background

Cameron Parish is a coastal parish of southwest Louisiana that consists of 1,441 square miles with an approximate population of 9,260 (Figure 1). It is bordered to the west by Orange and Jefferson Counties of Texas, and by the Louisiana Parish's Vermilion and Calcasieu to the east and north, respectively. The parish is on the Gulf of Mexico (approximately 95 linear miles of coastline).

The greater Cameron-Creole community is approximately twelve and a half (12.5) miles directly south of Lake Charles (Figure 1). This community has fire protection, medical care and school facilities as well as utilities and secondary services that are provided to the community citizens. The community's estimated population is 6,584 (US Census 2009) and is linked to the more populous centers of Cameron Parish such as Lake Charles by Louisiana's State Highways 385 and 384.

Grand Lake is another community that is linked to Lake Charles proper by State Highway 384 and is approximately 5 miles to the south of Lake Charles via highway corridors. Grand Lake community resides in the northern sector of the greater Cameron-Creole community. Population shifts have identified an increase in both overall numbers and in the older age group bracket for inland communities such as Grand Lake over the last 3-4 years because of individuals moving away from coastal communities (Cameron-Creole-Grand Chenier) associated with high velocity coastal flooding. Because of demographic changes in the parish's interior sections the parish board members have concentrated on implementing plans for providing public services into these areas. Currently, the Grand Lake community has seen improvements in their fire department, ambulance services, schools and secondary services to the citizens of the community as well as provides housing for the elderly.

The community's senior center plus its auxiliary structures at 723 Marshall Street, Cameron were sufficiently damaged by Hurricane Rita's storm surge. Because of the extent of damages to the facilities the proposal is to construct a new structure that consolidates the functions and capacity of the original senior center main complex and associated support facilities. The proposal includes relocating this new construction approximately thirty-five (35) miles north of 723 Marshall Street via State Highway 27 to the intersection of Pauls Road and State Highway 384; the Grand Lake community.

2.0 PURPOSE & NEED

The need for the proposed action is to restore the community's senior center and its auxiliary structures which were destroyed on September 24, 2005 by Hurricane Rita. As a result of Hurricane Rita, the senior center facilities in Cameron were damaged to such an extent that FEMA has approved the replacement of the facility along with two connected structures. The purpose of this proposed action is to replace the facility which consisted of the main building and two connected structures with a new senior center on Highway 384. This facility served as the main headquarters for all senior citizens programs in Cameron Parish. The new building will duplicate the existing square footage and functional capacity of the old buildings, except for any increases that might be necessitated by applicable codes and standards

3.0 ALTERNATIVES

Two alternatives were evaluated: the No Action Alternative, and the Proposed Action Alternative, which is the replacement of the consolidated senior center at the intersection of Paul's Road and Highway 384. Alternatives not chosen for further evaluation are also

discussed in the following section along with the analysis for not meeting reasonable/feasible criteria from an environmental/socio-economic perspective.

3.1 Alternative 1: No Action

Implementation of the No Action Alternative would entail no construction or replacement of the senior center facility destroyed by the hurricane. Although this action would have no immediate environmental impacts, the elderly still remaining in the greater Cameron-Creole community would be without a service that provides information packets, individual's contacts and forms, workshops, and other materials for education and improving one's quality of life. Cameron Parish (Cameron-Creole community) would be without a facility used to assist the parish's aging populations.

3.2 Alternative 2: Proposed Action

The proposed senior center consolidation (i.e., main building plus auxiliary facilities) and the construction of this new facility at the intersection of Paul's Road and State Highway 384 (N 30.01727, W -93.19440) and is approximately 30 miles north of the original location per State Highway 27 in the greater community of Cameron-Creole. Board members elected for the consolidation design so that rebuilding of the senior center would be cost effective in regards to the new construction including upgrades per codes and standards.

3.3 Alternative 3: Alternative Eliminated for Consideration

This alternative would rebuild the destroyed senior center and its associated auxiliary structures at their original site to pre-disaster configuration, function and capacity. The original site is identified to be within a coastal velocity floodplain zone and having an elevation of 15 feet per Preliminary Digital Floodplain Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) panel number 22023C0700, dated 28 March 2008. Although the applicant is able to rebuild in such an environmentally high hazardous area in doing so would entail rebuilding the new construction per current floodplain ordinances. Use of expenditures for the replacement of the senior center at its original site have been identified by the board members to be economically unfeasible if not cost effective since there is no guarantee that by spending an excessive amount of funds to rebuild the senior center per floodplain ordinances would mean that this new structure is not susceptible to damages from future storm surges.

4.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND IMPACTS

4.1 Geology and Soils

Surface soils of Louisiana's coastal settings are underlain by geologically young sedimentary sequences that were deposited from adjacent rivers and deltas. In general, over time the geophysical effects between sediment processes (rates of fluvial/coastal deposit loads and diagenesis) and the rise and fall of the Gulf of Mexico due to glaciers retreating and advancing, respectively, has resulted in the Chenier Plain and Saline Marsh materials (Pope

et. al. 1984). Both materials are termed as alluvium formations created during the Holocene (Recent) Age.

The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA: P.L. 97-98, Sec. 1539-1549; 7 U.S.C. 4201, *et. seq.*) was enacted in 1981 to minimize the unnecessary conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses as a result of federal actions. Programs administered by federal agencies must be compatible with state and local farmland protection policies and programs. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is responsible for protecting significant agricultural lands from irreversible conversions that result in the loss of an essential food or environmental source. Prime farmland is characterized as land with the best physical and chemical characteristics for the production of food, feed, forage, fiber and oilseed crops (USDA 1989). Review of NRCS soils database identified that the entire community of Cameron is built on prime farmlands (NCRS Web Soil Survey mapper 2009).

FEMA received consultation response from the NRCS on February 2, 2010, regarding potential impacts to prime and unique farmland as defined in 7 CFR 658.2(a). According to their reply, the site contains prime and unique farmland. The next step in the evaluation was to determine the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating for the site. That rating was 126 (see Appendix B for NRCS' Farmland Conversion Impact Rating). According to 7 CFR § 658.4, sites receiving a total score of less than 160 need not be given further consideration for protection.

After consultation and full consideration of potential impacts, it was determined that implementation of the proposed project would result in impacts that, while long-term in nature, would be minimal and localized.

4.2 Water Resources

4.2.1 Wetlands

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates the discharge of dredged or filled material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands, pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Wetlands are identified as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. The USACE also regulates the building of structures in waters of the U.S. pursuant to the Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA). Additionally, EO 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) of 44CFR Part 9, Protection of Wetlands, directs federal agencies to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the values of wetlands for federally funded projects.

The Cameron-Creole community consists of various types of jurisdictional wetlands because of the presence of immense areas of brackish, estuarine, and fresh water marshes. Review of United States Fisheries & Wildlife Services (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) identified wetland areas (palustrine, scrub/shrub, broad-leaved deciduous and temporarily flooded) within the Grand Lake community. FEMA conducted a site visit on April 22, 2010

with the USACE biologists and at this site visit confirmed the presence of wetlands within the vicinity of the intersection of Paul Road and State Highway 384. Because of the proximity of these wetland areas to the proposed action the Corps requested that the Council on Aging, Inc. submit for a jurisdictional determination review to assess impacts of wetlands values and potential functions from proposal activities.

Alternative 1-No Action Alternative – The No Action Alternative would have no effect on wetlands or other waters of the U.S. and would not require permits under Section 404 of the CWA or Section 10 of the RHA.

Alternative 2 - Proposed Action Alternative – Wetland determination activities utilizing the USFWS National Wetland Inventory identified wetland areas at parcel's northerly area and along its westerly property boundary line. Council on Aging, Inc. requested for a jurisdictional determination from the Corps regarding proposal affecting jurisdictional waters per the Clean Water Act requirements. USACE response in a letter dated May 19, 2010 stated that building the senior center at the proposed site would not affect wetlands subject to Corps jurisdiction (Appendix B).

To minimize indirect impacts (erosion, sedimentation, dust and other construction-related disturbances) to the wetlands surrounding the proposed action the following best management practices will be included into the daily operations of the construction activities: silt screens, barriers (i.e., hay bales), berms/dikes, fences, etc. will be placed 50 feet and 100 feet from inside parcel's westerly and northerly property boundary line, respectively, fencing will be placed on parcel's easterly property boundary line for marking staging areas to store construction equipment and supplies as well as conduct maintenance/repair operations, and marking vegetative areas associated with the identified mapped wetland areas as being off-limits to construction tasks with flags and/or flagging tape.

