Draft Environmental Assessment

Johnson Bayou Fire Station/ Waterworks District Building Change of Location

Cameron Parish, Louisiana
October 2011

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region VI
Louisiana Recovery Office
1 Seine Court
New Orleans, Louisiana 70114

FEMA

SECTION **PAGE**

LIST OF ACRONYMS

APE	Area of Potential Effect
BFE	Base Flood Elevation
CAA	Clean Air Act
CBRA	Coastal Barrier Resources Act
CBRS	Coastal Barrier Resources System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cm	Centimeter
CUP	Coastal Use Permit
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
DFIRM	Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map
EA	Environmental Assessment
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
ft	Feet
GOHSEP	Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
HP	Historic Preservation
LDEQ	Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
LDNR	Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
LGS	Louisiana Geological Survey
LSU	Louisiana State University
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
NWS	National Weather Service
PA	Programmatic Agreement
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Area
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office/Officer
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Authority

Hurricane Rita made landfall on September 24, 2005, between Sabine Pass Texas and Johnson Bayou Louisiana, as a Category 3 storm. Maximum sustained winds at landfall were estimated at 120 miles per hour and were accompanied by strong and damaging storm surge well above normal high tide. President Bush declared a major disaster for the State of Louisiana 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.

Cameron Parish requested through the State of Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) that FEMA provide disaster assistance through the provision of federal grant funding 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 fund projects to repair, restore and replace facilities damaged as a result of the declared event.

Cameron Parish was deemed eligible by FEMA for federal disaster public assistance as an eligible applicant serving the needs of the general public. The Johnson Bayou Fire Station and Waterworks District Building (Fire Station) provided facilities for modern first response services including fire suppression, technical rescue and emergency medical services and also provided the facilities for the Waterworks Administration office space and its maintenance bay area. The facility and its contents were destroyed as a result of the declared event and FEMA has deemed them eligible for replacement.

Cameron Parish determined that replacement of the facility in its current location would not best meet the needs of the community. Therefore, Cameron Parish requested approval and federal grant funds for a change of location project to replace the facility with a new facility providing similar functions with the same capacity at a new location in Johnson Bayou approximately one mile to the southeast.

In accordance with 44 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) for FEMA, Subpart B – Agency Implementing Procedures, Section 10.9, an Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared pursuant to Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as implemented by the regulations promulgated by the President's Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). This EA will determine if a proposed reconstruction and change of location of the Fire Station and Waterworks District building will have the potential for significant adverse effects on the quality of the human and natural environment. The results of this EA will be used to make a decision whether to initiate preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or to prepare a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

1.2 Area Description

Cameron Parish is located entirely in the coastal marsh area in the extreme southwestern corner of Louisiana (USGS, 2009). It is bordered by Sabine Lake, the Sabine River, the City of Port Arthur, Texas, and Jefferson County, Texas to the west; Orange County, Texas to the northwest; Calcasieu and Jefferson Davis Parishes to the north; Vermilion Parish to the east; and the Gulf of Mexico to the south. Calcasieu Lake forms a natural division between the eastern and western parts of the Parish.

Cameron Parish has no incorporated areas and the Parish seat is the town of Cameron (Figure 1), which is located in the south-central section of the Parish approximately 20 miles west of the proposed site for reconstruction of Johnson Bayou Fire Station. Port Arthur, Texas, lies seven miles across Sabine Lake, and Beaumont, Texas is ten miles beyond. Lake Charles lies approximately eight miles north of the Cameron Parish boundary, and Lafayette is approximately 35 miles northeast of the Parish. Encompassing an area of 1,932 square miles (1,313 square miles of land and 619 square miles of water), Cameron is the largest parish in the state. Its population, however, is the smallest among Louisiana parishes. It had a population density of 7.6 people per square mile in 2000, which represented a total parish population of 9,991 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). This was a 7.9 percent increase over the 1990 population. The U.S. Census reports in the July 2008 general demographic characteristics a reduction in population to 7,238 people (U.S. Census American FactFinder, Table 1).

Johnson Bayou is approximately 14 miles east of the Texas border and 15 miles southwest of Calcasieu Lake. This community has fire protection and school facilities as well as public utilities that are provided to the community. The Johnson Bayou estimated population is 400 (Wikipedia, 2011). This community is linked to the parish's other coastal villages such as Grand Chenier and the town of Cameron by Louisiana State Highway 82/27.

General Demographic Characteristics: July 2008	Cameron Parish, Louisiana Total
Total population	7,238
SEX AND AGE	
Male	3,686
Female	3,552
Under 5 years	284
5 to 9 years	368
10 to 14 years	496
15 to 19 years	556
20 to 24 years	384
25 to 34 years	1,010
35 to 44 years	989
45 to 54 years	1,380
55 to 59 years	472
60 to 64 years	445
65 to 74 years	506
75 to 84 years	267
85 years and over	81
Median age (years)	41.4
18 years and over	5,741
21 years and over	5,454
62 years and over	1,102
65 years and over	854
18 years and over	5,741
Male	2,898
Female	2,843
65 years and over	854
Male	400
Female	454
RACE	
One race	7,173
Two or more races	65
Total population	7,238
One race	7,173
White	6,808
Black or African American	279
American Indian and Alaska Native	39
Asian	45
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2
Two or more races	65
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races	
White	6,873
Black or African American	306
American Indian and Alaska Native	77
Asian	45
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2
Total population	7,238
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	231
Not Hispanic or Latino Total	7,007
White alone	6,582

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program

Table 1 - U.S. Census Population Demographics, 2008 Estimates

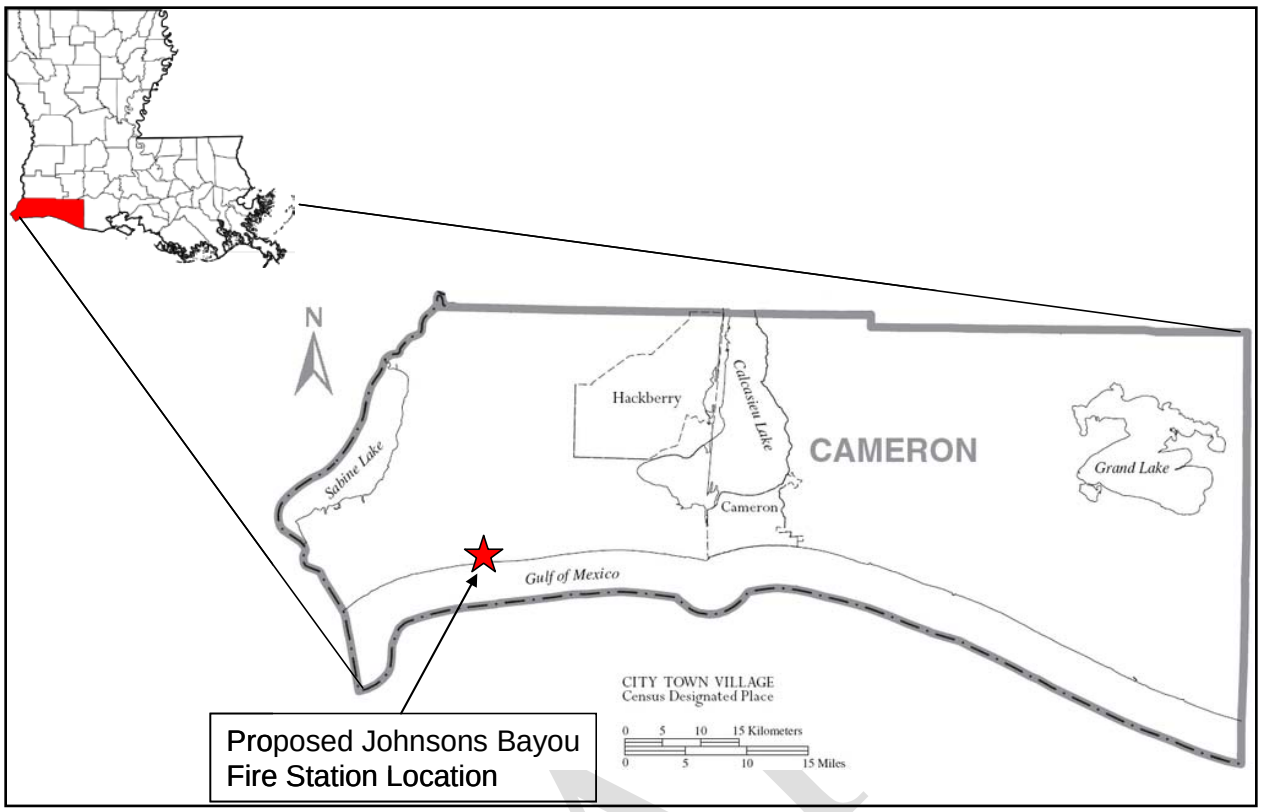


Figure 1 - Cameron Parish and the Proposed Reconstruction Location (Wikipedia, 2011)

Cameron Parish is located in subtropical latitude, which reflects the general climate of the southern United States, with mild, pleasant winters and warm, humid summers. The average temperature in July is 81 degrees Fahrenheit (ºF), and the average temperature in January is 51ºF. Rainfall averages over 60 inches annually and is evenly distributed throughout the year, except for July, the wettest month. Temperatures in the Parish are usually comfortable, but often accompanied by high humidity. The Parish's location on the Gulf Coast makes it particularly susceptible to frequent hurricanes and severe storms (FEMA, 2008a).

Three wildlife preserves are located in the Parish. The largest, the Sabine Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, located to the west and southeast of Calcasieu Lake, is federally owned and operated, as is the Lacassine Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, which is located in the northeastern part of the Parish. The Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge and Game Park, which extends into Vermilion Parish, is owned and operated by the State of Louisiana.

Wetlands cover more than two-thirds of the Parish; this is one of the largest wetland areas in a single district in the United States. The Parish's economy is linked to this valuable resource through rice growing, cattle raising, commercial and sport fishing, fur trapping, oil and gas production, base facilities for offshore oil and gas drilling, tourism, and recreation.

The Parish has extensive mineral resources, ranking first in natural gas production and sixth in total mineral production in the United States. Oil development, an important activity in the Parish, is not concentrated in one area. Piping and processing plants, as well as oil support facilities are located throughout the Parish near major oil and gas fields. Pipelines traverse the

Parish and link oil deposits with processing plants and users throughout the country. Petroleum pipelines are expected to influence the future development of the Parish; there is high potential for the construction of processing plants and refineries along pipeline routes (FEMA, 2008a).

1.3 Project Location

The damaged Johnson Bayou Fire Station and Waterworks building (one story, 5,104 square feet) was located at 155 Berwick Road (Latitude 29.76983/Longitude -93.70065, Figure 2). This facility consisted of a one story pre-engineered metal and masonry building built in 1980. The building was constructed of two metal structures connected by a common wall and consisted of a fire station office, a fire truck bay and the waterworks shop bay.

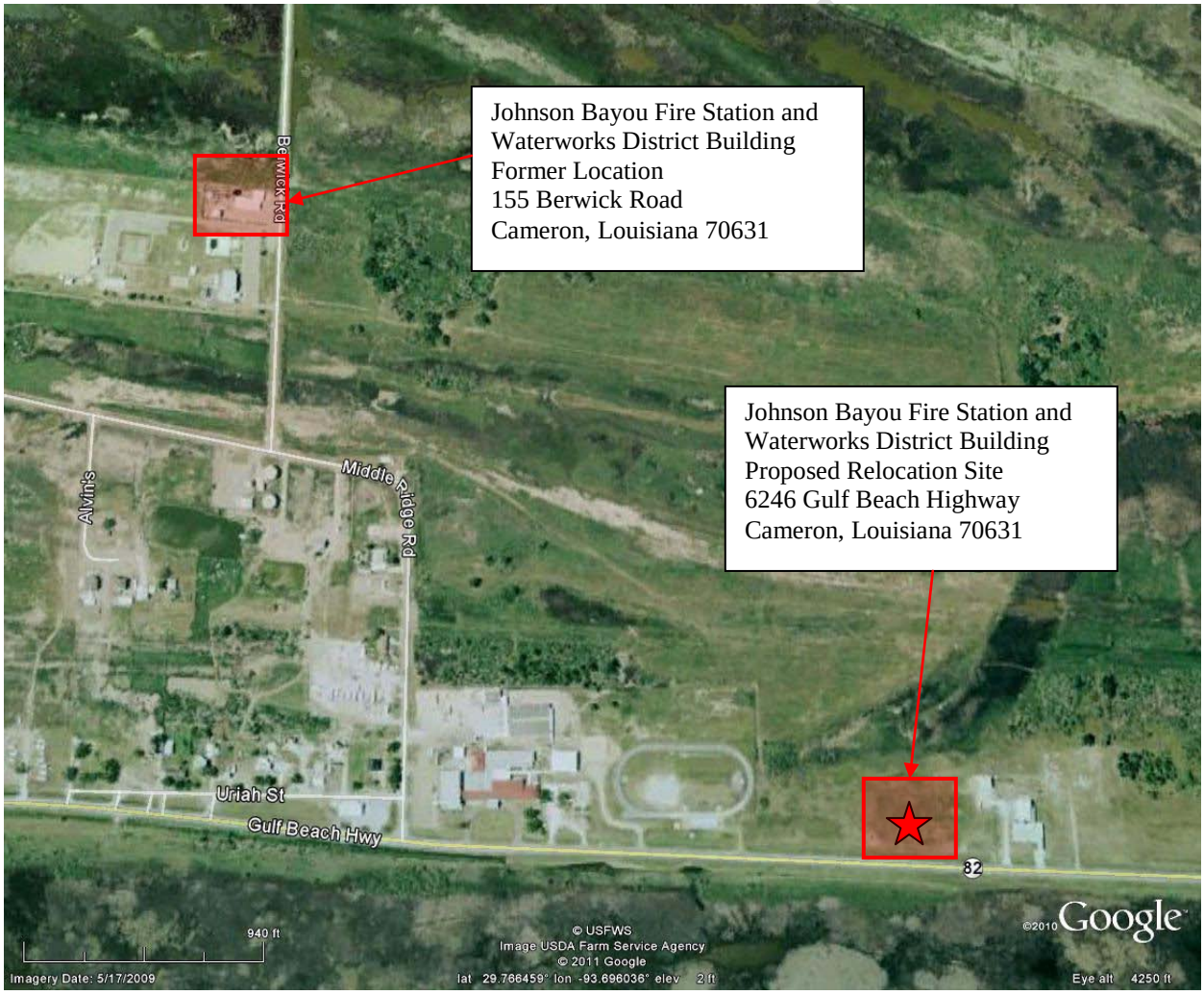


Figure 2 – Johnson Bayou Fire Station and Waterworks District Building Former and Proposed Relocation Sites (Google Earth, 2008)

The proposed location of the reconstruction of the Fire Station and Waterworks building (6,200 square feet) is located in Johnson Bayou approximately one mile southeast of the former location at 6246 Gulf Beach Highway (Highway 82), Cameron, Louisiana (Latitude 29.76278/Longitude -93.69139, Figure 2).

1.4 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

In order to restore the lost services, facilities, and resources that were destroyed as a result of the hurricane, Cameron Parish seeks federal grant funds to replace the Fire Station and Waterworks building including the former building contents (all appurtenant equipment, materials, and supplies). Replacement is proposed to include building relocation to 6246 Gulf Beach Highway, Cameron, Louisiana.

The purpose of the proposed action includes restoring longstanding Fire Department and Waterworks roles such as fire suppression, emergency medical services, search and rescue, equipment parking, administration, maintenance, and storage. This project is needed to support implementation of the long-term community recovery plan, ensure community viability, and eliminate gaps in the resources available.

2.0 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

2.1 Alternative 1 - No Action

With the no action alternative, there would be no replacement of the destroyed Fire Station and Waterworks building. As a result, area residents would continue to use the limited services provided by the temporary emergency services and would be without the restoration of important community service facilities providing essential services.

2.2 Alternative 2 – Reconstruct at an Alternate Location – Proposed Action

The proposed replacement action is for construction of a combined Fire Station and Waterworks facility at a site approximately one mile southeast of the original location in the unincorporated community of Johnson Bayou. The applicant designed the replacement facility to incorporate the hurricane damaged facilities, the Fire Station and the Waterworks. The facility would include 6,600 square feet, an increase in square footage due to required and relevant codes and standards.

The proposed design consists of a 6,600 square foot facility that would be built to current codes and standards for Coastal High Hazard A Zones including the International Building Code of 2006 and its referenced American Society of Civil Engineering 24-05 Standard, *Flood Resistant Design and Construction*. Additionally, the building will be elevated as required to the established design flood elevation using concrete columns including a concrete slab-on-grade with turned down perimeter beams for scouring mitigation. Other structural components include an elevated first floor consisting of a cast-in-place concrete floor slab and beams, a structural steel building frame for supporting pre-engineered steel wall systems and roof trusses, diagonal bracing, and an elevator with a concrete shaft. The proposed project requires site grading including the addition of non-structural fill (1 foot or less over approximately ½ acre). There is existing access to the needed utilities.

In addition, the proposed action includes the replacement of the contents of the Fire Station and Waterworks or their equivalent, insofar as practical, including materials, furniture, heat/mechanical components and miscellaneous appurtenant systems.

2.3 Alternative 3 – Reconstruct at Original Sites – Alternative Eliminated from Consideration

This alternative would rebuild the damaged Fire Station and Waterworks at the original site to pre-disaster configuration, function, and capacity. Grading of the site would be necessary to prepare for reconstruction. The facility would be constructed within the respective original footprint and would include improvements for meeting current codes and standards (e.g., American with Disabilities Act, building codes, local floodplain ordinances, etc.).