4.2.2 Floodplains

Executive Order (EO) 11988 (Floodplain Management) requires federal agencies to avoid direct or indirect support of development within the 100-year floodplain whenever there is a practicable alternative. FEMA uses Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) to identify the regulatory 100-year floodplain for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

No Action Alternative – Under the No Action Alternative, no construction would occur and there would be no impacts to floodplains.

Proposed Action Alternative – This is an alternate project that involves the Cameron Council on Aging Senior Center. The original damaged building and several connected structures will be demolished and a replacement facility will be constructed on Highway 384 in Cameron Parish, taking advantage of a considerably higher elevation thereby reducing risks of similar damages from future events. The changed location project is to restore the Cameron Council on Aging Service Facilities in an area away from the coastal high hazard zone, and therefore, less susceptible to storm damages. The applicant plans to relocate the

function and capacities of the three connected structures with appropriate additions required to incorporate required codes and standards. The damaged facilities are in an area found on Preliminary Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) Panel Number 22023C0700H, dated 03/28/08, and are located in Zones “VE”, EL 16 or EL 17, North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) Base Flood Elevation (BFE) determined. The proposed location is in an area found on preliminary DFIRM Panel Number 22023C0175H, dated 03/28/08, and are located in Zones “AE”, EL 10, NAVD, BFE determined. The applicant is required to coordinate with the local floodplain administrator regarding floodplain permit(s) prior to the start of any activities. In compliance with EO11988, an 8-Step Process, showing considered alternatives, was completed and is attached or on file. As per 44 CFR 9.11 (d) (9), mitigation or minimization standards must be applied where possible. The replacement of building contents, materials and equipment should be, where possible, wet or dry-proofed, elevated, or relocated to or above the Preliminary Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) elevation.

Applicant is required to coordinate with the local floodplain administrator regarding permit requirements prior to the start of any activities. All permits and certificates, and all coordination pertaining to these permit(s), should be documented and provided to the local floodplain administrator, to Louisiana Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (LA GOHSEP) and to FEMA as part of the permanent project file. To comply with Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, FEMA is required to follow the procedure outlined in 44 CFR Part 9 to assure that alternatives to the proposed action have been considered. This process, also known as the “Eight Step Planning Process,” has been completed.

4.3 Coastal Resources

Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) regulates development in the designated coastal zone under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1978. CZMA enables coastal states, including Louisiana, to designate state coastal zone boundaries and develop coastal management programs to improve protection of sensitive shoreline resources and guide sustainable use of coastal areas. The Act establishes a system of Coastal Use Permits (CUP) to regulate uses and activities in the coastal zone. These permits are required for projects which have a direct or indirect impact on coastal waters.

Alternative 1-No Action Alternative – The No Action Alternative would have no effect on the coastal zone.

Proposed Action Alternative-The site is located in the designated Louisiana Coastal Management Zone. Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) has determined that receipt of federal assistance is consistent with the Louisiana Coastal Resource Program. Projects within the coastal zone may still require a Coastal Use Permit or other authorization from LDNR. The applicant will be required to contact LDNR for consistency determinations prior to initiating work.

4.4 Biological Resources

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 prohibits the taking of all listed threatened and endangered species unless specifically authorized by permit from USFWS or the National Marine Fisheries Service. “Take” is defined as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct." Harm is further defined by the ESA regulations to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing behavioral patterns such as breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) lists the following federally endangered (E) and threatened (T) animal species for Cameron Parish (USFWS, 2009):

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Gulf sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	T (CH)
West Indian manatee	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	E
Brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	E
Pallid sturgeon	<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	E
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	T (CH)
Green Sea Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	T
Hawksbill Sea Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E
Kemp’s Ridley Sea Turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	E
Leatherback Sea Turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	E
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	T
(CH) = Listed with critical habitat		

No Action Alternative – Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no impacts to biological resources.

Proposed Action Alternative – Under the Proposed Action Alternative, approximately one acre of land will be developed for Cameron Council on Aging Senior Center. In a response from Deborah Fueller, Acting Supervisor of the Louisiana Field Office of the USFWS she states, “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, is not likely to adversely affect those resources. This finding fulfills the requirements under Section 7(a)(2) of the Act.”

4.5 Cultural Resources

The consideration of impacts to cultural resources is mandated under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as implemented by 36 CFR Part 800. Requirements include the identification of significant historic properties that may be impacted by the proposed action or alternatives within the project's area of potential effect. Historic properties are defined as archaeological sites, standing structures or other historic resources listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If adverse effects on historic, archaeological or cultural properties are identified, agencies must consider effects of their activities and attempt to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts to these resources.

FEMA, the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP), the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, the Caddo Nation, the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation have executed a Statewide Programmatic Agreement (PA) dated August 17, 2009 to streamline the Section 106 review process (hereafter referred to as the Statewide PA).

No Action Alternative – This alternative would not affect any cultural resources.

Proposed Action Alternative – A review of this project was conducted in accordance FEMA's Programmatic Agreement dated August 17, 2009. FEMA determined that there are No Historic Properties Affected as a result of the proposed undertaking. SHPO concurrence with this determination was received January 4, 2010. Consultation with Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma was conducted in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement dated August 17, 2009. FEMA has not received a response within fifteen days. Additionally, consultation with the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, and Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana was conducted pursuant to 36 CFR §800.2(c)(2)(i)(B). FEMA has not received a response within thirty days of receipt for these tribes and therefore may proceed with funding under 36 CFR §800.3(c)(4). The applicant must also comply with the Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R.S. 8:671 et seq.) and the Inadvertent Discovery Clause, which can be found under the Environmental Review NHPA conditions. Any change to the approved scope of work will require reevaluation under Section 106.

4.6 Air Quality

The Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1963, as amended, provides for federal protection of air quality by regulating air pollutant sources and setting standards for certain air pollutants. Under CAA states adopt ambient air quality standards in order to protect the public from potentially harmful amounts of pollutants. Under the CAA, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA) establishes primary and secondary air quality standards. Primary air quality standards protect the public health, including the health of “sensitive populations, such as people with asthma, children, and older adults.” Secondary air quality standards protect public welfare by promoting ecosystems health, and preventing decreased visibility and damage to crops and buildings. EPA has set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for the following six criteria pollutants: ozone (O₃), particulate matter (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and lead (Pb). According to EPA, the Parish of Cameron, Louisiana is classified as in attainment, meaning that criteria air pollutants do not exceed the NAAQS (EPA 2009).

No Action Alternative – Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no short- or long-term impacts to air quality because no construction would occur.

Proposed Action Alternative – Under the Proposed Action Alternative, short-term impacts to air quality could occur during construction. Particulate emissions from the generation of fugitive dust during project construction would be increased temporarily in the immediate project area as a result of this alternative. Other emission sources on site would be internal combustion engines and heavy construction equipment. To reduce temporary impacts to air quality, the construction contractors would be required to water down construction areas when necessary to minimize particulate matter and dust. Emissions from fuel-burning internal combustion engines (e.g., heavy equipment and earthmoving machinery) could temporarily increase the levels of some of the criteria pollutants, including CO, NO₂, O₃, PM₁₀, and non-criteria pollutants such as volatile organic compounds. To reduce the emission of criteria pollutants, fuel-burning equipment running times would be kept to a minimum and engines would be properly maintained.

4.7 Noise

Noise is generally defined as unwanted sound. Sound is most commonly measured in decibels (dB) on the A-weighted scale, which is the scale most similar to the range of sounds that the human ear can hear. The Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL) is an average measure of sound. The DNL descriptor is accepted by federal agencies as a standard for estimating sound impacts and establishing guidelines for compatible land uses. EPA guidelines, and those of many other federal agencies, state that outdoor sound levels in excess of 55 dB DNL are “normally unacceptable” for noise-sensitive land uses including residences, schools, or hospitals (EPA, 1974).

No Action Alternative – Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no short- or long-term impact to noise levels because no construction would occur.

Proposed Action Alternative – Under the Proposed Action Alternative, construction of the Cameron Council on Aging Senior Center would result in short-term increases in noise during the construction period. Equipment and machinery utilized on the proposed project site would meet all local, state, and federal noise regulations. Normal activities at the new facility are unlikely to affect sensitive receptors in the area.

4.8 Traffic

The site is located on Highway 384 in Cameron Parish. There are several facilities including a fire station and public library in the vicinity.

No Action Alternative – Under the No Action Alternative, no impacts to transportation, site access, or traffic levels are anticipated.

Proposed Action Alternative – There would be a minor temporary increase in the volume of construction traffic on roads in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project site that could potentially result in a slower traffic flow for the duration of the construction phase. Construction traffic should be controlled and monitored as appropriate. All construction activities should be conducted in a safe manner in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) requirements. To mitigate potential delays, construction vehicles and equipment would be stored on site during project construction and appropriate signage would be posted on affected roadways.

4.9 Safety

Safety and security issues considered in this EA include the health and safety of the area residents and the general public that would be served by the Council on Aging Senior Center, and the protection of personnel involved in activities related to implementation of the proposed project.

No Action Alternative – Under the No Action Alternative, no construction would occur and the safety of the general public would remain unchanged.

Proposed Action Alternative – Under the Proposed Action Alternative, construction activities could present safety risks to those performing the activities. To minimize risks to safety and human health, all construction activities would be performed using qualified personnel trained in all appropriate safety precautions, including the proper use of the appropriate equipment. Additionally, all activities will be conducted in a safe manner in accordance with the standards specified in OSHA regulations. To alert motorists and pedestrians of project activities, appropriate signage and barriers would be on site prior to and during construction activities. Construction of the Council on Aging Senior Center is not likely to result in adverse effects to the safety of the residents of Cameron parish.

4.10 Hazardous Materials

The management of hazardous materials is regulated under various federal and state environmental and transportation laws and regulations, including the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; the Emergency Response and Community Right-to-Know Act; the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act; and the Louisiana Voluntary Investigation and Remedial Action statute. The purpose of the regulatory requirements set forth under these

laws is to ensure the protection of human health and the environment through proper management (identification, use, storage, treatment, transport, and disposal) of these materials. Some of these laws provide for the investigation and cleanup of sites that have already been contaminated by releases of hazardous materials, wastes, or substances.

A database search prepared for the proposed project site revealed that there are no Louisiana Volunteer Remedial Program (VRP)/Brownfield sites located on the proposed site. No sites of concern were found during a review of other hazardous waste management and disposal, solid waste disposal, storage tank, enforcement, and other databases on the proposed site. There are no recorded oil and gas wells on the proposed property.

A search of LDEQ LUST revealed no recorded LUST sites within 0.25 miles of the site. A database search prepared for the proposed project site revealed that there are no Louisiana Volunteer Remedial Program (VRP)/Brownfield sites located within 0.5 miles of the site.

No Action Alternative: The No Action alternative would not disturb any hazardous materials or create any potential hazard to human health.

Proposed Action Alternative: Findings indicate that no hazardous materials, wastes, or substances (including contaminated soil or groundwater) appear to be present at the proposed site. If hazardous constituents are unexpectedly encountered in the project area during the proposed construction operations, appropriate measures for the proper assessment, remediation and management of the contamination should be initiated in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Project construction will involve the use of hazardous materials (e.g., petroleum products, cement, caustics, acids, solvents, paint, electronic components, pesticides/herbicides and fertilizers, treated timber) and may result in the generation of small volumes of hazardous wastes. Appropriate measures to prevent, minimize, and control spills of hazardous materials should be taken, and any hazardous and non-hazardous wastes generated should be disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local requirements.

4.11 Socioeconomics

EO 12898, entitled “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” mandates that federal agencies identify and address, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations. Socioeconomic and demographic data for the project area were reviewed to determine if the proposed action would have a disproportionate impact on minority or low-income persons. According to the U.S. Census, 93.7 % of the Cameron Parish is white, 3.9% is Black or African American, and .4% is Asian. The median household income is \$34,232, and 9.1% of families earn below poverty level.

No Action Alternative – Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no disproportionately high or adverse impacts on minority or low-income populations.

Proposed Action Alternative – Construction of the Council on Aging Senior Center would not have adverse or disproportionate impacts on low-income or minority populations. The proposed project is a public facility that will serve residents in Cameron parish.

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

According to the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, cumulative impacts represent the “impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time (40 CFR 1508.7).” In accordance with NEPA and to the extent reasonable and practical, this EA considered the combined effect of the Proposed Action Alternative and other actions occurring or proposed in the vicinity of the proposed project site.

The entire Louisiana Gulf coast is undergoing recovery efforts after Hurricane Katrina and Rita caused extensive damages. The recovery efforts in the region include demolition, reconstruction, and new construction. These projects and the proposed project may have cumulative temporary impacts on air quality, noise, traffic, and surface water resources in the Louisiana Gulf Coast Region. No other cumulative effects are anticipated.

6.0 CONDITIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Based upon the studies and consultations undertaken in this EA, several conditions must be met and mitigation measures must be taken by the applicant prior to and during project implementation.

- A storm water pollution prevention plan should be prepared and BMP’s for storm water management should be implemented to minimize any detrimental effects to water quality during project implementation.
- This project is located within the Louisiana Coastal Management Zone. Applicant must check with Louisiana Department of Natural Resources for permitting or other authorization requirements.
- Any fill or borrow material used in the repair activities must be sourced from sites that do not contain any buried cultural materials (i.e. wells, cisterns, foundations, basements, prehistoric Indian artifacts, human burials, and the like). If during the course of work, archaeological artifacts (prehistoric or historic) or human remains are discovered, the applicant shall stop work in the vicinity of the discovery and take all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the finds. The applicant shall inform their Public Assistance (PA) contacts at FEMA, who will in turn contact

FEMA Historic Preservation (HP) staff. The applicant will not proceed with work until FEMA HP completes consultation with the SHPO. In addition, if unmarked graves are present, compliance with the Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R.S. 8:671 et seq.) is required. The applicant shall notify the law enforcement agency of the jurisdiction where the remains are located within twenty-four hours of the discovery. The applicant shall also notify FEMA and the Louisiana Division of Archaeology at 225-342-8170 within seventy-two hours of the discovery. Failure to comply with these stipulations may jeopardize receipt of FEMA funding.

- To reduce potential short term effects to air quality from construction related activities, the contractor should be responsible for using Best Management Practices to reduce fugitive dust generation and diesel emissions.
- All construction activities should be conducted in a safe manner in accordance with OSHA requirements.
- If hazardous constituents are unexpectedly encountered in the project area during the proposed construction operations, appropriate measures for the proper assessment, remediation and management of the contamination should be initiated in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.
- Appropriate measures to prevent, minimize, and control spills of hazardous materials should be taken, and any hazardous and non-hazardous wastes generated should be disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local requirements.
- All construction should be coordinated with the local floodplain administrator and comply with floodplain ordinance. All permits and certificates, and all coordination pertaining to these permit(s), should be documented and provided to the local floodplain administrator, to Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (LA GOHSEP) and to FEMA as part of the permanent project file. Per 44 CFR 9.11(d) (9), the replacement of building contents, materials and equipment, where possible, disaster proofing of the building and/or elimination of such future losses by relocation of those building contents, materials and equipment to or above the Advisory Base Floodplain Elevation (ABFE).

7.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND AGENCY CONSULTATION

FEMA is the lead federal agency for conducting the NEPA compliance process for this Public Assistance project. It is the responsibility of the lead agency to conduct the preparation and review of NEPA documents in a way that is responsive to the needs of the Cameron Parish community while meeting the spirit and intent of NEPA and complying with all NEPA provisions. As part of the development of early interagency coordination related to the proposed action, state and federal resource protection agencies were contacted. These agencies include State Historic Preservation Officer, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, United States

Environmental Protection Agency, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, United States Army Corps of Engineers, and National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service. FEMA has received no objections to the project as proposed subsequent to these notifications.

In accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations, the applicant would be responsible for acquiring any necessary permits prior to commencing construction at the proposed project site.

FEMA is also inviting the public to comment on the proposed action during a fifteen (15) day comment period. A public notice will be published in the local newspaper, American Press, announcing the availability of this EA for review at the Central Library located at 301 West Claude St., Lake Charles, LA 70605 and at the Grand Lake Public Library Branch, 961 State Highway 384, LA 70607. A copy of the Public Notice is attached in Appendix C.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

No impacts to geology, groundwater, floodplains, waters of the U.S. including wetlands, hazardous materials, socioeconomic, environmental justice, biological resources, or cultural resources are anticipated under the Proposed Action Alternative. During the construction period, short-term impacts to soils, surface water, transportation, air quality, and noise are anticipated. Short-term impacts will be mitigated utilizing BMPs, such as silt fences, proper equipment maintenance, and appropriate signage. Minor, long-term impacts to traffic levels on Highway 384 would occur.

Based upon the studies and consultations undertaken in the preparation of this EA, and given the precautionary and mitigating measures, there do not appear to be any significant environmental impacts associated with the construction of the Cameron Council on Aging Senior Center.