The damaged facility site is located in a coastal high hazard special flood hazard area. An available site outside the coastal high hazard area was identified that was available and met the needs of the project. For the above reason, community leaders have determined the alternative to replace the facility at the original site is not practicable, desirable, or feasible and therefore, will not be carried forward for further analysis in this draft EA.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND IMPACTS

3.1 Land Use and Zoning

Although the Parish is not densely populated, there are several population centers. They are found near the unincorporated communities of Hackberry, Johnson Bayou (the location of the proposed action), Holly Beach, Cameron, Creole, Oak Grove, and Grand Chenier. Other areas of residential development are located along the ridges in the Parish, specifically, along Highway 82, Front Ridge Road, and the southern portion of State Highway 27, between Creole and Cameron.

Johnson Bayou is an unincorporated area in southwest Cameron Parish. The land use surrounding the area consists of rangeland, pastureland, cropland, and miscellaneous uses such as the conservation and recreational land use of Sabine National Wildlife Refuge. The community has a population of approximately 400 and land uses within and surrounding the site consist of the following: residential, agriculture, commercial, commercial/light industrial, and industry (Wikipedia, 2011). Since there are no zoning boundaries in place, land uses are not distinctly defined but are co-mingled amongst one another.

<u>Alternative 1 – No Action</u>

The no action alternative would conform to local land uses and would not create a conflict with nearby and adjacent uses.

Alternative 2 – Proposed Action: Reconstruct at Alternate Location

The proposed alternative would not impact land use regulatory codes and would not create a conflict with near and adjacent uses.

3.2 Geology and Soils

Southwest Louisiana is characterized by extensive coastal marshland interrupted by numerous forests atop relict beach ridges, or chenier ridges, and natural ridges or levees (LDEQ, 2009). According to the Louisiana Geological Survey (LGS), the geology in the vicinity of the site is predominantly Holocene coastal marshes, river sedimentary deposits composed mainly of sands, silts and clays (LGS, 2008). Figure 4 is a generalized geology map for Louisiana showing the location of the proposed project site in Cameron Parish.

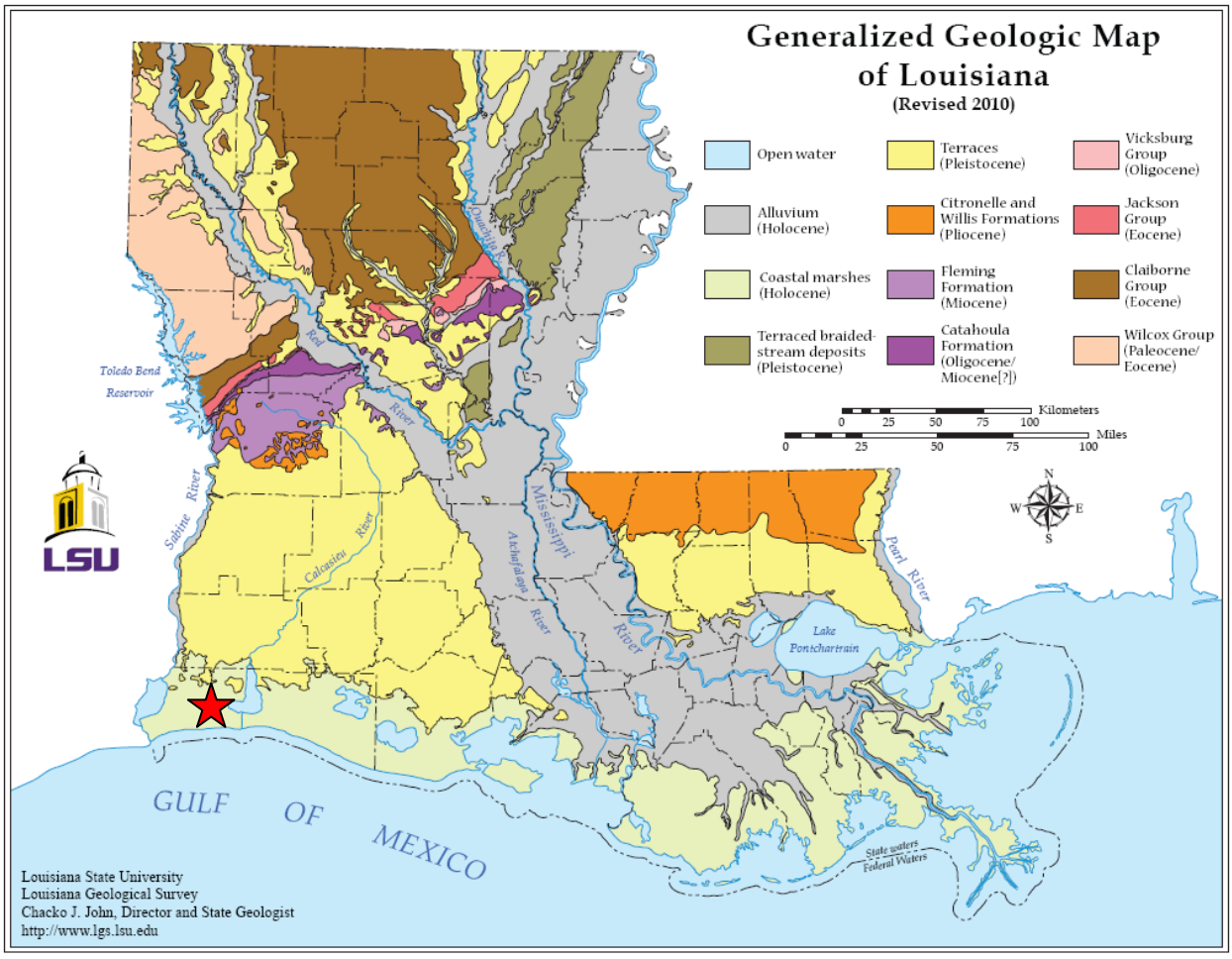


Figure 4 - Generalized Geology Map of Louisiana (LSU, 2010)

The Parish has elevations ranging from sea level to 20 feet. A short distance inland and parallel to the coastline, there are numerous chenier ridges, which are generally at elevations of 4 to 7

feet; in a few cases, they are at elevations of 10 feet or slightly higher. These cheniers are long, narrow beach ridges composed essentially of sand and shells thrown up by waves during storms.

The soils in Cameron Parish vary widely in their potential for most important land uses and urban development. Specific mapped soils in the vicinity of the proposed project site include the Hackberry-Mermentau complex, generally undulating (Figures 6 and 7, NRCS Web Soil Survey Mapper, 2011). These level and gentle undulating, somewhat poorly drained soils are found near the Gulf of Mexico with Hackberry soil on low ridges and Mermentau soil in the depressions between ridges.

Figure 6 - Web Soil Survey Mapper (NRCS, 2011)

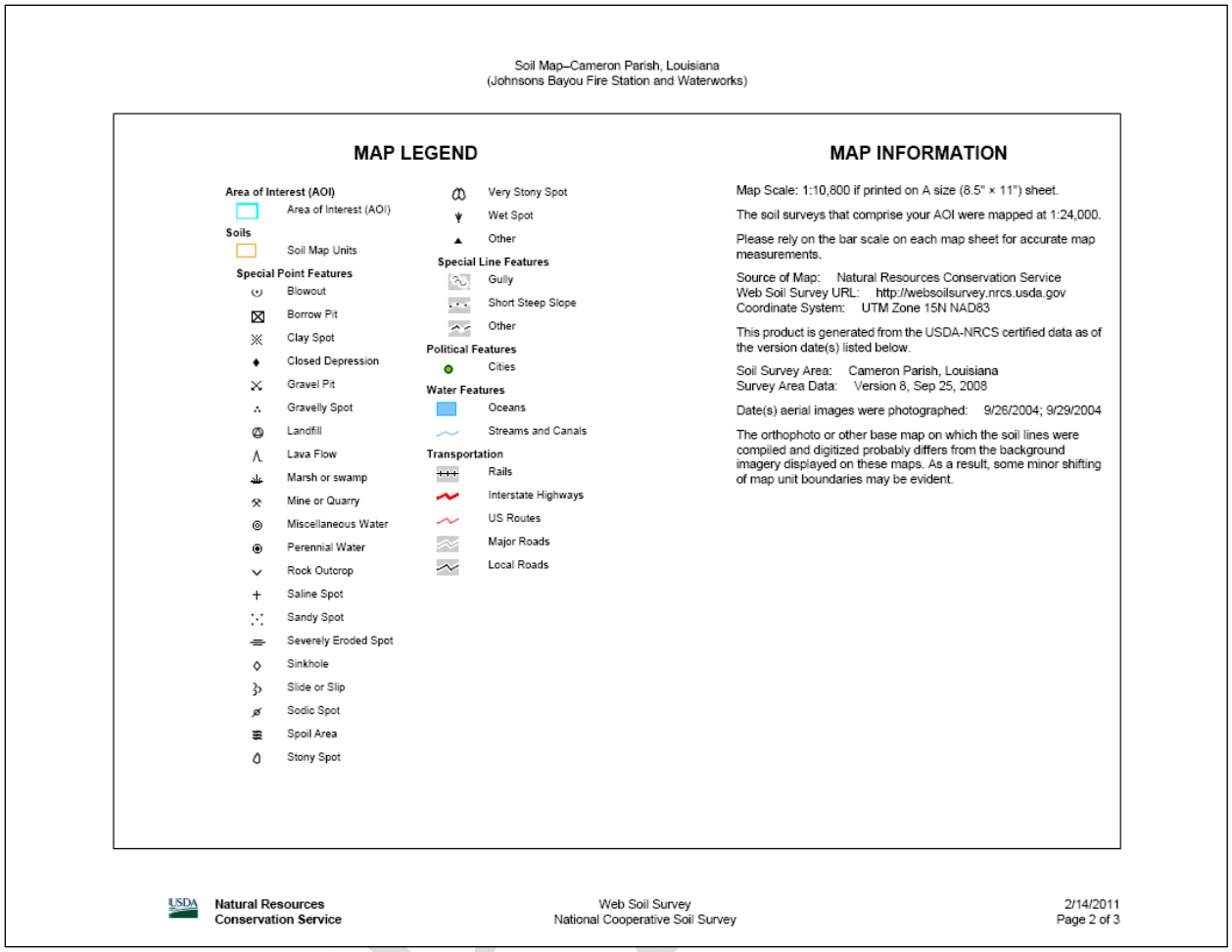


Figure 7 - Web Soil Survey Legend (NRCS, 2011)

This soil is poorly suited to urban development. Population growth, however, has increased the extent of home site and industrial/commercial development on this soil type in Cameron Parish (USDA, 1995). The main management concerns are the wetness and the hazard of flooding during hurricanes. Pilings or mounds can elevate buildings above the expected level of flooding and adherence to codes and standards ensures utilization of appropriate construction methods and materials for this soil type.

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 resource. 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 (NRCS Web Soil Survey Mapper, 2011).

Alternative 1 - No Action

Implementation of the no action alternative would not impact the soils or geologic processes known for the area. The no action alternative would not result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Alternative 2 – Proposed Action: Reconstruct at Alternate Location

Construction of a new Fire Station and Waterworks structure within an area that has already been disturbed, graded, and developed would not cause significant disturbance of geology or soils as part of the site preparation. The project will also not result in conversion of any Prime, or State-wide and locally important farmlands (NRCS letter dated November 24, 2009; Appendix A). The proposed site is generally flat but because of the proposed project's size, soils exposed from site preparation actions would be subject to erosion thus, silt fence and/or other required storm water quality best management practices will be required by Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality's (LDEQ) during construction.

3.3 Water Resources and Water Quality

3.3.1 Surface and Groundwater

Cameron Parish has 354,924 acres of surface water. The Sabine, Calcasieu, and Mermentau Rivers are the largest sources of surface water. Sabine Lake, Calcasieu Lake, and Grand Lake are the largest lakes in the parish. The major streams are at the low elevations. They are heavily contaminated with salt water from the Gulf of Mexico (USDA, 1995). As a result, most of the surface water is unsuited to agriculture and domestic uses and to some industrial uses. A review of the LDEQ CWA Section 303(d) list identifies that both Calcasieu Lake and Calcasieu Ship Canal as being impaired water bodies (LDEQ, 2008). Excess sediments, nutrients, and hydrology alterations are the leading reasons for the findings of high concentrations of oil/grease, fecal coliform bacteria, pesticides, and heavy metals in these impaired water bodies.

There are no rivers, lakes, creeks or other well-defined drainage ways on the proposed site. There are also no wild or scenic rivers, as designated under the Wild and Scenic River Act, on or near the proposed project site. The project vicinity outside the proposed site includes extensive surrounding fresh and brackish marshes merging with small bayous that provide drainage and water exchange for significant parish surface waters. These bayous, marshes and other surface waters receive storm water runoff from the site.

The groundwater used for irrigation and for municipal, industrial, and domestic purposes in Cameron Parish is obtained from wells screened in the Chicot Aquifer. The Chicot aquifer system consists of fining upward sequences of gravels, sands, silts, and clays of the Pleistocene Prairie, intermediate, and high terrace deposits of southwest Louisiana. The medium to coarse-grained sand and gravel aquifer units dip and thicken toward the Gulf of Mexico, thin slightly toward the west to Texas, and thicken toward the east where it is overlain by alluvium of the Atchafalaya and Mississippi Rivers (LDEQ, 2002). The project site overlies recharge zones of the Chicot Aquifer.

Alternative 1 – No Action

Implementation of the no action alternative would not adversely impact the surface or groundwater resources of the region.

Alternative 2 – Proposed Action: Reconstruct at Alternate Location

Relocation of the Fire Station and Waterworks within an area having existing utilities, infrastructure, and no identifiable on site surface waters would not impact surface water resources. In addition, placement of columns for building elevation would not affect the Chicot Aquifer 200 or 700 feet sand layers since columns would be driven into the ground to a maximum depth of 55 feet.

To minimize spills and leaks of hazardous materials from the maintenance of construction equipment, safe handling procedures per local, state, and federal regulations must be used to reduce impacts to surface and groundwater resources. Sound building techniques and the use of best management practices would mitigate minor potential effects that might otherwise result from runoff during construction.

3.3.2 Wetlands and Waters of the United States

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates the discharge of dredged or fill materials into waters of the U.S. including wetlands, pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA. Jurisdictional wetlands are defined as those areas that that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water 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. Jurisdictional wetland determinations are regulated by the USACE pursuant to the CWA. Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, also directs federal agencies to take actions to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands.

Review of United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI, Figure 8) identified no wetlands at the project site (USFWS NWI, 2011). However, the NWI identifies saltwater and freshwater marshes to the south and north, respectively, of the proposed project site. The NWI also identified that nearby coastal frontage is entirely wetlands. Both types of wetlands are highly productive range sites for wildlife habitat and grazing cattle. The freshwater marsh area is centered in one of the major duck and geese wintering areas of the United States (e.g., Sabine National Migratory Waterfowl Refuge). These surrounding wetlands have been deteriorating due to an increasing input of soil and saline content, undesirable fluctuation of low water levels, and extremely high floodwater inundation.

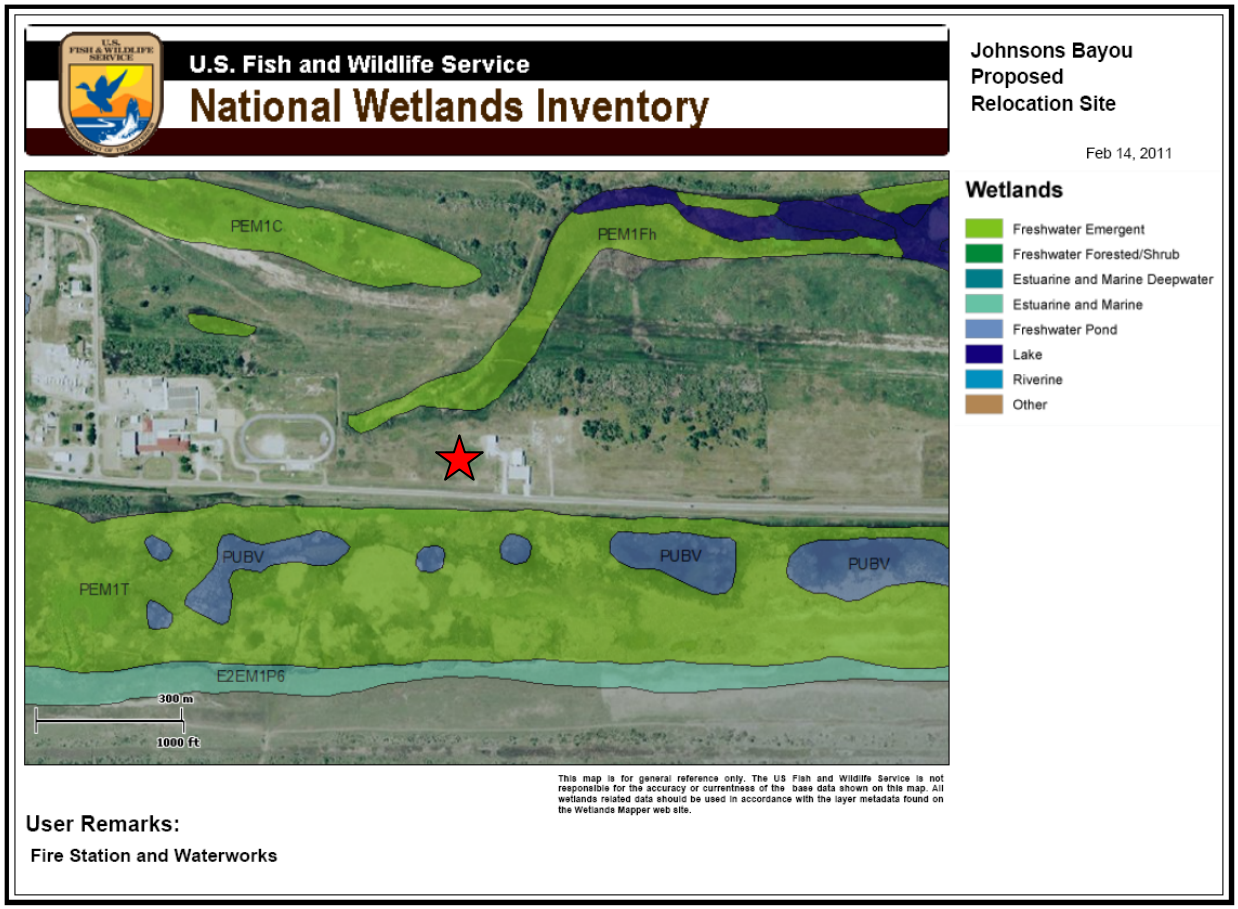


Figure 8 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Wetlands Inventory (FWS, 2011)

Alternative 1 – No Action

Implementation of the no action alternative would not impact wetlands or other waters of the U.S. and would not require a CWA Section 404 permit.