9.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

Christina Gray – Environmental Specialist
Catherine Dluzak –Historic Preservation Specialist
Alan Johnson – Floodplain Specialist
Pamela Sparks-McConkey – Environmental Specialist
Adam Borden-Environmental Team Lead

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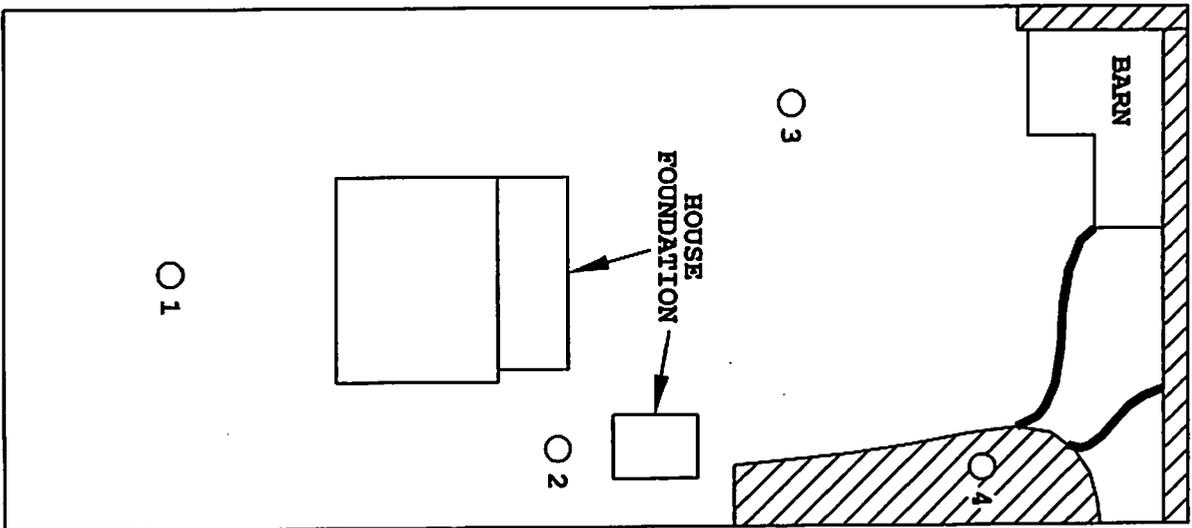
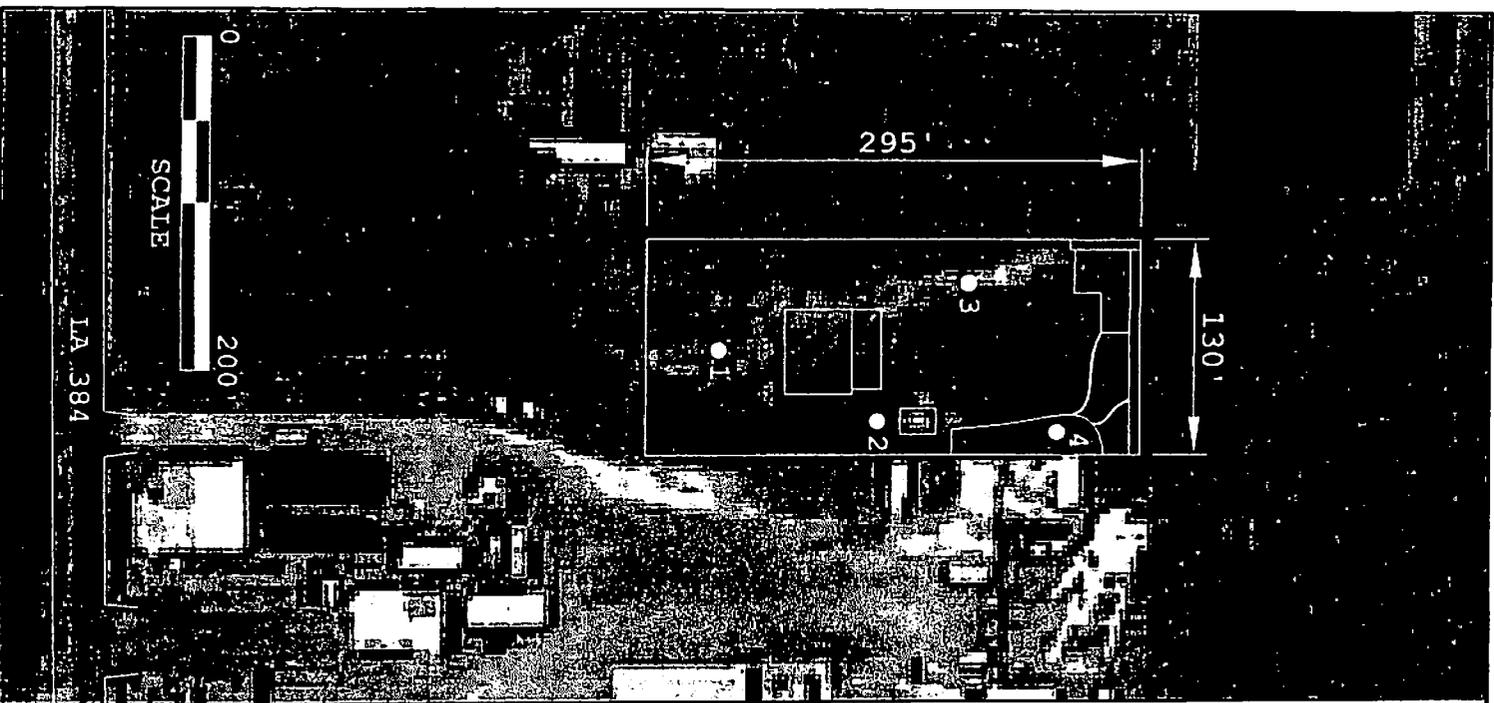
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Appendix A
Wetland Delineation with Site Photos

DRAFT



— SHALLOW DRAINAGE
5' WIDE

○ SAMPLE PTS



0.07 ACRES 100% WET

0.93 ACRES NON-WET

T12S R8W SEC16

CAMERON COUNCIL ON AGING
GRAND LAKE, CAMERON PARISH LA

WETLAND DELINEATION

DRAWN BY: KB JOB# 0118563

CHECKED BY: SS FIGURE 1

DATE: 02/13/10
SPOONER & ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL, GEOTECHNICAL,
& CIVIL ENGINEERING

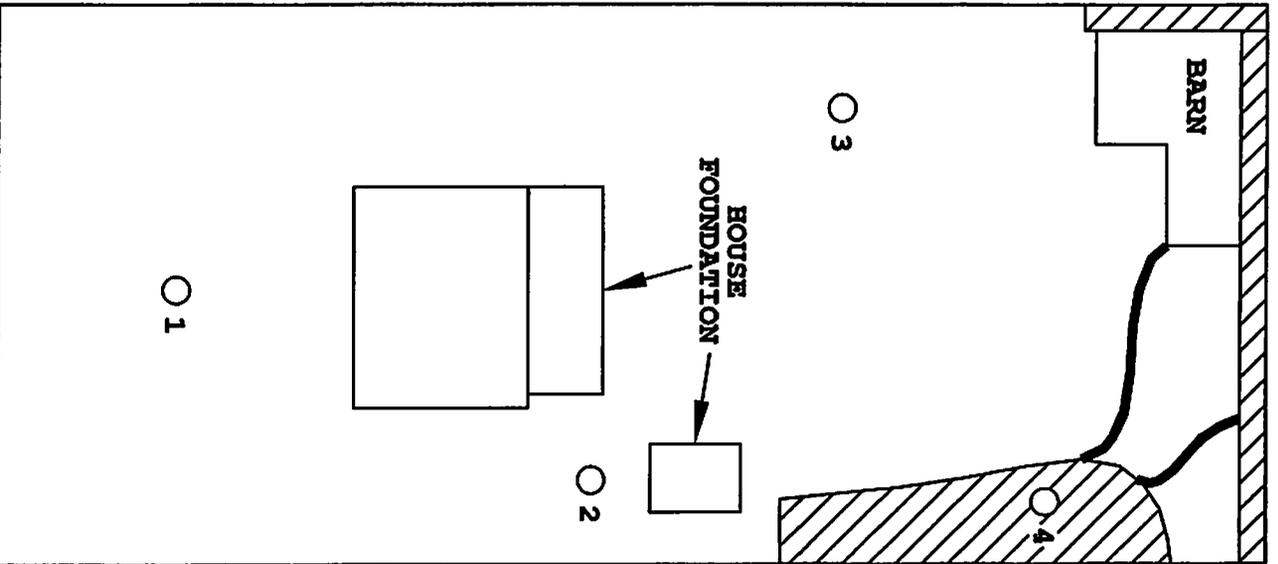
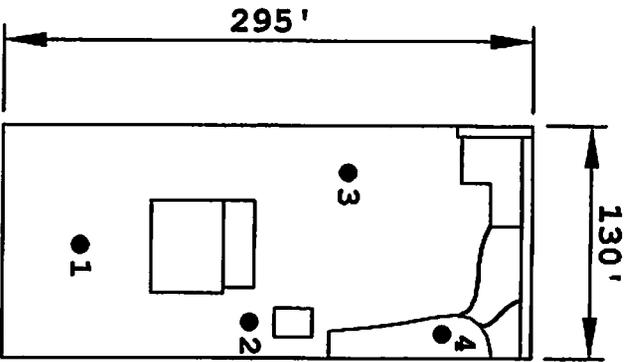
(ENLARGED TO SHOW DETAIL)

NTS

LA 384

SCALE





— SHALLOW DRAINAGE
5' WIDE

○ SAMPLE PTS



0.07 ACRES 100% WET
0.93 ACRES NON-WET

T12S R8W SEC16

CAMERON COUNCIL ON AGING
GRAND LAKE, CAMERON PARISH LA

WETLAND DELINEATION

DRAWN BY: KB JOB# 0118563

CHECKED BY: SS

DATE: 02/13/10

FIGURE 1

SPONNER & ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL, GEOTECHNICAL,

SCALE



LA 384

(ENLARGED TO SHOW DETAIL.)

NTS

Wetland Delineation

Cameron Parish
Council on Aging
1 Acre
Grandlake, LA.

Site Description

The wetland delineation was conducted on February 12, 2010 on one acre on Highway 384 in Grandlake, Cameron Parish, Louisiana for the Council on Aging. .

The subject area is a one acre parcel that exists as gulf coast prairie landform but historically the area existed as a homestead with several buildings and pasture. Periodic mowing continues to occur on the property. Dominant vegetation on the site consists of pecan, Chinese tallow, water oak, bermuda grass, and southern carpetgrass. The site is located in T 12S, R 8W Section 16. The attached field data sheets contain the record of the vegetation for the subject property.

The subject property consists of an old homestead with of two houses and a large barn at the north boundary of the property. The property appears to have received fill material over a large degree of the property with the greatest amount of fill in the area of the residences sloping to the north boundary in the location of the barn. The only structure left on site is the large barn.

The Cameron Parish soil survey shows Crowley-Vidrine soil type occupying the site. The Crowley (Typic Albaqualfs) soil samples, which are very slowly permeable soils, obtained from the sample locations generally keyed out as a loamy alluvium with a coarse-silty over clayey control section material which is native to the site but disturbed. The soil color for the Crowley soil had a chroma of 2 with distinct yellowish brown mottles and no saturation. The Vidrine (Glossaquic Hapludalfs) soil is a silt loam with a yellowish brown color and a chroma of 4. The attached field data sheets contain the record of the soil investigations for the subject property. Crowley soils are typically found in the intermound areas and Vidrine soils are found on the mounds. Neither the Crowley nor the Vidrine soil is listed on the local hydric soils list or the National Hydric Soils list.

Fill material has been deposited over more than 80 percent of the site. Most of the fill material was placed in and around the residences (all have been removed) north towards the barn area at the north boundary. All mounds have been smoothed in fact the property has been graded sloping to the north and south.

The attached field data sheets contain the record of the soil investigations for the subject property. Infrared aerial photographs show the wetland vegetation is located in the depression areas adjacent to the ridge.

SPOONER & Associates, Inc.

Environmental, Geotechnical, & Civil Engineering

Sample Locations

Four sample locations were placed in various spots on the in areas of different vegetation. The fence line, house pads, and the barn were identifiable on several aerial photographs.

Data gathered from the sample points were recorded on the field data sheets. Additional unrecorded sample points were evaluated in depressional areas to determine if wetland characteristics exists and their boundaries. The delineation map showing sample locations are located on the aerial photo for the site.

Hydrology

A small boundary ditch traverses the west part of the property while another small drainage area is located along the northern boundary. Drainage from the northern part of the property connects to the wetland areas by shallow drainage patterns. The property drains well but some evidence of surface water was seen along the eastern boundary. Weekly and daily rains have been occurring. According to the Sweetlake USGS Quadrangle map, elevations on the site range from 1 to 5 feet.

Hydrological decisive factors were assessed based on observation of primary and secondary field indicators. The hydrology norms were met if one primary field indicator was observed (inundation, soil saturation within the upper 12 inches, water marks, drift lines, sediment deposits, and drainage patterns) or at least two secondary indicators were observed (oxidized root channels, water-stained leaves). Although rains had occurred a couple of days prior to the fieldwork, most of the sample points did not have saturated soils in the upper twelve inches. The entire property has been used as residences and pasture and continues to be mowed. The data obtained from the field observations and transects shows that approximately 0.07 acres were considered wetlands.

Wetlands

After field observations and review of historical aerial photos at the NRCS office in Lake Charles, LA, wetlands were confirmed to the north boundary and northeast boundary. These areas had an herbaceous southern carpet grass, freshwater rush, Chinese tallow, and water oaks. The soils consisted of mostly Crowley in these areas but fill materials were found in areas to the south and west. Little to no intermound areas were noted on the site. Computer calculations on these areas delineated as wetlands on the delineation map totals approximately 0.07 acres.

Scott Spooner
Spooners & Associates, Inc.
Project Manager

Cameron Council on Aging
Site Photos



Plate 1. Facing southwest from center of property.



Plate 2. Southeast corner facing northwest.

Cameron Council on Aging
Site Photos



Plate 3. East side facing northwest. Note rise in elevation across site.



Plate 4. Facing north along east boundary.

Cameron Council on Aging
Site Photos



Plate 5. North part of site facing north.



Plate 6. Northwest corner facing north.

Cameron Council on Aging
Site Photos



Plate 7. North boundary facing east.



Plate 8. East boundary facing northwest.

Cameron Council on Aging
Site Photos



Plate 9. West boundary facing north.



Plate 10. East side of barn facing north. Note drainage pattern to the right.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: Grandlake City/County: Cameron Sampling Date: 2/12/10

Applicant/Owner: Council on Aging State: LA Sampling Point: 1

Investigator(s): Scott Spooner Section, Township, Range: T8W R12S Sec 16

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): none Local relief (concave, convex, none): CONVEX Slope (%): 1%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): _____ Lat: 30.01651 Long: 93.19442 Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: Vidrine (Glossaquic Hapludafs) NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ No

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks: This property existed until recently as an old homestead with yard and outbuildings. Currently the residential structures have been removed. Predominant vegetation consists of common bermuda, southern carpet grass, live oaks, water oaks, and chinese tallow.	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> ___ Surface Water (A1) ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) ___ High Water Table (A2) ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13) ___ Saturation (A3) ___ Marl Deposits (B15) (LRR U) ___ Water Marks (B1) ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) ___ Drift Deposits (B3) ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ___ Iron Deposits (B5) ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7) ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) ___ Drainage Patterns (B10) ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16) ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8) ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) ___ Geomorphic Position (D2) ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	
Remarks: This site consists mostly of fill material across the property. Only one sample point showed hydrological indicators since the site was well drained. This sample was located along the northeast boundary of the area.	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 1

<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot sizes: <u>30 ft diam</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status		
1. <u>Quercus virginiana</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>6</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>6</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)	
2. _____					
3. _____					
4. _____					
5. _____					
6. _____					
7. _____					
	<u>55</u>	= Total Cover		Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____	
<u>Sapling Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)					
1. _____					
2. _____					
3. _____					
4. _____					
5. _____					
6. _____					
7. _____					
		= Total Cover		Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50% <input type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
<u>Shrub Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)					
1. _____					
2. _____					
3. _____					
4. _____					
5. _____					
6. _____					
7. _____					
		= Total Cover		¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.	
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)	<u>25</u>	= Total Cover			
1. <u>Cynodon dactylon</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>		Definitions of Vegetation Strata: Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH). Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height. Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.
2. _____					
3. _____					
4. _____					
5. _____					
6. _____					
7. _____					
8. _____					
9. _____					
10. _____					
11. _____					
12. _____					
	<u>100</u>	= Total Cover			
<u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1. _____					
2. _____					
3. _____					
4. _____					
5. _____					
		= Total Cover			

Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below).