Alternative 2 – Proposed Action: Reconstruct at Alternate Location

Relocation of the Fire Station and Waterworks structure would not impact waters of the U.S. or modify wetlands per review of USFWS NWI (USFWS NWI Mapper, 2011) and USACE jurisdictional determination letter dated November 4, 2009 (Appendix A).

3.3.3 Floodplains

Flood hazards within the Parish result primarily from tidal surge and associated waves caused by tropical storms and hurricanes (FEMA, 2008). Tides can intrude into the low-lying areas through the Calcasieu Ship Channel, and through the Creole Canal and Kings Bayou, which flow into the Mermentau River. Less severe than tidal flooding, stream overflow occurs infrequently from the Sabine, Calcasieu, and Mermentau River systems, all of which cross Cameron Parish and empty into the Gulf of Mexico within the Parish boundaries. Because of the flat terrain and inadequate drainage, many areas are also susceptible to shallow flooding or ponding during

rainfalls (FEMA, 2008a). Not all storms that pass closely to the study area produce extremely high tides. Similarly, storms that produce extreme conditions in one area may not produce critical conditions in other locations. The rainfall that usually accompanies hurricanes can aggravate the tidal flooding.

Nonstructural flood protection measures in the Parish consist of the Cameron Parish Police Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Providing for Flood Insurance Requirements", dated August 2, 1977, and amended September 5, 1977. This ordinance places controls on the types of development and activities that are permissible in the floodplain and establishes a permitting system and building codes and standards to mitigate risks from flooding. Relevant codes include the IBC 2006 and the referenced and required 24-05 Standard, *Flood Resistant Design and Construction*. Major hurricane disasters have occurred in Cameron Parish because of its location on the coast and low ground elevations. Local officials receive weather information from the National Weather Service in Lake Charles, Louisiana. Because of the Parish's geographical location and topography, however, the only method of protection available to the public during hurricanes is evacuation; there is a lack of adequate emergency shelters (FEMA, 2008a).

Executive Order (EO) 11988, Floodplain Management, requires federal agencies to avoid direct or indirect support or development within or affecting the 1% annual chance special flood hazard area (SFHA) (i.e., 100-year floodplain) whenever there is a practicable alternative (for "*Critical Actions*", outside the 0.2% annual chance SFHA, i.e., the 500-year floodplain). FEMA's regulations for complying with EO 11988 are found in 44 CFR Part 9, Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands. FEMA uses the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) (Figure 9) and the preliminary Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM) (Figure 10) to determine the flood hazard zone for the proposed project location (FEMA, 2008b).

In compliance with FEMA policy implementing EO 11988, the proposed project was reviewed for possible impacts associated with occupancy or modification to a floodplain. Cameron Parish enrolled in the NFIP on September 4, 1970. According to the NFIP effective FIRM panel number 22 5194 0550 G, dated May 04, 1992, the project site lies within a special flood hazard area zone AE (EL 14) (1% annual chance flood area, 100-year floodplain, base flood elevation [BFE] determined).

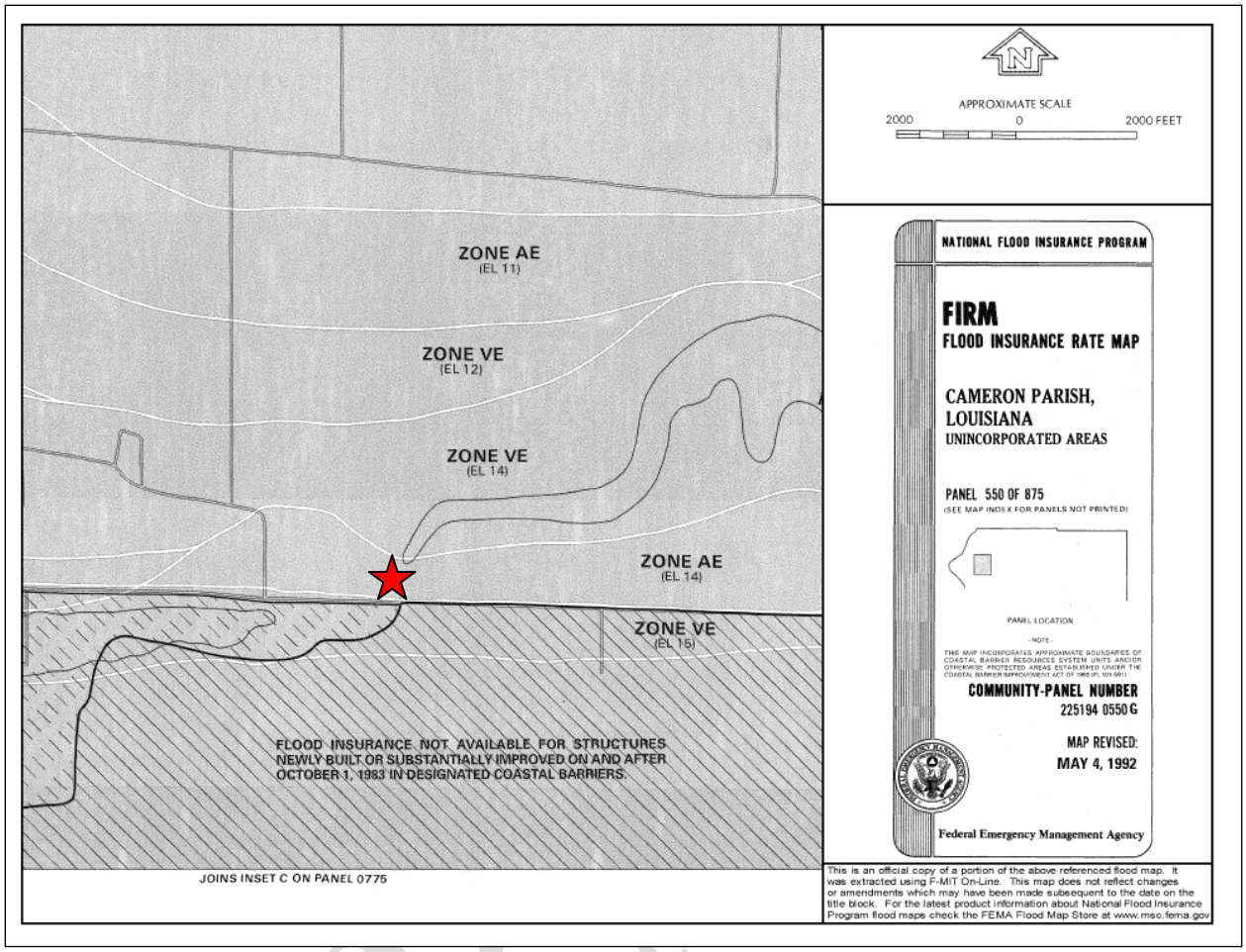


Figure 9 - Effective Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel 22 5194 0625 G (FEMA, 1992)

Additionally, according to the preliminary DFIRM panel 22 023C 0625 H, dated March 28, 2008, the proposed project site lies within a Coastal High Hazard Area Zone VE (EL 15) (1% annual chance flood area, 100-year floodplain, coastal area with velocity wave action, BFE determined). Per a letter dated July 13, 2010, from FEMA's Region VI Director of the Mitigation Division, zone designations initially identified in the March 2008 DFIRMS were reanalyzed by FEMA and as a result of this reanalysis, the zone designation for the proposed project site was tentatively reclassified on the preliminary DFIRM as a special flood hazard area zone AE (not within the coastal high hazard area with wave velocity action in excess of three feet) (FEMA, 2010).

Notwithstanding the flood zone reanalysis, the project is located within a Coastal A Zone and is required, as a condition of the provision of the federal grant funds, to build to the Coastal A Zone requirements specified within the ASCE 24-05 Standard. ASCE Standards provide technical guidance that presents to the designer voluntary minimum requirements and expected performance for the design and construction of buildings and structures in flood hazard areas. It does not restate the NFIP requirements but offers specificity, some additional requirements above and beyond NFIP minimum standards, and some limitations (FEMA 2010).

Specific requirements of the design that will mitigate and minimize potential harm in the floodplain include the elevation of the lowest horizontal structural supports of the lowest floor, including basements, above the Design Flood Elevation (DFE) with free board (free board is required as a function of the nature and occupancy of the building), the use of an open works foundation building on piles, columns, or shear walls, a foundation free-of-obstructions, the use of flood resistant materials, and limiting activities below the DFE to parking storage and access. Additionally, in Coastal A Zones, incorporating the ASCE 24-05 Standard requires that foundations be designed to take into account scour and erosion, that the mechanical, heating and ventilation elements be elevated above the DFE, and that breakaway walls shall not produce debris capable of damaging the structure or nearby structures in the event of a flood.

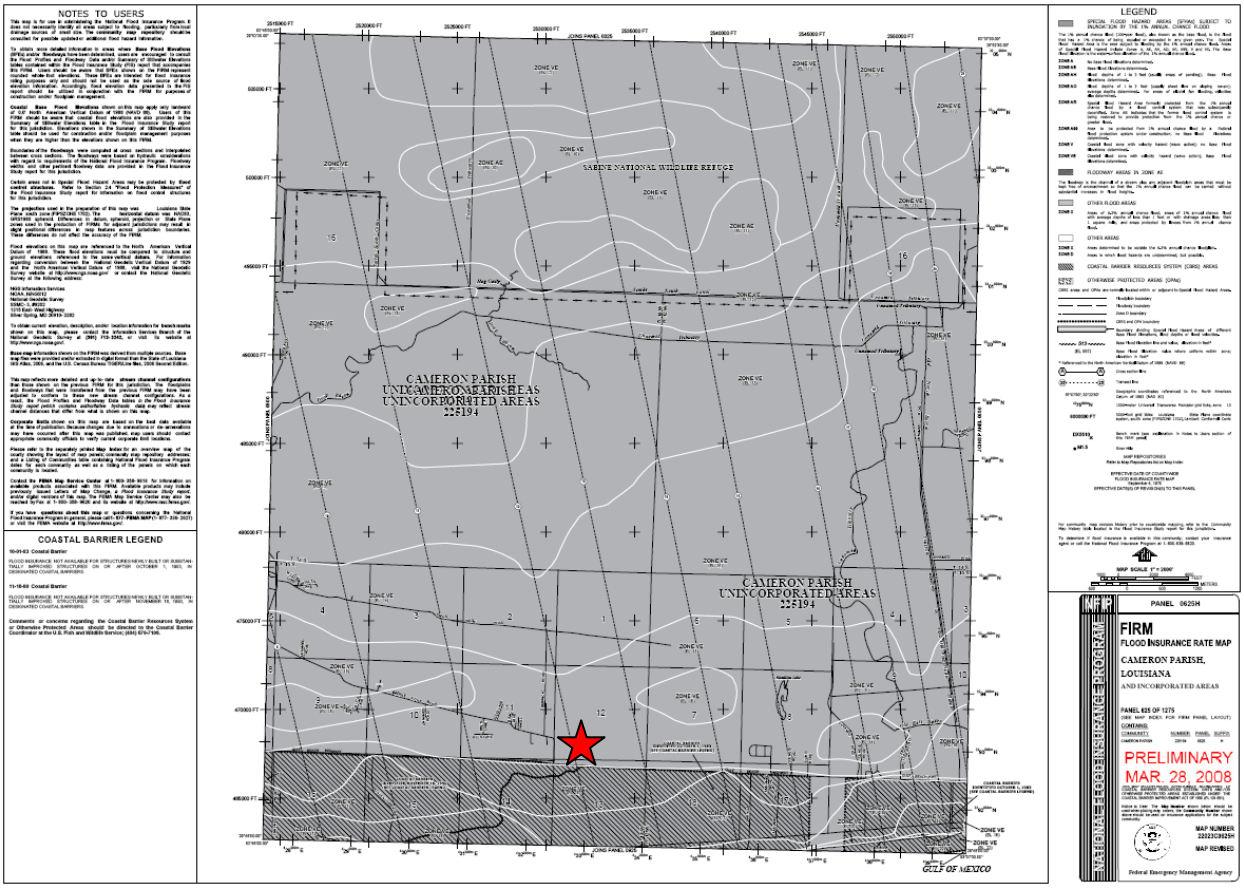


Figure 10 - Preliminary Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel 22 023C 0700 H (FEMA, 2008)

Alternative 1 – No Action

The no action alternative would not result in impacts to the 100-year floodplain.

Alternative 2 Proposed Action: Reconstruct at Alternate Location

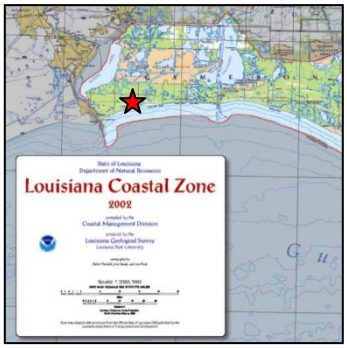
The Proposed Action Alternative would involve the relocation and reconstruction of the functions of the Fire Station and Waterworks to the proposed site within a special flood hazard area. Per preliminary DFIRM panel number 22 023C 0625 H dated March 28, 2008, and FEMA guidance, the proposed project site is currently being considered as located in a flood hazard

zone AE. The ground surface at the proposed project site is at an approximate elevation between 4.00 and 6.27 feet above mean sea level (msl, North American Vertical Datum 1988) (Lonnie G. Harper & Associates Land Survey, Elevation Certificate 2010). The building must be elevated so that the lowest floor is at or above the established BFE for "critical facilities" per EO 11988 and FEMA's implementing regulations.

This EA forms part of the Eight Step Planning Process outlined in 44 CFR Part 9. No acceptable practicable alternatives outside of the special flood hazard area were identified by Cameron Parish or GOHSEP. Mitigation of adverse impacts must be accomplished by incorporation of mitigation and minimization measures including compliance with relevant codes and standards and elevation or flood proofing of the proposed building and appurtenances to or above the BFE. These projects must be conducted in accordance with conditions for federal actions in the floodplain as set forth in EO 11988, Floodplains, and EO 11990, Wetlands, and the implementing regulation found at 44 CFR Part 9, Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands. These regulations apply to Agency actions which have the potential to affect floodplains or wetlands or their occupants, or which are subject to potential harm by location in floodplains or wetlands.

Additionally, FEMA Public Assistance grant funded projects carried out in the floodplain or affecting the floodplain must be coordinated with the local floodplain administrator for a floodplain development permit and the action must be undertaken in compliance with relevant, applicable, and required local codes and standards as discussed above. This will reduce the risk of future flood loss, minimize the impacts of floods on safety, health, and welfare, and preserve and possibly restore beneficial floodplain values as required by Executive Order 11988. To further minimize impacts of the action in the floodplain, restoration projects conducted with Public Assistance grant funds shall utilize the current preliminary DFIRM zone determination and base flood elevation as the NFIP "best available data" as a minimum standard.

3.4 Coastal Resources



The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA) requires federal agency actions to be consistent with the policies of the state coastal zone management program when conducting or supporting activities that affect a designated coastal zone. The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) regulates development in Louisiana's coastal zone through the Coastal Use Permit Program. The existing facilities and the proposed project site are located in the coastal zone and are required to obtain a Coastal Use Permit from LDNR prior to construction (see photo inset at right of the site in relation to the Louisiana Coastal Zone).

The USFWS regulates federal funding in Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS) units under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA). This Act protects undeveloped coastal barriers and related areas (i.e., Otherwise Protected Areas) by prohibiting direct or indirect federal funding of projects that support development in

these areas. This promotes the appropriate use and conservation of coastal barriers along the Gulf of Mexico. The proposed project site is not located within a regulated CBRS unit (nearest unit S-11, begins across Gulf Beach Highway to the south, see purple highlighted area in photo inset at left).

Alternative 1 – No Action

Implementation of the no action alternative would not impact those sensitive coastal processes mentioned above.