SOIL

Sampling Point: 1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-6	10yr 4/2		none			M	fill	shell and clay
6-15	10yr 5/2		10yr 4/4	5	C	M	fill	shell and clay wi Vidrine at bot

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR S, T, U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR S, T, U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR O)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Organic Bodies (A6) (LRR P, T, U)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7) (LRR P, T, U)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Muck Presence (A8) (LRR U)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR P, T)	<input type="checkbox"/> Marl (F10) (LRR U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Ochric (F11) (MLRA 151)
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR O, P, T)
<input type="checkbox"/> Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (MLRA 150A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Umbric Surface (F13) (LRR P, T, U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) (LRR O, S)	<input type="checkbox"/> Delta Ochric (F17) (MLRA 151)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18) (MLRA 150A, 150B)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149A)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) (MLRA 149A, 153C, 153D)
<input type="checkbox"/> Dark Surface (S7) (LRR P, S, T, U)	

Restrictive Layer (if observed): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	---

Remarks:

Sample from an area that has received fill material for building foundations and raising elevation of property. This sample point contained clam shells, oyster shells, and clay . Intermound areas have been filled and graded.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: Grandlake City/County: Cameron Sampling Date: 2/12/10

Applicant/Owner: Council on Aging State: LA Sampling Point: 2

Investigator(s): Scott Spooner Section, Township, Range: T8W R12S Sec 16

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): NONE Local relief (concave, convex, none): CONVEX Slope (%): 1%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): _____ Lat: 30.00026 Long: 93.19428 Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: Vidrine (Glossaquic Hapludafs) NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ No

Are Vegetation _____, Soil , or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Remarks:
 This property existed until recently as an old homestead with yard and outbuildings. Currently the residential structures have been removed. Predominant vegetation consists of common bermuda, southern carpet grass, live oaks, water oaks, and chinese tallow.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Fauna (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Marl Deposits (B15) (LRR U)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
		<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:		Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Depth (inches): _____	
Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Depth (inches): _____	
Saturation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (includes capillary fringe)	Depth (inches): _____	

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
 This site consists mostly of fill material across the property. Only one sample point showed hydrological indicators since the site was well drained. This sample was located along the northeast boundary of the area.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 2

<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot sizes: <u>30 ft diam</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>Carva illinoensis</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>5</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>6</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>83</u> (A/B)
2. <u>Quercus nigra</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
	<u>90</u>	= Total Cover		Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
<u>Sapling Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)				
1. <u>Sapium sebiferum</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
	<u>15</u>	= Total Cover		Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50% <input type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
<u>Shrub Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)				
1. <u>Sapium sebiferum</u>	<u>25</u>		<u>FAC</u>	
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
	<u>25</u>	= Total Cover		Definitions of Vegetation Strata: Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH). Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height. Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height. Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)				
1. <u>Cynodon dactylon</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>Axonopus affinis</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
9. _____				
10. _____				
11. _____				
12. _____				
	<u>95</u>	= Total Cover		
<u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)				
1. _____				
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
		= Total Cover		

Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below).

SOIL

Sampling Point: 2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-6	10yr 4/2		none			M	fill	shell and clay
6-15	10yr 5/2		10yr 4/4	5	C	M		shell and clay wi Vidrine at bot

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR S, T, U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR S, T, U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR O)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Organic Bodies (A6) (LRR P, T, U)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7) (LRR P, T, U)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Muck Presence (A8) (LRR U)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR P, T)	<input type="checkbox"/> Marl (F10) (LRR U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Ochric (F11) (MLRA 151)
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR O, P, T)
<input type="checkbox"/> Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (MLRA 150A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Umbric Surface (F13) (LRR P, T, U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) (LRR O, S)	<input type="checkbox"/> Delta Ochric (F17) (MLRA 151)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18) (MLRA 150A, 150B)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149A)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) (MLRA 149A, 153C, 153D)
<input type="checkbox"/> Dark Surface (S7) (LRR P, S, T, U)	

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No

Remarks:

Sample from an area that has received fill material for building foundations and raising elevation property . This sample point contained clam shells, oyster shells, and clay . Intermound areas have been filled and graded.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: Grandlake City/County: Cameron Sampling Date: 2/12/10

Applicant/Owner: Council on Aging State: LA Sampling Point: 3

Investigator(s): Scott Spooner Section, Township, Range: T8W R12S SEC 16

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): none Local relief (concave, convex, none): CONVEX Slope (%): 1%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): _____ Lat: 30.00036 Long: 93.19453 Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: Vidrine (Glossaquic Hapludafs) NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil , or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ No

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Remarks:
This property existed until recently as an old homestead with yard and outbuildings. Currently the residential structures have been removed. Predominant vegetation consists of common bermuda, southern carpet grass, live oaks, water oaks, and chinese tallow.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u>	_____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
_____ Surface Water (A1)	_____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
_____ High Water Table (A2)	_____ Drainage Patterns (B10)
_____ Saturation (A3)	_____ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
_____ Water Marks (B1)	_____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
_____ Sediment Deposits (B2)	_____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
_____ Drift Deposits (B3)	_____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
_____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	_____ Geomorphic Position (D2)
_____ Iron Deposits (B5)	_____ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
_____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	_____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
_____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	
_____ Aquatic Fauna (B13)	
_____ Marl Deposits (B15) (LRR U)	
_____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	
_____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	
_____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	
_____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	
_____ Thin Muck Surface (C7)	
_____ Other (Explain in Remarks)	

Field Observations:	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____	
Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____	
Saturation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
This site consists mostly of fill material across the property. Only one sample point showed hydrological indicators since the site was well drained. This sample was located along the northwest boundary of the area.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: **3**

<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot sizes: <u>30 ft diam</u>)	<u>Absolute % Cover</u>	<u>Dominant Species?</u>	<u>Indicator Status</u>	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>Sapium sebiferum</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>3</u> (A)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>3</u> (B)
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>20</u> = Total Cover				
<u>Sapling Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)				
1. <u>Sapium sebiferum</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>35</u> = Total Cover				
<u>Shrub Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
_____ = Total Cover				
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)				
1. <u>Axonopus affinis</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	
11. _____	_____	_____	_____	
12. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>90</u> = Total Cover				
<u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
_____ = Total Cover				

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
 Dominance Test is >50%
 Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹
 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH).
Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.
Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.
Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.
Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No

Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below).

SOIL

Sampling Point: 3

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-6	10yr 5/3		none			M	fill	silt loam wi some clay
6-15	10yr 5/4		10yr 4/4	5	C	M	fill	silt loam wi some clay

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR S, T, U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR S, T, U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR O)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Organic Bodies (A6) (LRR P, T, U)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7) (LRR P, T, U)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)
<input type="checkbox"/> Muck Presence (A8) (LRR U)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR P, T)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Marl (F10) (LRR U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Ochric (F11) (MLRA 151)
<input type="checkbox"/> Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (MLRA 150A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR O, P, T)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) (LRR O, S)	<input type="checkbox"/> Umbric Surface (F13) (LRR P, T, U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Delta Ochric (F17) (MLRA 151)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18) (MLRA 150A, 150B)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149A)
<input type="checkbox"/> Dark Surface (S7) (LRR P, S, T, U)	<input type="checkbox"/> Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) (MLRA 149A, 153C, 153D)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if observed): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:
 Sample from an area that has received fill material for building foundations and raising elevation of property . This sample point contained dark silt loams over lighter silt loams and clay .

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: Grandlake City/County: Cameron Sampling Date: 2/12/10

Applicant/Owner: Council on Aging State: LA Sampling Point: 4

Investigator(s): Scott Spooner Section, Township, Range: T8W R12S Sec 16

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): none Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): 1%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): _____ Lat: 30.00026 Long: 93.19428 Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: Crowley Typic Glossaqualfs NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ No

Are Vegetation _____, Soil , or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Remarks:
 This property existed until recently as an old homestead with yard and outbuildings. Currently the residential structures have been removed. Predominant vegetation consists of common bermuda, southern carpet grass, live oaks, water oaks, and chinese tallow.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) _____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) _____ High Water Table (A2) _____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) _____ Saturation (A3) _____ Marl Deposits (B15) (LRR U) _____ Water Marks (B1) _____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) _____ Sediment Deposits (B2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) _____ Drift Deposits (B3) _____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) _____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) _____ Iron Deposits (B5) _____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) _____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ Other (Explain in Remarks)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> _____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) _____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) _____ Drainage Patterns (B10) _____ Moss Trim Lines (B16) _____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) _____ Crayfish Burrows (C8) _____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) _____ Geomorphic Position (D2) _____ Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
--	---

Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Depth (inches): <u>3</u> Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	---

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
 This site consists mostly of fill material across the property. Only one sample point showed hydrological indicators since the site was well drained. This sample was located along the northeast boundary of the area.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: **4**

<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot sizes: <u>30 ft diam</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>Sapium sebiferum</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>6</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>6</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
2. <u>Quercus nigra</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
	<u>70</u>	= Total Cover		Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
<u>Sapling Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)				
1. <u>Sapium sebiferum</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
	<u>15</u>	= Total Cover		
<u>Shrub Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50% <input type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
1. <u>Sapium sebiferum</u>	<u>25</u>		<u>FAC</u>	
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
	<u>25</u>	= Total Cover		
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)				Definitions of Vegetation Strata: Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH). Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height. Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.
1. <u>Juncus effusus</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
2. <u>Axonopus affinis</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
9. _____				
10. _____				
11. _____				
	<u>95</u>	= Total Cover		
<u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (<u>30 ft diam</u>)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1. <u>Rubus louisianus</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
		= Total Cover		

Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below).