Alternative 2 – Proposed Action: Reconstruct at Alternate Location

Review of Louisiana's Coastal Zone Boundary Map identified that the construction of the proposed action is within the coastal zone jurisdiction therefore, the project would require a Coastal Use Permit (CUP) to ensure enforcement of applicable construction standards in implementing the proposed action.

3.5 Air Quality

The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires the State of Louisiana to adopt ambient air quality standards to protect the public from potentially harmful amounts of pollutants. The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality has designated areas meeting the state's ambient air quality standards by their monitoring and modeling program efforts. According to results from the state's air quality monitoring, Cameron Parish has been identified as currently meeting the ambient air quality standards; thus is in attainment (LDEQ, 2008).

The Cameron Parish area is in attainment of LDEQ criteria pollutant, particulate matter (solid and liquid particles suspended in air), per the CAA. These particles can be directly emitted from a source or formed in the atmosphere as part of a chemical reaction and/or when fuel is combusted.

Alternative 1 – No Action

Implementation of the no action alternative would not adversely impact ambient air quality for the area.

Alternative 2 – Proposed Action: Reconstruct at Alternate Location

Negligible impacts would be anticipated from vehicle exhaust emissions and increased dust during construction of the Fire Station and Waterworks. During construction activities site soils associated with staging areas and roads shall be covered with rock and/or wetted to minimize dust. The proposed action would not significantly affect the ambient air quality by following these best management practices for reducing the amount of particulate matter (dust & vehicle emissions) from construction work occurring on the site.

3.6 Noise

Development of Cameron Parish's coastal communities extends in a line village pattern which follows Louisiana State Highway 82/27 from west to east (Cameron and Grand Chenier Communities, respectively). Existing ambient noise levels in the Johnson Bayou area is consistent with traffic noise from retail and light commercial related businesses present on either side of Highway 82 (a.k.a., Gulf Beach Highway). There is also intermittent traffic noise from Highway 82, the main thoroughfare of the community. No traffic lights are located along this main thoroughfare that could cause traffic backups that may lead to an increase in noise levels because of idling and accelerating vehicles.

The Cameron noise ordinance states that for construction and demolition, the operating of any equipment used in such work within 165 feet of any residential or noise sensitive area is prohibited between sunset and sunrise on weekdays and Saturdays; and 9:00PM to 8:00AM on Sundays and holidays (Cameron Parish Ordinance Article III, Sec. 15-32). Thus, noise levels generated for the proposed activities will be limited to workday daylight hours for the duration of the project.

Alternative 1 – No Action

Implementation of the no action alternative would not impact ambient noise levels of the Cameron community's surroundings.

Alternative 2 – Proposed Action: Reconstruct at Alternate Location

Noise levels would increase within the proposed project site due to project construction activities and equipment, therefore, during the construction period of the proposed action, businesses and residents adjacent to the project site would experience an increase in noise levels. This noise increase and impact would be expected to be temporary and after the project completion, increased noise levels would be return to normal, i.e., those related to typical street and parking lot traffic of a small town urban area.

3.7 Biological Resources

Threatened and endangered species, national wildlife refuges, remarkable habitats (e.g., the Mississippi Flyway) for migratory waterfowls, neotropical songbirds and shorebirds (warbler, thrushes, red-tailed hawks, Mississippi kites, red-winged blackbirds, dabbling ducks, and cardinals) as well as mink, muskrat, armadillos, nutria and alligators are located in the vicinity of Johnson Bayou. In addition, estuaries and marine waters located 2 miles to the south of coastal uplands of the proposed project site provide habitat for marine species such as blue crabs, white/brown shrimp, Gulf menhaden, red/black drum, spotted sea trout, southern flounder and catfish.

3.7.1 Plant Communities

Existing project-area vegetative communities consist of fresh, intermediate, and brackish marshes and open water. These areas are dominated by marshhay cordgrass (*Spartina patens*), Olney's three square (*Scirpus olneyi*), and leafy three square (*Scirpus maritimus*). Salinity is an important factor affecting historic trends in marsh habitat types within the project vicinity over time. Project-area marsh type shifts occurred as salinity regimes varied spatially and temporally. Since 1949, Cameron area habitats have shifted between brackish and intermediate marsh types with prevailing salinity levels (USFWS, 2004).

Review of United States Department of Agriculture's database and Louisiana State's Heritage Plant list identified that none of the three (3) flora species federally listed as being endangered and threatened have been either identified and/or reported as being present in the community of Cameron and/or the parish. Currently there is a heavy infestation of the Giant Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*) an aquatic floating fern native to Brazil near the town of Cameron. This weed produces mats thereby reducing oxygen levels and lowering water quality as well as clogging drainage systems. The site conditions for the proposed project site entirely include areas disturbed, graded and filled with maintained vegetation and paved areas. No native vegetative areas remain.

3.7.2 Essential Fish Habitat

Detailed information on federally managed fisheries and their EFH is provided in the 1998 generic amendment of the Fishery Management Plans for the Gulf of Mexico prepared by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council. That generic amendment was prepared as required by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA). The proposed project is located within 1,000 feet of an area identified as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for post-larval, juvenile, and sub-adult life stages of white shrimp, brown shrimp, and red drum. This nearby area contains quality EFH habitats that are accessible to the above referenced fisheries species. EFH requirements vary depending upon species and life stage. Categories of EFH in the project area include estuarine emergent wetlands, marsh edge, estuarine water column, tidal creeks, ponds, submerged aquatic vegetation, and estuarine water bottoms.

A site reconnaissance and analysis of the potential for significant adverse effects resulting from the proposed site activities indicates there is little possibility for reconstruction and operation of the Fire Station and Waterworks to adversely affect EFH.

3.7.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

Nine (9) federally listed endangered or threatened species are found in Cameron Parish. Reconnaissance of the site confirmed the urban previously-disturbed site conditions and no listed species or critical habitats were identified present. This project has been reviewed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for effects to federal trust resources under their jurisdiction and currently protected by the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The project as proposed, is not likely to adversely affect those resources (FWS, 2010).

Alternative 1 – No Action

Implementation of the no action alternative would not affect endangered, threatened or proposed listed species as well as listed critical habitats since there are no reports identifying the presence of these resources.

Alternative 2 – Proposed Action: Reconstruct at Alternate Location

Relocation of the Fire Station and Waterworks structure would not impact or modify endangered, threatened, as well as proposed listed species, or federally listed critical habitat per USFWS Effects to Federal Trust Resources letter dated November 2, 2009 (Appendix A).

3.8 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 (APE). 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 avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts to these resources.

FEMA has reviewed this project in accordance with the Statewide Programmatic Agreement dated August 17, 2009, between the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Louisiana 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. The PA was created to streamline the Section 106 review process.

Based on research using the National Register nomination on the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation's website and FEMA's National Register maps, updated in coordination with SHPO since Hurricane Katrina, there are no known archaeological sites within 0.5 miles of the APE. The current undertaking is located on Hackberry-Mermentau Soil Complex consisting of somewhat poorly drained beach sand. No historic maps of this rural project area were located although a search of aerial images revealed that the area was once covered with apparent wetlands across the center of the tract. A map dated 2004 produced by the Center for Coastal and Watershed Studies also indicates the presence of 2 large wet areas across the tract. The USGS 7.5 minute Johnson Bayou topographic quadrangle map indicates that the elevation of the project area is approximately 5 feet above msl.

A site visit and pedestrian walkover of the project area was carried out on October 5, 2010, by FEMA Environmental and Historic Preservation staff members. The tract consisted largely of an open field of maintained lawn surrounded by chain link fence with a newly constructed garage in

the northeast corner. The ground surface was extremely uneven with indications that fill has been brought onto the tract to elevate the ground surface. In addition to a surface inspection, four soil cores were also removed and inspected across the center of the tract from west to east. The typical soil profile consisted of a surface layer of 5centimeters (cm) of light gray sandy loam over 120 cm of tan and brown mottled sand over 15 cm of gray coarse sand with the water table located at a depth of 132 cm below the surface. No cultural material was identified during the fieldwork. In addition, no historic architectural resources occur within the APE.

Alternative 1 – No Action

This alternative does not include any FEMA undertaking; therefore FEMA would have no further responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Alternative 2 – Proposed Action: Reconstruct at Alternate Location

The scope of work indicates ground disturbing activities associated with the construction of the new building. A review of this alternative was conducted in accordance with FEMA's Statewide PA dated August 17, 2009. FEMA determined that there are No Historic Properties Affected by the proposed undertaking. SHPO concurrence with this determination was received November 3, 2010. Consultation with affected Indian tribes including the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, and the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana was conducted per 36 CFR §800.2(c)(2)(i)(B). No tribal responses were received in the allotted time. The applicant must 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 conditions section of this EA.

3.9 Public Service and Utilities

Cameron Parish is responsible for the construction and operations of roads and bridges, public works drainage/waterworks infrastructures, fire protection, parks/recreation, medical services, port commissions, solid waste management, social services, and other ancillary services for maintaining the health and safety of the public. Cameron Parish also maintains public work operations, sanitary infrastructure and public health/safety services for the community of Johnson Bayou as well as for five (5) other rural population centers.

Alternative 1 – No Action

Implementation of the no action alternative would not affect the existing utilities infrastructure.

Alternative 2 – Proposed Action: Reconstruct at Alternate Location

Construction of the Fire Station and Waterworks structure would not affect the existing utilities and/or public health/safety services for southwestern parish families.

3.10 Traffic and Safety

Cameron Parish's coastal communities extend in a line village pattern that is linked by the Louisiana's State Highway 82/27. The highway consists of two lanes; one lane each dedicated for east and west travel. The highway is named Gulf Beach Highway when traveling through Johnson Bayou and is the community's "*Main Street*". There are no traffic signal lights located along this segment of the highway. The speed limit is posted at 45 miles per hour traveling through the community.

There are no center turn lanes present at that section of the highway traversing in front of the proposed reconstruction site. Access and egress to commercial, residents, and businesses located on highway frontage travelling on and off of Gulf Beach Highway is through a single driveway entrance on the south border to Highway 82/27. Although there are no pedestrian sidewalks on either side of this street, there are well-defined drainageways along both sides.

The existing transportation infrastructure is sufficient to accommodate these increases without impacting local traffic.

Alternative 1 – No Action

Implementation of the no action alternative would not adversely affect the site traffic patterns.

Alternative 2 – Proposed Action: Reconstruct at Alternate Site

During construction the contractor must place fencing around the site perimeter or take other reasonable precautions to protect residents from accidental ingress or trespassing. The contractor must post appropriate signage and fencing to minimize foreseeable potential adverse public safety concerns. Appropriate signage and barriers must be in place prior to construction activities in order to alert pedestrians and motorists of project activities and traffic pattern changes (detours/lanes dedicated for construction equipment egress). Upon completion of the proposed action, there would be minimal effect on the current traffic patterns.

3.11 Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898, 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 programs on minority and low-income populations.
Review of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Environmental Justice Assessment Mapper identifies that the population of Cameron Parish is diverse in its ethnic composition (USEPA Environmental Justice Geographic Mapper, 2009). Hence, there were no identified areas showing a high concentration of a specific ethnic background or affluence within and surrounding the community.

Alternative 1 – No Action

Implementation of the no action alternative would eliminate the accessibility to readily available fire protection and waterworks services to residents in Johnson Bayou.

Alternative 2 – Proposed Action: Reconstruct at Alternate Location

The proposed action will not pose disproportionately high and adverse public health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations. The reconstruction project would provide accessibility to fire protection and waterworks services to all citizens in a central location. Therefore, the action to reconstruct the facility contributes to ensuring public safety, enhances the efficiency of providing waterworks services, and adds to the overall quality of life standards envisioned by Cameron Parish.

3.12 Hazardous Materials and Waste

Hazardous wastes, as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), are defined as "a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may:

1) Cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness, or
2) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed.

A review of data sources (e.g., USEPA EnviroMapper and Electronic Document Management System™) revealed that the proposed project site is not on federal and/or state agency's lists concerning Volunteer Remedial Program, Brownfield Program, underground storage tank decommission, waste/debris disposal facilities, and oil/gas wells sites. According to historical aerial photographs through 1989 to 2008 and the topographic map dated July 1, 1983, there were no obvious structures on the proposed site and no obvious sites of concern in the vicinity of proposed project area.

Alternative 1 – No Action

Implementation of the no action alternative would not disturb any hazardous materials or create potential hazards to human health.

Alternative 2 – Proposed Action: Reconstruct at Alternate Location

Construction of a Fire Station and Waterworks building would not disturb any hazardous materials or create increased potential hazards to human health. The proposed site is not adjacent to hazardous or solid waste facilities. If hazardous materials are unexpectedly encountered in the project area during the construction activities, appropriate measures for the proper assessment, remediation, management and disposal of the contamination must be initiated in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. The contractor is required to

take appropriate actions to prevent, minimize, and control the spill of hazardous materials at the proposed site.

4.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts are those effects on the environment that result from the incremental effect of the action when added to past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (federal or nonfederal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

The impact of Hurricane Rita's storm surge devastated the southwestern coastal region of Louisiana. There are numerous other critical facilities projects to repair buildings, roads, recreational facilities, and public utilities to pre-disaster conditions that include upgrades to codes and standards surrounding the proposed project site. The area is also undergoing restorations and/or repairs using non-FEMA funding.

Nonetheless, the cumulative impact to the natural resources and socio-economics from the proposed action would be minimal and would not have significant cumulative affects to the environment. The proposed reconstruction may reduce environmental risk since relocation eliminates a structure in a coastal high hazard area and reconstructs to higher flood resistant building standards.

5.0 CONDITIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

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

- Before initiating any work Cameron Parish will have an approved Coastal Use Permit from the State's Coastal Zone Management Department, if required. Cameron Parish must ensure that contractors follow permit requirements, conditions, and construction procedures and standards during construction work.

- The applicant must follow all applicable local, state, and federal laws, regulations and requirements and obtain and comply with all required permits and approvals prior to initiating work. FEMA Public Assistance grant funded projects carried out in the floodplain or affecting the floodplain must be coordinated with the local floodplain administrator for a floodplain development permit and the action must be undertaken in compliance with relevant, applicable and required local codes and standards and thereby, will reduce the risk of future flood loss, minimize the impacts of floods on safety, health, and welfare, and preserve and possibly restore beneficial floodplain values as required by Executive Order 11988.

- 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 minimize soil and wetlands impacts, Cameron Parish shall ensure contractors implement BMPs such as using silt fencing, covering stockpiled soils, mulching cleared areas and re-vegetating.

- A Storm Water Management Plan shall be prepared and BMP's for storm water management shall be implemented to minimize any detrimental effects to water quality during project implementation.

- Cameron Parish is required to coordinate construction activities with the local floodplain administrator and comply with the local floodplain ordinance. All permits and certificates, and all the associated coordination, must be documented and provided to the GOHSEP and to FEMA as part of the permanent project file. The lowest floor of the new structure must be elevated or flood proofed to or above the base flood elevation. Future losses shall be eliminated, reduced or minimized by relocating building contents, materials and equipment to or above the BFE.

- Specific requirements of the design that will mitigate and minimize potential harm in the floodplain shall include the elevation of the lowest horizontal structural supports of the lowest floor above the Design Flood Elevation (DFE) with free board (free board is required as a function of the nature and occupancy of the building), the use of an open works foundation building on piles, columns, or shear walls, a foundation free-of-obstructions, the use of flood resistant materials, and limiting activities below the DFE to parking storage and access. Additionally, in Coastal A Zones, incorporating the ASCE 24-05 Standard requires that foundations be designed to take into account scour and erosion, that the mechanical, heating and ventilation elements be elevated above the DFE, and that breakaway walls shall not produce debris capable of damaging the structure or nearby structures in the event of a flood.

- Fill or borrow material used 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, Cameron Parish and/or its contractors must immediately stop work in the vicinity of the discovery and take all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the finds. The Applicant and GOHSEP must inform the FEMA Public Assistance program, who would in turn contact

the FEMA Historic Preservation staff. The Applicant must not proceed with work until FEMA completes consultation with the SHPO. In addition, if unmarked graves are present, compliance with the Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act is required. In that situation, the Applicant must notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the discovery, and notify FEMA and the Louisiana Division of Archaeology at (225) 342-8170 within 72 hours of the discovery. Failure to comply with these stipulations may jeopardize FEMA funding of the project.

- To minimize air quality impacts, Cameron Parish and its contractors must implement BMPs to limit air emissions, fugitive dust and exhaust. BMPs would include maintaining and covering spoil piles, covering the loads of haul vehicles and keeping construction equipment properly tuned.

- Construction traffic must be monitored for potential traffic safety incidents and suitable traffic control measures shall be taken by Cameron Parish and their contractors as needed.

- Cameron Parish and its contractors must ensure all project activities are conducted in a safe manner and in compliance with all state and federal occupational safety regulations, including OSHA, to protect workers and the general public.

- Project construction would involve the use of potentially hazardous materials (*e.g.*, petroleum products, cement, caustics, acids, solvents, paint, electronic components, pesticides, herbicides, 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 must be taken and generated hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are required to be disposed in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations.

- If any solid or hazardous wastes, or soils and/or groundwater contaminated with hazardous constituents are encountered during the project, notification to LDEQ's Single-Point-of-Contact at (225) 219-3640 is required. Additionally, precautions should be taken to protect workers from these hazardous conditions.

6.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND AGENCY CONSULTATIONS

FEMA is the lead federal agency for conducting the NEPA compliance process for this Environmental Assessment and FEMA Public Assistance grant funded 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 Parish communities while meeting the spirit and intent of NEPA and complying with mandated provisions. As part of the development of early interagency coordination related to the proposed action, state and federal resource protection agencies were contacted and FEMA distributed an informal scoping notification through a Solicitation of Views.

These agencies include the State Historical Preservation Officer, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, U. S. 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 and comments and conditions received have been incorporated into this NEPA document. 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 inviting the public to comment on the proposed action during a fifteen (15) day comment period. A public notice will be published for 5 days in the newspaper, The Advocate, announcing the availability of this EA for review at the Cameron Parish Library at 469 Marshall Street, Cameron, Louisiana. A copy of the Public Notice is attached in Appendix C.

8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

John Renne – Environmental Specialist and Floodplain Specialist, FEMA LRO
Katherine Zeringue – Environmental Liaison Officer, FEMA LRO
Tiffany Spann Winfield – Deputy Environmental Liaison Officer, FEMA LRO
Alan Johnson – Floodplain Specialist, FEMA LRO
Daphne Owens – Historical Preservation Specialist

9.0 REFERENCES

Cameron Parish. 2009. Cameron Parish Police Jury Code of Ordinances: Chapter 15-Offenses and Miscellaneous Provisions; Article III Disturbing the Peace. Accessed November 12, 2009. http://www.parishofcameron.net/municode links.

Federal Register. 1980. Council on Environmental Quality: National Environmental Policy Act. 40 C.F.R. 57488-57514: pp1500-1508. 28 August 1980.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 1992. Flood Insurance Rate Map: Panel Number 22 5194 0550 G. May 4, 1992.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2008a. Flood Insurance Study. Cameron Parish, Louisiana and Unincorporated Areas. Preliminary, March 28, 2008.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2008b. Preliminary Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Number 22 071C 0625 H. March 28, 2008.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2010. Region VI Letter from Frank Pagano, Director, Mitigation Division, Dated July 13, 2010. Change in Zone Designations for Specific Locations within Cameron Parish, Louisiana.

International Code Council. 2006. Uniform Building Code. Published by International Conference of Building Officials, 500 New Jersey Ave NW, 6th Floor, Washington D.C. 20001.

Lonnie G. Harper & Associates, Inc. 2010. Elevation Certificate for Johnson Bayou Fire Station and Waterworks relocation, 6246 Gulf Beach Highway.

Louisiana State Department of Environmental Quality. 2002. Triennial Summary Report for the Environmental Evaluations Division.

Louisiana State Department of Environmental Quality. 2009. Water Quality Inventory Section: Integrated Report-The final draft of the 2008 Louisiana Water Quality Inventory: Section 303(d) and 305(b). Appendices. August 25, 2009.

Louisiana State Department of Environmental Quality. 2008. Air Quality Assessment: Air Monitoring Program of National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Accessed November 12, 2009. http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/112/Default.aspx.

Louisiana State Department of Natural Resources. 2002. Hydrologic Investigation of the Louisiana Chenier Plain. Prepared for the Louisiana Coastal Wetland Conservation and Restoration Task Force. Steven Gamill, et. al. October 2002.

Louisiana State Department of Natural Resources. 2009. Coastal Zone Management Divison: Goals, Objectives and Policies for Cameron Parish Environmental Management Units. August 2009.

Louisiana State Department of Natural Resources. 2009. Cheniers and Natural Ridges Study. February 2009.

Louisiana State Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. Natural Heritage Program: Endangered & Threatened Plant Species List. Access November 12, 2009. http://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/experience/naturalheritage/ESA

Louisiana State University. 2010. Generalized Geology Map of Louisiana. Louisiana

Midkiff, C., A. J. Roy, and R. Nolde. 1995. Soil Survey of Cameron Parish, Louisiana. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2000. General Demographic Characterisitics, Cameron Parish, Louisiana. U.S. FactFinder, www.factfinder2.census.gov.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2008. General Demographic Characteristics, Cameron Parish, Louisiana. U.S. FactFinder, www.factfinder2.census.gov.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Natural Resources Conservation Service. Web Soil Survey - Soil Survey of Cameron Parish & Coastal Communities. Accessed November 12, 2009. http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Plant Database-Louisiana. Access November 12, 2009. http://plants.usda.gov/java/links

U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil. 1995. Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey of Cameron Parish, Louisiana.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Environmental Justice Geographic Assessment. Access November 12, 2009. http://www.epa.gov/enviro/ej/

U.S. Fisheries and Wildlife Services. National Wetlands Inventory Mapper. Access November 12, 2009. http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html.

U.S. Geological Survey. 1982. Johnson Bayou Quadrangle Louisiana – Cameron Parish 7.5 Minute Series Orthophotomap (Topographic).

U.S. Geological Survey. 2009. Johnson Bayou Quadrangle Louisiana 7.5 Minute Series Digital Quadrangle Map.

Appendix A

Site Photographs

	Johnson Bayou Fire Station/Water Works District #10, A/I 1191 6246 Highway 82, Johnson Bayou, Cameron Parish, LA
East view of the project area showing the 2007 structure located on the adjacent lot.	
North view of the project area showing the 2009 three bay metal garage located on the northeast corner of the lot.	

	Johnson Bayou Fire Station/Water Works District #10, A/I 1191 6246 Highway 82, Johnson Bayou, Cameron Parish, LA
South view from the project area showing Highway 82 and the adjacent ditch.	
West view of the project area.	

Appendix B

Agency Correspondence

Project Work Number FEMA Johnson Bayou Fire Station & Waterworks District #10

☐ 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.

Aug 18, 2010

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

FEMA

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DR-1603-LA
1 Seine Ct
New Orleans, LA 70113

August 3, 2010

Ms. Heather Dyer
Endangered Species Coordinator
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
646 Cajundome Blvd., Ste. 400
Lafayette, LA 70506

Subject: Cameron Parish Police Jury- Johnson Bayou Fire Station and Water Works Dist #10
155 Berwick Rd, Johnson Bayou, LA
FEMA 1603-DR-LA

Dear Ms. Dyer,

Please review the following project, the original location is 155 Berwick Rd, Johnson Bayou, Louisiana (29.76983, -93.70065); the proposed location for the new building is 6246 Gulf Beach Hwy (hwy 84), Johnson Bayou, Louisiana (29.76278, -93.69139), for effects to all protected federal trust resources. Please review the attached project description and fax your determination (504) 762-2323; emailed to Leschina.Holmes@dhs.gov; or mailed to the attention of Leschina Holmes, Environmental Department, at the address above.

Sincerely,

Tiffany Spann
Environmental Protection Specialist

Attachments: Project Description
Aerial Photograph
Site Photos

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 Aug 18, 2010

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

Date

Renne, John (CTR)

From: Holmes, Leschina
Sent: Friday, February 18, 2011 10:04
To: Renne, John (CTR)
Subject: FW: Scoping Notification- Cameron Parish Police Jury- Johnson Bayou Fire Station and Water Works Dist #10
Attachments: Damage Description.docx; Enlarge first floor JB0001.jpg; Enlarged 2nd floor JB0001.jpg; New site plan JB0001.jpg; original footprint, JB0001.jpg

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMA-DR 1603/1607 LA

1Seine Ct
New Orleans, LA 70114

FEMA

August 3, 2010

MEMORANDUM TO: See Distribution

SUBJECT: Scoping Notification/Solicitation of Views

To Whom It May Concern:

The Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is mandated by the U.S. Congress to administer Federal disaster assistance pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), PL 93-288, as amended. The Stafford Act authorizes FEMA's Public Assistance Program to provide emergency temporary administrative, educational, medical, or other support facilities for

areas impacted by disasters while repairs and reconstruction of storm damaged facilities are being undertaken.

The attached scope of work and drawings correspond to a proposed project for which FEMA funding has been requested.

On September 24, 2005, the intense tidal surge from Hurricane Rita resulted in extensive damage to the Johnson Bayou Fire Station and Water Works District building. The applicant is proposing to relocate the structure to a new location. The current location is The original location is 155 Berwick Rd, Johnson Bayou, Louisiana(29.76983, -93.70065); the proposed location for the new building is 6246 Gulf Beach Hwy (hwy 84), Johnson Bayou, Louisiana (29.76278, -93.69139).

To ensure compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Executive Orders (EOs), and other applicable Federal regulations, we will be preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA). To assist us in preparation of the EA, we request that your office review the attached documents for a determination as to the requirements of any formal consultations, regulatory permits, determinations, or authorizations.

Please respond within 30 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 does not object to the project as proposed.

Comments may be faxed to (504) 762-2323 emailed to Leschina.Holmes@dhs.gov or mailed to the attention of Leschina Holmes, Environmental Department, at the address above.

For questions regarding this matter, please contact Leschina Holmes, Environmental Specialist at (504) 762-2603.

Tiffany Spann

Environmental Team Lead

Distribution: LDEQ, USEPA, , LWFD, LDNR, USACE

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

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

AUG 27 2010

Operations Division
Operations Manager,
Completed Works

Ms. Leschina Holmes
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA-DR 1603/1607 LA
1 Seine Court
New Orleans, Louisiana 70114

Dear Ms. Holmes:

This is in response to your Solicitation of Views request dated August 3, 2010, concerning the relocation of the Johnson Bayou Fire Station and Water Works District building, in Cameron Parish, Louisiana.

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

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

Information and signatures obtained from recent maps, aerial photography, and local soil surveys concerning the proposed project are indicative of the occurrence of waters of the U.S., including wetlands. Department of the Army (DA) permits are required prior to the deposition and/or redistribution of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional waters and wetlands.

Please be advised that this property is in the Louisiana Coastal Zone. For additional information regarding coastal use permit requirements, contact Ms. Christine Charrier, Coastal Management Division, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources at (225) 342 7953.

This preliminary determination is advisory in nature. If an approved delineation is needed, please furnish us with the detailed field data concerning vegetation, soils, and hydrology that we require for all jurisdictional decisions. The fact that a field wetland delineation/determination has not been completed does not alleviate your responsibility to obtain the proper DA permits prior to working in jurisdictional wetlands or waters occurring on this property.

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

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

Please contact Mr. Robert Heffner, of our Regulatory Branch by telephone at (504) 862-1288, or by e-mail at Robert.A.Heffner@usace.army.mil for questions concerning wetlands determinations or need for on-site evaluations. Questions concerning regulatory permit requirements may be addressed to Mr. Ronnie Duke by telephone at (504) 862-2261 or by e-mail at Ronnie.W.Duke@usace.army.mil.

Future correspondence concerning this matter should reference our account number MVN-2010-02001-SA. This will allow us to more easily locate records of previous correspondence, and thus provide a quicker response.

Sincerely,

Karen L. Oberlies
Solicitation of Views Manager

Copy Furnished:

Ms. Christine Charrier
Coastal Zone Management
Department of Natural Resources
Post Office Box 44487
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4487

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
GALVESTON DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 1229
GALVESTON TX 77553-1229

January 24, 2011

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Compliance Section

SUBJECT: **SWG-2010-00971**; Cameron Parish Police Jury, Jurisdictional Determination, Cameron Parish District 10 Water Works and Fire Station, 1.5 – Acre Tract, State Highway 82, Cameron Parish, Louisiana

CK and Associates, LLC.
ATTN: Jesse Bertrand
17170 Perkins Road
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70810

Dear Mr. Bertrand:

This letter is in response to your October 20, 2010 request for a jurisdictional determination for the site of the proposed Cameron Parish District 10 Water Works and Fire Station. The project site is located west of the Johnson Bayou Rural Health Clinic on State Highway 82, Cameron Parish, Louisiana.

We have determined that this project site does not contain waters of the United States, including jurisdictional wetlands. Therefore, the project site is **not subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, and the discharge of fill material onto the tract does not require a Department of the Army permit.**

This determination has been conducted to identify the limits of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) CWA jurisdiction for the particular site identified in this request. However this determination may not be valid for the wetland conservation provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended. If you or your tenant are USDA program participants or anticipate participation in USDA programs, you should request a certified wetland determination from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service prior to starting work.

This letter constitutes an approved jurisdictional determination for your subject site, and is valid for five years from the date of this letter unless new information warrants a revision prior to the expiration date. If you object to this determination, you may request an administrative appeal under USACE regulations at 33 CFR Part 331. You will find an enclosed Notification of Appeals Process (NAP) fact sheet and Request for Appeal (RFA) form. If you request to appeal this determination, you must submit a completed RFA form to the Southwest Division Office at the following address:

Elliott Carman
Regulatory Appeals Review Officer
Southwestern Division USACE (CESWD-PD-O)
1100 Commerce Street, Suite 831
Dallas, TX 75242-1731
Phone: 469-487-7061
Fax: 469-487-7199

In order for an RFA to be accepted by USACE, USACE must determine it is complete, meets the criteria for appeal under 33 CFR Part 331.5, and has been received by the Division Office within 60 days of the date of the NAP. It is not necessary to submit an RFA form to the Division office if you do not object to the determination in this letter.

If you have questions concerning this matter, please reference file number **SWG-2010-00971** and contact Ms. Diana Stevens at the letterhead address or by telephone at 409-766-6380. To assist us in improving our service to you, please complete the survey found at http://per2.nwp.usace.army.mil/survey.html. If you would prefer a hard copy of the survey form, please let us know, and one will be mailed to you.

Sincerely,

John Davidson
Team Leader

Enclosures

NOTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OPTIONS AND PROCESS AND REQUEST FOR APPEAL

Applicant: **CK and Associates, LLC**	File Number: **SWG 2010-00971**	Date: **01/24/2011**

Attached is:		See Section below
	INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of Permission)	A
	PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of Permission)	B
	PERMIT DENIAL	C
X	APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	D
	PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	E

SECTION I - The following identifies your rights and options regarding an administrative appeal of the above decision. Additional information may be found at http://www.usace.army.mil/inet/functions/cw/cecwo/reg/ or Corps regulations at 33 CFR Part 331.

A: INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or object to the permit.

- ACCEPT: If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.
- OBJECT: If you object to the permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may request that the permit be modified accordingly. You must complete Section II of this form and return the form to the district engineer. Your objections must be received by the district engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice, or you will forfeit your right to appeal the permit in the future. Upon receipt of your letter, the district engineer will evaluate your objections and may: (a) modify the permit to address all of your concerns, (b) modify the permit to address some of your objections, or (c) not modify the permit having determined that the permit should be issued as previously written. After evaluating your objections, the district engineer will send you a proffered permit for your reconsideration, as indicated in Section B below.

B: PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or appeal the permit

- ACCEPT: If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.
- APPEAL: If you choose to decline the proffered permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may appeal the declined permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

C: PERMIT DENIAL: You may appeal the denial of a permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

D: APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You may accept or appeal the approved jurisdictional determination (JD) or provide new information.

- ACCEPT: You do not need to notify the Corps to accept an approved JD. Failure to notify the Corps within 60 days of the date of this notice, means that you accept the approved JD in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the approved JD.
- APPEAL: If you disagree with the approved JD, you may appeal the approved JD under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

E: PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You do not need to respond to the Corps regarding the preliminary JD. The preliminary JD is not appealable. If you wish, you may request an approved JD (which may be appealed), by contacting the Corps district for further instruction. Also you may provide new information for further consideration by the Corps to reevaluate the JD.

SECTION II - REQUEST FOR APPEAL or OBJECTIONS TO AN INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT

REASONS FOR APPEAL OR OBJECTIONS: (Describe your reasons for appealing the decision or your objections to an initial proffered permit in clear concise statements. You may attach additional information to this form to clarify where your reasons or objections are addressed in the administrative record.)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The appeal is limited to a review of the administrative record, the Corps memorandum for the record of the appeal conference or meeting, and any supplemental information that the review officer has determined is needed to clarify the administrative record. Neither the appellant nor the Corps may add new information or analyses to the record. However, you may provide additional information to clarify the location of information that is already in the administrative record.

POINT OF CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS OR INFORMATION:

If you have questions regarding this decision and/or the appeal process you may contact:	If you only have questions regarding the appeal process you may also contact:
Ms Diana Stevens Regulatory Specialist, Compliance Section U.S. Army Corps of Engineers P.O. Box 1229 Galveston, Texas 77553-1229 409-766-6380; FAX: 409-766-6301	Mr. Elliott Carman Appeal Review Officer, CESWD-ETO-R U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1100 Commerce Street, Room 831 Dallas, Texas 75242-0216 Telephone: 496-487-7061; FAX: 469-487-7190

RIGHT OF ENTRY: Your signature below grants the right of entry to Corps of Engineers personnel, and any government consultants, to conduct investigations of the project site during the course of the appeal process. You will be provided a 15-day notice of any site investigation, and will have the opportunity to participate in all site investigations.

	Date:	Telephone number:
_____ Signature of appellant or authorized agent.		

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region 6
800 N. Loop 288
Denton, TX 76209-3698

FEMA

July 13, 2010

Earnestine "Tina" Horn
Parish Administrator
Cameron Parish Police Jury
5360 W. Creole Hwy.
Cameron, LA 70631

Dear Ms. Horn:

The purpose of this letter is to advise you of changes in zone designations for specific site locations within Cameron Parish.