SOIL

Sampling Point: 4

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-6	10yr 4/2		none			M	fill	shell and clay
6-15	10yr 5/2		none	5	C	M		shell and clay wi Vidrine at bot

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR S, T, U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR S, T, U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR O)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Organic Bodies (A6) (LRR P, T, U)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7) (LRR P, T, U)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Muck Presence (A8) (LRR U)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR P, T)	<input type="checkbox"/> Marl (F10) (LRR U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Ochric (F11) (MLRA 151)
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR O, P, T)
<input type="checkbox"/> Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (MLRA 150A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Umbric Surface (F13) (LRR P, T, U)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) (LRR O, S)	<input type="checkbox"/> Delta Ochric (F17) (MLRA 151)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18) (MLRA 150A, 150B)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149A)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Anomalous Bright Loamy Soils (F20) (MLRA 149A, 153C, 153D)
<input type="checkbox"/> Dark Surface (S7) (LRR P, S, T, U)	

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes No

Remarks:

Sample from an area that has received fill material for building foundations and raising elevation property . This sample point contained clam shells, oyster shells, and clay . Intermound areas have been filled and graded.

DRAFT

Appendix B
Agency Correspondence



FEMA

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Louisiana Transitional Recovery Office
1250 Poydras Street
New Orleans, LA 70112

August 24, 2009

MEMORANDUM TO: LDEQ, LDNR, LDWF, USEPA, USACE, NMFS

SUBJECT: **Scoping Notification/ Solicitation of Views**
Cameron Council on Aging Senior Center
Highway 384, Cameron Parish, Louisiana
30.0059N, 93.1138W

To Whom It May Concern:

Section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act authorizes FEMA's Public Assistance Program to assist in funding the repair, restoration, reconstruction or replacement of public facilities damaged as a result of declared disasters.

Strong winds and flooding associated with Hurricane Rita caused significant damage to the Cameron Council on Aging Senior Center located at 723 Marshall Street, Cameron. The Cameron Council on Aging, Inc. has requested Federal funding for the construction of a new Senior Center within an agricultural area approximately 0.2 miles south of Highway 384 in Cameron Parish. An address has not been given but the latitude and longitude are 30.0059N, 93.1138W. An aerial photograph of the proposed site is attached.

The new facility would consist of a single-story, 3,323 square-foot structure containing five offices, a board room, waiting area, kitchen and three toilets. The project would include the construction of an access road and parking area and the installation of utilities.

To ensure compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Executive Orders, and other applicable Federal regulations, we will be preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) analyzing the impacts this project would have on the natural and human environment. To assist us in preparation of the EA, we request that your office review this project information for a determination as to the requirements of any formal consultations, regulatory permits, determinations, or authorizations.

Please respond within 15 calendar days of the date of this scoping notification. If our office receives no comments at the close of this period, we will assume that your agency has no concerns about or objections to the project proposed.

Comments may be faxed to our office at (504) 762-2527. If you have any questions, please contact the undersigned via email Brandon.Clark@dhs.gov or phone (504) 762-2254.

Sincerely,

Brandon M. Clark
FEMA Environmental Specialist

Distribution:

Diane Hewitt

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)

Karl Morgan

Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR)

Kyle Balkum

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF)

Mick Tamara

US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

Amy Powell

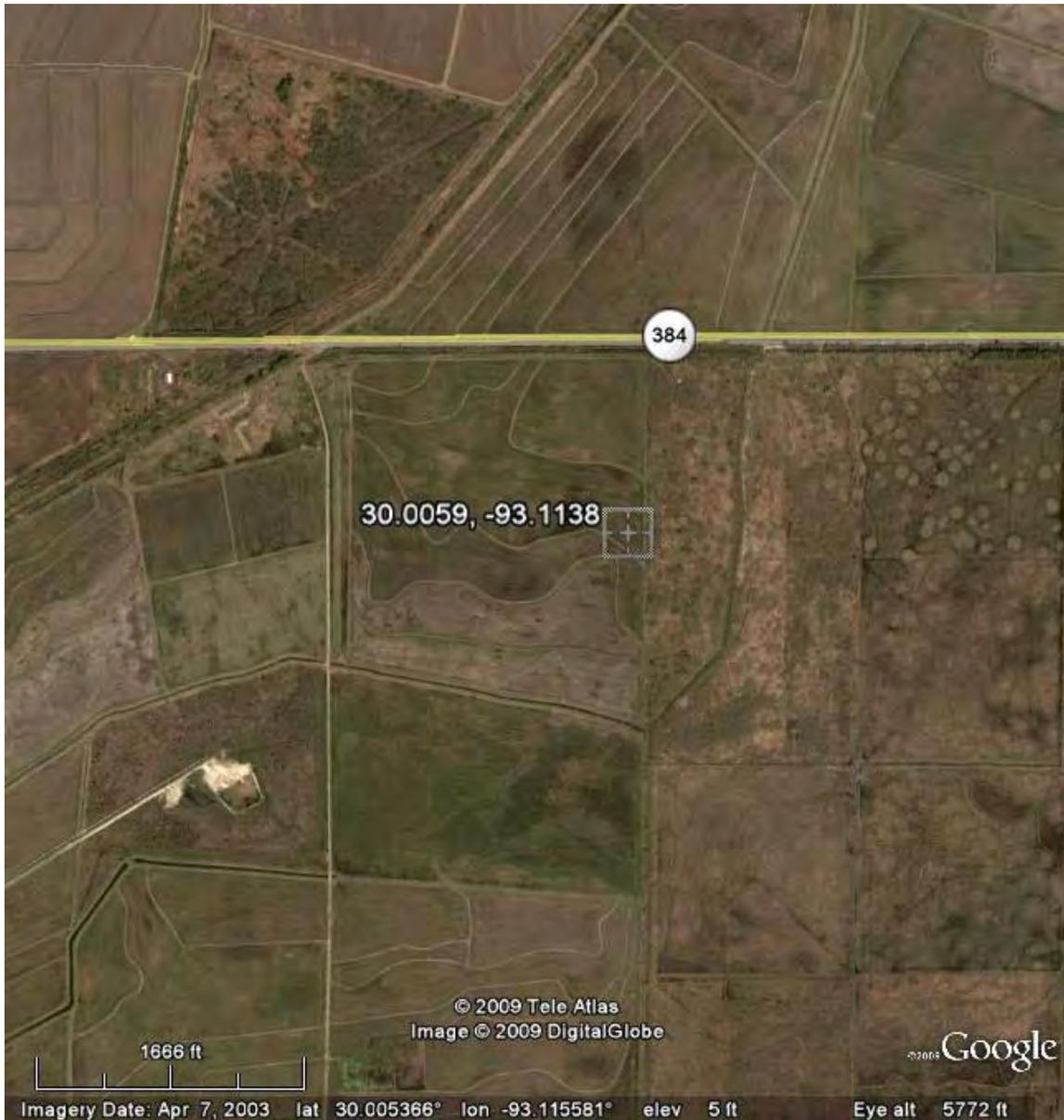
US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Richard Hartman

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Attachment – Cameron Council on Aging Senior Center, Cameron Parish

Aerial Photograph – Proposed Site Location 30.0059 N, 93.1138 W





FEMA

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Louisiana Transitional Recovery Office
1 Seine Court
New Orleans, LA 70112
504-762-2527 (Fax)

January 15, 2009

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
646 Cajundome Blvd., Ste. 400
Lafayette, LA 70506
Attn: Heather Dyer

Re: Cameron Council on Aging Senior Center
FEMA 1607-DR-LA

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 those resources
X Is not likely to adversely affect those resources.
This finding fulfills the requirements under Section 7(a)(2) of the Act.

Deborah A. Fuller Feb 2, 2010

**Acting Supervisor
Louisiana Field Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**

Date

Dear Ms. Dyer,

The Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has received a request to fund the following project in Cameron Parish, Louisiana.

Project Description: The Cameron Council on Aging, Inc. (Applicant) proposes to construct a new Senior Center at the following coordinates:

NW Corner: N 30.017270
W -93.194550

NE Corner: N 30.017270
W -93.194020

SE Corner: N 30.016480
W -93.194020

SW Corner: N 30.016480
W -93.194550

The new facility would consist of a single-story, 3,323 square-foot structure containing five offices, a board room, waiting area, kitchen and three toilets. The project would include the construction of parking areas and the installation of underground utilities.