As you know, we've been working with you and your technical staff since March, 2010 to relook zone designations for the Parish's Mar 08 preliminary digital flood insurance rate maps (DFIRMs). Because of the urgency of recovery efforts for Public Assistance (PA) project site locations, we abridged our relook/study process to focus on these areas initially. The results of this abridged analysis and map changes are shown below. As you can see, the zones for all but one of the PA project sites have been reclassified from V-Zone to Zone AE. ***Please let this letter serve as FEMA's official determination of zone designation revision for the specific project locations listed in the table below.***

Site-Specific New Zone Based on Re-Analysis		
	Current Location	Proposed Location
Johnson Bayou Fire Station	Zone AE	Zone AE
Cameron Library	Zone AE -old	Zone AE
Cameron Genealogy Museum	V-Zone remains	Zone AE
Grand Chenier Library	Zone AE	Zone AE
Fish Lab	Zone AE	Zone AE
Alligator Storage Shed	Zone AE	Zone AE

Please note that the analysis performed for these projects does not constitute the complete assessment of the flood risk for the entire Parish at this time. We expect that this detailed re-analysis and mapping for the remainder of the Parish will be complete in approximately 3-6 months. Attached you will find a summary report detailing the analysis performed in this effort.

It is critical to understand that this re-analysis is very site specific and it should not be inferred that reclassification of the sites identified above will translate into zone changes for buildings next door or in proximity to these structures and locations.

Thank you for your patience and cooperation in this re-analysis, and we look forward to working with you and your engineering team as we continue to evaluate the remainder of the Parish. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Gary Zimmerer, Senior Engineer of the FEMA staff in Denton, Texas, either by telephone at 940-898-5161 or by email at gary.zimmerer@dhs.gov. We stand by as your partner in Cameron Parishes Recovery Effort.

Sincerely,

Frank Pagano
Director, Mitigation Division

Renne, John (CTR)

From: Beth Altazan-Dixon [Beth.Dixon@LA.GOV]
Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2011 08:04
To: John.Renne@associates.dhs.gov
Subject: FW: 100803/1570 Johnson Bayou Fire Station Project
Attachments: image001.png; FW: Scoping Notification- Cameron Parish Police Jury- Johnson Bayou Fire Station and Water Works Dist #10

Here is the information for the Johnson Bayou Fire Station Project and WW District #10. Please let me know if you need anything else.

Beth

Beth Altazan-Dixon
Performance Management
LDEQ/Business and Community Outreach Division
Office of the Secretary
P.O. Box 4301 (602 N. 5th Street)
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4301
Phone: 225-219-3958
Fx: 225-325-8148
Email: ***beth.dixon@la.gov***

From: Beth Altazan-Dixon
Sent: Monday, August 16, 2010 5:08 PM
To: 'leschina.holmes@dhs.gov'
Subject: 100803/1570 Johnson Bayou Fire Station Project

August 16, 2010

Tiffany Spann, Env. Team Leader
FEMA
1 Seine Ct
New Orleans, LA 70114
leschina.holmes@dhs.gov

RE: 100803/1570 Johnson Bayou Fire Station Project
FEMA funding
Cameron Parish

Dear Ms. Spann:

The Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ), Offices of Environmental Services and Environmental Compliance have received your request for comments on the above referenced project. Please take any necessary steps to obtain and/or update all necessary approvals and environmental permits regarding this proposed project.

There were no objections based on the information in the document submitted to us. However, the following comments have been included below. Should you encounter a problem during the implementation of this project, please notify LDEQ's Single-Point-of-contact (SPOC) at (225) 219-3640.

The Office of Environmental Services/Permits Division recommends that you investigate the following requirements that may influence your proposed project:

- If your project results in a discharge to waters of the state, submittal of a Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) application may be necessary.
- If the project results in a discharge of wastewater to an existing wastewater treatment system, that wastewater treatment system may need to modify its LPDES permit before accepting the additional wastewater.
- LDEQ has stormwater general permits for construction areas equal to or greater than one acre. It is recommended that you contact the LDEQ Water Permit Division at (225) 219-3181 to determine if your proposed improvements require one of these permits.
- All precautions should be observed to control nonpoint source pollution from construction activities.
- If any of the proposed work is located in wetlands or other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, you should contact the Corps directly to inquire about the possible necessity for permits. If a Corps permit is required, part of the application process may involve a water quality certification from LDEQ.
- All precautions should be observed to protect the groundwater of the region.
- Please be advised that water softeners generate wastewaters that may require special limitations depending on local water quality considerations. Therefore if your water system improvements include water softeners, you are advised to contact the LDEQ Water Permits to determine if special water quality-based limitations will be necessary.
- Any renovation or remodeling must comply with LAC 33:III.Chapter 28.Lead-Based Paint Activities, LAC 33:III.Chapter 27.Asbestos-Containing Materials in Schools and State Buildings (includes all training and accreditation), and LAC 33:III.5151.Emission Standard for Asbestos for any renovations or demolitions.
- If any solid or hazardous wastes, or soils and/or groundwater contaminated with hazardous constituents are encountered during the project, notification to LDEQ's Single-Point-of-Contact (SPOC) at (225) 219-3640 is required. Additionally, precautions should be taken to protect workers from these hazardous constituents.

Currently, Cameron Parish is classified as an attainment parish with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Please forward all future requests to Ms. Beth Altazan-Dixon, LDEQ/Performance Management/ P.O. Box 4301, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4301, and your request will be processed as quickly as possible.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (225) 219-3958 or by email at beth.dixon@la.gov Permitting questions should be directed to the Office of Environmental Services at (225) 219-3181.

Sincerely,

Beth

Beth Altazan-Dixon
Performance Management
LDEQ/Business and Community Outreach Division
Office of the Secretary
P.O. Box 4301 (602 N. 5th Street)
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4301
Phone: 225-219-3958
Fx: 225-325-8148
Email: ***beth.dixon@la.gov***

Renne, John (CTR)

From: Mick.Tamara@epamail.epa.gov
Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2011 08:44
To: Renne, John (CTR)
Subject: Re: Solicitation of Views - Johnson Bayou Fire Station #10 and Waterworks Building - Environmental Assessment
Attachments: ATT00001..gif

John - Relevant to the Clean Water Act 404(b)(1) Guidelines, EPA has no objection to the proposed project. Thanks for the opportunity to review and comment.

Tamara Mick
US EPA Region
Marine & Wetlands Section
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
214-665-7134

From: "Renne, John (CTR)" <John.Renne@associates.dhs.gov>
To: Tamara Mick/R6/USEPA/US@EPA
Date: 09/27/2011 04:50 PM
Subject: Solicitation of Views - Johnson Bayou Fire Station #10 and Waterworks Building - Environmental Assessment

---

FEMA previously submitted a Solicitation of Views for the above project. I've since taken over this project and am preparing the final documentation for the package and cannot locate a response from EPA.

I'm sure it was received but it is missing.

Could you please check your records and retransmit the SOV response from EPA for inclusion in the project file? I'd be much obliged.

Thanks

Let me know if you need additional information and I'll get it right over to you.

John

John Renne (CTR)
NISTAC, Contractor
Federal Emergency Management Agency
1 Seine Court
New Orleans, LA 70114
(504) 762-2356 (Desk)
(504) 762-2323 (fax)
E-mail: John.Renne@associates.dhs.gov

----- Message from "Holmes, Leschina" <Leschina.Holmes@fema.dhs.gov> on Fri, 18 Feb 2011 11:04:10 -0500 -----

To: "Renne, John (CTR)" <John.Renne@associates.fema.dhs.gov>

Subject: FW: Scoping Notification- Cameron Parish Police Jury- Johnson Bayou Fire Station and Water Works Dist #10

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMA-DR 1603/1607 LA
1Seine Ct
New Orleans, LA 70114

FEMA

August 3, 2010

MEMORANDUM TO: See Distribution

SUBJECT: Scoping Notification/Solicitation of Views

To Whom It May Concern:

The Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is mandated by the U.S. Congress to administer Federal disaster assistance pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), PL 93-288, as amended. The Stafford Act authorizes FEMA's Public Assistance Program to provide emergency temporary administrative, educational, medical, or other support facilities for areas impacted by disasters while repairs and reconstruction of storm damaged facilities are being undertaken.

The attached scope of work and drawings correspond to a proposed project for which FEMA funding has been requested.

On September 24, 2005, the intense tidal surge from Hurricane Rita resulted in extensive damage to the Johnson Bayou Fire Station and Water Works District building. The applicant is proposing to relocate the structure to a new location. The current location is The original location is 155 Berwick Rd, Johnson Bayou, Louisiana(29.76983, -93.70065); the proposed location for the new building is 6246 Gulf Beach Hwy (hwy 84), Johnson Bayou, Louisiana (29.76278, -93.69139).

To ensure compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Executive Orders (EOs), and other applicable Federal regulations, we will be preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA). To assist us in preparation of the EA, we request that your office review the attached documents for a determination as to the requirements of any formal consultations, regulatory permits, determinations, or authorizations.

Please respond within 30 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 does not object to the project as proposed.

Comments may be faxed to (504) 762-2323 emailed to Leschina.Holmes@dhs.gov or mailed to the attention of Leschina Holmes, Environmental Department, at the address above.

For questions regarding this matter, please contact Leschina Holmes, Environmental Specialist at (504) 762-2603.

Tiffany Spann

Environmental Team Lead

Distribution: LDEQ, USEPA, , LWFD, LDNR, USACE

[attachment "Damage Description.docx" deleted by Tamara Mick/R6/USEPA/US] [attachment "Enlarge first floor JB0001.jpg" deleted by Tamara Mick/R6/USEPA/US] [attachment "Enlarged 2nd floor JB0001.jpg" deleted by Tamara Mick/R6/USEPA/US] [attachment "New site plan JB0001.jpg" deleted by Tamara Mick/R6/USEPA/US] [attachment "original footprint, JB0001.jpg" deleted by Tamara Mick/R6/USEPA/US] [attachment "Proposed location aerial.jpg" deleted by Tamara Mick/R6/USEPA/US] [attachment "Damage Description.docx" deleted by Tamara Mick/R6/USEPA/US]

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DR-1607-LA
1 Seine Ct
New Orleans, LA 70113

FEMA

Recieved from FEMA on 9/27/11

August 3, 2010

Ms. Patti Holland
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
646 Cajundome Blvd., Ste. 400
Lafayette, LA 70506

Subject: Cameron Parish Police Jury- Johnson Bayou Fire Station and Water Works Dist #10
155 Berwick Rd. Johnson Bayou, LA
FEMA 1607-DR-LA

Dear Ms. Holland:

FEMA is considering providing Public Assistance program funding for the attached project in relation to Hurricane Rita FEMA-1607-DR-LA. This letter requests consultation with your office regarding verification of a location within the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) and for consistency with the federal Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA). Your expedited review of this project will help facilitate FEMA's recovery mission and will be greatly appreciated.

Comments may be faxed to (504) 762-2323 emailed to Leschina.Holmes@dhs.gov or mailed to the attention of Leschina Holmes, Environmental Department, at the address above.

Sincerely,

Tiffany Spann
Environmental Protection Specialist

Attachments: Project Description
Vicinity Map with Latitude and Longitude

The referenced project is:

X **Not located within the CBRS, and CBRA does not apply.**

____ **Located within the CBRS and is consistent with CBRA.**

____ **Located within the CBRS and is not consistent with CBRA. See attached comments/ conditions.**

Patti Holland

Patti Holland
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Date 9/28/11

Appendix C

Public Notice

FEMA PUBLIC NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
CHANGE OF LOCATION OF THE CAMERON PARISH FIRE STATION AND WATERWORKS, CAMERON PARISH, LOUISIANA

Interested parties are hereby notified that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) for a proposed relocation and reconstruction of the Hurricane Rita damaged Johnson Bayou Fire Station and Waterworks building formerly located at 155 Berwick Road, Cameron, Louisiana. The proposed Fire Station and Waterworks would replace the functions and capacity eligible for replacement at the original facility in a new location at 6246 Gulf Beach Highway, Cameron, Louisiana at latitude 29.76983/longitude -93.70065. Cameron Parish seeks federal grant funds for this action eligible under a Presidential Disaster Declaration, signed on September 24, 2005 (FEMA-1607-DR-LA).

This proposed action would include developing an approximately 1.5-acre site (termed "Proposed Fire Station and Waterworks Reconstruction Site") adjacent to and on the north side of Gulf Beach Highway/Louisiana Highway 82. This would include constructing an approximately 6,200 square foot building, to mainly service the current need for fire protection and waterworks services in this community and the surrounding areas. Activities would include, where necessary, site clearing, grading, driveway construction, and placement of appurtenant utilities (electricity, telephones, water, and sewer) for the site. Per the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4371 *et seq.*), and associated environmental statutes, a Draft EA has been prepared to evaluate the action's potential impacts on the human and natural environment. This Draft EA summarizes the purpose and need, site selection process, affected environment, and potential environmental consequences associated with the proposed action.

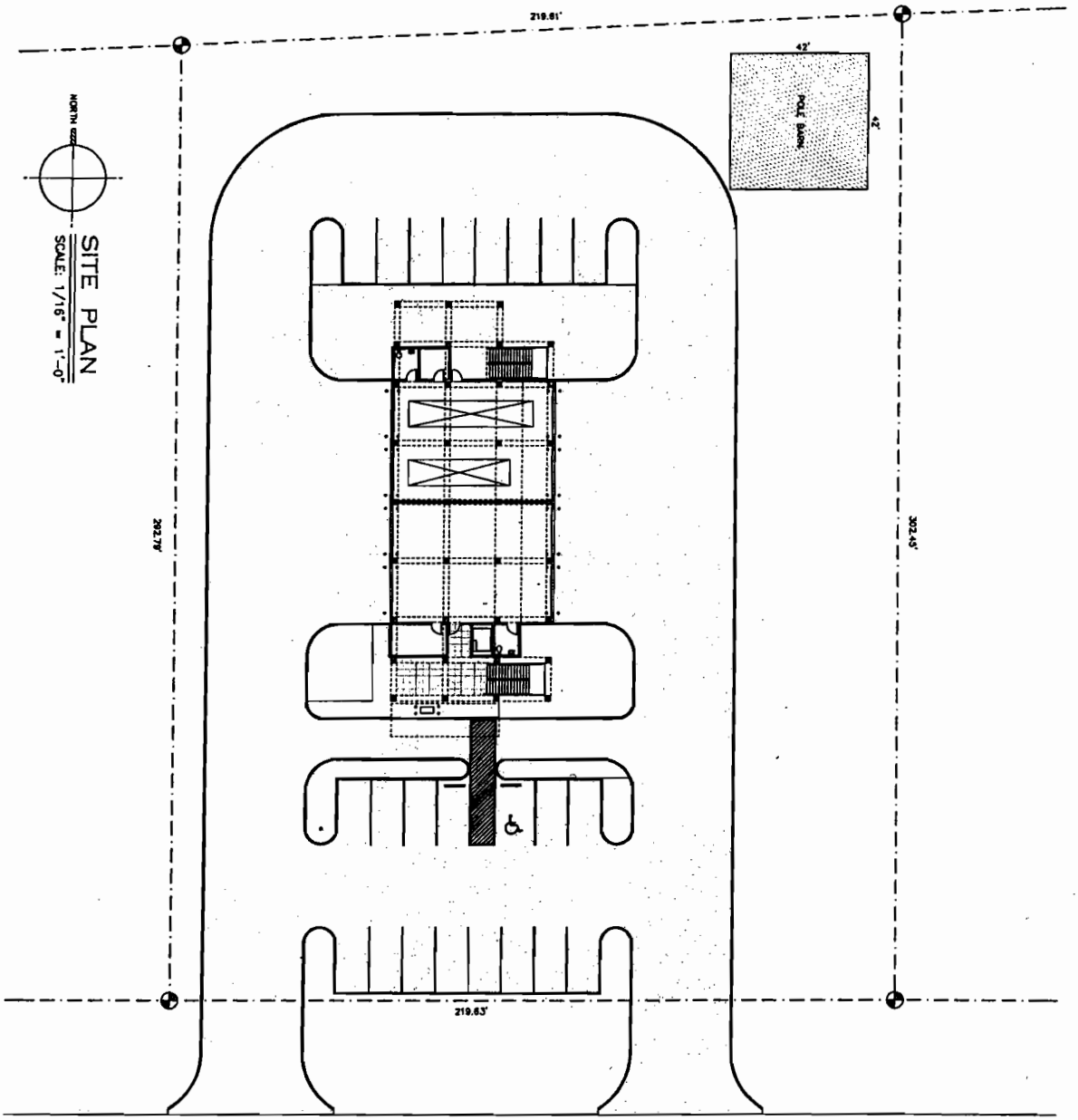
The public comment period will be 15 days – October 20, 2011 through November 5, 2011. Written comments on the Draft EA or related matters can be faxed to FEMA's Louisiana Recovery Office at (504) 762-3232; or mailed to FEMA Louisiana Recovery Office, 1 Seine Court, New Orleans, Louisiana 70114. The Draft EA can be viewed and downloaded from FEMA's website: http://www.fema.gov/plan/ehp/envdocuments/ea-region6.shtm. A public notice will be published for 5 days in the newspaper, The Advocate, announcing the availability of the Draft EA for public review at the Cameron Parish Main Library at 469 Marshall Street, Cameron, Louisiana (hours are 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM, Mon.-Thurs. and 8:00 AM to 4:00PM Fri.).

Based on FEMA's findings to date, no significant adverse environmental effects are anticipated. However, if FEMA receives new information that results in a change from no adverse effects then FEMA would revise the findings and issue a second public notice allowing time for additional comments. However, if there are no changes, this Draft EA will become the Final EA.

If no substantive comments are received, the Draft EA and associated Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will become final and this initial Public Notice will also serve as the final Public Notice. Substantive comments will be addressed as appropriate in the final documents.

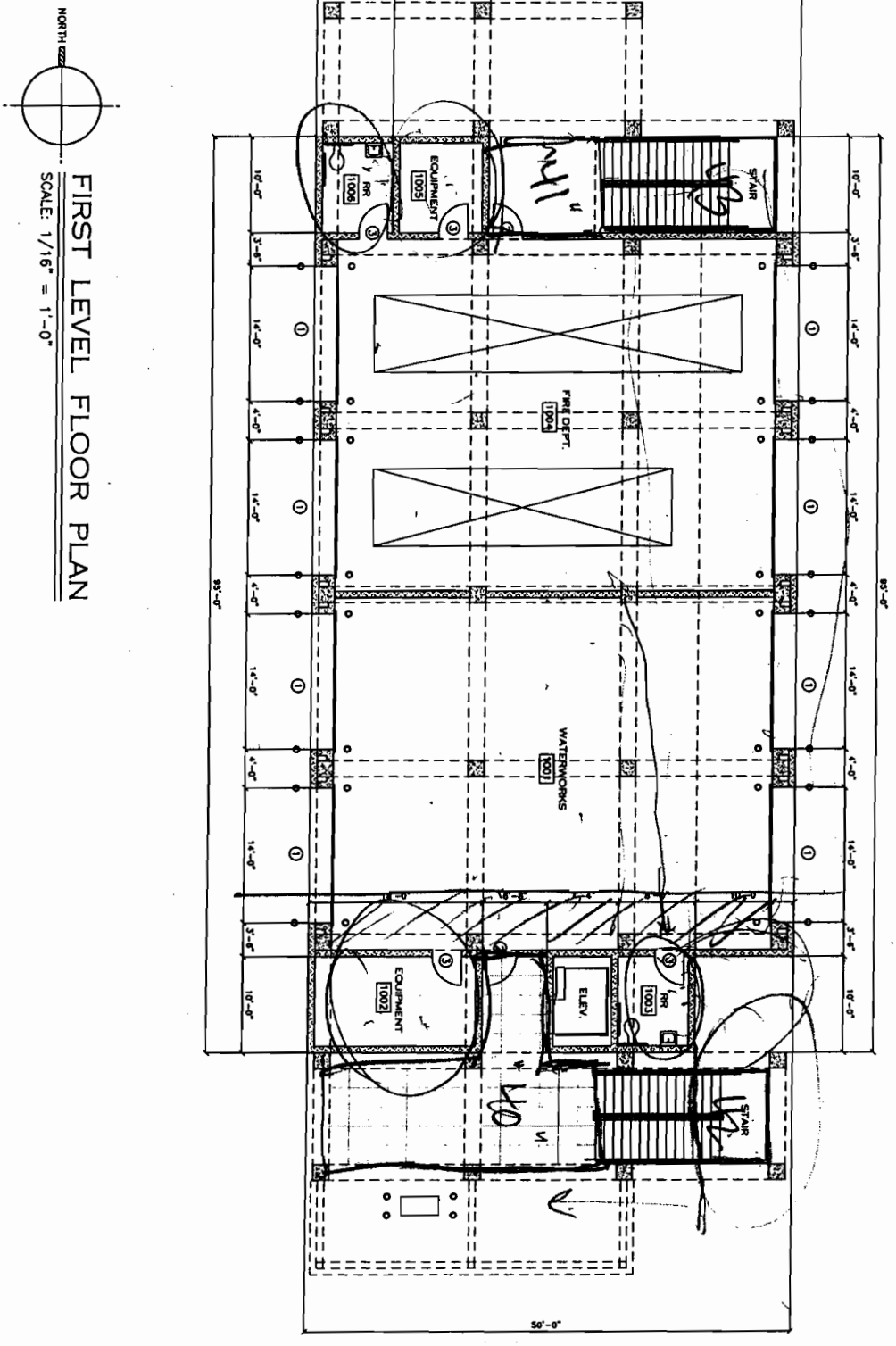
Appendix D

Site Construction Plans



9/14/10

SHEET A1	A NEW FACILITY FOR THE CAMERON PARISH WATERWORKS DISTRICT #10 AND CAMERON PARISH FIRE DISTRICT #10 HIGHWAY 82 JOHNSON BAYOU, LOUISIANA SITE PLAN	PRELIMINARY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	MOSS ARCHITECTS, INC. A Professional Corporation DAVID M. MOSS, AIA, ARCHITECT RICHARD A. STEEN, AIA, ARCHITECT 3231 RYAN ST. SUITE B LAKE CHARLES, LA 70601 (337)433-8166 (337)433-8167-FAX	DATE AUGUST 2010



FIRST LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

A NEW FACILITY FOR THE
CAMERON PARISH WATERWORKS DISTRICT #10
AND CAMERON PARISH FIRE DISTRICT #10
HIGHWAY 82
JOHNSON BAYOU, LOUISIANA

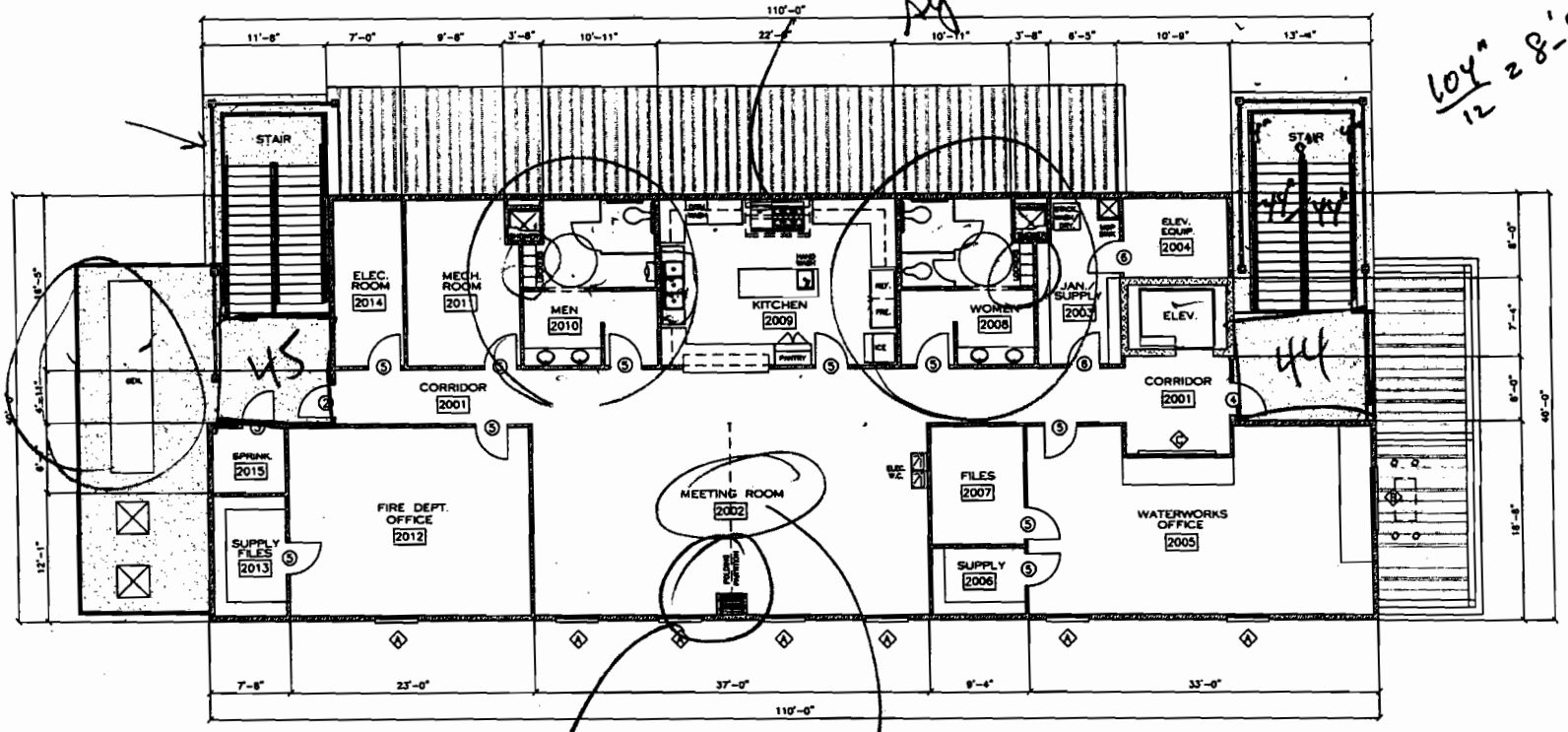
FIRST LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

SHEET A2

PRELIMINARY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

MOSS ARCHITECTS, INC.
A PROFFESSIONAL CORPORATION
DAVID M. MOSS, AIA, ARCHITECT
RICHARD A. STEEN, AIA, ARCHITECT
3221 RYAN ST. SUITE B
LAKE CHARLES, LA 70601
(337)4338168
(337)4338167-FAX

DATE
AUGUST 2010



NORTH

SECOND LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

hood, ansul or separation?

Size drives Requirement

$\frac{104"}{12} = 8'-8"$

9.

Exist occ;
IF not Business occupancy ⇒ less occupancy
∴ only 1 stair

DATE
AUGUST 2010

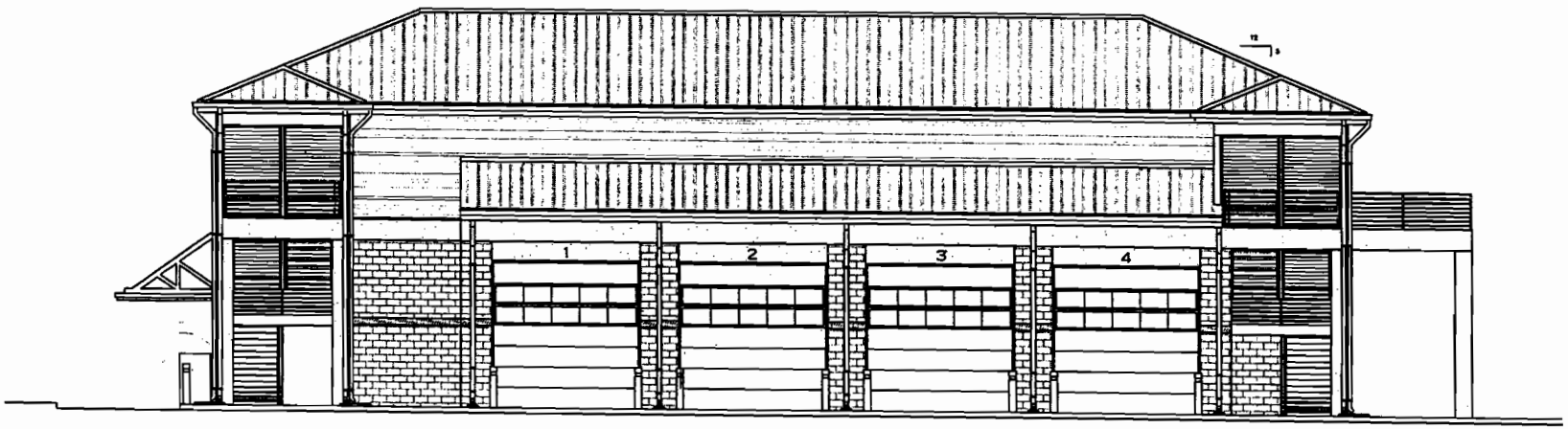
MOSS ARCHITECTS, INC.
A PROFFESSIONAL CORPORATION
DAVID H. MOSS, AIA, ARCHITECT
RICHARD A. STEEN, AIA, ARCHITECT
3221 RYAN ST. SUITE B
LAKE CHARLES, LA 70601
(337)433-8185 FAX

PRELIMINARY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

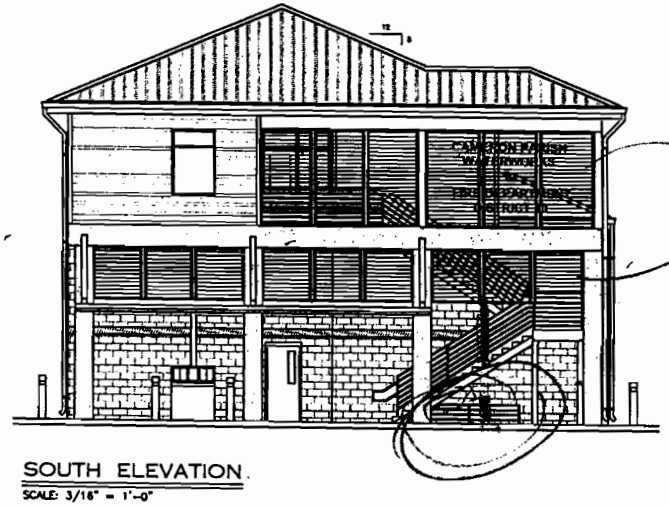
A NEW FACILITY FOR THE
CAMERON PARISH WATERWORKS DISTRICT #10
AND CAMERON PARISH FIRE DISTRICT #10
HIGHWAY 82
CREOLE, CAMERON PARISH, LOUISIANA

SECOND LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

A3
SHEET



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
ALL EXPOSED STEEL PORCH COLUMNS SHALL BE HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED AS SPECIFIED.

LEGEND	
C.J.	CONTROL JOINT IN CONCRETE (TYPICAL)
1	PREFINISHED METAL ROOFING AS SPECIFIED
2	PREFINISHED METAL LOW PROFILE CONTINUOUS RIDGE VENT
3	PREFINISHED METAL GUTTER & DOWNSPOUT
4	PREFINISHED METAL WALL PANELS AS SPECIFIED
5	PREFINISHED METAL FLUSH PANELS AS SPECIFIED
6	PREFABRICATED GALVANIZED STAIR AS SPECIFIED
7	HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED GUARD RAILS AS SPECIFIED
8	PRECAST CONCRETE SPLASHBLOCKS AT ALL DOWNSPOUTS
9	SEE STRUCTURAL FOR FOUNDATION
10	PREFINISHED METAL WALL PANELS AS SPECIFIED ON 7/8" HAT CHANNELS 24" O.C. OVER DAMPPROOFED CMU AS SPECIFIED.
11	ALUMINUM BUILDING PLAQUE AS SPECIFIED

DATE
AUGUST 2010

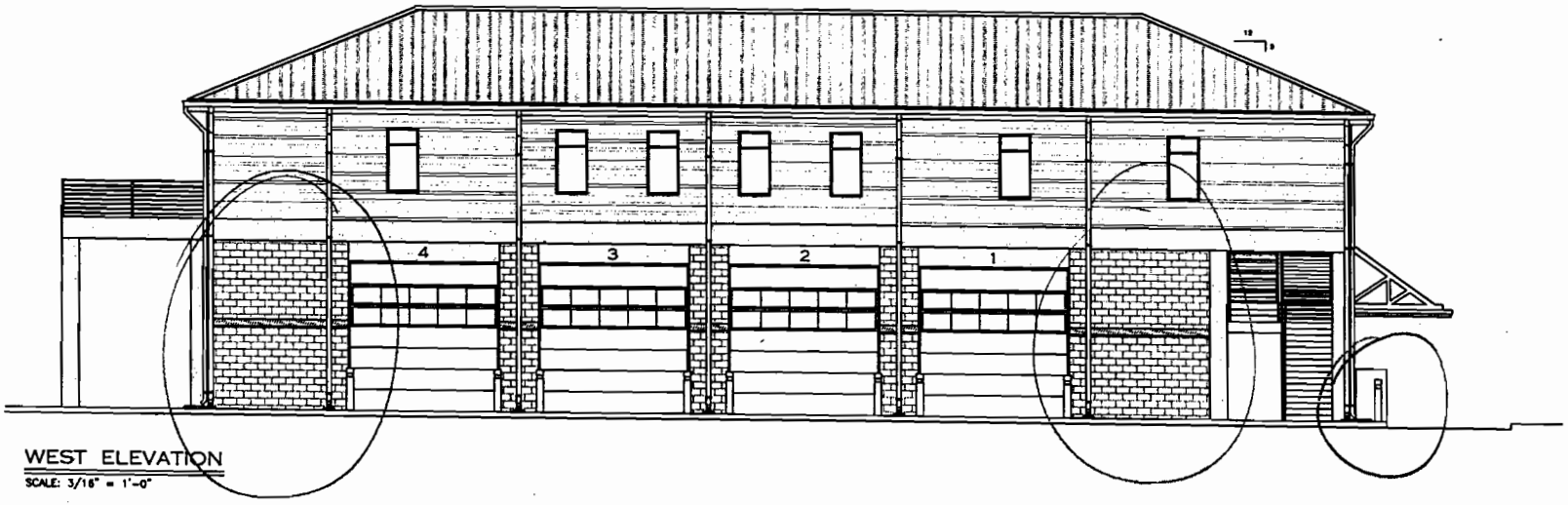
MOSS ARCHITECTS, INC.
A PROFFESSIONAL CORPORATION
DAVID H. MOSS, AIA ARCHITECT
RICHARD A. STEEN, AIA ARCHITECT
3221 RYAN ST. SUITE B
LAKE CHARLES, LA 70601
(337)433-8189 (337)433-8189 FAX

PRELIMINARY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

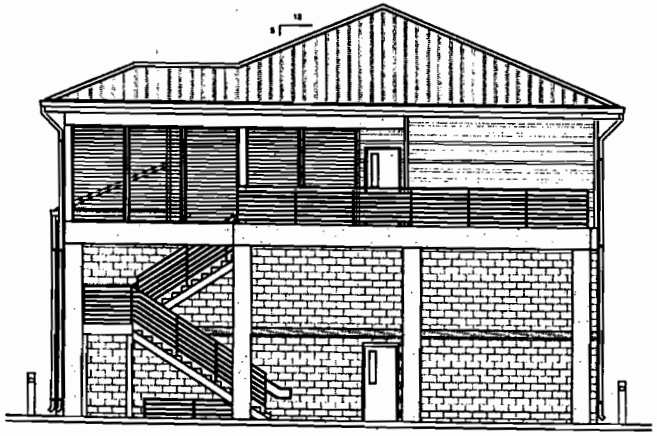
A NEW FACILITY FOR THE
CAMERON PARISH WATERWORKS DISTRICT #10
AND CAMERON PARISH FIRE DISTRICT #10
HIGHWAY 82
JOHNSON BAYOU, LOUISIANA

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

SHEET A4



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
ALL EXPOSED STEEL PORCH COLUMNS SHALL BE HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED AS SPECIFIED.