Please find an aerial photograph of the proposed site attached. We kindly request your concurrence that the project is not likely to adversely affect threatened or endangered species or fish and wildlife resources. Your response can be faxed to our office at (504) 762-2323. Please contact the undersigned via email Christina.Gray@dhs.gov or phone (504) 762-2291 if you have any questions.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Christina Gray

Project Work Number FEMA-11607-DR-LA

Cameron Council on Aging Senior Center

In accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that the proposed project will not significantly impact fish and wildlife resources.

Based on the information provided, wetland resources may be adversely affected by the proposed project. Please contact the Corps of Engineers' (Corps) Regulatory Office to ascertain whether a permit is required. If the proposed action has already received Corps authorization, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act consultation requirements have been completed. If a Corps permit is required, the Fish and Wildlife Service will provide a Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act report in response to the Corps permit application.

Debra Fuller Feb 2, 2010

Acting Supervisor
Louisiana Field Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

United States Department of Agriculture



Natural Resources Conservation Service
3727 Government Street, Suite 116
Alexandria, La. 71301

Phone: (318) 473-7777
Fax: (318) 473-7846

February 8, 2010

Ms. Christina Gray
Environmental Protection Specialist
FEMA Louisiana Transitional Recovery Office
1250 Poydras Street
17th Floor
New Orleans, La. 70113

Subject: Cameron Council on Aging Senior Center Prime Farmland Assessment as revised.

Dear Ms. Gray:

Please find attached a completed and revised NRCS-AD-1006, Farmland Conversion Impact Rating form, on which I have documented that this project will impact 1.0 acres of Prime Farmland with a relative Farmland Value of 87.

The Cameron Parish Web Soil Survey identifies the soils at this site as Mt-Mowata-Vidrine silt loams and Crowley-Vidrine silt loams. These soils are very similar to the original site. The Vidrine soils are considered hydric soils. A hydric soil is one part of the requirement for the determination of a wetland. The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers should be contacted for a determination of wetlands on this site and the need for a permit before proceeding.

If I can assist you further with this project, or any other project, please let me know.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael C. Cooley". The signature is written over a horizontal line.

Michael C. Cooley
Resource Conservationist
USDA-NRCS
Alexandria, La.

cc: Frank Chapman, District Conservationist, Lake Charles Field Office, Lake Charles, La.
Jerry Daigle, State Soil Scientist, Alexandria State Office, Alexandria, La.

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An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request	2/3/10
Name Of Project	Cameron Parish Council on Aging (revised)	Federal Agency Involved	FEMA
Proposed Land Use		County And State	Cameron, Louisiana

PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS	2/3/10
Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply -- do not complete additional parts of this form).		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Acres Irrigated N/A
Major Crop(s) Rice, Soybeans, Corn		Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 180,000 % 21	Average Farm Size 645
Name Of Land Evaluation System Used Cameron Parish LESA	Name Of Local Site Assessment System None	Amount Of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: 174,500 % 20	
		Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS 2/8/10	

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	1.0			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly				
C. Total Acres In Site	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland	1.0			
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland	0.0			
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted	0.00057%			
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value	16.3			

PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion	87	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	13				
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use	5				
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed	0				
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	0				
5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area	15				
6. Distance To Urban Support Services	0				
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	0				
8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	0				
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services	1				
10. On-Farm Investments	0				
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	0				
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	5				
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	39	0	0	0

PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100	87	0	0	0
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160	39	0	0	0
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)	260	87	0	0	0

Site Selected: site A	Date Of Selection: 6/2/10	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
-----------------------	---------------------------	--

Reason For Selection: Per 7CFR 658.4, sites receiving a total score of less than 160 need not be given further consideration.



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

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

MAY 19 2010

Operations Division
Surveillance and Enforcement Section

Scott Spooner
Spooner and Associates
Post Office Box 12685
Lake Charles, LA 70612

Dear Mr. Spooner:

Reference is made to your request, on behalf of the Cameron Council on Aging, for a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) jurisdictional determination on property located in Section 16, Township 12 South, Range 8 West, Cameron Parish, Louisiana (enclosed map). Specifically, this property is identified as the site of a proposed senior center north of LA-384 and east of Paul Road.

A field inspection of the property was conducted on April 22, 2010. Based on the results of this investigation, we have determined that this property is not in a wetland subject to Corps' jurisdiction. A Department of the Army permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act will not be required for the deposition or redistribution of dredged or fill material on this site. However, wetlands have been identified in the immediate vicinity of this property. Any expansion will require a revised determination.

You and your client are advised that this approved jurisdictional determination is valid for a period of 5 years from the date of this letter unless new information warrants revision prior to the expiration date or the District Commander has identified, after public notice and comment, that specific geographic areas with rapidly changing environmental conditions merit re-verification on a more frequent basis.

Should there be any questions concerning these matters, please contact Dr. Rose Palumbo at (337) 291-3045 and reference our Account No. MVN-2010-00536-SR. The New Orleans District Regulatory Branch is committed to providing quality and timely service to our customers. In an effort to improve customer service, please complete and return the enclosed Customer Service Survey or complete the survey on our web site at <http://per2.nwp.usace.army.mil/survey.html>.

Sincerely,

 Pete J. Serio
Chief, Regulatory Branch

Enclosures

APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

To view the unedited version of the form go to: <http://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/regulatory/finalform.htm>.

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): 05/03/10

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: MVN-2010-00536-SR

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: Louisiana County/parish/borough: Cameron City:
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 30.01656° N, Long. -93.19442° W.
Universal Transverse Mercator:

Name of nearest waterbody: Black Fork Bayou
Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: Black Fork Bayou
Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 08080206

- Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.
 Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc...) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.

D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

- Office (Desk) Determination. Date:
 Field Determination. Date(s): 05/03/10

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There are no "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area. [Required]

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There are no "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]

SECTION III THRU V. Not Applicable

SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.

A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant:
 Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
 Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
 Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
 Data sheets prepared by the Corps:
 Corps navigable waters' study:
 U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:
 USGS NHD data.
 USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
 U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: Lake Charles SW.
 USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: NRCS WSS.
 National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name:
 State/Local wetland inventory map(s):
 FEMA/FIRM maps:
 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
 Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Google Earth: 2009, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, 1998.
or Other (Name & Date):
 Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:
 Applicable/supporting case law:
 Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
 Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: The entire project site consist of uplands.

DRAFT

Appendix C

Public Notice

FEMA PUBLIC NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

Draft Environmental Assessment for Council on Aging, Inc. Senior Center Proposal Cameron Parish, Louisiana FEMA-1607-DR-LA

Interested parties are hereby notified that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has prepared a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) and Draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the proposed construction of a senior center facility at the intersection of Paul's Road and State Highway 384, to serve the greater Cameron community near Grand Lake. This improved structure would be relocated approximately 30 miles north (via State Highway 27) of the original structure. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council for Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), the National Historic Preservation Act, and the implementing regulations of FEMA 944 CFR Part 9 and 10), an EA is being prepared to assess the potential impacts of the proposed action on the human and natural environment.

Council on Aging, Inc. has submitted an application for FEMA Public Assistance funding being administered in response to FEMA-1607-DR-LA, Hurricane Rita, which was signed as a Presidential Disaster Declaration on September 24, 2005. Council on Aging, Inc. proposes to construct the new senior center facility on a vacant parcel located at the intersection of Paul's Road and State Highway 384. Currently a fire department battalion plus ambulance service and a public library facility are residing on property parcels that abut the proposed site for the construction of the new senior center.

The EA evaluates the alternatives for compliance with applicable environmental laws. The alternatives to be evaluated include (1) No Action, (2) Reconstruction at the original site and (3) The proposed Action, the construction of Senior Center and at alternate (new) location. This Draft EA summarizes the purpose and need for the proposed action, the site selection process, the affected environment, and the potential environmental consequences associated with the proposed action. The Draft FONSI is FEMA's finding that the proposed action will not have a significant effect on the human and natural environment.

The public comment period will be for 15 days, from Tuesday, June 22, 2010 to Tuesday, July 6, 2010. Draft EA can be reviewed during this period at the Central Library located at 301 West Claude St., Lake Charles, LA 70605 and at the Grand Lake Public Library Branch, 961 State Highway 384, LA 70607. The comment period will end 15 days from the initial notice publication date of June 11, 2010. Written comments on the proposal may be mailed to:

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Environmental/Historic Preservation
Council on Aging, Inc Project
1 Seine Ct.
New Orleans, LA 70114

Or emailed to: FEMA-NOMA@dhs.gov or faxed to FEMA's Recovery Office in New Orleans at 504-762-2323; and verbal comments will be accepted at 504-762-2361 between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The Draft EA can be viewed and downloaded from FEMA's website at www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/envdocuments/ea-region6.shtm . If no substantive comments are received, the Draft EA and associated FONSI will become final and this initial Public Notice will also serve as the final Public Notice.

DRAFT