LEGEND	
C.J.	CONTROL JOINT IN CONCRETE (TYPICAL)
1	PREFINISHED METAL ROOFING AS SPECIFIED
2	PREFINISHED METAL LOW PROFILE CONTINUOUS RIDGE VENT
3	PREFINISHED METAL GUTTER & DOWNSPOUT
4	PREFINISHED METAL WALL PANELS AS SPECIFIED
5	PREFINISHED METAL FLUSH PANELS AS SPECIFIED
6	PREFABRICATED GALVANIZED STAIR AS SPECIFIED
7	HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED GUARD RAILS AS SPECIFIED
8	PRECAST CONCRETE SPLASHBLOCKS AT ALL DOWNSPOUTS
9	SEE STRUCTURAL FOR FOUNDATION
10	PREFINISHED METAL WALL PANELS AS SPECIFIED ON 7/8" HAT CHANNELS 24" O.C. OVER DAMPPROOFED CMU AS SPECIFIED.

DATE
AUGUST 2010

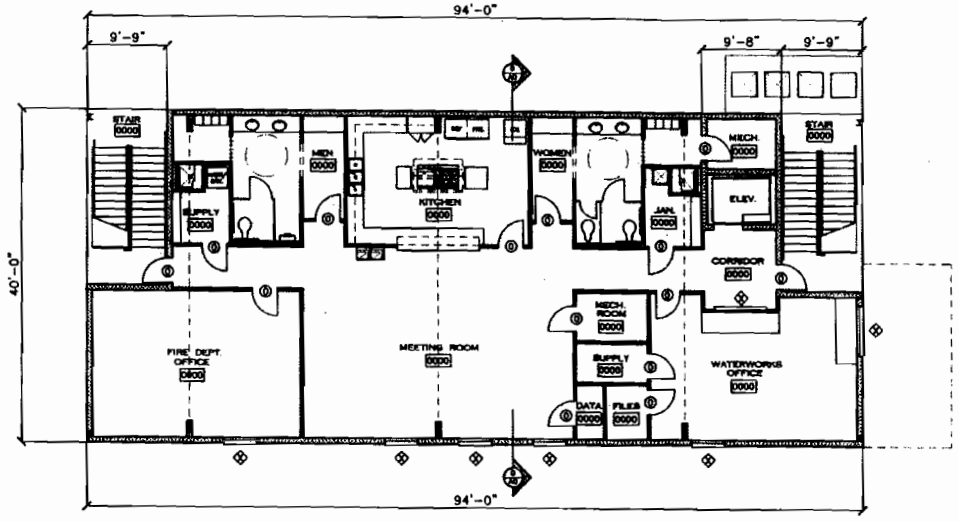
MOSS ARCHITECTS, INC.
A PROFFESSIONAL CORPORATION
DAVID M. MOSS, MA. ARCHITECT
RICHARD A. STEEN, MA. ARCHITECT
3221 RYAN ST. SUITE B
LAKE CHARLES, LA 70601
(337)433-8185 FAX

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION

A NEW FACILITY FOR THE
CAMERON PARISH WATERWORKS DISTRICT #10
AND CAMERON PARISH FIRE DISTRICT #10
HIGHWAY 82
JOHNSON BAYOU, LOUISIANA

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

A5
SHEET

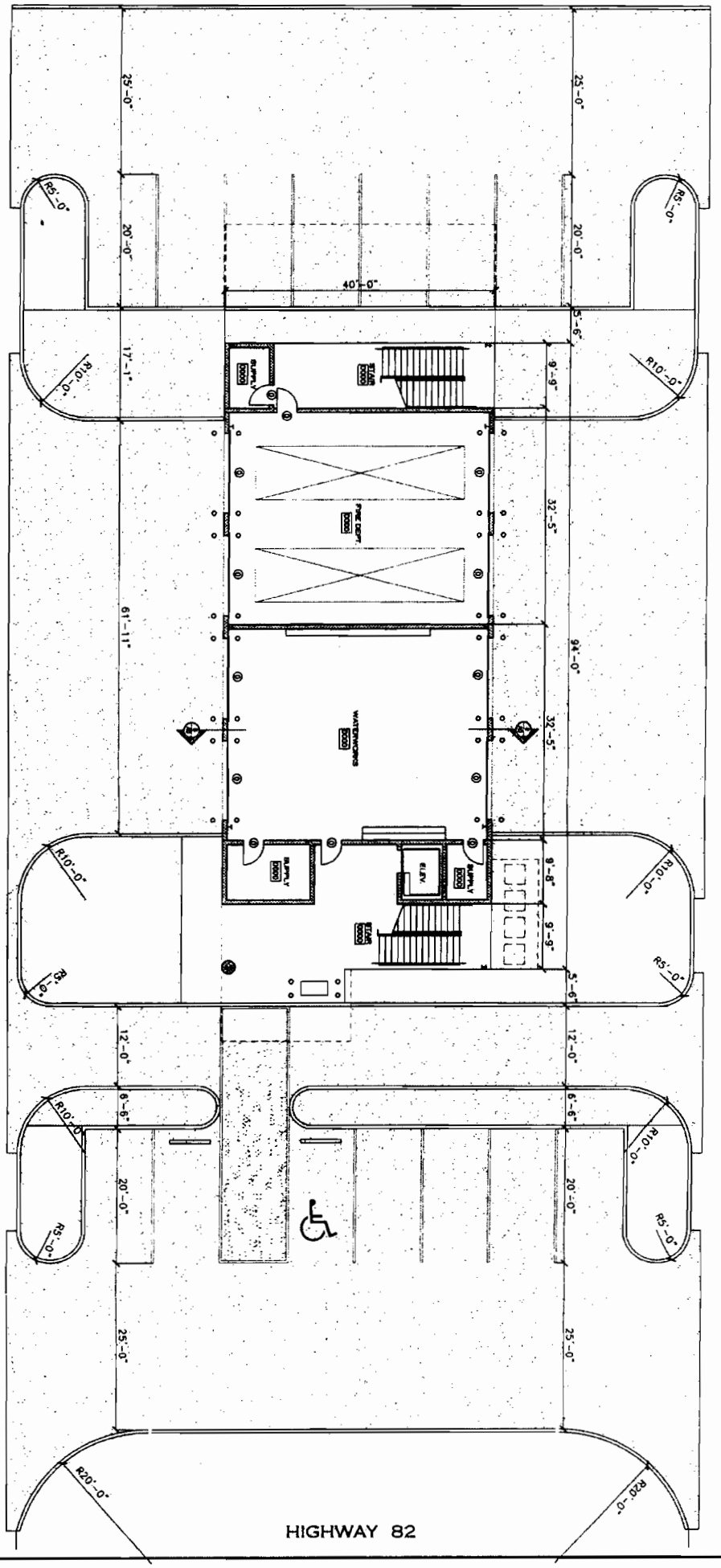


NORTH

SECOND LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

A NEW FACILITY FOR THE
CAMERON PARISH WATERWORKS DISTRICT #10

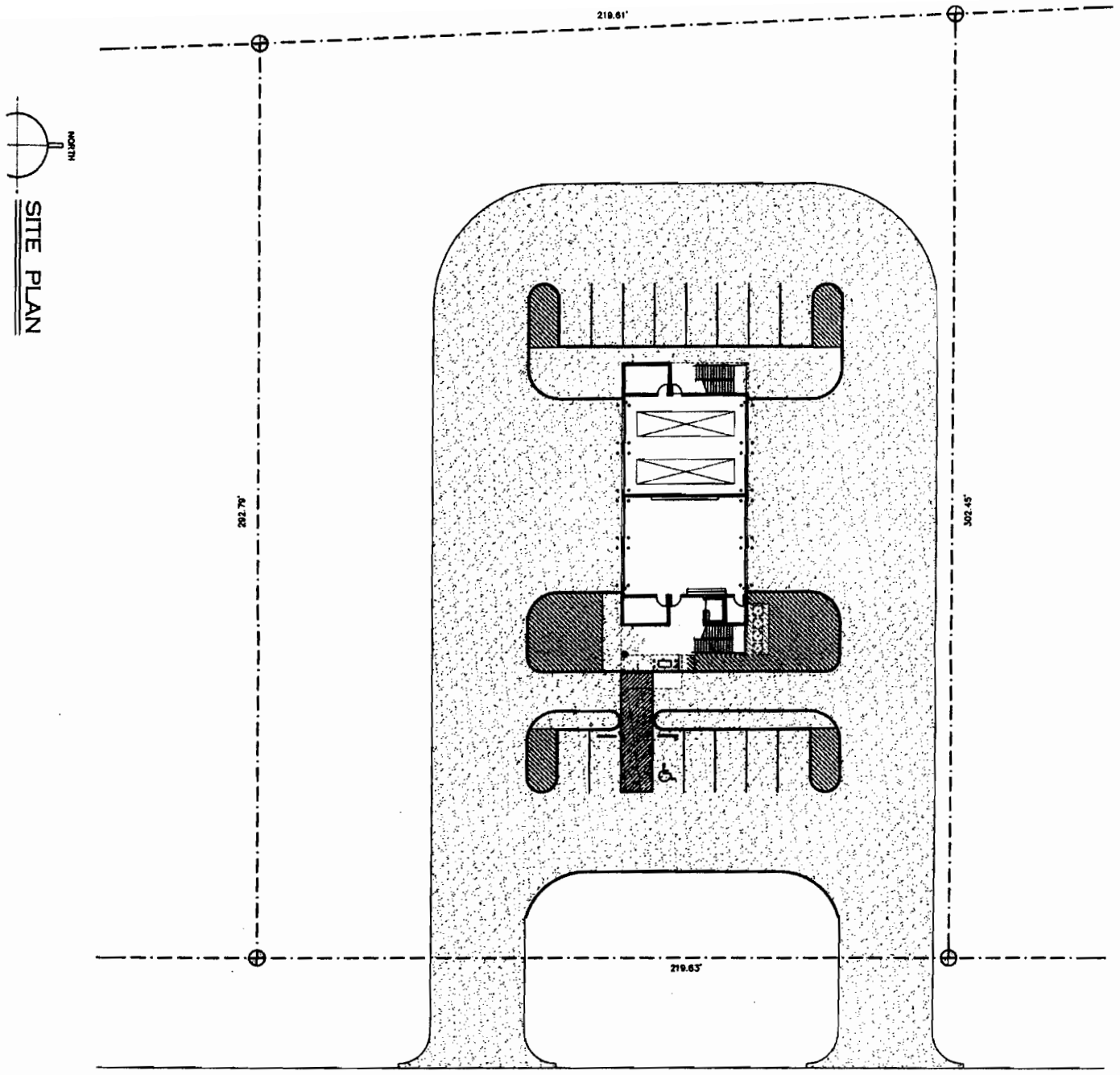
ENLARGED SITE PLAN / FIRST LEVEL FLOOR PLAN



NEW FACILITY FOR THE
AMERON PARISH WATERWORKS DISTRICT #10

PRELIMINARY

MOSS ARCHITECTS, INC.



SITE PLAN

HIGHWAY 82

A NEW FACILITY FOR THE
CAMERON PARISH WATERWORKS DISTRICT #10
AND CAMERON PARISH FIRE ISTRICT #10
HIGHWAY 82
JOHNSON BAYOU, LOUISIANA

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION

MOSS ARCHITECTS, INC
A ofessional Corporatior
DAVID M. MOSS, AIA, ARCHITECT
RICHARD A. STEEN AIA ARCHITECT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECU
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Program

ELEVATION CERTIFICA

OMB No. 1660-0008
Expires February 28, 2009

Important: Read the instructions on pages 1-8.

SECTION A - PROPERTY INFORMATION

For Insurance Company Use:

A1. Building Owner's Name **Cameron Parish Waterworks & Fire Ds. 10 -Office**

Policy Number

A2. Building Street Address (including Apt., Unit, Suite, and/or Bldg. No.) or P.O. Route and Box No.
6246 Gulf Beach Hwy

Company NAIC Number

City Cameron State La ZIP Code 70631

A3. Property Description (Lot and Block Numbers, Tax Parcel Number, Legal Description, etc.)
Section 13, Township 15 South, Range 14 West, Cameron, LA.

A4. Building Use (e.g., Residential, Non-Residential, Addition, Accessory, etc.)

A5. Latitude/Longitude: Lat. 29 45 46 Long. 93 41 29 Horizontal Datum: ☐ NAD 1927 ☒ NAD 1983

A6. Attach at least 2 photographs of the building if the Certificate is being used to obtain flood insurance.

A7. Building Diagram Number

A8. For a building with a crawl space or enclosure(s), provide
- a) Square footage of crawl space or enclosure(s) _____ sq ft
- b) No. of permanent flood openings in the crawl space or enclosure(s) walls within 1.0 foot above adjacent grade _____
- c) Total net area of flood openings in A8.b _____ sq in

A9. For a building with an attached garage, provide:
- a) Square footage of attached garage _____ sq ft
- b) No. of permanent flood openings in the attached garage walls within 1.0 foot above adjacent grade _____
- c) Total net area of flood openings in A9.b _____ sq in

SECTION B - FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) INFORMATION

B1. NFIP Community Name & Community Number	B2. County Name	B3. State
Cameron Parish 225194	Cameron	Louisiana

B4. Map/Panel Number	B5. Suffix	B6. FIRM Index Date	B7. FIRM Panel Effective/Revised Date	B8. Flood Zone(s)	B9. Base Flood Elevation(s) (Zone AO, use base flood depth)
225194 /LA W7	N/A	4 Sep 1970	9 March 2006	AE	15.0

B10. Indicate the source of the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data or base flood depth entered in Item B9.
☐ FIS Profile ☒ FIRM ☐ Community Determined ☐ Other (Describe) _____

B11. Indicate elevation datum used for BFE in Item B9: ☐ NGVD 1929 ☒ NAVD 1988 ☐ Other (Describe) _____

B12. Is the building located in a Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) area or Otherwise Protected Area (OPA)? ☐ Yes ☒ No
Designation Date_____ ☐ CBRS ☐ OPA

SECTION C - BUILDING ELEVATION INFORMATION (SURVEY REQUIRED)

C1. Building elevations are based on: ☒ Construction Drawings* ☐ Building Under Construction* ☐ Finished Construction
*A new Elevation Certificate will be required when construction of the building is complete.

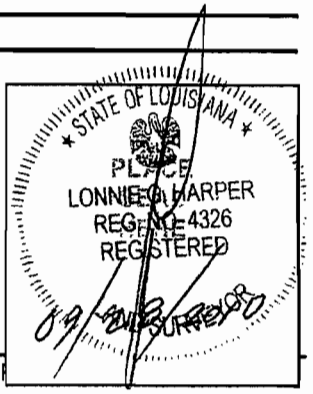
C2. Elevations – Zones A1-A30, AE, AH, A (with BFE), VE, V1-V30, V (with BFE), AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1-A30, AR/AH, AR/AO. Complete Items C2.a-g below according to the building diagram specified in Item A7.
Benchmark Utilized F212 Vertical Datum NAVD88
Conversion/Comments GPS

			Check the measurement used.
a)	Top of bottom floor (including basement, crawl space, or enclosure floor)	n/a.	☒ feet ☐ meters (Puerto Rico only)
b)	Top of the next higher floor	n/a.	☒ feet ☐ meters (Puerto Rico only)
c)	Bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member (V Zones only)	n/a.	☒ feet ☐ meters (Puerto Rico only)
d)	Attached garage (top of slab)	n/a.	☒ feet ☐ meters (Puerto Rico only)
e)	Lowest elevation of machinery or equipment servicing the building (Describe type of equipment in Comments)	_____.	☒ feet ☐ meters (Puerto Rico only)
f)	Lowest adjacent (finished) grade (LAG)	4.00	☒ feet ☐ meters (Puerto Rico only)
g)	Highest adjacent (finished) grade (HAG)	6.27	☒ feet ☐ meters (Puerto Rico only)

SECTION D - SURVEYOR, ENGINEER, OR ARCHITECT CERTIFICATION

This certification is to be signed and sealed by a land surveyor, engineer, or architect authorized by law to certify elevation information. *I certify that the information on this Certificate represents my best efforts to interpret the data available. I understand that any false statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment under 18 U.S. Code, Section 1001.*

☐ Check here if comments are provided on back of form.



Certifier's Name Lonnie G. Harper License Number 4326

Title Registered Land Surveyor Company Name Lonnie G. Harper & Associates, Inc.

Address 2697 Grand Chenier City Grand Chenier State LA ZIP Code 70643